

# THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

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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.

## FOR SALE.

French Pot Paper, Quills, Pencils and Slates.

Apply to

S. S. of Batticotta.

## 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 Manepay 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, serofula, 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 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.

## 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.

## RECEIPTS.

	s.	d.
Kandy—S. Areaouty, Esq.	18	2
Jaffna—Rev. J. Mitchell	16	0
" R. J. Dunlop, Esq.	11	6
Panditeripo—Rev. J. C. Quick	16	0

## The Ceylon Patriot.

### EXTRACTION OF OVARIAN TUMOUR.

This very difficult operation was performed for the second time in the History of Ceylon Medical Practice by Dr. Green on a patient of the Friend-in-need Society Hospital on Tuesday last. The tumour removed is said to have been as large as an unpeeled cocoanut. The first operation of the kind in the Island was performed by Dr. Anthonysz now the present acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

### THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.

Mr. Dyke who was travelling on circuit duty in the Vanny divisions of his Province, has just returned to his station, after being absent from it for nearly two months. We hear he was on Monday and Tuesday last in some villages where a greater part of his headmen, and a respectable number of landowners had assembled to hear what he had to say about the Irrigation Ordinance.

### THE JAFFNA KUTCHERY.

In connection with the arrangement made by Government for the transfer of the Cash balance into the Branch of the Oriental Bank in Jaffna, the Govt. Agent recommended the discontinuance of the two Counters employed under the Shroff, as being unnecessary. We hear now that Government has decided that the services of the second Shroff, Mr. Swartz, may also be dispensed with. It is our opinion that Mr. Dyke thought it both necessary and judicious to retain the services of the 2nd Shroff with a full knowledge of the requirements of his Department, and we fear the removal of Mr. S. would greatly cripple its efficiency.

### THE COLONIAL CHAPLAIN.

Mr La Brooy has, we understand, obtained three months leave, on the plea of ill health. Mr. Edwards from Manaar is spoken of as



the most likely person who will be appointed by the Lord Bishop to act for him. Mr. LaBrooy has been ailing for a long time, and we trust that the recreation which he now seeks, will benefit his feeble health.

#### THE SHROFF OF THE MERCANTILE BANK IN KANDY.

We learn with deep regret that the Shroff of the Mercantile Bank, Kandy is accused of defrauding that Bank of a large sum of money amounting to nearly £4,000. Our heart burns at the receipt of this intelligence as, if the accusation be true, it brings a stain upon the Tamil character. We entreat all Tamil gentlemen occupying posts of responsibility and trust to take a lesson from this and so to behave as not to deprive us of the confidence of our good friends.

From what we knew of Mr. Arreakutty as a school boy, and from what we have heard of his character since we little expected to hear such tidings of him and we still hope that the rumour respecting this gentleman will prove ill-founded or at least exaggerated.

Since the above was sent to the press, we received late this morning a communication from Kandy and regret that it did not reach us in time for to-day's issue. The writer gives apparently a fair and bona fide account of the rumour now afloat concerning Mr. Arreakutty and the Kandy Mercantile Branch Bank. We are led to believe that facts are repressed and that what we read in the metropolitan Journals in reference to the case, is not a true version of the matter. Our correspondent intimates that certain European gentleman is at the bottom of the affair, and that if the truth was known Mr. Arreakutty would be acquitted from the serious charge now made against him.

"The tears of the innocent are sharper than the double edged sword." We reserve further remark for our next issue.

#### A DANGEROUS ELEPHANT.

We regret to learn that a messenger, who was despatched to the Government Agent with papers and other document received from Colombo, was attacked and killed by a wild elephant in a village called Kockavill, belonging to the Karetchy district. We wonder why Government discontinued the practise of offering rewards for every wild elephant killed. The practise is in force as regards wild cheetahs and bears, and surely elephants are not less dangerous creatures. We desire to see the resumption of this injudiciously abandoned practise.

#### STEAMER JAFFNA.

We understand that Jaffna is to be a port of call for the Steamer "Jaffna" in future. Mr. W. Anderson will act as agent in Jaffna for the Madras and Colombo Steam Ship Company.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AGENT AND THE FARMERS.

The heavy and copious downpour of rain that visited us during last week seems to call for active measures on the part of our Jaffna Farmers. The Paddy fields have been delighted and over-flown in such a way as to be very injurious. It will be therefore found necessary that all the old channels which have not been cared for for some years past should be dug out so that the superabundant waters may find their way to the sea. The water if allowed to remain will greatly damage the tender plants and tell upon the harvest next year.

