

# THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

October, 7th 1864.]

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYS.

[VOL. 2. No. 41.]

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.

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.

Notice is hereby given that the moveable property of the Estate of the late R. W. Davidson Esq. will be put up for sale by Public Auction at the Jaffna Rest House on Saturday the 5th of November next.

R. Blundell.

Jaffna, 12. October, 1864. Administrator.

## NOTICE.

Joel Fitch residing at Manipay near the American Mission Station begs to inform the public that he attends to repairing of clocks of all sorts at his house at moderate charges.

## 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-anæmia-loss of strength, and in females, general derangesment. 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 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.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We tender our sincere thanks to our subscribers for the encouragement we have received hitherto at their hands towards the up keep of our Journal.

We shall feel obliged if they will kindly send in their subscriptions at an early date as the year is drawing to a close.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Colonial Steamer Pearl.

Arrived—on Monday last 8. P. M.  
Passengers—Col. Freeth. Capt. Ellis. C. R. Capt. Carworthy of the 25 R.

Cargo from Colombo—Sundries.

Cargo from Jaffna—Coperah.

Left—Thursday morning last for Colombo touching Trincomalie Batticaloe and Galle.

## The Ceylon Patriot.

### A NOVEL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Examiner of the 1st Instant reports the proceedings of the Ceylon Criminal Sessions held at that place last month, and presided over by Mr. Justice Thompson, from which it appears that one C. B. Appoo was tried upon a charge of Burglary and that the Jury which was empanelled to try the prisoner, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty," notwithstanding, that the charge of the presiding Judge clearly pointed to conviction as in his opinion the proper verdict. But the Judge could not bear the verdict of the Jury and refused to accept it. The following which we quote from the Examiner Correspondent seems to place the conduct of the presiding Judge in an awkward position.

"The Judge charged for a conviction, and said that it was a clear case, and that the Jurors should have no difficulty whatever in bringing a verdict of guilty. Although nothing was robbed, there was sufficient evidence (if believed) of an attempt to commit Burglary. The Jurors (the usual English Jury,) retired and after about ten minutes returned through their foreman, Mr. David de Alwis, a Verdict of not guilty. Upon which Mr. Justice Thomson said he would not accept the verdict, and that unless the majority gave their reasons he would be obliged to demand their names, and to fine them for a perverse finding, which he had the power to do. The foreman (who was evidently in a great fright) said that he himself formed the minority, and called upon the Jurors, who were of the majority, to state their reasons. None of them, however, would speak, upon which the Judge remarked that there was another witness in attendance, the wife of the complainant, whom he would call. Accordingly, Leysey Hamy was sworn and examined by the Judge, who deposed to substantially the same facts as the other witnesses. The Judge then again charged the Jurors and commented on the evidence of each of the witnesses, remarking that such verdicts as the one brought by the Jurors ought not to be passed over without some animadversion from the Bench. It was true, he said, he was bound to accept the verdict which the jurors might bring, but in doing so it would be his duty to consult his brother Judges, and to put himself in communication with the Crown in order that measures might be adopted to remedy the evil. He then directed the jury to retire and reconsider the verdict. The jury accordingly retired, and, shortly afterwards, the foreman, to the surprise of all present, brought in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was thereupon sentenced to 30 lashes and two years imprisonment."

We had occasion to comment on the Jury system and the abuse of the discretion visited in Judges as to commenting on evidence &c. But our little Jaffna has never been the scene of such injustice. It is undoubtedly for wise reasons that law has not

trusted the life and liberty of individuals to the hands of one man, but, in recognition of the frailty of human nature, has left cases in which they are to be disposed of by a body of 13 men who compose the jury.

Is it proper then that a Judge should always expect the members of the Jury to think like himself; if that were the case, wherein the benefit lie of a trial by Jury? They were called there only to give expression to their own Judgment and certainly not to say what the presiding Judge has asked or directed them to say. The idea of a Judge trying to exact a verdict just as he pleases from the jury by holding out threats, intimidation is as amusing to our ear as it is ridiculous. This is certainly something that materially affects the rules of Criminal justice as hitherto administered in Ceylon and if this state of things should be allowed to go on, it will make no difference whether a prisoner is tried by a jury or not. If the opinion of the people is the one that ought to prevail as to the conclusiveness of evidence, the jury system may at once be abolished and the hundreds that are summoned as jury men every half year in the out stations and every three months in Colombo may be allowed to go after their own affairs and leave every thing to the discretion of the Judges to be dealt with as it may suit their own fancy.

