

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

September, 23d 1864.]

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYS.

[VOL. 2, No. 39.]

Price to Subscribers 16s. By Post 18s. 2d. per Annum.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENT.

Twenty-four lines and under—*three pence* per line.
Above twenty-four two " " "
Half a column—*seven shillings six pence*.
A whole column—*ten shillings*.
For the second insertion two-thirds and the third and every future insertion, *one-half* of the above charges if printed on succeeding days of publication.
If Advertisements are to be both in English and Tamil, one being a translation of the other, the Tamil will be charged at half the above rate.
No Advertisement will be printed for less than *one shilling*.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements received without specifying the numbers of insertions will be continued in successive issues until countermanded, and charged for accordingly.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are respectfully requested to give notice of any change of address, or any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.
No verbal orders for discontinuing subscriptions can be attended to. Subscriptions are considered to be in force until countermanded in writing.

Notice to Correspondents.

All communications to the Ceylon Patriot must be Post Paid. We also request that all letters to our address as the Editor of the Ceylon Patriot be authenticated as otherwise they may not receive attention.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

AN AGENCY of this Corporation was opened in Jaffna, on Tuesday the 16th ultimo for the transaction of Banking business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS may now be opened.

FIXED DEPOSITS may be lodged for periods of One, Two, and Six months, to bear interest at the rates of Three, Four, and Six per cent per annum, respectively, and LOCAL BILLS will be received for Collection.

DRAFTS will be issued and purchased on the Head Office, on all Branches and Agencies of the Corporation on the Cochin Branch of the Bank of Madras, and on all Branches of the National, Provincial, and Commercial Bank of Scotland and on the Provincial Banks of Ireland.

Information as to Rates of Exchange, &c., may be obtained at the Bank.

R. V. DUNLOP, Acting Agent.

A. WILLISFORD, Act. Accountant.

Jaffna, 4th March, 1864.

FOR SALE.

Two Globes; one Terrestrial and one Celestial.

Apply at the Patriot's Office.

June 30th, 1864.

S.

NOTICE.

On Saturday, the 1st October next at about 3 o'clock, P. M. will be sold by public auction the commodious house and premises situate in the Town of Jaffna, the property of the late T. R. Vandergucht of Chavagacherry deceased.

H. BARTHOLOMEUSZ,

B. E. GRENIER,

Jaffna, 22nd Sept. 1864.

Executors.

NOTICE.

That Letters of Administration of the Estate of the late Robert William Davidson, Esq. of Patchiepally, deceased, having been applied and granted by the District Court of Jaffna to Richard Blundell, Esq. of Tauntan Estate.

All persons being indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or holding property belonging to the same, or having claims against the said estate, are hereby requested to pay up such debts, deliver over such property and prefer such claims within one month from the date hereof to the Administrator, after which time no claims will be attended to.

Jaffna 7th September, 1864.

NOTICE.

IN THE MIDST OF DEATH, WE ARE IN LIFE.

New and most valuable medicines for hitherto intractable and incurable diseases.

Unlike the Patent medicines generally imported from the United Kingdom, the following from France, have been severely tested and scrutinized by the most eminent Government and private analytical and operative Chemists and practising Physicians of Paris, &c. inasmuch that the entire Parisian Medical Faculty, attached to the Government and other Hospitals, &c. in the French dominions can after vigorous trials; with the fullest confidence, recommend them to the favourable notice of all languishing, not any under ordinary diseases; but those who may be "hoping against hope."

No more Cod Liver oil. Syrup of Iodized Horseradish.

Prepared by GRIMAULT & Co. Chemists, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. According to the certificates of the Physicians of the Paris Hospitals detailed in the Prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite, it regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is in a word the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels like the Iodide of potassium and the Iodide of iron, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. Dr. Cazenave of St. Louis Hospital, Paris recommends it particularly in cutaneous diseases conjointly with the pills which bear his name.

No more Consumption.

Diseases of the Chest, Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, manufactured by Grimault & Co Chemists 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine which is delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence, the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.

No more Indigestion or Dyspepsy.

