

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

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Twenty-four lines and under—*three pence* per line.
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No Advertisement will be printed for less than *one shilling*.

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

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Subscribers are respectfully requested to give notice of any change of address, or any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.

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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.

The undersigned is in receipt of a new supply of *Madras Head Kerchiefs* of the finest colour and quality and of the following dimension and price.

3 Cubits. £0. 11s. 0d.

Orders from any part of the Island will be carefully attended to in case the price and postage are prepaid. Postage for a single kerchief would come to 8d.

Terms Ready cash.

L. S. Strong.

Manipay, 2nd August, 1864.

NOTICE.

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

All persons being indebted to the Estate to 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. Cazeneuve 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 Cubebs.

CAPSULES OF MATCO VEGETALIS.

of Paris by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are

found greatly superior to all the preparations of Copaiba, Cubebs, &c., and Mineral remedies. The Liquid Extracts 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.

WESLEYAN MISSION.

The Report of the Wesleyan North Ceylon District for the 50th year is now before us. Its pages indeed teem with very interesting notices.

We leave the Report to introduce itself in the following extract.

There, perhaps, never was a period in the history of this Mission which promised more abundant results to the Christian labourer than the one now brought under review. It is therefore to be sincerely regretted, that any diminution of Funds from England should tend to curtail our operations, rather than excite to a greater amount of local sympathy and help. We would embrace this opportunity of presenting our heartfelt thanks to all who have rendered us their aid; and we would express the hope, that the perusal of these pages will induce our friends to increase their subscriptions to the great cause of saving the heathen. We commend to the special notice of our friends, the several important Appendices subjoined to this Report. We would not forget that this is our Jubilee year! "What hath God wrought?" "Let us go up and possess the land!" There is power in the Church to accomplish all that God purposes. May we be co-workers with God.

It will appear from the following extract that efforts have been made to produce a conviction of the truths of Christianity in the minds of the wannarponne youth.

The Christian and Hindu Discussion Society—This is a name given to a Society consisting of some thirty or forty Hindus and Christians, who, in Sept. last, agreed to organize themselves for the purpose of examining the relative claims of Hinduism and Christianity. There was a felt need for such a Society, as an impression had gone abroad that Christianity could not, would not, and dare not confront SIYA-SITTANDISM! Nothing remained but to explode this mistake, and a few months' labours have had this happy effect. The crisis arrived, and still remains.

It is one of life or death. The Sivites have given in a list of their religious books. They are called upon to prove their genuineness, authenticity and inspiration, in other words, their Authority in matters of religion. Much evasion has been tried. Many plans adopted to parry the blow. They have appealed to their learned men!

The "Magicians," "Soothsayers" and "Astrologers" are again in requisition, as in the days of Babylonian-heathenism, and we doubt not analogous results will follow the investigation. Several Sivites, who thought their system as firm as a rock, have evinced great alarm. One young man told the Missionary that he would not be long before he renounced Hinduism! We resort to prayer, and looking to God, we cry, "It is time LORD for THEE to work!"

The following observations with reference to the educated Hindus and the conservative class among them are worthy of note.

The Educated Hindus—There are great numbers of young men, who have passed through our Schools, carrying with them a large amount of mental culture, which they can never altogether lose. With respect to these the eye of hope can see much to gladden the heart of the labourer; for, the spell of superstition is weakened, home puerilities are seen to be such, current stories as to the feats and freaks of their myriad gods lose their power, if not their interest too and the educated youth becomes a new element at home, not always peaceful, nay often the very contrary of peaceful. The "fire" which our Lord came to enkindle, is not infrequently felt in the family of the Hindu, who little dreamed of such results when he sent his son to learn at the Mission School. Such young men are increasing every year, and Hinduism loses their sympathies and belief. These educated Hindus not infrequently render efficient help to the missionary at public discussions, though they sometimes form a strong opposition; yet even as opponents, they are preferable to those who have no knowledge of Western literature and science. We have endeavoured to meet their case as far as time and general Mission duties have allowed.

The Conservative class of Hindus.—There are some very sober young men who go through our schools as though they were impervious to influence, or at least, incapable of appropriate action. These are conservative in sentiment, they wish things to remain as they are. The old temple is still visited and the family priest still honoured, whilst they shew every mark of respect to the Missionary and his message. There is no element of revolution in their nature, no thirst after reform, because there is no adequate sense of existing evils. These men contribute liberally to maintain the religion of their fathers.