The prisoner was in the first instance entitled to have a trial by Jury, and he, when he was found not guilty" by the Jury that tried him, was equally entitled to be forthwith discharged and let free. But instead of doing this, the learned Judge goes the length of threatening an independent Jury and compels them to return a fresh verdict after calling another witness who was present all the time of the trial and that after the case for the prosecution had been closed. The using of a certain idiom of one language or the using of it in a particular tone, may change impressions as to the credit due to those witnesses, in the mind of a man that is acquainted with the language, whereas it would be quite different with a foreigner. We are sorry that Mr. Thompson should have thus allowed his passion feelings to get the mastery of his discretion.

**LAW EXAMINATION.**

We understand from the Government Gazette that the Board of Examiners will meet at Colombo in the Registrars Office at 11 o' Clock on Monday Morning the 31st Instant, for the purpose of Examining Candidates to be admitted as Advocates and Proctors.

**THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF THE AMERICAN CEYLON MISSION.**

This meeting was held at Manipay on Thursday the 6th. Instant. All the American Missionaries, and ladies with a great many of the Christians connected with that Mission, are said to have been present. The meeting, we hear, consisted of more than 500 individuals and was very interesting.

**THE FISCAL AND THE MEN COMMITTED TO HIS CUSTODY.**

It was only a few months ago, that we had to record the escape from custody of a man named Vellyan Chitty who was committed to the custody of the Fiscal pending a Justice of the Peace investigation upon a charge of Burglary. He was however retaken, tried for his escape, and is now suffering, we believe, the punishment of his daring act.

But now we have to record another instance in which the prisoner is a young Brahmin. He was tried before the Police Court of Chayagacherry for making his escape from the custody of a Police headman, when being taken to Court under a warrant, was found guilty and was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour and to pay a fine of £5. on the same day proceedings were also taken against him in a J. P. Case in which he was charged with Burglary in having broken into a temple and removed certain things from the temple feloniously. This case also being clearly proved, the Deputy Queen's Advocate directed that he be committed to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the Supreme Court and accordingly he was committed to prison. But now we hear that this young Brahmin, has effected his escape and that he has not been retaken though 10 or 12 days have elapsed since he escaped. We cannot understand how this can be? It appears that prisoners very easily get away even when there is no convenience on the part of those under whom they are placed. This young Brahmin we are told, made his escape in broad day light and that about 10 or 11 A. M. This certainly tells much against the watchfulness of the Fiscals. offi-

cers at Jaffna. The place where the prisoners are now kept is quite unsafe, being only surrounded by a low wall over which a daring and dexterous prisoner can very easily climb; if together with those facilities for escape the Fiscal's Peons who are set over these prisoners should act in collusion with them, it would be a very easy matter for a prisoner to get away.

It is dangerous to allow such a state of things to continue. First because, these culprits very often get out of the prison walls swearing vengeance against their prosecutors and in such a state of mind not it is likely they will not hesitate to do all they can against them. They care very little for the probable consequences. Secondly because by these escapes, justice is not properly administered between man and man and one may commit crimes with imprudence and still escape from custody.

We hope however that our Fiscal's department will learn lessons from these instances and have a watchful eye over those that are committed to its charge.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

(From our Paris Correspondent.)  
September 10th, 1864.

When will this everlasting question of the Duchies cease? By the conferences for a definite peace opened on the 26th August and are already interrupted. Denmark creates difficulties and two points especially are the subjects of litigation; the partition of the debt between the Duchies and the Danish monarchy and the line of demarcation.