Elixir of Pepsine, prepared by Grimault & Co., Chemists, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. According to the formula of Dr. Corvisart, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Physician to H. M. the Emperor of the French Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach and bowels, heartburn-anaemia-loss of strength, and in females, general derangement. The Elixir of Pepsine which is sanctioned, by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy.

No more poverty of the blood and pale complexion.

Phosphate of Iron. DR. LERAS Apothecary, Dr. of Science, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris—This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the bones and blood, and iron, in a liquid state. From observations made in the Paris hospitals, and detailed in the Prospectus, it is superior to ferruginous pills, lactate of iron, iron reduced by hydrogen, pills and syrup of the iodide of iron, and cures rapidly stomach complaints, painful digestion, poverty of the blood, loss of strength and appetite, and the diseases incident to females. It is the best adjunct to Cod liver oil, and the best preserver of health in tropical climates.

No more Copaiba; or Cubeba.

CAPSULES OF MATCO VEGETALIS.

of Paris by the celebrated Dr. RICORN, and are

found greatly superior to all the preparations of Copaiba, Cubeba, &c., and Mineral remedies. The Liquid Extract is used in recent cases, and the Capsules in the more chronic; and where all other Medicine have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure.

General Depot.

In Paris, at M. M. GRIMAULT & Co, Chemists
7, Rue de la Feuillade.

In London, at NEWBERRY & SONS, 45, St.
Paul's Churchyard.

In Madras, at BARRIE & Co., and at every
good Druggists of India.

The Ceylon Patriot.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES JUSTIN MACCARTHY.

We deeply regret the very melancholy and untimely death of our Governor. The public was indeed taken by surprise when we received the sad intelligence here, last week, and no one was willing at first to believe, that the telegram received by the "Colombo Observer" referred to his death.

We were however soon undeceived and the death of our Governor only pointed out to us more strongly, the uncertainty of human life. When Sir Charles left Ceylon last year, for his native land, he little expected that it was the last view he was to take of this distant Colony. He perhaps thought, that by paying a visit to his native land, he might be able to effect a thorough improvement in his health and soon to return to Ceylon to assume the reins of Government. But alas! "Man is but a vapour that appeareth for a short time and then vanisheth away." Thus in the meridian of his glory, he was cut down.

He was esteemed in Ceylon, as a model of real eloquence and the very able speeches delivered by him before the Legislative Council, when he was the Colonial Secretary, as well as when he was our Governor, stand as living witnesses of that fact.

When he was appointed Governor of Ceylon in the year 1860, he brought with him many years' experience in the Island. As it is said by our contemporaries, we have no doubt that the Railway scheme owes its success and wise plans to his foreseeing and clever regulation of things. True, he like every other man, had his faults.

In honor of our late Governor's memory and in pursuance of directions contained in a Government Gazette Extraordinary, received here on Friday morning last, the Court-houses and the Kutcherry at Jaffna were closed on Saturday.

Mr. Pole, the District Judge, addressing the members of the Bar and others that were present in Court on Friday last, in the most appropriate and fitting terms for the occasion, directed the shutting up of the Court-Houses the next day. The Court house at Point Pedro, was we hear, shut up on Monday last.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

From the Governor's Address at the opening of the Legislative Council this year, we notice that the "revenue for the past year amounted to £952,799. 6s. 7d. shewing an increase of £193, 654. over that of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to £738,790. 6s. 11½d. shewing a surplus of revenue over expenditure, on the year, of £214,595. 19s. 7½d."

"The accounts for the first quarter of the current year shew a revenue of £217,048. 15s. 1½d against an expenditure of £210,881. 5s. 3¾d."

In the opinion of the Governor, this state of

revenue shews "the continued and progressive prosperity of the Colony." The Pearl Fishery, of course, failed this year by the destruction of the Pearl banks, thus entailing upon the Government a loss of something like £50,000. The Governor, however, looks to "increased rents and tolls" and "the unprecedented sales of land" as "supplementing the balance in the Treasury."

In the reply to the Governor's Address by the Legislative Council, we see something more than the usual promise of co-operation with the Governor. Mr. Wall originated a discussion which ended in a vote of censure on Government. The 16th Clause added to the reply "as formed by the Subcommittee" reads thus.

