

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

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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.

A very commodious Palanquin Carriage.
Apply to,

C. D. Nicholas.
Pettah, Jaffna.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general that he has received the following fresh supplies of goods warranted "Superior" and will open them for sale from tomorrow morning; viz,—

Lawn, (Bishop and Victoria.)
Muslin (coloured, bleached, unbleached &c.)
Parch Cloth (Superior different colours.)
Woolen (different kinds and colours.)
Flannel (—do—do—)
Brown Linen (superior.)
Trowser and Coat cloths
Alpeca (different kinds and colours.)
China Silk (superior—do—)
Handkerchiefs (cotton, silk, plain & flowered.)
Velvet (different colours)
Net (flowered and plain)
Horrock Chintz (different kinds)
Curtain Nets (bed)
Uppreila (silk and cloth)
Carriage Cloth (superior, varnished, & very broad)
Lining Cloth (different colours.)
Crinolins (different kinds.)
Cotton Stockings and Socks (Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's.)
Woolen Socks (gentlemen's and children's.)
Gloves (—do—different colours.)
Hair Nets.
Ribbon, Tapes &c.
Lace (different kinds)

Gilded Lace (different sizes)
Flannel caps (coloured)
Hats (different kinds.)
Perfumery (superior quality.)
Stationery.
Eatables and Oilman stores.
Crookery, Cutlery and Glass-wares.
Lamps (different kinds.)
Powder, Caps and Shots.
Keys and Locks, Hinges and Bolts (several kinds and different sizes.)—&c. &c. &c.
H. SULTAN ABDULCADER.
Jaffna Mainstreet 25th. Nov. 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. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all the preparations of Copaiba, Cubebs, &c., and Mineral remedies. The Liquid Extract is used in recent cases, and the Capsules in the more chronic; and where all other Medicine have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure.

General Depot.

In Paris, at M. M. GRIMAULT & Co, Chemists
7, Rue de la Feuille.

In London, at NEWBERRY & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard.

In Madras, at BARRIE & Co, and at every good Druggists of India.

The Ceylon Patriot.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

We understand that when Mr. Vane, the Principal Collector of Customs was lately in the Northern Province on a tour of inspection, and on the occasion of his visit to the port of Valvettytorre, a body of wealthy and influential merchants and ship-owners of the place presented a Memorial to him, in which were set forth some good and cogent reasons, begging that the Ppl. Collector would after revolving in his mind the feasibility and expediency of the scheme, be pleased to recommend to Government that Valvettytorre be converted into a port of Entry.

Valvettytorre is, at present, a Preventive Station, we believe, in charge of a Landing Waiter and a few Tide-waiters, and in point of commercial status, on a par with Point Pedro and Kangasantorre. If a Sub-Collector is appointed by Government to take charge of the port, Valvettytorre would to a very great extent indeed, participate in the privileges which the other ports of this Province, enjoy. The arguments which the merchants and ship-owners urged in such a forcible manner in their memorial to secure the long-cherished object of their desires, have we hear so powerfully and effectually weighed on the mind of Mr. Vane, as to coerce him, *volens volens*, into a declaration that he would use all his influence with Government to have the request contained in their Memorial, granted.

We have heard it mentioned that one of the reasons why the vacant Junior Landing Waitership is not filled up as yet by the Collector is, because Government has, as a matter of course, referred to Mr. Dyke the recommendation of the Principal Collector as to making Valvettytorre a port of Entry, for his opinion and decision which, in the eyes of the Colonial Secretary, be it remembered, are no less just, than incontrovertible and immutable. Mr. Dyke has not yet, we believe, sent in his report, and we can only express our fervent hope that the Collector would, after a mature and impartial consideration, and after pondering on the immense advantages which would be secured to commerce and the greater facilities afforded to Merchants to import and export cargo, give his warm sanction to such a well-conceived scheme.

In connection with the above, we cannot refrain from bringing to the notice of the "powers that be" the superior claims and qualifications of a few Officers of the Customs Department for promotion, and we trust that when a Sub-Collector is needed for the port of Valvettytorre, the long and meritorious claims of an officer of the Jaffna Customs will be duly recognized.

THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT.

We must confess that we were not much startled at the receipt of the intelligence contained in

the following paragraph which appeared in the "Examiner," regarding the resignation of all the Unofficial Members of the Council, in consequence of the indignity offered to them by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Their righteous indignation appears to have roused to its highest pitch by the Despatch of Mr. Cardwell about the Military Expenditure of the Colony, and the contemptuous disregard with which they have been treated by the Secretary of State. No one who has narrowly watched the course of political affairs in this land could have for a single moment entertained any doubt that the system followed by the present Government would prove mischievous in its result. Mr. Cardwell will now see that there was too much of the Tartar in the bold and fearless set of Unofficials to have allowed them to tamely submit to his arbitrary, meddlesome, and indiscreet interference. We may soon hear of meetings of the Planters Association, and the Chamber of Commerce in which doubtless Government affairs will be freely ventilated and discussed. Of course the Colonial Secretary will be the scape-goat, and the fulminations and anathemas of Planters and Merchants will all be levelled on his devoted head; such are the clouds already visible on the horizon of Ceylon, which portend a coming storm. A collision has actually occurred and what may yet follow, the future will declare.

"We understand that consequent upon the recent Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the Military Expenditure of the Colony, and the Ordinance framed therein (the first reading of which is to take place this day,) the six unofficial members have resigned their seats.

The Legislative Council will therefore now consist of the remaining (official) members, on whom will devolve the generous task of considering and passing an Ordinance based (as every one of them is aware) on an erroneous calculation of our revenues, a defective knowledge of our public departments, and a proposal to allow them certain constitutional privileges on the sole condition that they would give up the privileges by anticipation.

Doubtless the step thus taken by the unofficial members, will be followed up by the public; and we hope soon to see so forcible and so unanimous an expression of opinion throughout the Island as will convince the indiscreet and narrow-minded Minister, who penned that hasty despatch, that he has committed a serious error in having attempted to coerce the Colony into adopting his views without thought or enquiry."

Examiner 16th November, 1864.

Our contemporary in announcing this final resolution of our representatives, declares that to the un-official members is now left the task of passing an Ordinance which is said to be based on an erroneous calculation of revenues, ignorance of the public departments and the proposal of the Secretary of State, to give the Council the right to vote the Military Expenditure, after the Secretary of State had defined the amount to be voted.

It cannot be denied that the conduct of the above-named gentlemen is entitled to the credit of having been inspired by a certain degree of independence, though the consequences may not prove so serious to them, as the consequences to the six Bishops in the time of the papistical King, James II.

To have continued indeed in the Council after reading the Memorandum of the Secretary of State would hardly have been honorable on the part of the un-official members; and, as the appointment of Mr. Eaton has been so much discussed, we wish to express our approval of his conduct in not remaining in a Council thus deserted, as it were, by the Merchants, Planters, Burghers and Singhalese.

It now remains to be seen, what course His Honor, the Governor will pursue, when thus deserted by a portion of his Legislative forces. Our contemporary promises us that the public will follow the footsteps of the six members that is, we suppose, in meeting together to discuss the crisis. This we presume will be soon done in order that all the news may go together to the Secretary of State.

But the chief interest now lies in the probable suspension of Legislation, the Bakers' and other Ordinances; and secondly in the despatch which the Secretary of State will have to write on the receipt of the news of the resignation of all the unofficial members.

It is evident even to inexperienced eyes that a crisis has at last been brought about, and we hope that the conduct of those who undertake the management of matters will not prove hurtful to the Colony.

The unofficial members of Council have certainly taken a decided step. It is so far valuable that

they are unanimous and comprise all the unofficial members. Apart from the questions of Military Expenditure, also, they were placed in a very contemptible position as Members of Council, as to their supposed privilege of voting public money. The unofficial members were always in a minority; but they were not prepared for the plain statements of the Secretary of State.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Paris, 10th Oct. 1864.

