

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

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

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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.

FOR SALE.

A copy of Lorenz's Law Reports.

Quite new. Price 10s. 8d.

Apply to this Office.

FOR SALE.

A very commodious Palanquin Carriage.

Apply to,

C.D. Nicholas.

Pettah. Jaffna.

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.

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-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 MATCOO 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.

OUR MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

As the Patriot of Ceylon, we share the feelings of the European Planters, Merchants and others who lately demanded from the Secretary of State the reduction of our tribute unto Cæsar. Their prayers for the restoration of the £ 30,000. it would seem, have been answered. We quote the very words of the answer. "The sum of £ 30,000, already set apart by the Ceylon Government, but not appropriated to be retained for the purposes of improved Barrack and Hospital accommodation." The other prayer was, that the Legislative Council should grant payments out of the Revenue for Military expenditure instead of appropriation by the Secretary of State, by his simple direction to the Governor. This prayer has also been granted on condition that an Ordinance is prepared in satisfactory shape for "the sum of £ 100,000. to be set apart as the fixed sum or commutation referred to for the coming year, this sum rising to £ 135,000. a few years hence, subject to the results of the proposed enquiry, and to be paid over to the Imperial Government in diminution of the votes of Parliament."

We observe that whilst the Secretary of State pays a compliment to the late Governor for the economy which enabled the Colony, to pay this increased contribution to the Military Chest, our contemporary the "Colombo Observer" abuses the Colonial Secretary for the same cause. The feeling of the Press and public seems to be against these increasing contributions; and we hear only individual opinions (perhaps not without weight) in excuse or justification of the Imperial policy. This is truly a subject deserving of great consideration and every succeeding week will probably bring from Colombo and Kandy much news of the disappointment of those who have met the Secretary of State with so much courage if not success. For some reason or other our political agitations have not of late been so successful. And the Legislative Council also, that joined in the general protest will now have a difficult task. "Can palmyrah fruit be suspended from the neck of a little bird." We have said with the Tamil proverb.

IRRIGATION.

In our last we alluded to the benefit of having a Bank in Jaffna. The introduction of capital is indeed a great advantage, chiefly to the agriculturist. It at once puts an end to petty usury and the barbarous system of raising money on personal ornaments, a system which can be of no extensive use in improving the condition of the poor

farmer or renovating his field. To dig a well through a limestone bottom, to build up its sides and to mount a Well-sweep will cost nearly the market value of the land which can be immediately irrigated by the Well. When the farmer is able to obtain his £20. or £30. by the assistance of friends, who are now able to assist him on account of the Bank having introduced capital in the Country, it is probable that more land will be brought into cultivation and that Irrigation will be more extensively at the command of the farmer independently of the changes of the seasons.

But as we asked in our last—Have we reached the limit of improvement? It will appear, not, when we consider how much labor can be saved. By the truly excellent contrivance of the well-sweep, this is indeed done to some extent, but in seasons of drought, do we not require more powerful machinery and will not such machinery at all times be productive of great economy of labour. If such are the benefits derivable from modern discoveries and European machinery we may reasonably conclude that we have not reached the utmost limit of improvement. The question is thereupon reduced to one of cost—the probable cost and returns of attempting cultivation on a large scale and with the assistance of powerful machinery for irrigation. We do not however see any signs of the proposal to which we have before this alluded.

BURGLARY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

We regret to learn that a daring act of burglary and assault took place at Catchay. The Justice of the Peace at Chavagacherry took down the complaint of the assaulted parties on Tuesday morning the 1st Inst. and one of the complainants having been very seriously wounded was sent over to Dr. Wambeck for medical treatment. He is now at Jaffna and continues we hear in a poor state.

The facts of the case seem to be as follows: the owner of the house where the burglary was committed came to Jaffna the previous day and received an amount of £22.10. from some Nattocotta Chitties and took it home which, it is said was known to a few of the burglars.

