

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

November, 4th 1864.]

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYS.

[VOL. 2. No. 45.

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.

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, 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-æmia-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.

The Ceylon Patriot.

TRIAL BY JURY.

It would be criminal on our part as a member of the Press and as connected with the legal profession to pass by a recent discussion in the Legislative Council on the subject of the late conflict between Judge and Jury at Caltura. Mr. Alvis, the Singhalese member, seems to have been out of order in making any remarks on the conduct of the Judge, who is, if we are rightly informed, an officer only responsible to the Governor and the Secretary of state; but the motion of the honorable member seems to have drawn some explanation, which concerns the public. The prisoner convicted on the second verdict of the Jury has been pardoned on the ground that the Jury were possibly intimidated in returning their second verdict. Not only were the Jury wrong and the Executive Council seems to have adopted this view of the case, but it appears that the other Judges have approved of their colleague's with one exception. It is a very important one though alluded to in Council and in one of the Colombo papers as a minor matter. We believe that exception refers to Mr. Thomson's threat to fine the jurors, as for a contempt of Court. We believe, we state on good authority, that the practice of fining jurors for returning verdicts against the charge of the Judge was considered unconstitutional and illegal hundreds of years ago. To hold out such a threat was therefore as arbitrary as to carry it out, and though no doubt it was the hasty expression of the moment, it was and is of the greatest importance that the public should raise their voice against such a dangerous innovation. It is important to observe, that one of the Colombo Journals, excepting this so called minor matter of fining a jury, defends the conduct of the Judge without reserve. The Executive Council has acted after reference to the Judges and we are to conclude that, if not for this threat of fining, the proceedings at the Caltura trial were quite regular, that is the Judge had power on the verdict of not guilty being delivered to call another witness in corroboration of the prosecution and to direct the Jury again to return a verdict.

IRRIGATION.

If the climate of Jaffna were to be compared with that of Colombo, or that of the Northern Province with the climate of the other provinces of the Island,—the difference of character observed is, not only that our climate is fine and dry but that it is also liable to droughts. The soil and other conditions are more generally favorable for cultivation; but an unavoidable, if not an unexpected drought may at any agricultural season, snatch from the husbandman the reward of his toil. Hence the great importance of irrigation. We had our attention directed in the early part of the last year to the

advantage derivable from the use of wells. The cultivator has only to dig to a certain depth and he obtains a sufficient supply of water: and this at all seasons, even when the sky is free from clouds and there is no promise of rain however urgently needed. In the course of the last eighteen months, numerous wells have been dug not far from Jaffna Town, and tobacco, dry grain and paddy cultivation may be seen carried on around us more generally, regularly and in all the freshness which indicates a sufficient supply of water. The labor and pains bestowed on the rising crops seem to indicate that the advantages of artificial irrigation have already been felt by the cultivator. The fields are now thick with crops and there seems to be more anxiety for deepening channels to carry away the superfluous supply with which we are threatened in the rainy season, than to complain of drought. But let not the bounty of nature make us forget our past necessity. One great want of ours has been in a great measure removed by the establishment of a branch Bank. With the introduction of *capital*, the agriculturist can no longer complain of want of means to provide himself with one or more wells. The products of his land will enable him to repay the Bank. But have we reached this limit of improvement? We hear that a project has been submitted to some native gentlemen which they were disposed to consider very favourably and in a future issue we may perhaps be enabled to state the nature of it more definitely.

THE REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT.

We hear on some good authority that Mr. W. J. Carver, the Registrar of the Supreme Court has obtained leave to proceed to England shortly. The successor is spoken of as Mr. Temple son of our senior Puisne Justice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POINT PEDRO.

My dear Mr. Editor.

You as well as the public might perhaps have read the articles under the head "Point Pedro" and "Customs" in the Freeman of the 22d Sept. In justice to Mr. Vansyl, we have to state, that whatever we told Mr. Vane, in respect to the seizure of opium were as follows; "that we were present when the Trader opened the box and saw the opium taken out and kept on the ground;" this was not at the time when the Sub-collector came into the room, for we were not present when he came to the room and detained the opium; we cannot say where the opium was kept at the time the Sub-collector found it. None of the Med. Officers were as usual present when the box was opened nor when the opium was detained.

The trader referred to by the *truth speaking Journal* will not deny that he smuggled the opium on the Coast, and it is for the authorities to decide what credit they could place on the statements of a smuggler.

I remain
S. Coenraad.

THE CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

"Words are like arrows and should not be shot at random."