"That this Council desire to record their dissatisfaction and discontent that revenues have been exacted for several years so far beyond the requirements of the public service and so much larger than could be devoted to public purposes and they further complain that whilst the revenues have been so abundant the efficiency of nearly of every public department has been seriously impaired by the parsimonious policy of Government."

Referring to the statement of the Governor on the condition of the revenue, Mr. Wall in his address said.

"He regarded the statement of the revenue with a sense of affliction. It was an acknowledged principle that Government had no right to exact more of the money of the public than was required for the public service or than was expended in that service. He had laid down the principle on former occasions and he now repeated that it was iniquitous to draw from the country the life's blood of its industry from its proper circulation to swell the wicked hoard that had so long accumulated in the Treasury. Vast sums had been hoarded there which, circulated in the Colony would have contributed to the prosperity of the people. Their wealth was taken from them, not to revert back to them in a liberal expenditure, but to lie idle in the Government Treasury or to pay 10 year's subscription to the Railway in advance! He contended that Government had no right to pay debts in advance."

It is certainly a decided improvement in the administration of a Colony, that the inhabitants of a Colony, subject to that Govt. are not ruled by laws enacted by an individual at his own will. To err is human. But where the legislation is the work of an organized body consisting of several men, the liability to err is far less, than when it is left to the will of a single individual. In Ceylon we are glad that legislation is in the hands of a body of thirteen men who are permitted to think and to speak out their sentiments almost unrestrainedly.

In the present Session, the Council seems to have come forward with greater independence. We find among its members men who are ready, at all risks, to fight for the good of the community at large.

The only point of regret is, that at this time, when the members of the Council manifest a desire to discuss important questions, the Chairman of the Council should only be a Lieut. Governor who feels a delicacy in permitting material alterations in the management of the finances of the Colony.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

Mr. Sendall, having examined the schools in Pettah, Chundicuty, Batticotta, Manepay and Puttoor, went we hear, on Monday last to Point Pedro, to inspect the school in that place. With that school, we suppose his work in Jaffna closes for the current year.

STAMPS.

Blank stamps of one shilling, nine pence, six pence &c. are, it is said, not obtainable in the Jaffna Kutcherry at present. Cannot this occasional want be remedied by ordering a large supply in due time?

PEARL.

The Steamer Pearl arrived at Jaffna on Wednesday last night. The passengers Mr. Advocate Nell and others.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

August 17th, 1864.

Who would have thought it? The fierce war of Prussia and Denmark has ended in a profound friendship between the king of Prussia and Denmark. Christian and William are on the best terms. Bismark is the protector of Denmark, and the Berlin Journals full of kindness and tenderness towards the conquered, acknowledge it. As to the cause of this sudden friendship, we can only find it in the very reasonable application of the proverb, "Oni ainu bien chatie bien." From this point of view the affection is incontestable; now that the preliminaries at Vienna are known, we may the better measure the degree of love of the German powers for Denmark.

The three Duchies are entirely taken away and

even the Jutland boundaries only by way of compensation by these boundaries. Denmark will keep the district of Rissen and the Isle of Arro. She loses the two fifths of her territory and its inhabitants. The Duchies will have to pay first of all, their proportional part of the debt of Denmark and then all the expenses of the war. The profession of saviour has its benefits for Austria and Prussia, for having delivered the Duchies, they obtain some 30 millions of Thalers from a population of not more than 1,000,000 souls: this is rather dear. This is not all; until the definite signing of peace, Jutland will remain occupied by the allied troops and it is Denmark who will pay the expenses of the army of occupation. At first sight, we cannot see how these hard conditions imposed on the conquered, can have induced King Christian to become so friendly with his unpropitious adversaries. The secret is sad. Christian feared for his crown. The people irritated, might rise against the Felon king and dethrone him. Christian took his precautions and assured himself of the help of his former enemies against the discontent of his subjects. M de Bismark himself drew up the clauses of this lamentable alliance, and the king of Denmark, to please the all powerful Prussian Minister, sacrificed the liberal Ministry of Bishop Monad and closed the sessions of the Danish Chambers.