We hear that our Government Agent is convening meetings of Farmers and Headmen of the different districts for the purpose of appointing persons who will see to the digging up and opening of old channels. On Monday last a meeting was convened at Vadiry in the Vadamaratchy district, on Tuesday at Puttoor, Wednesday at Mallagam and so on. As a result of these meetings, the Headmen of each district are entrusted with the work of opening up old channel. The people in general, have been advised by the Agent, we hear, to prepare a Petition to the Legislative Council respecting the necessity for the opening of new channels at the same

time promising that he would forward the Petition to the Council himself and see that a favourable answer is received. The expence of digging up old channels is to be born by the farmers themselves.

We are very glad to see that our Farmers in Jaffna are so active at such times of necessity and that they join one with another for the purpose of concocting the measures that are to be adopted to improve their agricultural operation.

#### KAYTS.

We observe that in the last number of the Freeman, the Deputy Queen's Advocate is charged with want of moral courage in not bringing to task the acting Magistrate at Kayts, who is said to have given a court refusal to the usual request to forward to the D. Q. A. certain proceedings about which a petition had been presented to the latter Official. Our contemporary must have been misinformed as not only is the D. Q. A. the last person to be charged with want of moral courage; but in this case the Justice of the Peace of Kayts did not act as represented. He wrote in explanation denying the truth of the statements in the Petition and the Deputy Queen's Advocate of course was bound to accept the contradiction by Mr. Hole of the statements made in the petition.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Ever since the advent of Dr. Wambeek in Jaffna, in the capacity of superintending Civil Medical Officer, the Medical Department has proved a hotbed of mischief, trouble and disappointment. Sometime back you had to chronicle a case in which Dr. Wambeek figured to sad disadvantage, and I hoped that the lesson then taught him would exert a salutary influence upon his future career.

I have been informed that a rupture has arisen between him and his assistant Mr. Keyt. I have not had the particulars; but from what I have been enabled to gather, it would appear that Dr. Wambeek has behaved towards his Asst. in a most unbecoming manner. If matters do not ere long mend, I fear that the Dept. will go to pot. A.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

September 25th 1864.

The agony of the temporal power of the Popes, has commenced, and it is Napoleon III. who has signed their death warrant; the sentence has been notified to Pius IX. For 15 years France has sustained alone by the presence of her bayonets the wavering sovereignty of the popes; she is about to withdraw her hand, not brutally but kindly and gradually by degrees and during this fatal delay the Pontificate is to provide means for its own defence; this is telling the paralysed to walk for nothing short of a miracle can save the temporal sovereignty from death, and the days of miracle passed.

The negotiations which prepared this serious political event were kept so secret that the news burst forth like a class of thunder. The treaty was signed at Paris, on the 15th of September and ratified at Turin on the 20th and notified to the Pontifical Government on the 22nd. France will retire her troops gradually and the evacuation will be complete in two years. Between this and then the Pope will be able to form a Pontifical army which is not however to exceed 12,000 men. The Italian Government undertakes not to make any attempt against the Pontifical territory and in concert with France repulse any attempt at aggression.

Such are the principal points of the Franco-Italian convention, the text will undoubtedly only be known when it is discussed before the Italian parliament convened for this purpose on the 15th of October.

In addition to the official treaty a clause has been stipulated, by which the Italian Government engages to transfer its Capital to Florence, the decree is already issued and has produced the most painful impression at Turin; the people rose and the efforts of the municipality to restrain the anger of the populace was impotent. The carabinieri fired on the unarmed crowd and for two days Turin was on the eve of an insurrection. Order is now nearly re-established, but Turin is still in a state of consternation. The presence of the Court flattered the local amour-propre and the floating population attracted daily to the Capital was most advantageous for the merchants and retailers, and large profits are renounced with difficulty, but there was more than this in the rising of the 21st of September. The

National party is discussed at these conditions being imposed from abroad, the Government has not confessed its shame, it has even taken its precautions to conceal it; a council of war has declared that Turin, situate in the midst of a plain without defences, without fortifications, might easily be surprised by an Austrian army; if the motive was true, it would have been invoked long ago, the legitimate susceptibility of the Italians has guessed that the order emanated from the Tuileries and the national pride arose. Besides, say the men of the party of action, the true Capital of Italy is Rome, Turin is but a provisional seat, to quit Turin is to renounce Rome, and there is no Italy without Rome. Thus amongst the cries uttered during the emente might be heard those of: *Turin of Rome, Viva Garibaldi!* A certain proof that the outraged national party took its share in the discontent, the pavements have been washed and the stains of blood have disappeared, but the Italian will retain for a long time their hatred to the pied montese Dynasty on account of this humiliating abdication.

