

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

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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 good supply of Madras Head Kerchiefs of the finest colour and quality and of the following dimension and price.

3 Cubits £0 11s. 0d.

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

Terms Ready cash.

L. S. Strong.

Manipay, 2nd August, 1864.

NOTICE.

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

All persons being indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or holding property belonging to the same, or having claims against the said estate, are hereby requested to pay up such debts, deliver over such property and prefer such claims within one month from the date hereof to the Administrator,

after which time no claims will be attended to.

Jaffna 7th September, 1864.

NOTICE.

IN THE MIDST OF DEATH, WE ARE IN LIFE.

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

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

No more Cod Liver oil. Syrup of Iodized Horseradish.

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

No more Consumption.

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

No more Indigestion or Dyspepsy.

Elixir of Pepsine, prepared by Grimault & Co., Chemists, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. According to the formula of Dr. Corvisart, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Physician to H. M. the Emperor of the French Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach and bowels, heartburn-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. Biscoe, 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 Medicines 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.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

Died at Manaar, on the 10th inst. aged 39; after a short illness. Mr. W. Speldewinde, second Clerk of the Manaar Kutchery and son of the late H. G. Speldewinde, Esq., District Judge of Chavagacherry, leaving behind a young family and large circle of relatives to bemoan his loss.—"His end was peace."

The Ceylon Patriot.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.

Mr. Dyke has left his Station on Circuit to the Vanny and other parts of his Province.

We hear that he will not return before the end of two months.

MANAAR.

We regret to hear of the death by Cholera, Mr. William Speldewinde, the 2nd Clerk of the Manaar Kutchery. The deceased was an intelligent and plodding clerk and enjoyed the favour of his superior, Mr. Twynam.

MUKLATIVOE.

We understand that one Mr. Sivaramilingam has been recommended by the Government Agent to the Shroffship of the Mullativoe Kutcherry, vice Mr. Canavadiyulle promoted to the Head Clerk's place.

CHOLERA.

We noticed in our last issue that this disease had broken out at Chundiculy near the Kutchery. We are glad to learn that except two cases which proved fatal the rest are cured. We understand from the medical men here that there have been no fresh cases since Friday last, the place however is not quite free from Small-pox.

CIVIL ENGINEER'S STORE.

This building which has been in the course of erection for the last fifteen months is now completed. We hear it was intended to occupy it on the 10th instant, but on subsequent consideration. Mr. Young, our Acting Civil Engineer, has delayed the occupation of it until January next. The cause of the delay is, we understand, that this gentleman thinks it unadvisable to make use of it before it has withstood the attacks of the fast approaching cold season and change of the monsoon lest any serious damage of life and property should happen. We also hear that in the opinion of some who have considerable experience in building it is doubtful whether either roof or walls would survive the attack of a strong west wind attended with a copious shower of rain.

CIRCULAR.

Sunday morning,
11th September 1864.

The receipt at midnight of the missing words of the "Observer's" special Telegram, left no doubt as to the death of SIR CHARLES MACCARTHY.

The obituary contains his name and that of Lord Rodney.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRINCOMALIE.

From our own Correspondent.

Dear Sir,

Since my last contribution to your columns on the 20th ultimo, we had fine showers of rain on the 21st and the evenings of the three following days. But these showers were again superseded by the hard blowing of the South west monsoon, which with the burning heat of the sun, have almost absorbed the moisture from the ground, and have made every thing dry again.

The Schooner "Geraldine," with our new Agent Mr. O'Grady and his family, which had been almost daily expected since Saturday the 27th, has at length reached our shores on Thursday the 1st instant about 5½ p. m., when Mr. O'Grady and his family landed amidst the shouts of a crowded multitude, and the sounds of the native music. This gentleman was kindly welcomed by the people with all the tokens of respect and honour due to him. At the expense of the native headmen, as I was informed, a small but well decorated pandall was put up at the Back Bay for his reception. The time and place of his landing having been best suited to all, there were in attendance on the occasion most of the officers of the Revenue and Judicial Departments. The Police Force, and a large assembly of other people of all classes and denomination who had come together both to pay their respects to their new Agent, and to satisfy their curiosity. I may here observe that I had indeed never before seen so large an assembly on the advent of our former agents as on this occasion.