Although there were two families in the said house, the Burglers entered the apartment of that man whom they knew to have taken money from Jaffna and a struggle took place between the parties. By this time, those that were in the next room also arose and went into the room where the burglars were, and had each the lobe of one of his ears cut off. After which the thieves got out and in their attempt to escape, the owner of the house got hold of one of them in the compound, and the thieves seeing that they were in a very awkward position, one of them came forward and inflicted three serious cuts on the side of the holder. The man became senseless and left hold of the villain and they all escaped.

The man appeared almost senseless when he was brought before the Justice of the Peace and his life even is in danger. We hope these rascals will be caught.

LAW EXAMINATION.

We understand that the Examination of Candidates for Advocates and Proctors was held at Colombo on the 1st. and 3rd. Instants instead of the 31st. ultimo, as appointed at first. And as a result of the examination, we hear that Messrs. Temple, Eaton and S. Grenier were admitted as Advocates of the Supreme Court and amongst those that passed as Proctors, Mr. Charles Straatenburg of Jaffna was admitted as a Proctor of the District Court of Jaffna.

THE SUPREME COURT.

As we intimated previously, Mr. Justice Thompson has left Ceylon for England and the mantle has fallen upon Mr. Charles Stewart who was accordingly sworn in as Junior Puisne Justice at 11½ on Thursday morning, the 3rd instant, with a salute of nine guns.

THE PEARL BANKS.

It appears from the Colonial Secretary's remarks in the Legislative Council, on the 2nd. instant, that one "Dr M' Donald a naval surgeon" is about to be appointed to inspect and oversee the Pearl Banks with a salary of £1000 per annum and allowances, for the next 2 years. This is done, it is said, under instructions from the Secretary of State.

MADRAS AND COLOMBO STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

We understand from the "Observer" of the 31st. ultimo, that the arrangement for the purchase of the Colonial Steamer "Pearl" by this company is concluded so far as our Government is concerned and that the "Steamer" will be handed over to the Company soon after the sanction of the Secretary of State is obtained from England.

We would also inform our readers that from an Advertisement in the "Observer" of the same date, it appears that there are 25 shares in this company for sale and persons wishing to purchase any of the shares may do so by applying to the managers of the Mercantile and Oriental Banks.

What does the Colonial Secretary propose to grant to the North and Eastern Provinces in the place of the steamer Pearl?

What are the Planters and the Merchants of these Provinces doing that they take no care of their interest in the "Pearl?"

AWFUL COST OF CIVIL WAR.

A New-York News-paper reckons the cost of the American war thus.

	£
Expenditure on the Army and Navy,	600,000,000
Bounties paid by States and Towns,	90,000,000
Loss of the labour of the killed and maimed,	400,000,000
Loss of 3 years' labour of other soldiers,	1,600,000,000
Loss of property destroyed at sea,	60,000,000
Loss of profits of commerce,	140,000,000
Loss of property destroyed on land,	40,000,000
Pensions to wounded and widows,	80,000,000
	3,010,000,000

CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Paris, Oct. 0th, 1864

Sir,

At length the Moniteur has spoken, and no doubt to make up for its long silence, it has spoken lengthily if not clearly—not content with publishing the text of the convention, it criticises and comments upon it. First of all is a protocol which fixes as starting points of the delay of two years the royal decree which will sanction the law voted by the Chambers, for the Italian Government thinks proper to consult the Parliament under such important circumstances. Afterwards follow two despatches of Drouyn de L'Huys to Mr. de Lartiges French Ambassador at Rome and Mr. Malocet Ambassador at Turin.

The contents of all these documents do not modify the news of the first day; it confirms and completes them. There is no more doubt, the change of the Capital was the motive which determined the promise of evacuation. The people of Turin did not make a mistake in protesting in the name of outraged national dignity—and displaying their indignation, at a bargain which allowed a foreigner to dispose of the destinies of Italy.