Others, on the contrary (and they are in the majority) regard the Franco-Italian convention as a step towards Italian unity. Most significant expressions are reported of Victor Emmanuel. He said to the Marquis Pepoli who brought him the treaty "Taught to quit the earth where I was born, but the future of Italy exacts it; it is not therefore a sacrifice, but a duty."

The Italians who have faith in the future of their nation, only accept Florence as a provisional Capital, as a stage on the road to the definitive Capital. Victor Emmanuel is tied it is true by his signature; but in politics their matters do not much signify. Treaties are only respected when they cannot be comfortably violated; on the day when the opportunity offers, adim to one's sworn faith. Victor Emmanuel is of the great Florentine school; all means are good with succeed; and he willingly repeats the proverb which says all roads lead to Rome. Two years is a long time! The Pope may die and the Emperor also; and in two years the papacy will not be any stronger than it is at present. Where will she recruit an army? The catholic volunteers make sorry soldiers, and the terms of the treaty prevent the Italy Seat from hiring entire regiments from the different powers. The papacy was never so well defended as by its heretic mercenaries; it was the good time, it is past. However, an army costs money and the pontifical treasury is empty. The recent history of St. Peters pence clearly showed the indifference of the faithful; the most fervent cool down when proofs of their devotion are asked from their purse. The two years will pass away and the Holy seat, will only have in its service the indisciplined legions of merodes Zonaves.

France, by abandoning Rome acknowledges once more that she was there *without right and against right*. The two sovereigns will live side by side detesting each other and tearing each other, but to all appearance, being most friendly; this cannot last long. The consequences of the convention of the 15th of September are generally interpreted as follows. Of one fact, there can be no doubt, and that is it shows the desire of the French Government to be on friendly terms with Italy, and also the desire to be hostile to the temporal power. The constitutional, charged with the official confirmation of the news arrived from Italy, afterwards published a letter from the Emperor to M Thouvenal, a letter already known and old. It is dated May 1862. The object of this retrospective publication is evidently to demonstrate, that the actual measure is but the consequence of principles long since determined on in the mind of the Emperor. The *Montaer* reproduced both the article and document which gives a sort of authenticity to the commentaries of the journal, but why now, in preference to any other time? It is evident that certain circumstances have forced the Imperial resolution. The treaty is a menace to the Holy Father and the irritation caused by the affair cohen is not foreign to it. The Pontifical Government has not been consulted, perhaps the debates to which this question gave rise, give the key to trifling events insufficiently explained up to now, such as the exile of the Empress to Schalleach.

But, be things as they may. The Franco-Italian convention of the 15th of September is the most important event of the fortnight. The debates which will commence in the Italian Parliament on the 5th of October will complete our information. These debates will be exciting the cabinet will find itself in face of a double opposition, the Piedmontese opposition and the radical opposition. Piedmont is a glutton, he pretends to *piedmontese* Italy, and this stupid ambition deeply wounds the other provinces. I do not now remember who it was who one day said, Italy is an artichoke that the house of Tuvoy swallows leaf by leaf. The Piedmonteses took the joke in earnest wonderfully assisted by circumstances and the great talent of Cavour Piedmont eat and eat continually; and this irritated the Florentines and the Neapolitains who hardly looked on the piedmontese as Italians and who justly thought that sheets are better than bitter. The recent measure, will unpiedmontese Italy, and in this point of view will be a good. Besides the Government is quite disposed, to stanch the wounds given to local self-love, by nominating several Piedmontese to the ministry; on this side then the opposition is not very dangerous, the Radicals alone remain then, the complaints of these latter are better founded. Italy cannot give up Rome, it would be a crime. And it is for the Government to make the nation understand that it only signed the treaty with mental reservations and that it only goes to Florence to be nearer Rome.



The Dano German conflict has dropped into the second place. The conferences of Vienna continue, but the plenipotentiaries cannot come to an understanding, Denmark no longer means to allow herself to be swallowed whole, she decidedly refuses, but what use is it? Does she expect a good wind will blow from the west? Does she reckon on the coalition of England, France and Italy? How will this league help her? She has signed the preliminaries of peace, and will finish by paying to the Duchies that it to say Germany the third of all the treasures of the Danish monarchy; it is hard.