Female education, it would appear, is remarkably progressing. At Wannarponne there are about 6 village schools for the education of females and the pupils in them number about a hundred.

Chetty Street Girls' School.—This School has kept up its character and influence. A native gentleman very kindly offered us a part of his own compound whereon to erect a school-room; but for several reasons we preferred a plot of land more accessible; and have succeeded in securing a site in the main street. The last returns gave 21 girls on the list. This School is taught by a daughter-in-law of the late Rev. John S. Philips. As it is in the very heart of heathenism we hope to see much good from this School.

Calatty Girls' School.—After much difficulty overcome, we secured the premises on which this School room stands for the residence of a Christian family. The late Rev. J. S. Philips took great interest in this movement, indeed it was the last step of aggression on heathenism that he made. The first teacher appointed was indiscreet enough to promise food and clothing to the girls! The School is slowly recovering from the disappointment caused by this foolish woman. Quiet and persistent effort will render this a very valuable School.

Ayanaar Street Girls' School.—Early in the current year, a native gentleman very kindly placed the portico of his house at our service for a Girls' School, and became a subscriber towards the maintenance thereof. This School is under the care of one of our most experienced Christian women and is progressing favourably. There are 14 on the list. These are from the most respectable families in the neighbourhood.

Vellala Street Girls' School.—This School was opened during the year. A bungalow has been erected on a site rented from a native. There are 13 girls in the list, including two Bhramanees. It was a triumph over prejudice to secure the attendance of these children.

Anapanthiadi Girls' School.—Two native gentlemen, one a Christian and the other a Hindu, kindly agreed to erect a school-room in this locality. They subscribe towards its maintenance. There are 13 girls on the list.

Hospital Street Girls' School.—This is taught in the verandah of a native gentleman's house. There are 20 in the list. As all our female teachers are Christians, we hope much good will result from these schools.

FISCAL'S PROCESS SEVERS—JAFFNA.

In one of our late issues, appeared a correspondence relating to the mischievous conduct of these men.

We have no doubt that there is truth in the general and main facts of this case. This is not the first time we have heard of such complaints. False return to summonses and other processes is we think made in a minority of cases and we do not hesitate to concur with our correspondent and say that a paltry amount of six pence is quite enough to effect this purpose. Parties who fear a contestation of the case before the Court, will try their utmost to procure a judgement by default; and to effect this purpose there is no other way than through the Process-servers. These Process-servers, who are men of no character and moral principle receive a small amount and serve their purpose by making a false return under oath. Besides this wilful misconduct of these men, there is also another way adopted by Process-servers by which parties become losers. Whenever they are in possession of Processes to be served upon men living at a distance, they usually almost as a rule indeed try to send the same through others whom they chance to meet sometimes in Courts and sometimes in markets. They do not take the trouble of walking to such distance. In this way, Process are often not properly served. Those who undertake to do the business for the Peons leave them here or there without any concern.

In this way, we see that Process-servers are to be charged under two Counts: One for wilful and intentioned mischief, and the other for negligence in the proper discharge of their duties. "What is the remedy then?" asks our correspondent. These men ought to be strictly enjoined by the head of the Department to perform their duty aright and when one is caught, he ought to receive the severest punishment awarded in such cases. That will make his colleagues to ponder before they begin to act. Our Judges and Magistrates ought also to be careful and should not be taken by these returns on the mere ground that they are made under oath. They will make an oath for any thing and every thing. We wait to see the result in Mr. Dunlop's case.

DEATHS.

We hear that a man died at Tavalacatala in the Tenmoratchy District on Friday last by hanging himself by the neck. It is said that at one end of his shawl was found an ola piece tied in which was written in Tamil. "If this woman be my wife she will die with me." The coroner on the very same day held an inquest on the body of the deceased man and the verdict was that he died by hanging himself.

We hear there was also another case of death by snake bite at Tenmoratchy, and an inquest was held on the body on Monday last.

POLICE MAGISTRATE OF JAFFNA.

As Mr. Elliott, our new Magistrate, is not expected in Jaffna before the end of this month, Mr. L. Nell our D. Q. A. has been appointed to act for him until his arrival.

Mr. Nell will therefore do duty both at Jaffna and at Mallagam as Police Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests.