Bismark, who has his projects, desires nothing better than to temporize, to the pretensions of Denmark to keep some shreds of Schleswigian territory. He opposes a new and most exorbitant pretention too clever to reclaim in the name of Germany, he invokes the interests of the Duchies as if the Duchies become German had not the same interests as Germany. What he reclaims in the name of Schleswig Holstein and Sennenbourg is a proportional part in the sum obtained by Denmark for the session of her rights of the sound and more than this a proportional part in all the active of the monarchy. Arsenal depots musiums &c. &c. in a word a trifle of 70 millions of francs for a country whose annual receipts scarcely amounts to 23 millions! The pell is better but Denmark will be obliged to swollen, it while she will be disputed of every thing, completely ruined.

The legitimate anger of the population is impotent, the Journal of Copenhagen may say as they please in every tone "All is not yet over, let us wait for the spring." The spring is far away and Prussia is very near. Lord Russel has made some very threatening observations to Berlin, but who cares now for the recriminations of England, they will not stop matters, and the Prince of Wales, now at Copenhagen, can only give vain complements of condolence to his Father-in-law.

The English Prince assists at a painful spectacle; the population sileatly submits to the humiliation and the Court is gay, the second daughter of the king is affianced to the heir of the throne of Russia, a great honour for the King Christian, but a new subject of distrust for the people, this alliance with Russia is a bad augury for constitutional liberty discontent rises like the tide, and one day the people tired will revenge itself of the shame its king imposes on it.

As to the diet, it allows matters to go quietly on and contemplates with German phlegm the encroachments of Prussia. The Duke Augustembourg has deposed with the Frankfort Diet his titles to the ducal crown: they are still waiting for the documents demanded of the Duke of Oldenburg; the Committee will then make a report thereon which will scarcely be terminated before the month of November or December. The succession of Latenbourg will probably entrain greater delays than that of Holstein. Besides the Prince Augustembourg, the Prince of Hesse and Amhault formally reclaim the succession and all the royal branches. Grand ducal and ducal of the Houses of Saxony, Mecklenburg have made very positive reservations as to their rights to the succession of Lanenbourg an inextricable process an indeterminate knot, that the patient and temporising talent of Bismark will finish by cutting to the profit of Prussia. Prussia will not loose her prey any more than did Acturon and will be sure to retain her part of the disputed territory and to put the houses of Augustembourg Oldenburg House Ambanlk Saxony Mecklenburg and others of accord. She will keep all and Austria will help her to satisfy her covetousness.

Her friendship towards her rival is not disinterested far from that without even speaking of the secret treaty which assures to her the assistance of Prussia to oblige the Diet to declare the line of the Mincio indispensable for the security of the confederation. Austria pursues another end much more immediate. On the 1st October the delay for the allusion of the Zollerein to the France Prussian treaty expires—the greater part of the resistance has been got over. Wurtemberg, Nassan, Hesse have given in their adhesion. Bavaria still intractable will yield to the seduction of King William and DeBismark who passed by Munich after their visit to Vienna, beside Bavaria could not remain isolated commercially from the other secondary states. Austria has seized the ball at the bound and reclaims from

Prussia the abolition of article 31 from the treaty which assures to France equal rights with those of the most favored nation. She invoked the interests of her trade with Germany and asked a priveleged position for certain articles. Prussia tried to France has been obliged to consult the French Government who has neither replied yes or no, and said she would examine the propositions made to her. France will certainly not renounce an acquired right, but Bismark will find some means of satisfying Austria; the two nations understand, each other manellously well, how long will this last? that is the question. It is said however that Mr. deKichbery particularly anxious as to the increasing covetousness of Prussia will endeavour to get some of the chestnuts she takes out of the fire. It would appear that Bismark during his stay at Vienna brutally stated his ideas of incorporating the Duchies with Prussia or at least Lanenburg. Far from displaying any indignation or astonishment W. DeRichbury insinuated that Austria would lead a helping hand to this usurpation in consideration of an honest recompense Silisia! Bismark made a gone, at this a passing cloud which will be dissipated soon, all the time there are provinces to steal, to despoil and to share Austria and Prussia.

Geneva still trembles under its recent shock the streets are quiet but not mens minds at the departure of the last packet. I could hardly indicate to you the motive of the struggle which disturbed the city I complete my information.