At the present moment a sullen, sad, and calm resignation reign in the Piedmontese Capital; resistance has become impossible—for the rest of Italy has pronounced almost unanimously in favor of the convention of the 15th of September. Milan, Naples and Sicily openly approve the treaty and claim the transfer of the Capital of the kingdom into another city than Turin.—Is it the road to Rome?

It is well to mark that the name of Florence is nowhere pronounced—neither in the treaty nor protocol. Is there a secret clause which irrevocably designates Florence? Or is the Parliament to decide the question? This latter seems to be the admitted hypothesis.—Several names have been mentioned; as Perouse, and Reggio, little insignificant towns which seem to shew clearly that it is but a provisional choice, and also to cut short the municipal rivalries of the great Italian cities. At Naples hope is great, and this secret desire produced at a meeting of 6,000 persons, the exceptional phenomenon of unanimous accord between the most different parties: Tuppiti, Chief of the national guard, Nicotun the friend of Mozzini, Settembrini, the soul of the *Consortoria*, were of the same opinion. No hope is left for Turin. It is true good compensation is promised her. She is to be the Military Capital of Italy—the seat of the Court of Cassation. Victor Emmanuel has already given Piedmont some consolation by naming a ministry almost exclusively composed of Piedmontese. The Le Marmora cabinet will follow the Cavour politics with a military tint. Ricasoli (this was forseen) has refused office in the new ministry but has promised his support, which will assure a respectable majority to the Cabinet. We must however expect a violent discussion.

There are still many unexplained points in the Convention. Does the Italian Government renounce Rome? "Yes" says the *Constitutional*, and the Emperor only consents to the evacuation on account of this abdication. "No" says the Minghetti Cabinet in its report to the king. "It does not in any way diminish the right or the aspirations of the nation." The signers of the Contract have the right to interpret it. According to them the national right which requires Rome, is not incom-

patible with the treaty of 15th September. How can we conciliate these two contradictory opinions? The interpretation is not the same at Turin as at Paris. The Italians only accept the convention because they hope to violate it. Besides is not this the fate of all political treaties?

If we consult the documents emanating from the French Government we find the same uncertainty. The despatch of Mr. de Lartiges, so full of reserve and respect for the Holy Father, is at the bottom but a severe accusation of the Pontifical Government. It proves the impossibility of prolonging an occupation, contrary to principles, and which throws on the French Government a part of the responsibility of acts which it disapproves.

On the one hand the French Government speaks of the maintenance of the Pontifical power and on the other endeavours to show the impossibility of a Government, whose every tendency is opposed to modern ideas. The letter of the treaty desires the safety of the temporal power, the spirit desires its death. The treaty is wanting in frankness unless Napoleon III is silly enough to dream of the reconciliation of the Papacy with Italy and the two sovereigns living in an edifying harmony!

The fall of the temporal alone can bring about accord between the Pope and the king of Italy; we must wait for that until the Pope ceases to be king and contents himself with being Pontiff, until then there will be rivalry, hostility, and struggle.

In the meantime the Vatican is thinking of raising an army. It has thought of the Pole and afterwards a corps of 6000 volunteers recruited from the French army which would be simply a disguised prolongation of the occupation. Merode has sounded Lomoricere. It is also said that the Emperor himself has created a plan of a Pontifical army but what appears certain is that the Holy seat will not make an appeal to the Catholic powers, and will not demand an army to replace the French army. France will not give up her place to another.

Austria is severely stung by the Convention; but what can she do? Arm and cross the Mincio? the state of her Finances the excitement in Venice, her diplomatic isolation,—all engage her to remain quiet. There would even be on her part a certain talent in following the advice of Lord Clarendon and recognising the Kingdom of Italy.