I deeply regret indeed to announce the misfortune which befell the poor Shroff of the Trincomalie Cutchery. One day last month, the Agent having told the Shroff to lodge in the strong Vault a portion of the balance in his hands, he counted over the money in his possession and discovered a deficiency. But the next day, although he managed to make good the missing amount, yet the Agent, deeming it to be his duty, it appears, suspended him from his office and forthwith represented the matter to Government.

Some four or five days ago, I was informed that in reply to his letter, the Agent was requested to obtain from the Shroff an explanation, in writing with respect to the defalcation, and to forward it for the information of His Honour, the Officer Administrating the Government. I don't know how the matter will end. But considering the integrity and uprightness of his character, and the honest and faithful manner in which he discharged his duties, we should like to see him once more restored to his office. Philalethes.

Trincomalie, 3rd September, 1864.

NOTARIES.

To the Editor of the Ceylon Patriot.

Sir,

You might have heard that some months ago, more than three or four individuals were selected by Mr. Dyke in different parts of Jaffna and were recommended by him to be appointed as Notaries. Of course, they are persons who never bound themselves as apprentices, as required by the Ordinance, but men found in every way fit and qualified, by our Govt. Agent, for the post. It is now more than three or four months, since they abided by all the necessary preliminary requirements, and were even examined. They sent their stamps to Colombo for the Licence, but nothing is received yet from Colombo. These would be Notaries are on their tiptoe of expectation and are very anxious to see that they are duly admitted and enrolled. It is a pity to see how they run up and down to the Kutchery and the District Court to know if any thing was received. Hitherto they were obliged to be disappointed in their expectations. They fear lest some objection should arise against their appointment in the Head Quarters and so their mind is indeed restless. It was only yesterday that I met one of these expectants, and he seemed and talked to me in a sorrowful manner. He told me that he is tired of expectation, and that his patience is almost exhausted and inquired of me what the probable cause of the delay could be? I, for the fun of the thing, and to see how his feelings would go, told him, that this is the first time I hear of such a long delay in appointing persons that are recommended by Mr. Dyke. I told him further that I could conceive of no other reason than that some objection is raised in the Head Quarters against the appointment and to make my reason, a plausible one, I told him that it is only in rare cases of utter necessity, that such appointments of persons who had not served for three years as Notarial apprentices, will be made. The Government I told him, is now anxious to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Ordinance No. 16 of 1852. At this statement of mine, the man was almost plunged in despair and quietly went away saying that he is going to the Kutchery to make due enquiries about it.

Mr. Editor, it is cruel on the part of our Government to allow these men to continue in their present state of anxiety. Their feelings, so far as I could understand,

are mingled feelings of hope and despair. The Licence, I think, ought either to be sent to them at once, or they ought to be directly refused. It is painful that they are thus kept in a state of anxiety.

Will you please advocate their cause and relieve them? I know you are quite against such appointments—I mean of those that have not served as apprentices and still you ought to pity the condition of these poor men. Having been once recommended to the post and after having created hopes in their mind, it would be very hard indeed to be after all disappointed.

Yours truly,
AMICUS.

THE LAW PROFESSION.