Sir,

Should not the Convention of the 15th of September which has given rise to so much controversy among the European Press be named after Shakespeare's Comedy of "Much ado about nothing?" We may believe so. Austria disarms in Venice; Italy disarms and the other nations seem about to do the same. Are the good days predicted by St. Peter about to shine on old Europe harassed by the fatigues of so many wars?

Has the Franco-Italian treaty solved a number of insoluble questions? Far from that; matters are more obscure and unintelligible than ever. The *Moniteur* published the documents triumphantly. It is now a month since, that this apparently simple question has been discussed, and no two persons can agree about it. Has the Italian Govt. by signing the Convention of the 15th of September renounced its pretensions on Rome?

The treaty, says the *Constitutional*, will be executed in letter and spirit. By thinking otherwise, the Ultra-Italian press outrages the king of Italy even as the Clerical press outrages the Holy Father. And thereupon the *Constitutional* congratulates the Italian Govt. for having at length broken with revolutionary traditions, and gives its benediction to the newly converted.

Such is also the opinion of the party of action; and it is for that reason that Mazzini, in an eloquent letter which has moved the whole of Italy, brands the Convention as a treason, as an attempt against the country. Ricciardi is of the same opinion as the exile and protests in the name of Unity against a treaty which separates Rome for ever from Italy. Boggia interprets the treaty in the same manner and qualifies it bitterly in a treatise the title of which is significant. Is Florence Rome?

The Ultramontanes are furious; they heap every possible injury on the head of the King Victor Emmanuel; they say the treaty is but a snare held out to the Holy Father. The promises of the ex-communicated king are but one more false oath. Florence is but a stage on the road to Rome and the Convention is but a pretext for insulting the ashes of M. Cavous. By the side of these invectives which prove nothing, they give a reason which is not without force. If the Italian Govt. they say, sincerely renounced Rome, of what importance would the maintenance of the French occupation be? They would not buy the evacuation at the price of a Convention which has already left blood in the streets of Turin and the execution of which will cost hundreds of millions to the already exhausted treasury. If we cannot reply to the arguments, we must at least agree that it is of some importance.

By a strange chance the signers of the treaty say the recriminations of the Clericals are right. In a banquet offered by the city of Milan to Count Pepoli, one of the negotiators of the treaty of the 15th Sept., and a relative of Napoleon III, he proposed a toast to the "Integrity and the Unity of Italy." "This treaty," he said, does not in any way interfere with the National programme and breaks the last link which united France to our enemies." But the national programme is Rome for a capital; the enemies of Italy are the partisans of the temporal power with Pope at their head. The French Journals reproduced these grave words, but took care to omit a most conclusive phrase: "I would rather have cut hay hand off" than sign a treaty which compromised the great end of Italian Unity, added M. Pepoli. And the Govt. have not disavowed M. Pepoli; its acts confirm up to a certain point the commentaries made by the negotiators of the treaty. A decree amnesties the soldiers who deserted from the Italian ranks to fight in the ranks of the volunteers at Aspromonte. It is useless to remind you that the war cry of Aspromonte was the famous cry of Garibaldi, Rome or death. Who then makes a mistake? Who is right? Do not ask the French Govt.; it is silent as the tomb and yields the word to the *Constitutional*, and the *Pays* who take official airs but whose articles do not compromise the Govt. The first of these two journals published the other day a long article, which was certainly inspired by the minister, to show that the Convention of the 15th Sept. ought not to disquiet Austria; but the article failed in its object. The people reflect that if the convention was not directed against Austria, it was useless to take the trouble to reassure her; these precautions indicated an *arriere pensee*. Public opinion knows well the value of the imperial word that it became alarmed at this peaceful declaration. The funds fell as if the official Journal had said just the reverse.

In fact the French Govt. seems to endeavour to remain impenetrable. The corps Legislative is not convoked and yet the political talk with regard to Rome is sufficiently serious for the Govt. to explain

itself to the Country; but it perseveres in its silence and prolongs the uncertainty, and equivocal Napoleon III hopes to shuffle his cards so well that the powers will themselves reclaim a congress which they so energetically repulsed last year.