However there is no longer great harmony between Prussia and Austria, ancient rivalries are reappearing, there are symptoms of an old disease not radically cured. The customs conventions between Austria and Prussia do not terminate; Prussia will not erase from the treaty article, which puts France on an equal footing with Austria. Austria sulks, she talks of treating directly with France. The hour is not propitious: the Franco-Italian convention has thickened the clouds between Paris and Vienna. He is not very fortunate the Emperor Francis Joseph, during the whole of the Danish campaign, he simply warmed his hands to draw Bismark's chesnuts out of the fire. He tried a visit to his Hungarian subjects and they received him so badly that he was glad to return to Vienna: and now sees the completion of the alliance between France and Italy; and assists at an increasing friendship between the Czar and the King of Prussia; these two monarchs are no longer quit each other; yesterday they met at Ingersheim today they are together at Potsdam; these interviews of sovereigns do not forbade any good for their subjects. Bismark is getting ready to treat the Prussian deputies as he treated Denmark, as a conqueror.

Mon, has not taken his recent stupidities to Paradise the ministry has fallen, discord amongst the ministers say the official Journals; an honest and lying pretext the Mon Cabinet fell beneath public indignation. It is true the Spanish people have no cause to rejoice at the victory, after Mon, Nuwacz! The Duke of Valence has returned to power; he should still have stains of Spanish blood on his hands; he has spilt so much! The Cabinet is chosen from amongst the flower of political and clerical re-actionists M. Gougaes Bravo, is minister of the Interior, and that is saying a great deal!

It is true the retrogressionist Cabinet has issued a liberal programme, it grants an armistice to the journals and recalls Queen Christina it promises to be moderate as if we did not know what rage was covered by the hypocritical moderation of the chiefs of the conservatives party. Madrid is dull, Barcelona uneasy, there is evidently something in the wind, Narvaez who knows Spain announces that the Government will follow up with energy the war against Peru, an unjust and shameful war, but which flatters the popular prejudices. To go to war money is necessary and M. Salaverria has not left a farthing in the treasury; but we are assured that by way of revenged he has filled his own purse. Leeches always fill themselves at the expense of others, and Barcelona sees its streets filled with bands of famished workmen!

In France, only Rome, Florence and Turin are spoken of, this is what the Emperor wanted. It is necessary occasionally to give a startling piece of news to the impatient crowd, it destructs men's mind from internal politics. For some time past the journals have stirred up from amongst political problems, that of ministerial responsibility, and discussed the system of ministers without a port-folio.

The Franco-Italian convention has burnt like a bomb in the midst of all these pre-occupations. The Pope has served for a lightning conductor without reckoning that this treaty may serve as a means of dissension in the little phalax of the opposition. What joy would there be to see Thiers and Peryer defending the Pontifical power against Tules Favre and Tules Simone' during that time they would not reclaim the crowning of the edifice, this droll observation with which the public has been amused for the last 12 years. What is the use of crowning? says Persigny; he does not imagine that many will whisper in reply. What is the use of the edifice?

The treasury is empty, it is a chronic disease, the remedies alone are varied the project of the Ceace Loan is abandoned as dangerous; it is now a question of a small Loan of 750 millions under the pretext of the requirements of public works to gild the pill, the abolition of the octroi is spoken of. The project is being shudded.

It is decided that the Government will not sign the treaty Huboret which gave back to the Emperor in due, the three provinces of the Lower Cochim-China, and we shall keep the Colony. What the devil can we do with it? France possesses Algeria at her doors, and in what a deplorable condition is this once rich and fertile country? The Colonists are starving, the Arabs revolt, and so give them justice we send them Marshalls and cannons, but Marshalls are not arguments.

The situation has not changed in the United States, Sherman occupies Atlanta but Hood has not evacuated Georgia and is entrenching himself at Lovejoys, Ferragut is before Mobile and is waiting for the army on land commanded by General Granger, before attempting assault, Grant is still at Weldon, threatening Pittsburg from the 25th to the 28th August, the Confederates renewed their attempts to dislodge him, but he held his own, and after a sanguinary conflict Hanwick remained master of the Railway. Petersburg is consequently besieged on both sides. Lee understands thoroughly the critical nature of the situation, he has recalled Carly's Corps from the Phenandoah; he is concentrat-

ing his forces around Petersburg before long the two armies will meet and from this decisive struggle will defend the fate of Petersburg perhaps of Richmond.