SIR,

Of all professions, this profession of law is the only one that attracts the attention of our young men, now-a-days. They imagine that the only lucrative and honorable post is that of a lawyer. The young man that is in the school as well as he, who has not been successful in his applications to Mr. Dyke to obtain a post in some one of his departments, have both, their eyes fixed on the profession of law. Our young men at least a majority of them think that if one is only in command of a good amount of money, he can very easily become a lawyer—no matter what his qualifications are. They do not care of getting a decent education before they enlist themselves as apprentices. Some of them say that during the term of three years in which they shall be as apprentices, they have every opportunity to improve themselves both in general and legal knowledge. This, I conceive, is only a delusion. Persons that begin this learned profession, ought to be men of ability. If ability and talent is required in one profession more than in another, it is the law profession. Those that commence it without a good and solid foundation will only be a disgrace. Let this be a warning to beginners. But Mr. Editor, why is it that not a single young man that arises out of the soil of our enterprising Jaffna does not like to turn out an agriculturist? They do not at all appear to like that trade. What the reason could be? I, for one, cannot think of any. On the contrary I think it is the most honorable of all professions as stated in a Tamil poem by our learned "Avayar." It is an independent profession tinged with no sinful character and one can very easily raise himself to a very great eminence if he will only adopt wise measures and persevere in them. Nothing like that what a great portion of Jaffna still remains uncultivated. Cannot that be turned into good account? What a happy affair it would be, if some of our enterprising young men would take this suggestion into their head and work it out. Oh blessed Jaffna! Advise thy young children to take lessons from the glorious history of England and to improve their time.

Yours truly,

Point Pedro, Sept. 10th, 1864. A. PATRIOT.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the District Court of Jaffna; No. 13,357.

George Wall, Attorney of John Griffith Llewellyn, Plaintiff.

vs.

Robert John Dunlop, Defendant.

Tuesday, 16th August, 1864.

Parties' Counsel, present.

Present, Henry Pole, Esq., Acting District Judge.

The Plff. in this case by his Libel sets forth that he and the Deft. are jointly seized in equal undivided moieties of two tracts of land situate in the District of Patchelapalle, one containing 608 acres and 1¾ perches, and the other 47a. 2r. 3p., both amounting altogether to 665 acres 2 roods and 4¾ perches; which said two tracts are fully disented, and the boundaries mentioned in the Libel. The whole being by Plff. valued at £3000 and prays the Court to decree a partition of the said lands, allotting to the Plff. such moiety thereof as the Court should deem him entitled to.

The Deft. by his answer admits the Plff. to be his partner in the said Estate, in the said Libel described and expresses his willingness that a partition be decreed but he pleads that the Plff. as his partner in the said Estate is indebted to him in the sum of £668 10s. 8d. being the Plff.'s share of the expenses for the upkeep of the said Estate till the 31st of October 1863. as will be seen by the account filed DENIES that previous to the institution of this case "The Plff. ever demanded a partition" but that the contrary is the truth—that Deft. had requested the Plff. either to sell his share or to buy the Deft.'s, or divide the property and he further prays that on a partition being decreed, that Plff. may at the same time be adjudged to pay to the Deft. the said sum of £668 10s. 8d. and all further expese, &c. to be incurred by the Deft. in the upkeep of the said Estate until the final determination of this suit.

The Replication then prays that a Commission do issue to inspect, and report on the said Estate, and to propose such a scheme of partition as may be deemed just and reasonable.

It alleges that on the 8th June 1861 Plff. requested the Deft. not to incur any further expenses in respect of the Estate over and above the produce of the same, and that he noticed the Deft. that he would not hold himself liable for any such expenses, and that he further denies that in point of fact that any expenses were incurred.

From the "pleadings" then it is certain that both parties are anxious for a partition, and accordingly

after recording the Deft.'s statement when examined by the Plff.'s Advocate on the 16th, 17th and 18th of May the Court appointed other Commissioners to inspect and value the Estate with a view that an equal division and partition of the property should be made the first Commission failing in consequence of the death of one of the Commissioners, and the necessity there was for the Court to have a more "detailed" valuation, and report than was proposed in the return made by the Commissioners first appointed.

The lastly appointed Commissioners having made their report which "most satisfactorily sets out every thing" which was required by the Court in respect to "the value of the respective half share" the Court seems no difficulty "whatever in being able to determine" the partition and division of the Estate.

The Commissioners having filed their report on oath the Deft. was called on to lead evidence in support of his counter claim for expenses incurred in keeping up the Estate. The evidence of the Deft. himself is quite satisfactory confirmed as it is by his 'accounts' which seem to have been very regularly and methodically kept,—these accounts were rendered by him every month, either to the Plff. "himself" or to his "Agents" and with the exception of only one single item; viz, the costs of the passage of Mr. Stevenson a Superintendent from Scotland, they were "never" challenged nor was there any objection ever raised to the correctness of the same.