In this manner the work of iniquity was accomplished in the midst of silence. No voice protested in favour of right against violence. Denmark will be strangled between two doors. And thus the unfortunate people not only lose a part of their country, they also lose their public liberty. The constitution is violated by the king who dismembers the national soil without the previous consent of the Chambers.

England allied to Denmark, allows the accomplishment of this work of injustice; political egotism triumphs and this cowardly attitude scarcely draws from one English journal a cry of indignation. For having placed faith in the promises of the English Government, says the *Sun*; for having followed its advice, Denmark has fallen under the yoke of the Stranger. Who will for the future be disposed to trust in the honour of Great Britain? The law of the strongest is henceforth the only one which will rule in Europe.

Let Venice, Hungary and Poland learn this. England has decided to remain at home and mind her own business. All the time she has prosterity at home she has not to reflect on these words, emptied of their sense,—"Liberty and nationalities." *Apris moi le Deluge* will henceforth be her motto.

M de Bismark thinks every thing is permitted to him. He dreams of, I do not know what change, in the map of Europe for the benefit of Prussia.

No more *Villafranca*, says a Berlin Journal, ever since the Austrian and Prussian flags float together; the alliance of the Western powers which threatened for so long a time the public right and the peace of Europe, is become so silent that one might say, the *representatives of civilization* are completely routed.

It is no longer London and Paris, it is Vienna and Berlin which are the places where the destinies of Europe are decided.

This imprudent boasting may meet its expiation. Austria is visibly tired of the role it is playing—and it follows Prussia unwillingly and if the Cabinet of Vienna consents to join the Cabinet of Berlin to reclaim against the occupation of Lauenbourg by the Federal troops, on the other hand it is more conciliating towards the Diet and regards the *amour propre* of the Diet by refusing to exclude it from the provisional government of the Duchies.

Success has completely stupified M de Bismark; he requires nothing less than to administer Schelswig and Holstein by Prussian and Austrian Commissioners, he pays no attention to the right of the Confederation; he is the Conqueror, he is the strongest, his will is the law.

The Diet itself urged by Saxony, Hanover and Bavaria, seems decided to act; she wishes to ask Austria and Prussia, how they could make Christian give up the Duchies when he had no right to them; since the treaty of 1852 has never been recognised by the confederation. And in any manner the occupation of Lauenbourg by the Hanover troops will force her to mix herself up actively in the question.

Who struck the blow? Hanover defends herself. They are Hanoverian troops who have entered into the Duchy but they were commanded by the Saxon General Hacke, the same who has been expelled from Rensbourg. Is this the revenge of the Secondary States, cooled by the act of violence committed by the Prussian at Rensbourg?

It is an inspiration of M de Beust who seeks to embarrass M de Bismark and enable the Diet to act.

The Prussian cabinet is furious—it exclaims—it protests and calls on Saxony and Hanover who refer her to the German Diet—the only judge of the dissensions of the Federals. Every thing shows the blow has been felt and that it has counteracted the projects of M de Bismark on Lauenbourg at the same time that it will precipitate a solution of the question which the Berlin Minister does not desire.

But M de Bismark is trying to delay the solutions, he is

making every effort to give a provisional Government to the Duchies until they can come to an understanding on the choice of a sovereign. By this means the decision of the Diet may be put off to the Greek calends. The cunning minister has brought forward a new candidate Prince Frederic of Hesse. This latter does not carry his pretensions beyond Lauenbourg. Prussia therefore will support him and as soon as the affair has succeeded, the Prince Frederic of Hesse instead of taking possession will simply go to the Prussian treasury and get paid in exchange for a cession of his territory in proper form to Prussia. The affair is already settled and M de Bismark is no longer afraid, the Prince Frederic of Hesse will not be named which would be somewhat difficult.

This ridiculous steeple chase cannot but terminate to the benefit of the Prince of Augustenburg. If the Duke was ejected it would be the signal for a profound emotion perhaps even of a civil war in Germany—and in this case the Secondary States will well know how to get an auxiliary of the other side of the Rhine.