THE BATTICOTTA HIGH SCHOOL.

From what we have known of this School, we believe that this School does credit to its teachers. It is no wonder that the School may have its bad parts, but certainly it is wicked of any man to apply Mr. Sendall's unfavourable references in some respects to the whole of the School and to represent the good, bad, and the bad, worse.

The following extract from Mr. Sandall's Report will no doubt undeceive the public who have not been favoured with a copy of Mr. Sendall's Report. BATTICOTTA HIGH SCHOOL.—Examined, 21st and 25th of September.

This School has lapsed from the direction of the American Mission into private hands. The high reputation which it has justly enjoyed for many years still prevails to keep up the number of students. There were 183 on the books at the time of my visit. 104 were present in the upper and 45 in the lower school.

In the first class 8-15ths were present. They read from the book of Samuel and the Madras selections in prose. Their reading was pretty fair. I questioned them minutely on the meanings of words and sentences. They shewed by their answers that a good deal of attention had been paid to their instruction in these subjects. Their writing to dictation was singularly bad. In Arithmetic, of the higher rules, Simple interest only was worked correctly by three of them. Their performance in Euclid was strictly confirmatory of all that I have already said upon the subject. Not one of them had any comprehension of the aim and meaning of the study; and what they did know of particular propositions might have been repeated with equal accuracy and intelligence by a well-trained parrot. One boy worked equations and problems in Algebra with considerable taste and facility.

The reading of the 2nd Class was satisfactory, their pronunciation rather better than usual. I thought their acquaintance with the language superficial, and they were weak in their spelling. In dictation I marked 3 good, 5 fair, and the rest bad (they were 10 in all). They tried sums in Fractions (of money) decimals (concrete), and simple rule of three. Four succeeded in the 1st and two in each of the other rules. Four worked correctly in Practice. Euclid is also taught in this class; two boys wrote out a proposition correctly.

The 3rd Class, in 17 number, read badly, parsed and gave meanings fairly.

The 4th Class read fairly, and their answering was brisk and intelligent. Their writing was very bad.

The lower Class went through their elementary reading lessons fairly, and were very well up in the general features of the Eastern Hemisphere.

THE NELLORE TEMPLE ASSAULT CASE.

Although the accused in this case were trying their best to conceal themselves and evade warrants, they have been all apprehended except their commander Arunar Sanmogam who still confines himself into some unknown place both day and night. But we are sure the energy of our District Judge and that of our Fiscal will soon bring him to Justice.

WEATHER.

We had a heavy shower of rain attended with thunder and lightening on Saturday morning last. Since that, it has visited our District almost every day. The weather looks cloudy and indicate the approaching change of the monsoon. The condition of the paddy plants is such that we might (D. V.) expect a good harvest this year.

Mr. CARGILL.

We understand that this gentleman an officer of the Oriental Bank has been here and he left this on Monday last, having inspected accounts and money in connection with their Branch Bank in this place.

LITERATURE.

(Continued from page 159.)

The human intellect is capable of astonishing, if not infinite, development. But this development is gradual. Let us illustrate this by following the career of a learned man. The child begins in the cradle to notice the expressions of the fond mother; there begins interchange of thoughts and emotions; then the sphere of acquiring knowledge extends to the domestic circle; then it advances as the child grows in age, to the circle of playmates; then to the arena of school where the study of language, sciences and arts enriches the mind with a store of knowledge, where the whole world is laid before him, as though in a panorama; there he begins to admire the Natural phenomena, wondering at the omnipotence and omniscience and none the less of the benevolence of Nature's God. He takes up his Astronomy and scans the heavenly bodies, their magnitudes, their glory, their distances, their bearings to each other and to the earth, their innumerable and their functions; or he takes up Botany and prys into the vegetable kingdom, or takes up Mineralogy and scans the formation of the minerals, inexhaustible sources of information and discoveries

open to him and the field of enquiry becomes wider and wider. These spheres have invited the human intellect for the last 5,000 and odd years and continue inviting the most accomplished scholar. To continue further the career of the student: he having thus imbibed a taste for practical knowledge and observation, he takes into his head the idea of a travel to a distant clime and there refines his knowledge, but scarcely feels satisfied with the acquisition and perceives that his mind is still capable of further development. The young man, supposing him to be a talented scholar, enters upon a professional career, edits and makes literary works, and establishes his fame as an author, and after enriching the literary world, goes the way of all men. Suppose this individual whose progress from the cradle to the grave, I have now attempted to trace, is the never to-be-forgotten Sir Issac Newton, or the famous Lord Bacon or the world-renowned Addison; how great and how vast is the intellectual treasure of such personage.