Dear Sir,

Your correspondent is too sharp in using words and expressions which he himself is not aware how to wield to advantage. "He figures to *sad* disadvantage" who prostitutes himself to be the vehicle of another's indignant "vent." The matter which you had lately to chronicle in connection with the above department, if you will remember, was not occasioned by Mr. W's. personal mismanagement of any thing, but of his Assistant Mr. K.; Mr. W never came into collision with the Fiscal or any other Official in the Province as long as he confided upon the honesty and sincerity of an old and experienced hand like that of Mr. Beckmeyer. But when a hot tempered youth was put in the place of an excellent old head, Mr. W. was pulled into collision rather officially than personally which ended in the manner in which it was "chronicled" in your paper, no way more detrimental to Mr. W. than to his Assistant Mr. K.

Your correspondent speaks of a "rupture", between Mr. W. and his Assistant Mr. K. in which he asserts that Mr. W. has "behaved against his Assistant in a most unbecoming manner". It was not a "rupture" as your correspondent calls it *unwittingly*, nor an un-

becoming treatment of a subordinate for delinquency. But a *gentle reproof* administered to his Assistant for behaving against directions given to the said Assistant touching and concerning a *neophyte* introduced into the establishment for the convenience of the one as well as the other. The particulars of this will be sent to you before the next issue is out.

I am
You know me.

A CRY TO THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

We feel it an urging duty to call the immediate attention of our Local Board of Health to the following communication, and hope that it would exercise its legitimate means to remove the inconveniences complained therein. E. C. P.

Sir,

The dead Chunks, stored in the Bankshals situated on the south of the town, emanate an unpleasant, filthy and offensive strong smell, worse than even the putrefied carcass, to the greatest annoyance of the neighbours. The pure sanitary air in that locality is impregnated with the effluvia of the decayed substances and when inhaled produces coma and other various loathsome morbid sensations. This increases in a great scale during nights than day times, and generally worst during this cold winter season. The pestiferous system of storing these unwholesome, health-injuring-stuff in this locality of the town cannot but be censured as highly condemnatory. The famous coirpit case which made so ponderous a sensation in the public lately cannot be justly equalled to this *sheer animal putrefaction*. I am really at a loss to understand what can the policy of the Local Board of Health be to keep themselves aloof from attending to this part of their duty, and tolerate this all offensive traffic to be carried on with impunity in the vicinity of the town at the bitterest expense of the public comfort and convenience. These Bankshals stand on the right direction of effusing their pestilential contents into the town when the sweet south-west Monsoon sets in. We are now in the dawn of winter season and if this nuisance be not removed ere long, there is every probability of an out break of Cholera or other diseases.

Hoping you will kindly give a prominent insertion to the above in the next issue of your valuable Journal and call the attention of the Local Board of Health.

I am yours faithfully,
A poor victim.

IS THERE NO EYE TO PITY POOR JAFFNA?

SIR:

Great is the injustice which the poor Jaffnese suffer under the present monopoly system of salt. According to the practice now in force, the chief renter of salt licenses only one man for each bazar for the purpose of selling salt. Should an intelligent and benevolent European ever be present in one of these several bazars in Jaffna, he would at once feel pained when he sees the absolute necessity there is, for an unfair dealing in the selling of salt. Take for instance the bazar at Chavagacherry. This is one of the largest bazars in the whole Peninsula, first because it is the only bazar for the largest of all the parishes in Jaffna in point of population, and also because the bazar meets or convenes only three times a week. On bazar days, the people come at about 10 A. M. and disperse at about 3 P. M. Between these hours of 10 and 3, nearly 5000 people may be seen in the bazar. Let us suppose that only a 3000 of these people are to buy salt and that a majority of them want an hour say to raise money by the sale of their articles.

Now then, if one man, as is always the case, is to weigh out salt to 3000 people in four hours, how little a time there is for the seller or the buyer to look to the correctness of the weighing, whether the right weight is used or whether the salt weighs it right. 3000 in four hours, would make 12 for every minute. So that in one single minute, money must be received and counted from 12 hands and salt weighed and sold to all the 12. If the salt seller, as is also always the case, has only an eye at his own profit, how abundantly easy is it for him to practice all manner of tricks. Once I had occasion to go to the bazar myself and then I had the painful duty to notice within a few seconds that a half pound weight was used instead of one and that the actual quantity bought by many was not worth half the price they gave for it.