An election to the council of State took place in the 21st August, two candidates were in presence. Mr. Cheneviere conservative and Mr. James Fazy liberal. As everywhere the struggle was rather between parties than between men. It signified their reaction, or progress. Here however personal considerations were mixed up in the matter. James Fazy is a great statesman capable of fulfilling a role in a far greater scene of advanced ideas and a clever politician he powerfully contributed to endow Geneva with a very liberal constitution in 1846 from that moment the Ultra Protestants turned against him and as the Catholics find in the new law a serious guarantee for the free exercise of their religion they declared themselves partisans of Fazy. The Ultra Protestants have not ceased to designate Fazy as sold to the Ultra Montanes. The private life of Fazy was not free from all reproach, he tolerated public gaming houses and allowed one to be installed in the House he lived in. The radical Purians called this a crime in fact to draw strangers to Geneva. He embellished the city, created public gardens and constructed many sufficient quays but all this cost money and the public treasury was for the first time over burdened with a debt—a new subject of grief. The discontented united and formed against Fazy an alliance composed of diverse elements, this was the independent party, a party rich-active-clever at intrigue and which received from its enemies the name of the party of the "Ficelle."

The candidate of the "Ficeliers" Mr. Cheneviere obtained a majority of 300 votes but the numerous protestations against the sincerity of the election were presented at the electoral Bureau composed of a majority of radicals, the bureau annulled the election. The independents then invaded the Hotel De Ville where the council of State were sitting closed the doors and guarded the issues and keeping the council of State prisoners obliged it to proclaim the result of the election without taking into account the annulation pronounced by this bureau. A Commissioners in his scarf preceded by a drummer with 2 heralds bearing the arms of Geneva left the Hotel De Ville to make the proclamation they were followed by a great croud of Independents who in the joy of their double triumph insulted the radicals. The report however was spread that the conservatives held the council of State sequestered in the Hotel De Ville, the radicals assembled to deliver the Magistrate, arms were wanting and the inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Genais pillaged the armoury of Grant Pie and a shot was fired on the cortege. The conservatives, masters of the Hotel De Ville immediately took the arms which were kept there and the struggle began. The council of State impotent to establish order had recourse to the Federal council and on the 22nd a Commissioner Mr. Fernerod and 2 Battalions entered Geneva. Order was soon re-established the barricades were demolished and the work of conciliation began but the irritation had not ceased the conservatives asked of the Commissioner the arrest of Mr. Fazy and the chief of the radicals, the 25th, the interment of the victims took place amidst an awful silence. However the decision of the Federal council charged with deciding the result of the election was awaited with anxiety, a third battalion of Federal troops entered the city Mr. Furerod caused Messieims Ferrier, Foultnol and six other radicals to be imprisoned. Three conservatives who had invaded the Hotel De Ville were also imprisoned and Mr. Fazy was ordered to appear before the Coroners but Fazy whose life had been threatened passed the frontier in order as he said in a letter to watch over the reaction.

The Federal council broke the annulation of the election of the 21st and violated the nomination of Mr. Cheneviere based on the motive that no law gave the electoral bureau the right to pronounce on the validity of an election.

Things remain thus. The radical party conquered, says it took arms to deliver magistrates kept prisoners by the Conservatives and that if the bureau is alone competent to receive protestations, it has the power to pronounce in the validity of the protestations. A Federal tribunal will shortly assemble at Berne to judge the accused, but the agitation is far from being calmed very

prudently the September Fetes were not celebrated, the National shooting march did not take place and the suppression of the Arsenal of Grand Pie has been decreed the radical party awaits an occasion to take its revenge. In Spain the force is played! The frightful Conspirators, who by their numerous affiliations with the different Regiments of the Peninsula were to draw Spain in fire, and blood had not conspired at all the Council of war sought in vain, it could not even find the shadow of a conspiracy and acquitted the Sient: Buena and 5 officers of the regiment of Savoy. This sentence did not suit the Mon Cabinet. It is in virtue of the moral complicity that it had exiled General Prim to Oviedo no crime, no accomplice the unheard of ministerial intrigue was revealed the ministry alone had invented it to get rid of some of its adversaries and its cunning was failed. In its anger, the Government would have victims who to strike the accused? The judgment sheltered them to the judges? Impossible? It therefore fell in the officers who advocated the cause of the accused and they were put under arrest for 2 months, for *having used improper language* how these prudent measures will give the ministry the sympathy of the army.