Rome puts a good face on the matter and assumes a waiting attitude. Antonelli has not yet allowed the resolutions of the Holy See to transpire: perhaps he has not yet taken any; the Pope simply allowed a bitter and painful word to escape. On the reading of the treaty, 'yes in two years' he said, the ass will be dead or the bridle broken.' Nothing more. Merode is bestirring himself and planning the organisation of the future pontifical army; but he has a serious rival in Napoleon III who has also his projects in his pocket ready to present to the Vatican. The Holy Father does not want councillors. Two opposite currents are visible in those who surround him, one urging him to resistance, the other towards conciliation. The English Cardinal Wise man who has the ear of the Pope, urges him to constitutional reform; this is easy to say but difficult to practice. The Pope being infallible cannot allow his acts to be discussed and would not easily submit to the control of the representatives of the people. The temporal power can never agree with modern minds. Do you know what Rome is about even now, when the Convention threatens the pontifical power? Pius IX causes the young Cohen, the child stolen from his parents, to be baptized; and canonizes Marie Alacogne.

Austria appears to be quieted yielding to the inspirations of Lord Clarendon and especially to the exigencies of its financial situation; she reduces the effective of her army in Venice and thereupon the Italian Government announced a reduction of 50,000 men in its army. At the bottom she is not tranquil as she appears. She is like those people who are afraid and sing to conceal their fears.

In a few days the Italian parliament will be assembled; the Cabinet will have a majority, but the debates will be violent. It is not yet known if Garibaldi will take a part in the discussion. It is nearly certain that the opposition will present an order of the day reserving the entire rights of Italy.

Will the parliament be allowed the free choice of a Capital? The question will be submitted to it, but the ministry will make the designation of Florence a Cabinet question; but for that, Naples would have a chance. The strategical reason is a sorry pretext. History will show that the Apennines have never stopped an army. Naples is larger and finer than any other city and possesses sufficient palaces to lodge both kings and ministers; she is a seaport and possesses easy communication with the rest of the kingdom especially Sicily. However the ministry are preparing, as if Florence was already designated. Engineers are making the necessary dispositions to occupy the new capital and the national Bank has been warned to install itself at Florence within six months. The transfer then to the ex-capital of Tuscany is nearly an accomplished fact. It remains to be known if Florence is not a stage towards Rome.

The hour of sacrifice is approaching for Turin; she seemed resigned but is now convulsively agitated. The Italian Journals may remain silent; but the troubles recommence; numerous arrests have taken place; blood has again flowed; and soldiers patrol the streets to maintain order. This is the only benefit the Convention has up to this time conferred on Italy.

The rumors of ablication have completely ceased. Humbert is at Milan; he was very coldly received. The intimate relations of the young prince with the Tuilleries render him an object of suspicion; we may have compromising friendships.

A serious symptom of pacific tendencies is the early signature of the treaty between Denmark and the German powers. Christian submits. It is clear, he would have prolonged his resistance if he had any hope left of a general European conflict. It is true the conquerors have won concessions by torture, exactions in Jutland and forced loans, and the patient has finished by yielding. He pays 9 millions of Rix-dollars to the Duchies; it is her rum.

Christian consoles himself; if he conducts the people's affairs ill, he conducts his own well. His Son George is on the throne of Greece. His eldest daughter will be Queen of England; the other Empress of Russia; and as this excellent father of a family has still two children to place, he is preparing profitable alliances for them beforehand. Popular discontent is increasing in his kingdom and the Scandinavian party is gaining ground. The Danes love liberty sufficiently to sacrifice dynasty which has but slight roots in the country. If Christian continues he will soon enter the list of wandering monarchs.

The hour is unfavorable for absolutism. Bismark is stopped in full triumph. He thought to carry all before him but his master hesitates; he will not quarrel with Austria or take the responsibility of a Coup d'Etat. Bismark is at Paris and Alexander at Nice. While the Czar voyages, Russia burns; every day whole villages are consumed. What mysterious hands throw the igniting compound on the houses? It is evidently the result of a well determined plan, a secret society for operating the ruin of Russia. The Nihilists, (the name of those who attempt this sinister work) give their hands to the Poles and join their implacable hatreds together.