It appears however by the Deft.'s statement that the Plff. noticed him on the 8th June 1861 not to incur any expense on the Estate above or beyond the produce of the same and Bills drawn by Deft. on the Plff. were dishonored after this; and the question arises, was the Deft. justified, after being advertised of the Plff.'s disposition in incurring any expenses in keeping up the Estate. Bearing in mind that the parties had an undivided interest in the same, there can be no question that until a separation of interest took place the Defendant had an undoubted legal right in his own interest to prevent the 'Estate' from deteriorating, and in incurring expenses for the simple protection of his own property; and from the evidence of Mr. Todd which the Court has every reason to believe is a sound opinion, "that an Estate such as the one in question could not be kept under 25 or 30s an acre a year" and the Defendant's expenses charged are considerably within that amount, and therefore in the absence of any rebutting evidence the "Court must hold, that expenditure was absolutely necessary, and that they are fair, and reasonable and the evidence shews that the Plff.'s share of these expenses after all just and fair deductions made adding to same, Interest Exchange and Commissions and Postage Stamps amounting on the 31st December 1863 to £700.19.9.

With reference to the Commissioner's 'Report' and 'valuation' marked by the Judge A and B and filed in this case, and with reference also to the "Diagram" filed on the 19th July 1864, and signed by the Judge, and the 'survey' dated 8th March, and filed 22nd March, both of which are referred to in the evidence; it will be seen that in the said survey the division of the 'Estate' into two equal half parts is shewn by a red dotted line and the same division is also shewn by a distinct red line in the said "Diagram"; but in the said Diagram there is also a line marked in Green colour which also divides the Estate into two equal parts. This green line the "Commissioner's Estate they can see no objection to its being adopted as the boundary line between the two halves" because if the red line division be taken it would necessitate the cutting down of a number of trees and would be disagreeably near the buildings standing on the western division.

The Court then considers it best to adopt the Green line; and not the red line.

Such being the case, the Court next turns to the "Commissioner's valuation" of the portions lying east, and west, of the said Green line; and it appears that they having regard to the value of the "buildings" "Wells" "Roads," and Land on the western side of the said green line, estimate the numbers from No. 1 to 19 to be value for the sum of £1799.18 to which must be added the estimated value of numbers 22, 23 and 24 which also lie on the western side of the green line amounting in value to the sum of £83.10 and the two sum together make £1883.8 whereas the valuation of the eastern side after deducting the value of the said portions Nos 22, 23 and 24 lying on the western side of the green line namely £83.10 only amounts to £880 to which must be added the value of the said portion No. 20 which lies on the said eastern side of the said green line, namely the sum of £78 making together the sum of £958 making a difference in the value of the eastern and western moieties of the Estate of the sum of £925.8 in favor of the Western half.

The Court taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration is of opinion, that it would be wiser and more equitable and "more likely to prevent further litigation between the parties; that it should make 'order' and 'degree,' that the portions lying on the 'West' of the green line, in the said Diagram filed on the 19th July last with all the Buildings, Wells and Roads lying, being and standing therein be allotted to the Deft., and the portions lying on the East of the said green line together with the clayed Road for 520 yards from A to B as shown in the said Diagram with all the buildings and appurtenances thereon standing, and being, be allotted, to the Plff. and that the Deft. should pay the half difference in value to the Plff. the said Eastern and Western divisions, viz, the sum of £462 14s. 0d.

That to the said sum of £462. 14s. be added the sum of £238. 5s. 9d. making together the sum of £700. 19s. 9d. the sum proved to be due by the Plff., as before explained to Deft. and which said sum of £238. 5s. 9d. must be paid by the Plff. to the Deft. in order to a settlement of all accounts between the parties up to the 31st December 1863.

It is therefore decreed and adjudged, that there be a Partition and Division of the 'Eyakatchie Estate' and that it be made as follows, viz.