However the coalition of the three powers is becoming more and more intimate. Austria in spite of her repugnance ratifies one after another all the usurpations of Prussia, whilst Prussia on her side guarantees Austria the integrity of her territory and to please the Czar makes herself the executioner of the Poles of the Duchies of Posen; the great events now taking place shows that the Prussian judges are but the Clerks of St. Petersburg. Thanks, to this alliance; Poland reclines bleeding on her tomb order reigns at Warsaw as at the Cemetery until another avenging generation shall break up the siesta. The Czar celebrates his victory in insulting the conquered by an illusory amnesty, and he will find Lithuania depopulated. In the enthusiasm of the Orthodox clergy, they have dared to felicitate the Emperor on having delivered the country from oppressors who would take from it its tongue and its faith. O manes of martyrs! You should have moved even under the earth which covers you!

The increasing ardour of the Holy alliance has not advanced the Anglo French alliance a single step, at least nothing has transpired on the subject and yet the visit of Napoleon III. to Ostend after that of Leopold to Vichy has something significant in it. The King of the Belgians has succeeded.

This then is a second triumph, for the Liberal party has been victorious on the electoral territory, and the Cabinet Rogier has a majority of 13 votes. This will oblige the constitutional party to enter on a more frankly liberal course if it does not wish to lose once more the ground it has gained.

We have serious news from Madrid. Hardly a month ago the Captain General of Madrid, to the surprise of every one suddenly reinforced all the gates of the city. He had received information that an emeute was to take place during the night and that the promoters were to take possession of the lines of telegraph. Madrid was perfectly tranquil and the slightest indication arose to justify the precautions taken by the Authorities. On the 5th during the night the same movement was renewed, this time it was a question of a military *pronunciamento*; but of what kind or for whose benefit no one could say. The fact is that the previous evening a Sergeant of a regiment in garrison at Madrid presented himself to his Colonel and said to him, that the Lieut Buena and several Sergeants had asked him whether he was disposed to second the movement which was being prepared and which was to burst forth at 3 in the morning; the report of a musket was to be the signal for the issue of the insurgent troops from their barracks; several citizens were to put themselves at their head after having assured them that the population would second the military movement. The Colonel immediately warned the Commander in Chief at Madrid. Towards midnight all the officers were sent for to their barracks and all the troops except the suspected regiment sent under arms. A few minutes before the hour appointed the Military authorities presented themselves at the barracks of the Principe Riv: the regiment suspected was drawn up without arms in the principal court and the Sergeant who had revealed the project of insurrection was called on to repeat his declarations.

The enquiry was immediately commenced and a Lieutenant and 5 Sergeants immediately sent to prison.

The following are the facts; are they exact? The General Prim who arrived on the 4th at Madrid has been sent to Oviedo. His Aids de Camp have also been ordered to quit Madrid. Must we see in these measures the proof of the culpability of the General or is it not a clever pretext of the cabinet for getting rid of a dangerous rival and to get the reputation of having saved the country.

It appears certain that the Colonel of the Regiment of Savoy had struck a Sergeant on full parade before a numerous public about a fortnight previous, and this humiliation having caused a desire for vengeance, he had organised a mutiny against the Colonel and it is this mutiny the Government seeks to turn into a conspiracy.

It is all profit, it sends away Prim that it fears and prosecutes the *Press* which has given it offence, but these rigours show the cloven foot. Instead of consolidating itself, the Cabinet will discredit itself more and more.

The Journal repeat in every tone the death of the king of France. The Pyrenees no longer exist. The Railway pierces the mountain; the Railway unites the two people. On the 15th of August the inauguration of this important line took place at St. Se-

basteen. The king presided at a banquet, he then left for France and slept yesterday evening at St. Cloud. His visit will be celebrated by splendid fetes, but we must not attribute any political end to this journey. Don Francisco de Assis is not king of Spain, he is the husband of the Queen. Nothing more. He has never been able to gain an ascendancy over his Royal wife. Last year the Empress of the French visited Madrid—this year the Queen's husband visits Paris—it is an exchange of courtesy and that is all.