But the absurdity of the Cabinet did not stop there and at the same time it exiled the Generals and imprisoned the officers it prosecuted the *Iberia* and before what tribunal? the recent law submitted the press? The *Iberia* was accused of having excited the army to insurrection, and consequently having been the accomplice of a military crime was submitted to jurisdiction of a Council of War and it invoked the competence of the Council of War. Thus in the 27th August the *Iberia* published in large characters on its first page the following Notice "Council of War."

"The directors and editors of the Journal the *Iberia* announce to the public and the whole nation that this day at 8 o'clock in the morning, an ordinary Council of War under the presidency of the Colonel of the Regiment of Savoy will be held in the barracks of the Montague du Principe Pio to judge the Journal. Our responsible editor D— Innocent a Ortez of casa proprietor and provincial deputy of Madrid is to be tried as a common soldier who has failed in his duties. The Military who compose the council will have to judge offences not provided for in the Military Code.

We beg of strangers not to judge us by these acts exclusively due to those who govern us and that our country has always repulsed with dignity and now rejects with indignation.

We now and for ever protest against an act which has no example in the history of our country or that of any other civilised nation."

To deliver up authors to soldiers, to judge the mind by force the pen by the sword, is something new. The Government evidently reckoned on the antipathy of the army to the press but the army gave the Government a lesson of wisdom and acquitted the *Iberia*. After this judgment, there was no reason for maintaining the order of exile against General Prim and the others and yet they were not recalled. It is odious and stupid this persecution gives to general Prim the character of a statesman and under him a prestige he had lost he is made dangerous perhaps he may rejoice at it for it may hasten the fall of Mon: unfortunately Prim is of the Narvoey and odennell school, he is but a soldier and liberty cannot count on such defenders.

The town of Barcelona is a prey to a most terrible manufacturing crisis, its working population is literally without bread because it is without work and would have been decimated by hunger more than two months since, if public and private charity had not come to its aid by establishing economical bakeries and the distribution of tickets for provisions. The principal manufactures accuse the smugglers of taking from them the principal part of the home trade and reclaim a revision of the customs tariffs. The workmen demand the abolition of the exorbitant tax recently established alimentary substances. Mr. Salaverria shuts his ears and to stop smuggling increases the number of customs officers it is the contrary he should do that would suppress smuggling and the public treasury would not have an army of officers to maintain. Every body knows that except Minister of Finances it is in the order of affairs.

Humbut is in France. Don Francois d'Assis went out of one gate and he entered by another but there are no splendid Fetes at Versailles for the heir of the King of Italy he was conducted to the camp of Chalous, he was received as the son of a soldier without great ceremony, he was given to understand he was at home and yet Anna was not there, she left the same day, she is now at Rome. The fair princess has become devote she is not however old enough to repent, old Mards have no remorse until the spring has gone by. Is the project of marriage broken off, will the pretty president of the Baby Club be obliged to become an old maid. There is a mystery therein, What mystery? Humbut does not like the princess Muritt in a voyage to the north of Europe the young prince was struck with the beauty of Marie Dogmaar daughter of the king of Denmark, fell desperately in love with her so much so as to ask her in marriage, but the place was filled by the son of the Czar and Humbut was obliged to go in mourning for his love during this time Diplomacy which only consults interests and not affections disposed of his hand has he manifested regret for the Danish Princess? Has he resisted the un pitying exigencies of Politics? It is not probable, it is generally believed the marriage will take place and very favorable plans for the reconstitution of Italy are attributed to the alliance, but up to the present moment the sudden flight of Anna remains unexplained.

The marriages of Princes are the fashion this Autumn. First the *Steeple Chase* of the Grand duke Nicolas and Prince Humbut in which Italy was distanced by Russia, there the nearly certain marriage of Humbut and Anna. Then the young King of Greece is looking out for a wife and the Count Sponeck is seeking in every different Court of Europe a wife for his royal pupil. Mr. Sponeck fills at Athens the role so well described by Voltain of "*Confident of the Prince*" a pretty trade with large profits;

Napoleon III did the honors to the Italian prince at the camp of Chalous but not without difficulty. The Emperor is really very ill and very weak up to the last moment, it was doubted whether he could go to the camp, he mounted his horse with difficulty and rode at a walking pace; his carriage followed by way of precaution and his intimate friends are far from being reassured.