That the Plff. be decreed and adjudged to be the absolute owner, and proprietor of all the portion under the numbers 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 all lying to the East of the green line as shewn in the said Diagram filed on the 19th July 1861; together with 520 yards of a clayed Road bordering West on the portion No. 20; together with all the appurtenances and trees of every description standing, growing, or being on the said abovementioned portions the said portions containing altogether by admeasurement 323 acres more or less, and that the Deft. be decreed and adjudged, to be the absolute owner and Proprietor of all the portions mentioned in the said Diagram and numbered, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23 and 24 all lying, and being on the West of the said green line, as shewn in the said diagram with all the trees of every description standing and growing thereon together with all the Buildings, Wells, and Roads being; also the said last mentioned portions and containing altogether by admeasurement, 'Three hundred and 23 acres' more or less—The portion marked in the survey dated 8th March 1864 (Y. K. L.) not being included in the Estate.

And it is further decreed that the Plff. do pay to the Deft. the sum of "Two hundred and Thirty eight Pounds and Five shillings" being the balance due to the Deft. in order to settlement of all accounts whatever between the Plff. and Deft. up to and including the "31st December, 1863" with lawful interest at 9 per centum per annum from 1st January 1864 until payment, and it is distine ly to be understood by the Parties, that this Judgment settles ALL accounts, whatsoever between the said parties up to, and including the 31st December 1863.

The next matter to be settled in this case is that of "costs" the Court having heard counsel on this point, is of opinion that "all costs" consequent on the "survey" "Partition and Valuation" of the Estate, be equally borne by the parties; (Plaintiff and Defendant) but as the Plaintiff by his pleadings denied "being indebted to the Defendant in any monies whatever" and thereby obliged the defendant to employ counsel to defend his case and in short by that denial threw upon the Defendant considerable expenses in order to prove his counter claim, the Court is of opinion as the Defendant has got Judgment for the said counter claim against the Plaintiff, that Plaintiff should pay all costs incurred by the Defendant by his being compelled to employ counsel, and call witnesses to prove the same.

It is therefore lastly decreed, that "Costs incurred in surveying, partitioning, and valuing the said Estate" be divided and paid in equal portions by the parties and that the Plaintiff do pay all the Defendant's costs consequent on the obligation thrown on defendant to employ counsel and subpoena witnesses in proof of his counter claim denied by the Plaintiff; and the Plaintiff must of course pay his own Costs."

(Signed) H. POLE
A. D. Judge.

NOTE.—The Commissioners Messrs. Todd and Stoddart must proceed to the Estate and in the presence of the parties, or their Agents have the Boundary line pegged out between the Western and Eastern divisions following the green line of divisions as shown in the Diagram and in accordance with the Judgment of this Court and to report to the Court the result.—The costs of the Commissioners will of course form a portion of the costs for survey, partition and valuation.

(Signed) H. POLE.
A. D. J.

MALPRACTICE OF PROCESS SERVERS.—JAFFNA.

Sir,
I am a resident of a remote part of the district of Jaffna, and therefore, I cannot pretend to know much of the whole class of these men. But from the little I have known of my own knowledge, heard and read about them, I can very safely assert that they are only a pest and a plague to the country. They do a good deal of harm to the community at large. I have heard of many cases, in which parties have suffered a great deal of damages owing to the culpable and wilful misconduct of these men. The returns made by Process Servers with respect to the service of processes in judicial proceedings and sworn to, are taken to the conclusive and it is now a well known fact in the country that it is not a few only that have been thus prejudiced by such false returns.

The payment of a paltry amount of a few pence alone is quite sufficient to influence the conduct of a Process Server, to induce him to make a false return and to perjure himself. These men, can very well be compared, in some respects, to the body of men that constitute the Police Force in certain parts of Colombo. Pay one of them, a three pence peace, and ask him to get hold of a certain individual and take him to their rooms, and they will do it immediately. Just so, our friends, these Process Servers, who are men of no character, soon after they are put in possession of certain processes, run up to the parties, and they themselves propose a false return and demand a fee for the same.

Designing wicked people pay them something; and then, these gentlemen go to the opposite party and try to exact something from them also. In this way, they try to profit themselves and after all make their returns just as it suits them—true or false they do not care Mr. Editor, you are a lawyer and you know what takes place every day in court. How many Judgments are opened and how many may there be yet, in which the prejudiced party still remains in either ignorance.