By the side of hatred of vices, comes religious hatred more furious still. These relics of the past have not totally disappeared in old Europe. Catholics and Protestants are still as if on the day after the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and we are sorry to say, that the disciples of the new religion are not more tolerant than their adversaries, for it is they who commenced the riots which trouble Belfast. In this city of Old Ireland, the inhabitants representing the two religions live in different quarters. The Orange workmen insulted the Catholic workmen and thus the quarrel began. It lasted a whole week in spite of the efforts of the authorities. A struggle took place in the street, houses were destroyed, corpses lay about on the pavement, the combatants had recourse to the most terrible arms, they threw red hot bricks at each other, and the police only mastered the emeute with the greatest difficulty. The elements of discord are still in a state of fermentation and the slightest spark may cause the fire to re-appear.

Whilst the Orangemen insult the ashes of O. Connel at Belfast and the Catholics burn William of Orange in effigy, at Dublin, Irishmen inaugurate the statue of the great liberator. Who knows? Perhaps the Irish at Belfast imagine they honor the memory of Connel better with their riots than their Compatriots of Dublin with their songs of triumph. On this side the Channel politics are taking holiday.

The 15th of August has been celebrated at Paris with splendid magnificence. Illumination, fire-works, and theatres open gratis. The Contractor for public enthusiasm did things well, nothing was wanting, except the Parisians. These latter fled like the swallows, and went to seek fresh air in the country at Asmiré, Bougival, St. Germain, Bellevue, every where "away from the dust of Paris." Boulevard belongs on that day to the provincial; you should see these excellent provincials admiring every thing, from Punch to the bearded lady, counting the flags in the windows and taking all that for enthusiasm.

The process of the Advocates has just terminated by a condemnation. 13 persons have been condemned for having formed without authority an association of more than 20. Such is the absurd and monstrous accusation which has just succeeded before the judges. A child would have decided the question, to form an association of 21 persons, 21 persons are necessary and there are but 13 accused and therefore the advocate for the prosecution was obliged to complete the number by speaking of associates. Why were not the associates seated on the bench with the accused. Jules Simon, Henri Martin and others reclaimed their share in the affair, but the public minister remained deaf. The advocates for the defence also claimed their share in the complot. M. Berveyer said to his client I will plead "pro Domina mea." My life has been passed in Electoral Committees. He repeated this to the court before the imperial prosecutor who remained silent. Am I one of the 8 who ought to complete the number of 21. Jules Favre said speaking of one of the prisoners M. Meleheim wrote to me also and I had the wickedness to reply to him. From the midst of the audience a voice demanded a seat with the accused. Emmanuel Aragu exclaimed. "We are 13 defenders that makes 26 accused." But all was of no avail. Not even the eloquence of Jules Favre who was never more brilliant and who lashed the actual regime in most bitter terms, nor the contradictions of the accusation. The judges had received orders to condemn and they pronounced the sentence.

An appeal has been made but the court will confirm the first judgment. Authority must have an arm to prevent Electoral Committees. Henceforth universal suffrage is but a lie the opposition electors will remain isolated and threatened with the public event.

Indignation is great, and the government has alienated the little sympathy it possessed by this arbitrary act.

Paris desired to invent this year something new—crackers, hangers, coloured lamps, all that was old, worn out, something out of the common way was wanting for the used up taste of the Parisians, and therefore some countrymen set about repeating in every street *Ohé Lambert! Have you seen Lambert!* and with such effect that for the last three days we hear nothing but this idiotic cry in the streets of Paris. No one knows either the sense or the origin of this mystification. It is true some people seem to think it conceals a political mystery and imagine themselves courageous when they cry in the ears of the neighbour; *Ohé Lambert! Have you seen Lambert!* And you must observe that the Parisians believe they descend in a direct line from the Athenians and conscientiously believe themselves the most witty people in the universe.

The news from New York does not confirm the success of the Federals, the balance has changed to the side of the Confederates—who momentarily weigh it down.

Grant it is true blew up one of the batteries which defended Petersburg and 200 Confederates were buried in the ruins. The Federal General then marched against the first lines of defence which he carried after

a murderous conflict, but he failed at the second lines and lost 5000 men.

This check is serious but does not authorise us to place implicit faith in a Telegram which announces a retrograde movement of Grant's army towards Washington. This retreat was decided on in a Council of war after an interview of Lincoln and Grant but we must mistrust this rumour. Grant is a tactician who conceals very cleverly his expeditions by adroit countermarches. His assault against Petersburg was very cleverly masked by a diversion to the North of the James river. And the Confederates believed in a retreat which was only a stratagem. Perhaps these rumours may be somewhat similar. Washington is not threatened.