People are obliged to surround the only seller in a thick crowd and sometimes almost treading one another and occasionally the salt seller is obliged to push and drive them away for his very life-breath. Under such circumstances, one is often glad that he has effected a purchase of salt, no matter what quantity it is.

Mr. Editor, whenever I witness this pitiable scene in the bazar, I am forced to breath out a sigh "Is there no eye to pity poor Jaffna. How long shall the cries of the people be unheeded to by our Government and how long shall the curses of the poor and helpless be uttered upon the salt seller and his abettors?"

It would indeed be a great blessing to the whole pop-

ulation if some 3 or 4 are licensed to retail salt in each bazar if nothing else.

Yours truly,
A FRIEND.

Chavagacherry, 2nd Nov. 1864.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT UPON THE LOCAL EXAMINATION OF 1863.

Sir,

It is a wonder that the erroneous views and opinions of the Inspector of schools set forth in his Report of the Local Examination of 1863 have been allowed to pass uncriticized by you or by any of your able correspondents. An able and critical review of the above mentioned Report ought certainly to be made, in order to remove the wrong impressions calculated to be made by it in the minds of the public as well as to redeem the native youth from the opprobrious stigma of being compared to nothing better than a community of "chattering apes." I know that my feeble pen can hardly do justice to the task of exposing the depreciating representations in the report therein made. I shall only attempt to say a few words by way of calling the attention of the public to the unfairness and want of liberality on the part of the framer of the Report as indicated by the many sweeping assertions by which it is characterized. The Inspector, in making the Report, appears to have lost sight of several facts in connection with the condition and circumstances of the candidates who presented themselves for examination and of the pupils in general, of the schools in Ceylon. He ought to have borne in mind that the candidates had to pass the ordeal of examination in a foreign language; but this consideration was destined to oblivion in his extreme regard for obtaining credit to himself by being unusually severe and clever in his criticisms. The difficulties to be surmounted by any one in acquiring the proper use of a foreign language—especially those in the way of a Tamil or Singhalese youth in the study of the English, need not be pointed out here. The structure of the English language, particularly with reference to its Orthography and Syntax, is so much at variance with that of the Tamil that a successful study of the one very much consists in the equally successful unlearning of the other.

Our Inspector is certainly to be excused for not rightly estimating the difficulties I allude to, for he has not had, I believe, the opportunity of learning this fact by his own experience. There is also reason to believe that he has not that knowledge and sympathy with the Tamil character, which an Inspector of native schools ought to have. He would be the right man in the right place if he were to act as an Inspector of similar elementary schools in England. The consideration of the disadvantages arising from this source is of great weight in proof of the unfairness and uncharitableness of the Inspector's Judgement, because the particular cause of complaint, in his own words, is "an almost universal inability on the part of the candidates to put knowledge which they evidently possessed into a moderately intelligible shape."

Another fact that has been lost sight of by the Inspector, is the limitation made in regard to the age of the candidates who offer themselves for examination. The degree of thoroughness on the specified subjects expected of youths under the age of 18, is far above that which can be accomplished by them, as that thoroughness has reference not only to the quantity of rudimentary knowledge but the quality and style of it. The adoption of such a standard would be perfectly justifiable in the case of such youths as prosecute their studies in their native language; but the imposing of the same standard on youths who deal with a foreign language, amounts to requiring of them the performance in a given time of double or treble the task of that required of the natives of the language, that is, the mastering of the subjects as well as the language itself. The truth of this remark is corroborated by the statements of the Inspector. "The quantity of rudimentary knowledge possessed by those who have passed the examination is therefore much the same in both years, it is to the style and quality of it that I am again compelled to invite particular attention." From this statement, it appears that the candidates have answered tolerably well to the fixed standard of attainments with reference to the quantity of knowledge. But requiring them to come up to the standard in reference to the quality and style is unjust, inasmuch as it is a demand of what cannot be expected of them in the given time. If this limitation in regard to age be removed, the results of the examinations will be different from what they have been in point of the deficiency complained of.

Again the Inspector flatters himself for having discovered indications of a deep-seated unsoundness common to the best as well as to the worst instructed. But how does he arrive at such a discovery? He takes up the imperfect performances of some of the candidates (forgetting the fact that imperfection is natural to all human achievement) and styles them by the contemptuous terms of *Nonsense and Absurdities*. Some so called specimens of nonsense are then adduced as indications of deep-seated unsoundness. But, Mr. Editor, when you examine carefully the adduced specimens, you will perceive that they are, in some cases, only accidental blunders of penmanship and mostly referable to a want of practice in the art of composition. In one instance the word *bar-*