The resources of the Confederates are exhausted, they fight with admirable energy but courage alone does not suffice; every day bullets make great holes in their ranks and they cannot fill up the vacancies, children of 15 and old men of 60 are to be found in the Camp, there are no new men to replace the dead. Grant was right when he said "if the Northern united, the war is not far from its termination."

Will the North remain united? The rebels have active and energetic allies, the chiefs of the Democratizing party the *Copperheads*, neglect no means to sow discord among the Federals, Leymour, Walladingham, Wood, organize the Campaign against Lincoln, Leymour opposed recruiting in the state of New-York, alleging that the Naval recruits embarked on board Federal vessels and furnished by the state of New-York, was already greater than the number of the contingent to be furnished by the state, it was almost sufficient to cause an insurrection. Happily the recent victories of the Federal armies, allowed the Union Government to be liment, he allowed the reclamation of Leymour, who had some grounds for his statement, he reduced the levy he had ordered from 500,000 to 300,000 men, and of these 300,000 conscripts only 100,000 are destined for the army of the of the Potomac, Grant having declared that this number would suffice for him, the remainder are destined for garrison service.

The solemn hour of the great election approaches; the enemies of Lincoln redouble their activity; it was on the 25th August the convention of Democrats assembled at Chicago. The Democratic party is divided into two sections; the *peace Democrats* and the *war Democrats*. It is a question of uniting them, Leymour and Walladingham had long since prepared the ground, by a sort of compromise agreed on beforehand, the same candidate was to satisfy the two parties, McClellan the presidential candidate represented the *War Democrat*, those who wish to maintain the Union and Pendleton the candidate for Vice President represented the *Peace democrat's* those who accept the separation from the South, the programme (platform) of the convention was indited in terms acceptable to both parties, thanks to these precautions they are completely of accord.

However the party of peace at any price, the secessionists in disguise, have been beaten since the programme they have accepted is in formal contradiction with their doctrines, it bears in effect these characteristic words "*Fidelity to the Union*" it demands an immediate armistice and a congress of all the States both North and South, will be represented and will establish the laws of the Union. The orators of the convention insisted on this point. *Not a single star, said M. Belmont, must be wanting in the flag of the Union.*"

All were unanimous in attacking the politics of Lincoln. *His blind fanaticism against an institution of certain states. Let us overthrow this detestable Government* said the president. It is the republicans that have destroyed the *allusion* cried the clamorous M Leymour (of New-York) the democrats alone can re-establish it. The maintenance of the Union then may be seen as well in the speeches of the Democrats as in the programme improved on the candidates.

McClellan himself was, and still is a Unionist, when still is a general he wrote to Lincoln. The constitution and the Union must be preserved no matter what amount "of time money and blood it may cost." In accepting the candidateship he took care to shew that his opinions had not varied on this point, and replied to the deputies of the convention. *The Union before every thing, and at any price!* "Is this clear? The only point on which he differs from Lincoln is that, he desires to maintain slavery, it was this which especially fitted him for a Democratic candidate, he is a decidedly slavery man, but he is decidedly a Unionist *before all and at any price*"

The conclusion is evident. Supposing McClellan to be victorious there will be an armistice and a congress. Concessions will be offered to the South, slavery will be maintained, the customs tariffs will be lowered, but peace will only be made on the basis of the Union, the South (its statesmen have often declared it before the separation at any price) its conciliation is impossible. McClellan will be forced to wage a war of extermination, and to do precisely as Lincoln has done. The ball is rolling? The programme of Chicago is but an enormous contradiction which has brought about another which is that to make peace they have chosen whom? A general.

McClellan will not be under the painful necessity of seeing his peace congress terminate to the sound of the cannon, the American people is endowed with much practical good sense, which rarely quits it, it understands the inability of a change of persons, when the inevitable result will be the same. The dangers of an armistice which would singularly compromise the advantages obtained by the Federals and also the immorality of re-establishing slavery which is nearly abolished. Let Grant be successful before Petersburg, and *Old Abe* will triumph Lincoln president is the definitive abolition of slavery, and the integrity of the great American Republic.