The Confederates have attempted a raid into Pennsylvania and have retired after having burned Chambersburg; from there Ewell and Breckenridge passed into Maryland but it is only one of those marauding expeditions necessary for the obtaining supplies for the Confederate army.

In Georgia Sherman still occupies the neighbourhood of Atlanta, the investment of this important city is not yet complete. But Sherman has remained the Master of the position in spite of the efforts of General Hood who has been repulsed with immense loss.

The day of the Conscription approaches, the volunteers do not cover the number reclaimed by Lincoln. It is decided that the Militia shall participate in the drawings, which has not failed to cause great emotion. The 5th of September will be a notorious day and if it passes without troubles, the Union is saved, the North will have acquired inexhaustible resources to combat the South.

THE REV. DR. WINSLOW.

Subjoined is an address presented to the Rev. Dr. Winslow, on Tuesday evening last, at the Chindatrapett Chapel, by his native congregation on his approaching departure from Madras. The Chair was taken by Colonel Colbeck at the special request of the native converts and Church-members. The Chapel was filled with Native Christians, and many European friends of Dr. Winslow were present, and many more would have been there, but they were ignorant of the meeting.

The proceedings were opened by the Rev. Mr. Bowers giving out a Tamil Hymn, after which he offered prayer in Tamil. The Chairman then made a few remarks observing that for nearly half a century Dr. Winslow had labored earnestly in the Lord's vineyard, not only preaching but living Christ, and that it was no wonder that he was so universally beloved, and honored and respected by all who knew him.

A member of the Native congregation then read the following Address in English:—

THE REV. MIRON WINSLOW, D. D.

Rev. and Dear Father in the Lord,

We the congregation of the Chindatrapett Church of the Madras Mission of the American Board having learned with deep regret your being about to leave India, heartily desire to record the feeling we entertain towards you and publicly acknowledge the many obligations under which you have placed us.

This interesting duty should, according to practice in vogue, fall to the lot of those who have been privileged ever since the bark of your Missionary career has been launched to observe the unflinching perseverance and uncommon self-denial with which you have plied it and to share in your fortunes and reverses. Honored, as we deem it, to be entrusted with this office we only lament the want of efficiency on our part to do justice to it.

Neither did we nor others imagine that you would be forced to leave us and the work you have so much at heart after having labored for 45 years with unremitting zeal, energy and devotedness. But the design of the great Disposer of events has been otherwise.

Of the celebrated champions of Christendom in this part of the world who have gone forth "to the battles of the Lord against the mighty," startling principalities and powers by their unparalleled exploits, achieving living and lasting trophies of unheard of victories, who have been the pioneers of modern civilization, whose names are still fresh in the memories and fondly cherished in the hearts of the lovers of truth, which have become identified with the intellectual and moral history of British India and familiar to infancy as household words,—Schwartz, Rhenius, Rottler, Smith, Poor, Jareick, Scudder, Fabricius, Anderson and whose posts are still unoccupied,—of this singular band you are one.

As time and circumstance forbid every attempt on entering into the details of your history embracing, as they do, the enviable and seldom accessible period of half a century and thus render the production voluminous, we will confine ourselves to a few particulars.

You first landed on these shores in 1819 and thence labored for 17 years in the Ceylon Mission. This Mission owes its origin, which dates from 1836 to you and the late Rev. Dr. Scudder. You are the only surviving, honored father of the Mission. Having conquered all its initial difficulties it is indebted to you for its present organization. Two stations were then established, one at Rayapoomam on the north, and Chindatrapett on the south. Churches were reared, souls were gathered in, a High school was founded, boarding school for boys and girls established, vernacular ones formed and zais built. Whence were they? How were they supported? By Christian liberality no doubt. Here you encountered financial difficulties, but spared no pains in overcoming them. You made use of all the

appliances available to advance the social and spiritual interests of the people of this benighted land.