A Coup d'etat seems to be preparing at Copenhagen, and this will not have victory for a pretext for Christian IX decidedly bows to the will of the Conqueror. He yields on the question of frontiers—he yields on the question of finance; the Danish plenipotentiaries simply try to save the indemnity of the Sound and to share it between Denmark and the Duchies. How is it that Denmark has abandoned the supreme hope it so recently manifested? The delays sought by her offered her a last chance; she reckoned on profiting by the preoccupation given to Austria by the treaty of the 15th September, but Austria and Prussia cease their discords in face of a common enemy. To oppress the weak they understand each other perfectly. It was necessary to bring Denmark to a prompt concession and they adopted the most odious means; positive torture—nothing more or less. The *Berlin Gazette officielle* contains a note on this subject which cannot be otherwise than instructive: "Austria and Prussia have put most rigorously into vigour the conditions of the armistice she was so careful in using. The Governor of Jutland has already taken some measures to remind the Danes of the sentiment of foreign domination. (The formula is not wanting in grace, the sentiment of foreign domination!) "we must hope these measures will suffice and that the conquerors will not be obliged to arrive at an effective peace, to make a more severe use of the stipulations of the treaty!"—which means that if the excess of suffering does not draw a consent from the unfortunate Denmark, the executioners will tighten the cords 30,000 men are installed in Jutland and live at the expense of the inhabitants. The revenue of the Peninsula being insufficient to defray the expenses of the corps d' occupation all the merchandise coming from the Isles has been taxed by the Customs; the functionaries were forbidden any communication with Copenhagen and were obliged to take orders from the military and Prussian authorities. All infraction is judged and punished by martial law, the entry of the Journals from the Islands is interdicted—A very pretty rule! Denmark will yield and Christian furious will avenge himself on his people.

The alliance of the House of Glucksbury with the House of Russia is already bearing fruit. It is a question of modifying the Constitution and taking from the Danes a part of their liberty. These reforms (this word is arranged to a variety of senses) and have been very spiritedly discussed in a recent council of Ministers. The garrison of the Capital is daily increasing,—when liberty decreases the army increases—that is only in the order of things.

All the English Journals proudly display in their columns the report on the state of the Treasury; they are vain; of their riches they are right, the results obtained are admirable. In spite of the reduction in the Income Tax and the Customs, the revenue has increased, and there is a good balance in hand. The application of the Treaty of Commerce with France is successful and will conciliate British trade. The Press does well to speak of this prosperity and display it like the gold and silver in the shop window of a money changer.

It ought however to reveal the griefs of the black country; there are some terrible shadows in this brilliant picture. The Staffordshire miners are on strike; the masters will not yield and the workmen are obstin-

ate. More than 30,000 miners are idle and the means of the helping association, is exhausted but they are sustained by other English workmen's associations who happily support one another as powerfully as the landed Aristocracy—the Manufacturers or Capitalists, assist members of their own society.

All the miners refuse to work; they accuse the proprietors of mines of having lowered unnecessarily the salary of the workmen for the purpose of bringing about the strike and thus cry a *dearth of Coal*, which allows of the selling the worst coal at a good price. The workmen do not appear disposed to submit; they prefer to emigrate in bands to America where they will find work in the mines of Pennsylvania.

The masters are also barbarously obstinate. In the meetings at Birmingham and Manchester they have adopted most inhuman resolutions. The question is becoming grave; the Birmingham manufacturers will have to close their works for want of coal and 50,000 additional workmen will be thrown on the streets. It is not only the miner who is to be feared; a very significant movement is taking place in England; discontent is increasing and becoming general in the class of English workmen; the *black country* demands not simply the re-establishment of a sufficient salary; it is no longer bread that it asks for, it is justice, right. The workmen have adopted a programme; the strike is changing into a revolution, and old aristocratic England, so hard on the poor and so merciless to the workmen, is seriously menaced. Why then does the press remain silent?

The English commercial world has just received a rude shock; the Bank of Leeds has suspended payment. The Bank of Leeds has existed since 1838. It was a Bank of deposit. Its nominal capital was a million sterling of which £110,000 only had been called up. Since its creation the dividends had never been less than 15 per cent; and the deficit amounts to £317,663 6s. 11d. that is to say to a sum 3 times greater than the called up capital, and twice as much as the amounts of its deposits.