#### CHAVAGACHERRY.

The great thing that engages the attention of the people up here is the escape from prison of the young Brahmin who was committed for trial before the Supreme Court. He was seen by different men at different times, off Codigamo and on all those occasions the fellow, I hear, begged of them not to say a word

about him to others. It appears that he moves about in the District free and does not appear to entertain much fear of his being apprehended again. This is very funny indeed, but it is a fact. I also hear that he is raising money, assisted by his relations, to enable him for a passage to Pondicherry.

Persons that were concerned in the case in which he was tried for Burglary are in great fear of the rascal and that some of them I hear, are actually, keeping guards to their houses every night lest the Brahmin should do them injury at an unexpected hour. It is a pity that the Government makes no attempt whatever for apprehending the prisoner. I think some Circular offering a reward to those that will apprehend or give such informations as may lead to the apprehension of the prisoner, ought to be published and I have no doubt that some such thing will bring the fellow to justice. It is indeed unjust on the part of our Government to keep themselves quite and not care a fig for the proper administration of justice.

The Maniagar of Tenmorache, the richest man on this side of the salt river, is very sick and I can say, is in a very precarious condition. His life is much feared both by himself and those that have seen him and it would be no wonder if we should be told in one of these days that he is numbered with the dead.

We have had very heavy and continual down pours of rain and the earth looks quite revived and green. The harvest of this year promises much and our desire is that we may not be disappointed.

There is another thing in our District which does our heart good to think upon and I think I ought not to omit giving it a mention here. Our Court is clear of all cases that have been in arrear and in fact there are very few cases in the Calendar. It is this state of things that we expect from a Magistrate and no doubt this will do much towards the welfare and well being of the community at large.

27th, Oct. 1864

More Anoun.

S. V.

#### POINT PEDROE.

(From our correspondent.)

The Customs is flooded with articles of various descriptions: Paddy has been imported in very large quantity. Cloth, opium, and other sundries, have been strewn, in an around the Customs. As the Port is about to be closed, vessals have been dispatched to, and from our Port, to make the necessary import and export. The traders of Trincomalie have recently brought in various commodities to be stored, during the winter, for the use of their Customers. The Officers of the Customs have been awfully busy. The Landing Waiter, the Shroff, and the subordinate Officers, with their superiors at the helm, have been alertly despatching their respective functions, aiding and assisting each other, with a view to discharge the cargo of several vessels, which were on tip-toe, to secure their shelter from the risks of the forthcoming change of the monsoon. Messrs S. Vitiingam and Canagasavey have made their last import of jaggery, and quitted our Port, bidding adieu to their several friends.

There has been much excitement at Valvettetorre, owing to the arrival, after a long very long, absence, of Mr. T. Coolandaloepulle, who has been visited by numerous friends, relatives and acquaintances, from various quarters of our Peninsula. On the night of the 13th Inst. Mr. Mylvaganam, Proctor, entertained him, as well as many other friends of his, in his Office at Point Pedro, and delighted them with the melodious strains of Tamil Musicians. There was on the night of the 15th Inst. another dinner party, in a Bangalow at Caranavoy, in which the Mancagar of our district, Mr. S Vitiingamodaliar, entertained Mr. Colandaloepulle along with many other respectable people, imparting them the pleasures arising from the usual accompaniments of Tamil Music. I need hardly observe that the guest has here, as well as elsewhere, won the esteem and best wishes of many other Native and European.

We have had occasional good showers of rain, which contribute in no small degree to enrich the Paddy plants, which wear an attractive green verdure. We have every prospect of a good harvest.

The arrears in our Court are being speedily cleared. We have frequently an influx of counsils from Jaffna, who generally have Fridays' allotted for their cases. There is no considerable increase in civil business.

16th October 1864.

#### GRAVE AND GAY.

MAIDSERVANT.—A maiden enters upon a situation with a fair character. She has worked so as to deserve and win one. But a character, like a building, will not last for ever. It wants keeping up; and unless it be sustained it will go down. There may be no gross or daring departure from duty; and this is not necessary to the ruin of a reputation. General slothfulness, a loose and loitering habit, staying on the way home from church or chapel to gossip with other servants, the practice of being a little too late with her work, small neglects—these things undermine the confidence of a mistress; and the servant who thus trifles will soon be in the worst of all positions—without a character. She had one, but did not take any trouble to keep it up and by slothfulness it decays and perishes.

LIFE is a thing which many people in a great hurry to get rid of, if we may judge by the number of "fast" young men now-a-days, who use themselves up with the greatest apparent satisfaction.