Another sick man the public treasury. The situation is terrible the deficiency is increasing every day. Mexico has cost the eyes out of ones head. Stocks and funds are down and continue to go lower. The rate of interest increases daily and the state cannot borrow except at a high rate the disease is chronic What's to be done? What expedient can we resort to? Alone of a *Wiliard (!!!)* is talked of destined to buy all the Railways and work them for the benefit of the state what a terrible arm in the hands of the state what places to dispose of what fat \* \* \* \* \* to give as a premium to venal consciences! It is only a rumour but we must observe that it has not been denied in spite of the publicity given it by a Journal and that the Minister of public works almost confined it in his speech at marseilles.

The empress has suddenly left for the watering place of Schumatz no one could foresee this sudden voyage it is not her very flourishing health which required in all haste a heatment of mineral Waters. There are a thousand commentaries, a domestic quarrel is spoken of such an one as would take place in the back ship of the Fambany s'Denis. The most probable is that the devout Empress did not like to receive Humbut the son of the *Excommunicated*.

The news from Mexico are not very satisfactory for Maximilian. In spite of the seducing pictures of the *Moniteur*. There is a greater necessity than even for Soldiers. Uracca it is true has joined the actual government but his soldiers have not followed him. Quanz is still at Monterey and does not seem inclined to leave it an expedition will be sent against him. On the 24th July a Council of War was held at the Imperial Palace at which the place of Campaign against Quanz and against the Guorillas was discussed. These plans are all very fine on paper, the imputant point is to put them in execution. The Belgian and Austrian legions will arrive in complete and the departure of a portion of the French troops is irrevocably fixed. What's to be done? The French Foreign Legion has been raised to 10,000.

It is true the French soldiers are detested by the Mexicans as matter of course and also by the Belgians and Austrians who surround Maximilian. Bazaine and the minister have had better quarrels it was wished to confide the keeping of the Imperial Palace to a mixed guard of French and Mexicans. Bazaine resisted the Mexican minister then threatened to withdraw the indemnity for lodging accorded to the French troops in the square. Brief, he gained his cause and the palace of the Emperor is guarded by French batallions.

Bazaine then defended his own cause, for his responsibility is great. Maximilian the *foreigner* is not yet popular, the Clergy looks in him as an enemy and is also powerful. The question of Church property will soon be discussed, the priests are preparing the ground, they are distributing pamphlets clandestinely, they are not more favourable to the French than the Tuarists who are therein, sent pell mell into the flames of Hell, which is insignificant but also devoted to Mexican daggers which are far more dangerous. The priests refuse the succours of religion to the purchasers of national property, and will only grant absolution, until after retraction and renunciation of the property they have bought and paid for. The Ministry is divided on this burning question. The minister of state is Clerical, the Minister of Foreign affairs desires to maintain the law, so that the storm is approaching.

The Guinllas held the open Country and with such success that martial law has been for claimed in three-fourths of the states such are the benefits offered to the Mexicans. The French Minister has been so kind as to have the French Military Penal Code translated and published in Spanish in which the punishment of death is at the end of each offence. The affection of the natives for their Emperor is such that in a letter from a French officer published in the *opinion national* of the 26th August and not since denied we find these lines I Maximilian had but the Mexican soldiers to maintain him on his throne, *he would not remain there 4 and 20 hours*, the perspective is not gay.

This poor Monarch however does the best he can, he presides over committees he gives public audiences in his palace at the gates of which foreign bayonets keeps guard he sends ambassadors to Europe, the Empress also conscientious by fulfills her rule, she visits Schools and Hospitals and tries to speak spanish which does not prevent the Mexicans from laughing most irreverently in her face at each unfortunate attempts to renounce the irreproachable Jota.