The financial scandal has spread great uneasiness; the depositors of the different banks became alarmed and reclaimed their money and the panic has resulted in the failure of some of these establishments. The city is in a dreadful state, an immense amount of business had been transacted of a very doubtful character; the market was inundated with a quantity of worthless paper which only represented the hopes of speculators. The result is a crisis and disaster. Several important houses have succumbed. The panic has lasted a long time; the funds of the Bank being low the rate of discount has risen rapidly. It is now at 9 p. c. However the impression produced in the commercial world is becoming effaced and the money market is getting better.

Lord Wodehouse is about to occupy the post of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was thought this useless and expensive office would have been abolished; and then again it was a question of naming the Prince of Wales to fill this important position, which measure would have gone a long way to conciliate the Irish. The plan was most favorably received by the Prince but the Queen refused her consent.

The Queen Christina has returned to Madrid after an absence of 10 years! The interview with Isabella was most affecting; the Journals one and all shed tears of joy. Does Christina feel herself cured of the mania of intriguing. Her stay will not be very long; the order of exile is abolished but it is generally thought she will banish herself voluntarily and only pay occasional visits to Spain.

Another exile has also returned to Madrid, General prim. He arrives to take a part in the electoral struggle which will be lively altho' the Democratic party persists in its system of abstention the liberals will all go to the poll. But with the means which the government have at their disposal they are sure of the Majority beforehand. Narvaez has displayed considerable ability the press is amnestied the fines are to be reimbursed and the exiled generals are recalled. There are really many people who seriously believe in the Liberalism of Narvaez and Gonzales Bravo! by what miracle have these two been converted? A miracle easy to understand. The elections are approaching and even in the Country it is well to dissimulate afterwards the natural state of affairs will return at a gallop. The Narvaez and the Gonzales Bravo never change. Who have they chosen for their ambassador to Paris. Mon their predecessor. It is not to get rid of his presence at Madrid that they send him to France. Mon fell to heavily to be able to recover himself easily. Mon is a disciple of Napoleon III, and absolutism willingly demands advice at the Tuileries. Mon is the link between Narvaez and the Emperor.

The Spanish Cabinet has two heavy bullets attached to its heels—the affair of the Chinchona Isles and that of St. Domingo—it would be glad to get rid of them but what is to be done with that suspicious Spanish pride? The Admiral Pinzon has been recalled and replaced by the Admiral Parega; this measure is indicative of a conciliation.

As to St. Domingo—in spite of the pompous recitals and boasted victories of the Spanish Journals the reports spread that the insurrection is at an end. We know what to reckon on. The soldiers only fight with discouragement in this war as disastrous as it is unjust. The victims may be counted by thousands and there is not a port in the Spanish Antilles which is not encumbered with sick and wounded coming from Saint Domingo.

The Soldiers who start for an expedition have adopted this chorus, unfortunately too true:

*Gandara of Primo Rivero
Nos Elevaz al Motadero*

The Spaniards dare not leave two or three points which they occupy on the Dominican territory without being immediately attacked. Every column which goes out returns with a loss of 40 or 50 men—Since the commencement of the struggle there have been more than 30,000 men but hors de combat. The yellow fever makes immense holes in their ranks.

Can the Spanish Government for a false point of honour persist in a disastrous enterprise which draws after it the exhaustion of two people. The Dominicans are decided—in spite of or rather on account of the confiscations with which the Governor strikes the least of the rebels—to perish to the last man rather than leave their towns in the power of the Spanish. The situation is critical, alarming; and the Cabinet seems disposed completely to abandon St. Domingo; this will be the wisest course to follow—but for this reason we fear there are many chances it will not be carried out.