Is it vengeance also which causes the populations of

the Algerian deserts to rise against France? The whole southern part of the colony is on fire. A bold and enterprising chief of the venerated family of Hamza, uncle of Si. Himran, and Mohamed Hamza, who both died at the head of revolted tribes, preaches a holy war against France; the tribes answer to the call of the prophet. Four armies manoeuvre against them at El. Beida; the General Toliver betrayed by the natives of his column, defended himself with a hundred men against thousands of enemies. Mc. Mahon is about to form a formidable camp in the province of Oran to terrify those tribes who would attempt to revolt. A simple statistic will shew the state of the colony; the effective of the army is 73000 men, and 73000 soldiers to protect less than 80000 Colonists!

The report of a change of ministers is still prevalent, but nothing is certain. The convention of the Corps Legislative is not yet spoken of.

M. Pereira was wrong in parodying Louis XIV two months ago. There are still Pyrenees and high that they conceal from France what is passing in Spain. The Narvaez Bravo! Cabinet was said to have become liberal and stranger still the French Journals believe in the conversion of the Duke of Valence. The suggestion is too ridiculous. Don Ramon Narvaez cannot become liberal. The secret was in the proximity of the elections. The country is not completely represented in Parliament. In virtue of the constitution the Prince of the Asturias (heir to the crown) must take an oath of fidelity before the Parliament which assembles in December. Narvaez desires that the progressionist party should be represented in the Cortes for the solemn act which consecrates a dynasty. This is the secret of the liberal phantasmagoria.

But the progressionists are divided into two camps. Olosaga advises abstention; Madox the state. Has the situation changed by chance? Are the functionaries no longer subject to electoral pressure? When the trick will have been played, when the heir to the crown has taken the oath before the Cortes, Narvaez will be again Narvaez.

In the meantime the Govt. has some very nasty jobs on hand. For fear of wounding Castilian susceptibility, it has not dared disavow its agents at Peru. The fine and noble attitude of the Chilian Chamber of Deputies causes it to reflect; the treasury is empty; how then can it undertake an unjust war which would create general indignation in Europe while at the same time it would unite in one band all the Spanish American Republics.

The Saint Domingo question is more disagreeable still; the Spanish soldiers die like flies and Spain is only mistress of the ground actually occupied by her soldiers. The yellow fever makes terrible holes in the ranks of the army. Spain is not ignorant that immediately the war with America is terminated, the Americans will interfere and Spain will be obliged to abandon her unjust enterprises. It would be better for her to do now what she will be obliged to do later; she would economise men and money. Whilst the Democrats excite the country against Lincoln, Lincoln himself is not indifferent; but the electoral agents who serve him best are the Generals-Grant Sherman and Sheridan. Such victories augment the chances of the actual president.

The army of Grant is on the move; he marches quietly forward, but never retreats. The 30th Sept. the two wings commanded by Warren and Meade took the two first lines of defence of Petersburg and after a desperate resistance established themselves therein; at the same moment the Corps of General Barney carried the position of New Market Road to the N. E. of James River 5 miles south of Richmond; the Federals continue to advance.

This movement was to have been assisted by a demonstration on the part of Sheridan. Sheridan beat Early the 21st at Fishers Hill, the 22d at Port Republic, chased him to Harisonburg 100 miles N. W. of Richmond and was to have continued his march to attack the Confederate Capital from the North while Grant attacked it from the South. Unfortunately Longstreet rallied Early in the Valley of the Shenandoah and the two armies united fell on Sheridan who overwhelmed by numbers was beaten at Browns Gap. The details of this last affair are not yet known.

The South resists courageously, worried out, ruined, but not discouraged; it is uniting its last forces for the supreme struggle.