It is only a few weeks since I knew of an instance that took place here, and I was quite struck at the daring and bold conduct of that Process Server. A certain party instituted a case in the District Court against one who is a resident in the Central Province. Of course when the fibel in the case was drawn out the Plaintiff took precious good care to see that the Plaintiff is mentioned as one living in Jaffna. Accordingly the summons was issued in due time and the Process Server into whose hands this summons was put, had every reason to congratulate himself. The case, Mr. Editor, was one for the recovery of more than 2000 Rix dollars and the Plaintiff was very anxious to obtain a Judgment by default as he greatly doubted his success on the merits. So then, let us see what the fortunate fellow the Process Server did. He first gave his consent to the Plaintiff's request but expecting to receive more on the other side, went up to the relations of the Deft, who live here and told them that every thing depends on his return. A word will cause Judgment to go against the Defendant. But the Defendant's relations being greatly afraid, immediately ran up to the headmen and informed them of the affair. They sent for the Process Server and told him that the Defendant is a resident at Kandy and that the summons ought to be directed to that place. The good Process Server having in the meanwhile come to his good humours, demanded a report from the Police Vedahn which was accordingly given. My friend quietly went away with the report and where? He went to the Plaintiff and shewed him the Police Vedahn's report and why imagine the mortification of the Plaintiff. He begged of him to tear off the Vedahn's report and return that the summons has been left at the Defendant's house. (No such house exists here) I hear the Process Server whom I called "fortunate" received only £2. from the Plaintiff. But I cannot guarantee.

Again, there is another case that occurred in the Patchipally District and the party prejudiced is no other than Mr. R. J. Dunlop. But I tell you Mr. Editor, that Mr. Dunlop is the last man to be thus humbugged by these rascals. He, Mr. D. immediately brought a case of perjury against the Peon and he was tried by Mr. DeSaram at Chavagachery as Justice of the Peace. The result is, that he is committed to take his trial before the Supreme Court in its next sessions.

This being the case, what is the remedy? I hope that Mr. Dunlop's case will teach a very good lesson. These tricks have now become a trade in the country among many people. Administration of Justice is thus set at nought in some respects. You can very easily imagine the serious and sometimes the dangerous consequences of these under hand low tricks.

I wish that this correspondence will attract the attention of our Fiscal for the Northern Province and that he will do something as a means to prevent it.

(Authenticated) I am yours truly,
Batticotta, 13th Sept. 1864. TRUTH.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ROSE AND HONEY-SUCKLE.

Once on a time at eventide
Jealousy rose when all beside
Were sunk in rest in gay parterre
The gentle flowers that nestled there.
The rose 't the honey-suckle said
Forsooth! and you would raise your head
With me, the Queen, yourself compare,
Although without the sight, the air
Tells to the olfactory sense
How decked I am in excellence.
See how during the live long day,
When down the sun hath shot his ray,
I've gained the homage of the eye
And smiles from every passer by;
While you of straggling plants the chief
Sprawling meanly, with plain made leaf
Would seek the help of every hedge
To hold you up and firmly wedge
Your sickly stalk. And here the rose
If possible more reddened grows,
Waving gently its fragrant head.
The honey-suckle nothing said
But waited to try its power
As dosed still more the evening's hour.
When gleefully a maiden passed
She staid her step, she saw, and grasped,
The honey-suckle by its flower
To take it to her garden bower.
Then flushed with rage the queenly rose
Threw out its thorn and caught her clothes,
When ah! alas! it snapped its head
And lay deflowered, despoiled and dead.
So may thy charms, soft eyed maiden,
With thorns and passions ever laden
Tend to the ruin of thy beauty,
Which else would blossom love and duty.