In France more than ever, promised liberal reforms are forgotten. The system of speaking ministers triumphs. Ministerial responsibility is thrown on one side as suspicious and Mr. De Vuitry passes from the direction of the Bank to the Presidency of the Council of State; it is he who will defend the financial measures of Government before the corps Legislatif. Rouland replaces Vuitry at the Bank. He was a juriconsult, then a minister, and is now made a financier. What aptitude! Where has he made his financial studies? An excellent Magistrate—he may make a sorry director. He has rendered services it is but just he should be paid, and the chief of the Bank has an enormous salary—it would have been quite as original to have sought a director of the Bank at the Court of Cassation.

A great noise has lately been made with respect to a circular emanating from the minister of public instruction. It recommends professors of the faculty in the provinces to open a course of public lectures in the great towns which are not the seat of a faculty.

This measure proves the want of instruction which is felt even among the working classes. To what is this remarkable movement due? To the free teaching which has been so courageously and so painfully uninaugurated in the conferences of the Rue de la Paix and at the Salle Barthelemy. Does the measure proposed by Mr. Darney reply to this thirst for instruction so manifestly proved to be wanted. What is the use of ambulating professors going from town to town and promenading the light of official science? Let every one be able to ascend the rostrum and we shall soon not require this droll sort of teaching; but that is just what is not wanted; authority wishes to control ideas, put its own seal on instruction; she is avaricious of her authorisations. She has closed the mouths of Henry Martin.—Prevost, Paradol and Moris. It is not precisely general ideas but her own ideas she wishes spread abroad. On the one hand the people claim the right of learning and on the other the state will not hear of any other than her own doctrines being taught. This is why Mr. Durny closed the free teaching of the Salle Barthelemy and employs a middle course, insufficient, impotent, simply ridiculous. The procession of official professors in the great towns!

The 4th of November is approaching and it is this memorable date which will decide the fate of the American Union. The reaper the fatal term approaches, the more circumscribed becomes the struggle. Intestine divisions disappear, all shades unite in a common idea; there are now but two Candidates McLellan and Lincoln. It is not without resistance that the peace democrats have adopted for Candidate the young general of the army of the Potomac. The factitious unanimity of Chicago did not last long. Pressed to accept the candidature McLellan contrary to electoral custom denied the Chicago platform and edited his own programme which may be resumed in one word—the *Union* before every thing even with war. The Copperheads, furious cried treason. Vallandigham was arrested in the midst of his electoral tour after having read the letter of McLellan. The chiefs of the *Copperheads* took council together and it was thought for a moment that they would call together another convention and elect a more docile Candidate, more disposed to sanction the separation from the South. However better counselled for their own interests, in order not to divide the Democratic forces they decided on sustaining the candidature of McLellan, but the *Copperheads* are discouraged. They understand how serious and humiliating for them is this profession of Unionist faith coming from the democratic party; the *peace democrats* have been able to see what little influence they have in the country.

United behind the name of McLellan the democrats are serious adversaries. Happily Fremont setting a good example has retired from the arena engaging his friends to vote for Lincoln whom he does not however like; but as he says to excuse his resignation "The Union of the Democratic party has become a necessity of the first order." McLellan may well wish for Union, it is time the Star spangler banner should be freed from its stains. The hour of freedom has rung with Lincoln for President it is Union with Emancipation—may it be thus.

COLOMBO.

Sir,
Mr Justice Thompson having left for England on leave of absence, Mr. Charles Stewart concerning whose prospect I informed your readers sometime ago

was sworn in yesterday, as acting Puisne Justice. Besides the Advocates who were present to honor the occasion, a large number of spectators crowded the Supreme Court house to enjoy the scene and satisfy their curiosity. Our much respected Senior Puisne Justice administered the oath of allegiance in solemn and becoming manner and the firing of minute guns added to the dignity of the occasion. Mr. Barwick from Kandy has succeeded Mr. Stewart as D. Q. A. Justice Stewart will take the Northern circuit in January next.