Again, knowledge ought to be sought after for its own sake. Not simply to use it as the means of earning a competence but to secure that real happiness due to the labor of man, from scrutinizing the handy work of God.

Gentlemen, having thus far gone into the subject, let us now direct our attention for a moment, to its contrast. Man as a responsible creature, is accountable if he allows his knowledge either to retrograde or to stagnate. How many graduates from the various educational establishments in this Island, under the vague and false motion of having completed their education shelve their books or consign them to oblivion and turn their attention to past-times and enjoyments. Their activity is replaced by idleness, and neatness by slovenliness. Now the parents who underwent great hardships and perhaps even privation to educate their son, and the friends and relatives who watched over his progress with deep interest, are heard to rue the day when he was sent to the school; they compare him with others who now possess honors and high situations, and who had but equal educational privileges. The father is heard to remark in better terms of his son's idleness alluding to his equals, successes; that his son has been the cause of the ruin of his fortune and towards whose education and maintenance he had mortgaged every inch of his landed property and that there remains nothing to be dowered to the daughter. The son's idleness is the topic of the day with the father; poor young man! He falls also from the high place in his mother's heart, and from the high regard and opinion which his friends and relatives entertained of him. It occurs to him during his pensive thoughts to bestir himself in the direction of getting a situation and endeavour to justify the expectation of his kin. Happily, after a series of vexatious postponements, after many days, waiting at the door and perhaps at the nooks and corners of an employer's house and premises to steal a fit and leisurely moment to represent his real wants and gain the smile of the gentleman, he happens to be appointed an Oppum writer to the Fiscal's Office. Now a desire for money and promotion enters into his brains and replaces all that of knowledge;—he is heard to say "A practical learning is all that is required."—"Away with books". Ah! there is an end of all literary ambition. Gentleman, I am not soaring on the wings of imagination and representing to you the creations of fancy. these are facts. At Jaffna and in other places circumstances have occurred which may be familiar to you, but are decidedly so to myself, on which I base the said instance. I wish not to be understood to condemn the desire for situations, promotions, and honors in Kutcherries and Courts, but all that I mean to urge upon the attention of educated men is not to bury the talents committed to them. Neither riches, nor influence, nor social pride should interfere with the cultivation of knowledge.

There are other instances which I would lay before you to shew how the talents of a regularly educated mind are sacrificed at the altar of fancy. To quote one where hundreds may be easily furnished: Permit me to extract from the well-known popular Tamil Journal of the day called the "Morning Star". It reads thus in its graphic and pleasing style under the heading of "A Hindu ascetic educated in English." "It is the word of the ascetics who perform annual pilgrimages from Sathoorkeery to Kadergamoe, to land at Kaits and pass by Jaffna. Without breaking this custom many ascetics of Sathoorkeery called here this time. These men repeat the motto, "Sanacee's panacea is dry and green leaves." "Vedantee's panacea is roots and shoots." "Upon the authority of this they powder this and that and sell to the people for medicines, and fill their bags with the proceeds of the sale. Among this gang are

found all descriptions of loose and wonton characters; those who have fallen out with parents or wives; run-a-ways; insolvents; and vagabonds. Along with these is marked out one young man, who had lately received his education at the Batticotta Seminary, who had subsequently been employed under Missionaries in Madras and who afterward was employed as a calculator of Calendar in connection with the Observatory at Puleny Hills. He was given up for lost for the last 7 or 8 years by his relatives and friends. But now he has taken them by surprise. His appearance is described thus whilst going abegging: A bag and a brass-pot are on the shoulder, deer skin under the arm, tuft of hair on the crown of the head, big roll of cloth on, a *kaveedyed* cloth around the waste and a string of big beads around the neck. We saw and pitied him," says further the journal. "We asked him to resume his old condition, but were told in reply that he should be permitted to do so by his religious Master." What should be said of such a man's progress of knowledge, and specially his Astronomy. The intellect true to the nature given to it by his maker, soared to the heavens and scanned the planets but the folly curbed and buried it in his bag.