Notwithstanding the accession of the Emperor Maximilian is officially notified to the European Governments. Spain sends him an Ambassador the ex-Arch-

duke of Austria. The ex vice Roy of the Lombards Venetian territory is represented at the court of the king of Italy. The reception of the Mexican Ambassador to Turin had its laughable side. Victor Emmanuel accorded him a very warm reception he expressed his wishes for the success of the Mexican Sovereign. You may judge of the anger of the Austrian journals in giving an account of this ceremony, they explained with bitterness the step taken by Maximilian a very natural one we think since, *he has renounced his rights he has no European traditions and they joke agreeably* on the words of the ambassador who said that the Italian and the Mexicans were two people of the latin race. Yes in condition of counting as nought 3ths of the Mexican population the *Indians* who most assuredly have nothing common with the descendants of Romulous.

Maximilian has not yet (and for good reasons) notified his accession to the Government of Washington.

The news from the theatre of war continues favourable to the federals before Mobile Admiral Farragat sunk therein clad confederate fleet and has taken two forts which commanded the entrance to the city. The victory was dear one for the North. The *Monitor* the *Ticumsch* was blown into the air by a torpedo which the confederates had placed at the entrance to the narrow canal which leads to Mobile but four southern steamers were lost and two were captured. Farragat blockads Mobile by sea and General Granger is advancing by land to intercept communications may yet last long for the southern have intercepted the canal by sinking a steamer. The mayer of the city has sent away all those inhabitants who could not contribute to the defence.

In Georgia Sherman is surrounding Atlanta with a circle of iron suddenly attacked by Hood he mantied his position and obliged the enemy to retire under the walls of the city.

Grant continues with untiring tenacity the siege of Petersburg. He has placed 2 divisions between Petersburg and Richmond on the Wildon Railway after a bloody battle which lasted 3 days the Federals remained masters of the position they desired.

However the Shenandoah is still the theatre of confederate successes. Early after having beaten Sheridan once more swept the roads which leads to Maryland but this incursion has no other object than plunder. It is perhaps a fresh attempt at a diversion but Grant will certainly not abandon Potesburg. His perseverance has too well succeeded for him to modify his plans.

At the same moment as the struggle of war, the electoral struggle is being organized with the same fury since he is threatened by the democrates the chiefs of the Copper-head party threw fire and flames amongst the preparatory assemblies Wood, Seymour and Wallinghame the personal enemies of Lincoln violently attack his policy. In the meeting at New York Peovia and Syracuse he is reproached with having violated the constitution, but under all these recriminations we see the cloven hoof of slavery. The great convention of Chicags is violated with anxiety. General M Lellan will be nominated its Candidate: the battle will be violent but a success on the part of Grant may turn the scale in favour of Lincoln. Grant holds in his hand not only the fate of Lincoln but also the fate of the Union.

#### ALABAMA.

The new ship for Captain Semmes, of the *Alabama*, building on the Continent, and which will probably be ready towards the close of August, is reported at over 4,000 tons, and will be protected with solid steel plates 2½ inches thick. She is to be called the new *Alabama*, and will be armed with Armstrong guns. She is built for a ram, will be furnished with engines of great power, and will possess the means of throwing scalding water on her opponents. It is intended for her to have the very large complement of 1,100 men! Recruits are offered a bounty of £10 each on joining, with £5 per month wages, and prize-money equal to that of her Commander, Captain Semmes; in other words, the prize money is to be divided *pro rata* by all on board. Most of the officers and crew of the sunken ship will join the new *Alabama*. It is intended that she shall commence operations near Boston, United States. Federal ships of war are watching her progress, and will dispute her first attempt to go to sea."—*Englishman*.

#### AMERICA, Sepr. 3rd.

Fort Morgan surrendered to Farragut Sherman occupies Atlanta—Hood's army being diverted.

General Darnee(?) taken Confederate Cavalry and destroyed railroad between Nashville and Tennessee river.

Reported General Early retreating towards Winchester with Sheridan in pursuit.

#### MALTA, Sepr. 13th.

Armistic agreed on between Federals and Confederates; and Convention called to arrange terms of peace.

Atlanta captured—severe battle fought at Petersburg."

We understand that late intelligence received by a Commercial Firm announces a fall of 2d in Cotton. Col. Observer.