Fremont has resigned his candidature. Lincoln alone faces Mac Lellan, which means Freedom in face of Slavery. I need not tell you on which side are my sympathies, and with what anxiety Europe awaits the result of the struggle, which will decide the destinies of the Great American Republic.

DEAR SIR,

Will you kindly give me a corner of your deserving periodical for a few remarks on a few topics which are of great importance to all your readers? It is by the right use of "the Press" that much of the ignorance which prevails around us, is to be dispelled. The moral power of your Journal is not small. I hope it will always be wielded, as heretofore, in the defence of the good, and in the punishment of the bad.

No one can endeavour to make himself acquainted with the moral and religious condition of Jaffna without confronting, at almost every step, some form or other of disbelief or scepticism. The prevalence of various creeds, so opposed and heterogenous naturally tends to produce a dubiousness, a hesitancy as to the definite acceptance of one to the abandonment of all besides.

Even Christianity suffers by being put in comparison with Sivaism, or Mohammedanism. Please understand me. I do not mean that a fair and full comparison of the claims of Christianity with the claims of Sivaism, for instance, will ever end in favour of Sivaism and to the damage of Christianity; but what I mean is this, when Christianity, Sivaism, Vaishnaism, Mohammedanism, &c. are spoken of, in the same manner, the one is as likely to be called a system of belief as is the other, and thus Christianity, instead of being regarded as the only true and consistent system is classed as one among those which are acknowledgedly false!

Imt with the following clearly defined principles, the other day, and believe that their publication and extensive circulation will be profitable to European and Native alike; this therefore is my apology for their insertion.

1. "Belief and History, God has joined, nor shall man, to the end of time, succeed in effecting a divorce."

2. "Religion disjoined from History is a flickering candle, held in the hand of one who looks back upon the darkness behind him, and looks into the blackness of darkness in front of him."

3. "The objections which have of late been urged against Christianity, against the Old Testament Books and the New, are all substantially the same as those which Origen and the early Apologists encountered and refuted."

4. "With many, the most misty abstractions, which look well at a distance, are eagerly pursued; matters of fact, irresistibly evident, are scouted or forgotten."

5. "Apart from a certain amount of culture, we do not find that history, as a reality past, comes home to the intellectual consciousness. Hence springs a disadvantage attaching, in the nature of things, to the labors of those who aim to impart an historic belief to the masses of the people, in the way of definite proof."

6. "Christianity, considered as a system of religious and moral principles, is of such a nature that it will be sure to find its way toward that one community within the circle of civilization, which, by national temperament is the most energetic, which the most instinctively embraces doctrines that are seen to be practically good, which makes its elections in matters of opinion with the most absolute freedom, a freedom uncontrollably impatient of restraint or interference. Christianity chooses for itself a people pre-eminently spontaneous in all its doings; self-governing, and in an equal degree loving order; abhorrent of despotism; unknowing in disguise; and silent or acquiescent, much rather from a sullen consciousness of individual independence than from servility or fear. Among such a people, when hunted from all other lands, has this religion been welcomed and has found an asylum."

Permit me, in concluding this scrap, and whilst expressing the hope of continuing these gems of thought, to commend these quotations to the most deliberate study of all your readers of whatever religious name or social class.

J. K.

TRINCOMALIE.

CHOLERA.

Sir,

This dreadful disease broke out for the 2nd. time of the 31st. ultimo, in the 10th. Division of this place and is now prevailing to a fearful extent.

The Medical Officer here has appointed *pro tem* two individuals to administer medicine to the patients, but such is the tenor of the disease that within a few weeks more than 20 people have been buried away to their long home. The place is very filthy and to this may be attributed the frequent breaking out of this disease in this locality. The Local Authority since the breaking out of this disease have sent in an order to clean and have the houses whitewashed "Prevention is better than cure". If they had been a little more careful and attentive to their duties the progress of the disease would have been arrested to a great extent. I am yours &c.

N. B.

Trincomalie, 20th Nov. 1864.

MODEL ROMISH BENEVOLENCE.

Sir,

Will you do me the favour of answering the following queries through the medium of your valuable Journal for the information of the public in general.