It is of the educated class of men who are eminently capable of developing their intellectual powers, patriots and philanthropists of this country, center their interest and narrowly watch their progress in the world. The retrogradation of any of them, stains their character as a body. One more observation and I have done. It behoves us who have been permitted by a kind Providence to complete a course of education or in other words to ascend up a few rounds of the ladder of progress feeding upon the tree of *knowledge* to ascend up and up the ladder as high as our means and powers will permit.

Colombo 13th September 1864. T. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOOBHSAHMY RAJAH.

The *Ceylon Times* a short while ago contained a letter drawing attention to the case of Soobah Rajah, who is a nephew of the last Kandian King. Soobah Rajah was enjoying a monthly stipend of ten Rupees from 1851, his parents having enjoyed it before him. Two years ago, on applying for his money, he was told that it was no longer to be given him. What the reasons are for this most unwarrantable proceedings we do not know, but we must respectfully protest against the course adopted by our Government. So much has been said and written—by the Legislative Council, the Planter's Association and the Press—on the suicidal policy which the present administration has adopted, that we are almost ashamed to say anything further. But we put it, in the name of humanity, is this treatment of Soobah Rajah fair, is it just? A man must do something wrong before his allowance could be stopped; else the Government must be charged with acting in a very arbitrary manner. We are informed, that no reason has been given for this extraordinary procedure. Soobah Rajah is now reduced to great distress and who can wonder at it when he is made the victim of a "parsimonious" policy? We respectfully appeal to His Honor to allow Soobah Rajah to receive the small allowance which he was so long enjoyed, for we cannot see the justice of its being curtailed without any cause.—*Communicated.*

MORE TRIFLES FROM CEYLON.

In this moist showery isle of verdure, if it happen not to rain for six weeks, people begin to write and declaim about the fearful draught. One man from the Ambegamao district describes the terrible state of things there; it has actually not rained for three whole weeks! Now, in the north of Ceylon, the climate of which resembles in some degree that of India, and on the Coromandel coast rain falls at one season of the year, that is, between October and January, and for the rest of the year very little indeed falls—certainly when it does come down, it makes up for lost time.

Just at present we have a season of draught, and the wild animals consequently draw towards the rivers; and cheetahs or panthers rather—for, according to Sir E. Tennent, the cheetah is unknown in Ceylon—have approached the outskirts of Colombo, the capital of the island. A very large one was observed swimming across the Kalany Ganga a few days ago, and was shot.

Later still, while a strongly built Singhalese man was bathing in the same river, a panther sprang into the water and seized him by the right arm; the man who was unarmed, grasped his assailant by the throat; and a companion ran up with a knife, and dealt the panther such a blow on the head that he quitted his hold of the man's arm, but again seized him by the thigh. The man who had the knife, cut the panther across the throat and rescued his companion: an act of daring for which he ought to receive a medal. The wounded man was conveyed to the hospital, where he lies dangerously ill.

A friend of mine was lately riding in company with three others, in single file along the narrow strip of land which connects the peninsula of Jaffna with the rest of the island, when suddenly his horse sprang to one side in a manner so unexpected as nearly to unseat him. It appeared that an alligator which had been lying by the side of the lagoon, had made a spring at the horse's legs as he passed. One of the gentlemen who was riding behind my friend, and who has seen the whole proceeding, was so strongly impressed with the idea that the horse had been "touched" by the alligator, that he

was not satisfied until he had dismounted and examined the horse's legs. This is unquestionably one of the coolest pieces of impertinence I have ever heard of on the part of a tank alligator; and having heard of it I shall certainly be more cautious about going into tanks where alligators are, up to my waist, for half an hour at a time. I remember once watching the proceedings of alligators in a tank in this neighbourhood. I espied on the opposite side of a tank two black curlew, birds of most delicate flavor, but very shy. My gun carrier was a good way in the rear, and as the curlew were moving quietly along, I rode into the tank to watch them. There were several alligators about me and the way they went to work was this: A fellow would rise to the surface and look at my pony and me to see where we were. Then he would sink and come up again a little nearer and go down again, and come up and have another look to see where we were. At last my gun was brought and I had my shot at the curlew, and saw no more of the alligators, who always take alarm at the sound of a gun.

I omitted to mention that on his return a day or two after, my friend kept a look-out for his enemy, and discovered him once more on the bank—he gave him a two ounce rifle-ball, which made a long white scar along his back; however, a wound like that does not usually prove fatal at once, and the alligator succeeded in getting away.