R. S. Edleston.
Kandy, 28th August, 1864.

GRAVE AND GAY.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke was habitually an economist of time. One day I was going homeward in a cab to dress for a dinner engagement, when I thought I observed him riding down St. James'-street, towards the house of Lords. On reaching the house of the friend with whom I was to dine, I found that the Duke of Wellington was expected at dinner half an hour earlier than punctually.

ally. In the course of the evening, I took an opportunity of asking him whether I was mistaken in supposing I had seen him a short time before dinner riding down St. James'-street. I then expressed my surprise at the rapidity of his movements in getting back to Apeley House in time to dress and be punctual to his engagement. He said, "No, I 'd not do that; I had ordered my carriage to meet me at the House of Lords, and I had changed my dress while it was bringing me.

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION.—One, at a large dinner party, Mr. Rogers was speaking of an inconvenience arising from the custom there, commencing of having windows formed of one large sheet of plate-glass. He said, that a short time ago, he sat at dinner with his back to one of these single panes of plate-glass: it appeared to him that the window was wide open and such was the force of imagination, that he actually caught cold. It so happened that I was sitting just opposite to the poet. Hearing this remark, I immediately said "Dear me how odd it is Mr Rogers, that you and I should make such a very different use of the faculty of imagination. When I go to the house of a friend in the country, and unexpectedly remain for the night, having no night cap I should naturally catch cold. But by tying a bit of pack thread tightly round my head I go to sleep imagining that I have a night-cap on, consequently I catch no cold at all." This sally produced much amusement in all around, who supposed I had improvised it; but odd as it may appear, it is a practice I have often resorted to. Mr. Rogers, who knew full well the respect and regard I had for him saw at once that I was relating a simple fact, and joined cordially in the merriment it excited. *Passages from the Life of a Philosopher by Mr. Baffage.*

STEAM BOAT RACING.—Sir Charles Lyell, when in the United States, received the following advice from a friend:—when you are racing with an opposition steam-boat, or chasing her, and the other passengers are cheering the captain, who is sitting on the safety-valve to keep it down with his weight go as far as you can from the engine and loose no time, especially if you hear the captain exclaim "Fire up boys! put on the resin!" should a servant call out. "Those gentlemen, who have not paid their passage will please go to the 'ladies' Cabin obey the summons without a moment's delay, for there an explosion may be apprehended. "Why to the ladies Cabin?" said I. Because it is the safe end of of the boat and they are getting anxious for the personal security of those who have not yet paid their dollars, being, of course indifferent about the rest. Therefore never pay in advance: for should you fall over board during a race, and the watch cries out to the Captain, "A passenger over-board," he will ask, has he paid his passage?" and if he receives an answer in the affirmative, he will call out. "Go ahead! —Halifax Courier.

A TRAGICAL EVENT AT HIEDELBERG.—Late in the evening of 15th of June a student belonging to the body of the Swabians was found lying on the ground weltering in his blood. He had discharged a pistol in the region of the heart, but the ball, having been turned aside by touching a rib, missed the heart, passed through the lungs, and lodged within the right shoulder-blade, whence it was afterwards extracted. At first the natural belief was that voluntary suicide had been intended, but some letters which had been written by the student showed that he had been the victim of a shameful kind of duel. A foreign student had been grossly insulted by the Swabian, and satisfaction was demanded; but, instead of fighting in the usual way, an agreement was come to to draw lots which of the two should destroy himself within a delay of a fortnight. The lot fell on the Swabian. When the time was about to expire, the young man whose father was dangerously ill solicited an extension of the delay but the request was refused and the attempt at self-destruction was consequently made. Some hopes are entertained that the wound will not prove fatal, but all the entreaties of the heads of the university and of his friends cannot extort from him a promise not to repeat the desperate act. To all their solicitations his only answer is, "I have not pledged my honor to seriously wound myself, but to put an end to my life, and I will keep my promise."—*The Home News.*

AN UNEXPECTED QUESTION.—A young gentleman from the "rural districts," who advertises for a wife, received answers from eighteen husbands, informing him that he could have theirs.

MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTY.—A young man who has recently taken a wife, says, he did not find it so hard to get married as he did to get furniture.

A PUZZLER.—A married lady lately consulted her lawyer on the following question, namely:—As I wedded Mr. S—for his wealth, and that wealth is now spent, am I a widow, and at liberty to marry again?