What shall we say of the ministry under which we have sat to the present moment? The boasting of the Apostle, yea the touch-stone of every faithful ambassador of the Cross, has been your only theme, "Christ and Him crucified." Appeals touching though serious, timely though searching, lenient though irresistible have often echoed through the sacred edifice to awaken and stimulate the unconverted. The great truths of the Book were so simplified and expounded as to suit the level of the meanest intellect. Although you could deliver sermons then and there, yet without consulting your weakness and other causes inevitable in the judgment of others adequate time and preparation were resorted to by you so that they were always written down verbatim.

What shall we say of the treatment we received at your hands? The display of your forbearance and patience is truly surprising. As is common with the majority of the members of your class, in this country in particular, you were not at pains to find fault with your subordinates. When any was seen to go from the way, you, by means commendable and master-like, endeavoured to bring him home. Occasions had often occurred when the most inconsistent deportment and intolerable feeling were betrayed by many of us, sufficient to weary and provoke a job; but you with indescribable patience, imitable father-like affection and remonstrance settled every thing amicably.

By the word patience we do not substitute it to its extreme, namely, indulgence. Not indulgence which illegally connives at the preparation of faults for fear of the consequences which the discharge of a duty with uncompromising fidelity necessarily involves. The poor, the despised, the tempted, the sick, and the afflicted have all found a welcome in you, for you made yourself "all things to all men that you might by all means save some."

In you we lose a father; after you we may have many instructors in Christ, what of that, there will be no fathers. Yes, fathers of your stamp would be rare.

Your visits at our homes as pastor, friend and physician have been very reasonable. A thatch roof and a tiled one met no difference with you. In fact the dear bought experience of many years lit by the grace of the Most High has helped you practically to realize the true acceptance of the remarkable saying of Paul which to many remains only a barren speculative theory, "The care of all the churches."

It is true that the missionary spirit of the ministers of the Gospel has been and continues to be estimated by the sacrifice they make of home, comforts, emoluments, health, more than all by sealing the testimony they have borne by their blood in the land of their adoption.

To all probability you will spend your last days in America. But the condition, it can be safely affirmed has been performed by you to the very letter. For what is your present state of health? How do you leave the country? Are you in a position to engage in active service here or at home? Really not. You have sacrificed all these at the altar of truth. Nothing remains to you but infirmity shrouded in skin and bones. You retire as an invalid whose recovery is altogether doubtful.

Our affection and regard is due also, we are conscious, to your beloved partner in life, Mrs. Winslow. From the beginning of her arrival here she has taken a deep and vital interest in Female education. Of late in addition to the schools already existing she has opened one for caste girls. The prejudice of the heathen in this direction has been weakened and broken down to a certain measure by the unprecedented efforts of other missionary institutions, but she too had her share of difficulties to contend with. She is obliged to quit the place on account of your indisposition.

Now Dear Father! solemn and heart-rending as it is for a congregation to part with its minister, we beg to tender you our affectionate Christian regards, ascribing all glory and praise to our Heavenly Father for the good he has been pleased to accomplish through your instrumentality. Praying that He may grant you a safe voyage to your destination, and a happy meeting with your friends there, we now with deep sorrow bid you farewell.

Dr. Winslow made a most feeling reply in Tamil and in English, full of love and affection.

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain afterwards prayed, when Dr. Winslow was asked to pronounce a parting blessing, which he did, offering a most earnest and beautiful prayer, concluding with a solemn injunction upon all present to meet him in Heaven.

In parting with the Rev. Dr. Winslow, Madras will lose one of her worthiest and most time-honored citizens and one of the greatest benefactors in the best and truest acceptance of the words, that her native community have known during almost half a century past. The filially affectionate and reverential address presented to him by his sorrowing Native congregation on the eve of his departure, bears no more than a just testimony to the remarkable merits and services of this truly pious and devoted labourer in the Indian Missionary field, whose long career as a preacher of the Gospel, both by words and works, has emulated that of his most distinguished predecessors on the same scene of action, and is not likely to be outshone by any of his successors. Dr. Winslow will bear with him when he quits our shore, the most fervent good wishes and prayers for his welfare, of all who enjoy the privilege of knowing him either personally or by repute.—*The Overland Athenaeum and Daily News*