The Magistrate at Mullativoe one morning found that an alligator had sought the hospitable shelter of his court-house during the night, and a gentleman at Batticotta found another in his stable.

An old sportsman in Jaffna, who had an endless stock of tales, used to tell how he had once shot several alligators with grains of rice instead of ball! After he had tested the credulity of his hearers to a moderate degree, he would add that the alligators were about nine inches long. They were young ones which he killed as specimens.

However loathsome-looking an animal an old alligator may be, the young alligators are not so very disgusting. In fact, the bright yellow bars which alternate with the black ones, are rather pretty than otherwise. I had one in a vivarium, and the vicious little beast used to nip my fingers when I tried to feed it. It got out one night, and I don't know what became of it.

A moorman caught a young alligator in his fishing kraal in the Matura River, and I went to see it. It was alive, and to all appearances there was no reason why, if left alone, it should not grow up to alligators's estate—its length was about three and a half feet. Thinking that this would be a good opportunity for testing the correctness of what I had heard in the north of the island about the remarkable effect of lime upon the alligator, I asked a man to bring me some, on which he procured from a neighbouring house a lump of the chunamb, or lime prepared from shells, which the natives are in the habit of chewing along with the nut of the areca-palm, and the leaves of the betel creeper. The lime had previously been moistened with water. Having opened the jaws of our unfortunate victim: an operation to which it submitted with exemplary resignation (when it found it could not prevent it,) we inserted, as far back as the opening into the throat, a lump of chunamb about as large as a pigeon's egg, after which we put the animal into the water. Immediately it turned over on its sides and then on its back, and appeared paralysed; soon its eyes closed and I thought it was dead. After about five minutes it revived a little. I could not remain longer to watch it, but in the evening I rode to where it had been experimented on, when I found that it was dead, and learnt that it had died within two hours of my leaving. On examining its mouth, I found that the lime had not been swallowed, but was still in the throat just, where it had been placed. I do not remember to read any work on animals, of this antipathy of the alligator to lime; and it still remains to be explained how it is that a substance of that nature, specially prepared for the use of man, and by him daily chewed, should have so powerful and instantaneous an effect upon an animal otherwise so tenacious of life, when merely placed in the mouth, without being swallowed. The experiment may appear to have been a cruel one, and yet, perhaps it was the speediest and easiest mode of killing the alligator. I may now venture to state that the Tamuls have an idea that if a bullet be filled with lime before firing at an alligator, it will, wherever it penetrates, cause a wound that will prove mortal. I have, since making the experiment related above been told that it is not uncommon for the Singhalese to fill the stomach of bullock with lime, and to place it near an alligator's haunts; knowing that if he swallow the lime, death will ensue.

Mullative (mentioned just now) is an isolated station, where the magistrate is the only European, and administrators justice in a patriarchal way. Close to the court is a tank full of alligators, and as the magistrate sat on his bench he could see them crawl out and bask in the sunshine. So he used to take his rifle with him to court, and keep it ready loaded beside him. In the middle of the examination of a witness, the clerk of the court would turn round and say, "Sir! sir! there's an alligator." Down would go the pen, up would the rifle—Bang! and out would rush the clerk and interpreter to see what damage had been done. After a few minutes they would come in again to report, and then the business would proceed as before.

A week or two ago, a Tamul man and woman were travelling together at night, when they met an elephant in the road. They tried to avoid it, but in vain. The animal charged them both, killed the woman, and very severely injured the man. Most probably it was a rogue.

Buffaloes are very formidable customers. They charge with great fury, and it is not easy to get a good shot when they are coming at one with their hard heads, from which a ball is apt to glance. The best way to shoot a buffalo when there are two sportsmen, is for the two to keep a hundred yards apart. One should then fire. If the buffalo does not drop, he will probably charge the man who fired, and in so doing will give the other sportsman the chance of a flank.