I. Has a Missionary whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, power to turn out a Christian from a public place of worship?

II. Does the law of the land give him any such authority? If so, when and under what circumstances?

III. Has the party who was driven out a right of appeal to law? I have been under the impression hitherto that a Missionary whether Protestant or R. Catholic has no power to turn out a Christian from a public place of worship either on a Sunday or any other day while offering his prayer although the Missionary had right to exclude from the enjoyment of Church privileges but contrary to my idea, the R. Catholic Priest of Vadamarachy has lately on several occasions put out many of the R. Catholic from the Church at Tompally while they were engaged in their morning de-

votion without any real cause of complaint. Is this Mr. Editor, following the footsteps of the Savior? Can we not very well judge a tree by its fruit?

A native of Tampally.

Tampally 19th. Nov. 1864.

LITERATURE.

The liberty of the Press.

It has been well remarked by Sir James Mackintosh that nothing has contributed more to the onward march of enterprize in England than the freedom of the Press. "There is still" he says "one spot in Europe where man can freely exercise his reason on the most important concerns of society, where he can boldly publish his judgment on the acts of the proudest and most powerful tyrant. The Press of England is still Free. It is guarded by the free constitution of our forefathers. It is guarded by the hearts and arms of Englishmen, and I trust I may venture to say that if it be to fall, it will fall only under the ruins of the British empire. Every other monument of European liberty has perished. That ancient fabric which has been gradually reared by the wisdom and virtue of our fathers still stands. It stands, thanks be to God! Solid and entire, but it stands alone, and it stands amidst ruins!" On the other hand, the objections raised against the total freedom of the Press appear at first sight so very plausible that to decide on either one side or the other, is not a step which can be done easily or without due consideration. In the following remarks, I do not confine myself to any one side of the question. I shall only set forth the favorable as well as the unfavorable results of a Free Press, leaving my readers to do the rest.

When Robespierre, during the French Revolution, objected to trials by the National Convention on the plea that they entailed too much trouble on members, and demanded more attention than he could conveniently bestow: when he proposed that prisoners should be without a trial hurried to the place of execution and the guillotine: should we not as in duty bound applaud the man who raised his voice against such a revolting act, even though Robespierre, the lion of France, should be the guilty man?

When again the Legislators of any State, premeditate, as is often the case, taking a step which will be attended with disastrous consequences to their nation and land: when perhaps the lives and fortune of a peaceful country is at stake, and by one rash deed the fate of the country is settled for ever: can you justify the man who would complacently witness his country's ruin, without raising his protest, feeble though it be, against such a rash proceeding?

We ourselves have known and felt what a safeguard the Public Press is when our legislators have stepped out of the way of justice and prudence. A poor man tottering on the brink of the grave, the sands of whose life have very nearly run down, is committed to prison where he ends his career. The plea on which he is incarcerated is inadequate and exceeds the offence. One voice is then raised against this procedure, and that is the voice of the Public Press. That voice is efficacious where all others have failed. The wrongs are inquired after and full compensation is made for losses, such were the circumstances of a case which occurred in Ceylon sometime ago. Here then we see the beneficent results of a Free Press. Had the Press in this Island be engaged as it is in the empire of France, the wrongs of unfortunate victims would sink with them into the grave.

When the cries of the sick and the dying resounded from the dungeons of Italy and a Garibaldi had not yet stepped forward from the ranks to call a despotic tyrant to a reckoning, would you suppress the periodical which refused to pass his bloody deeds unnoticed, without hurling at them the thunderbolts which have been so efficacious? No, better, in the words of a celebrated writer, better, ten thousands times better, would it be that every press in the world were burnt that the very use of letters were abolished, that we were returned to the honest ignorance of the rudest times—than that literature should be employed to teach a toleration for cruelty, to weaken moral hatred for guilt, to deprave and brutalize the human mind."

H. F.

(To be continued.)

GRAVE AND GAY.

A REPARTEE.—"My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on your head." said a man to his wife. "My dear Joe, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back."