The law apprentices underwent the expected ordeal on the 1st and 3rd instant and not on the 31st ultimo as it was first arranged; and all successfully passed the *Rubicon* with the exception of one unlucky candidate whose mental anguish in consequence of losing the object he humbly aimed at and patiently laboured for three long years, I scarcely need describe.

The inefficiency and utter worthlessness of the Police Force, have forced the Nattucotta Chetties and other native Merchants to petition the Legislative Council through the Queen's Advocate, to thoroughly improve the establishment. It is only a few nights ago, the notorious Akeelandum's house was broken into and spoiled, at the Brassfounders' Steet.

We have lots of rain in the place.

Colombo, 4th October 1864.

KANDY.

(From our special Correspondent.)

Ariacooty, the Shroff of the Mercantile Bank, a native of Jaffna, has bolted, and a default of about £4000 has been reported. A warrant has been issued against him, and the police are carrying on a vigorous search. There cannot be the least doubt that if he is in Ceylon, he will be caught before any long time elapses. The general idea is that the man is in the Town of Kandy, but it is very improbable that he will continue to remain here when there is such an excitement prevailing in consequence of his deeds. A number of letters with his signature bearing the Kandy Post-mark, have been sent to several persons; but it is not sure whether this is only a policy of his to turn the suspicion into other channels or whether these are his genuine productions. Almost all the houses in Kandy of natives of Jaffna have been searched by the police and special constables in plain clothes are out in pursuit of him. Let us hope that he will soon be apprehended.

Kandy, 1st Novr. 1864.

A QUESTION.

Sir,

When I first read the article in the "Jaffna Freeman," which referred to our Police Magistrate Mr. Hole and the Deputy Queen's Advocate Mr. Nell, I attempted to drop a line to you and say that the statements contained in that article were simply untrue, but circumstances obliged me to defer the matter, and now seeing that matters get worse, and acting on the principle "Better late than never" I crave of you for an insertion of the following few lines in your very next.

There was a J. P. case tried before Mr. Hole which was dismissed at once for want of evidence against the accused. A petition was then presented to Mr. Nell about the case with the false statements, which when referred to Mr. Hole, he denied the truth of the Petition and explained the matter to Mr. Nell. The explanation was accepted by the D. Q. A. This is all that transpired in the case and none what is all this fuss about.

But my question is still not asked The "Jaffna Freeman" in his issue of the 20th ultimo made certain statements and you in your issue of the 28th ultimo denied the truth of those statements. Now to all appearance, the issue is joined between the two Journalists. Whose duty is it now to produce evidence and adduce proof of the allegations? What does Taylor say on the point? What does Raseoe say? The "Freeman," in his last issue *very boldly* challenges you and asks you to adduce evidence. The question of onus is now to be first decided but if what people generally say that he who asserts the affirmation of a proposition ought to prove, is correct. I rather think, the "Freeman" is the party who has to subpoena his witnesses.

Kays, Novr. 8th 1864.

More Anon.

GRAVE AND GAY.

MR. DICKSON, a coloured barber, in a large town, was shaving one of his customers, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a coloured church in that place:—"I believe you are connected with the church in Elm Street, are you not, Mr. Dickson?" said the customer, "No, sah, not at all"—"Why did you leave your connection. Mr. Dickson, if I may be permitted to ask?"—"Well, I'll tell you, sah," said Mr. Dickson, sharpening a concave razor on the palm of his hand, "it was just like dis I jined the church in good fait; I gave ten dollars towards de stated gospel da fus' year and de church people call me *Brudder* Dickson; the second year my business was not so good, and I gib only five dollars. Dat year people call me *Mr. Dickson*. Dis razor hurt you, sah?"—"No the razor goes tolerably well."—"Well, sah, the third year I feel berry poor; had sickness in my family; and didn't gib nothin' for prechin." Well, sah, arter dat dey call me 'dat ole nigger Dickson!' and I left em."—*New York Albion.*