The natives catch the wild buffaloes, and tame them. At certain seasons they are employed in ploughing the paddy field; at other times they are allowed to roam about when they often regather with the wild herds. A half-tamed buffalo, though he yields a sullen obedience to his master, will often prove a dangerous customer to a stranger: in fact almost more so than a wild one. I was travelling one day with a lady, on the sea road between Trincomalie and Jaffna. I was riding a small pony, when, in crossing a plain, a buffalo charged me. I was unarmed, and as he came at me with a will, I had no alternative but to dash on as fast as I could, my assailant charging from one side; but with a tired pony escape was not easy, and I was getting the worst of it, when, to my great satisfaction and amusement, my friend went head over heels in a mud-hole which lay between us. This cooled his ardour, and he gave up the pursuit.

There is a place called Kockalai, in the northern province where wild buffaloes were almost always to be seen. One of them was exceedingly fierce, and killed several persons. The magistrate went to the spot, and in the capacity of coroner held an inquest. He had just concluded, when the buffalo emerged from the neighbouring forest, and charged down upon his party. Fortunately he had with him a single-barrelled rifle. He dropped on one knee, waited till the buffalo was close on him, and fired. The ball took effect in buffalo's forehead and ran far into his body, and the brute dropped dead at the gentleman's feet. (To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SUN.

The sun! the sun! the beautiful sun!
Its ray is gone—the day is done
No more its light will glad the sight
Nor shed to-day its radiance bright.
Alas fair sun.

2.

The sun! the sun! the beautiful sun!
Its course is ta'en by the leaden moon
Which borrows light for the stare'd night
That the earth from the chaos may have respite
The kind bright sun.

3.

The sun! the sun! the beautiful sun!
So gladly o'er earth its course hath run
That flowers and trees and streams have smiled
And dimples on cheeks of the blue ey'd child.
The sun hath grav'n.

4.

The sun! the sun! the beautiful sun!
Hath soothed the heart of the lovely one
Removed his cares, unburdened their weight
Till sunk in glories of regal state
It leaves all gloom.

5.

Except the moon, the dull-eyed moon
That rises slowly behind the cloud
Beak edged and dark, and not too soon
The stars do twinkle beneath the shroud
Of vapors black.

6.

Left by the sun, the beautiful sun
To guard the terrors by night begun
To shield the cot, the wearied cover
From danger and the mid-night rover
O! beautiful sun.

7.

So does the good man with charity
His face refulgent with God's grace
Midst poverty and prosperity
Bright and brightening in his race
Still like the sun.

8.

When clouds arise and death doth come
His deeds remain to light his life
And raise him from the dark dull tomb
To glories far from night and strife
Beyond the sun.

Kandy, 18th Jan. 1864.

R. S. EDLESTON.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

"We cannot expect too little from man, nor too much from God."

"Worldlings make gold their God, saints make God their gold."

"Whatever disunites man from God, disunites man from man."

"To find God in every thing, is one important means of learning to find every thing in God."

"The best of men are but men at the best."

"It is said of one, that he had grace enough for ten men, but not half enough for himself."

"It is better to pray to pray in an unusual place, than not to pray at all."

"Sin turns the body into a hospital."

"Huberton died despairing; he made his will thus,—
"I yield my goods to the king, my body to the grave
and my soul to the devil."

"Prayer without meditation is dry and found; and reading without meditation is unprofitable."

"To read and not to understand is to neglect."

"The demonstration of truth contains in itself the refutation of error."

"In twenty years of our lines, we enjoy a thousand Sabbaths which must all be accounted for."

"The grandeur and efficacy of the Gospel result not from an immense accumulation of little things, but from its powerful exhibition of a few great ones."

"Nothing makes people more immoral than mere moral preaching."

"I am more willing to feel compunction than to know the definition of it."

"The infidel has more to reject than the believer to embrace."

"King Antigonus used to pray to God, that he would protect him from his friends."

"The credit of religion often defends on little things."

"Have communion with few. Be familiar with one. Deal gently with all, speak evil of none."

"Be sure your ground be good, and then always maintain your ground."

"If my conduct will not vindicate itself, it is not worth vindicating."

"Light things in the mouths of priests are blasphemy."

"Praise is a severe test of the strength of principle than dispraise."

"No one was ever scolded out of his sins or into his duty."

"The saving of one soul is worth the preaching of the Gospel to a whole nation for many years."

"No man's character can be eventually injured but by his own acts."

"What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue"

"Many that have overcome a frowning world, have themselves been overcome by a smiling one."

"One thousand persons subscribing one farthing per day would make £365 per annum."

"The spirit of Missions has to christianize the Church before the Church can Christianize the world."

"Not one man of a thousand dies a natural death."

