

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

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CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENT.

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Half a column—seven shillings six pence.
A whole column—ten shillings.
For the second insertion two-thirds and the third and every future insertion, one-half of the above charges if printed on succeeding days of publication.
If Advertisements are to be both in English and Tamil, one being a translation of the other, the Tamil will be charged at half the above rate.
No Advertisement will be printed for less than one shilling

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are respectfully requested to give notice of any change of address, or any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.
No verbal orders for discontinuing subscriptions can be attended to. Subscriptions are considered to be in force until countermanded in writing.

Notice to Correspondents.

All communications to the Ceylon Patriot must be Post Paid. We also request that all letters to our address as the Editor of the Ceylon Patriot be authenticated as otherwise they may not receive attention.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

AN AGENCY of this Corporation was opened in Jaffna, on Tuesday the 16th ultimo for the transaction of Banking business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS may now be opened.

FIXED DEPOSITS may be lodged for periods of One, Two, and Six months, to bear interest at the rates of Three, Four, and Six per cent per annum, respectively, and LOCAL BILLS will be received for Collection.

DRAFTS will be issued and purchased on the Head Office, on all Branches and Agencies of the Corporation on the Cochin Branch of the Bank of Madras, and on all Branches of the National, Provincial, and Commercial Bank of Scotland and on the Provincial Banks of Ireland.

Information as to Rates of Exchange, &c., may be obtained at the Bank.

R. V. DUNLOP, Acting Agent.

A. WILLISFORD, Act. Accountant.

Jaffna, 4th March, 1864.

FOR SALE.

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.
- Alpecca (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)
- Umbrella (silk and cloth)
- Carriage Cloth (superior, varnished, & very broad)
- Lining Cloth (different colours.)
- Crinclins (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.
Crockery, 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 Druggist of India.

Colombo. Mr. J. E. Eaton.

Galle. Messrs. Armstrong and co.

And all good druggists in India.

NOTICE.

MOOR'S HINDU PANTHEON,

CONDENSED AND ANNOTATED.

SECOND EDITION,

BY THE

REV. W. O. SIMPSON.

Complete 1 vol., royal 8vo., 400 pages, with 60
illustrations.

IN THE CONTENTS OF THE WORK, the matter of the original Edition remains in every essential particular untouched. The principal Deities with their Saktis Incarnations, and Offspring are described in detail, together with the less important personages, who figure in the fables of Hinduism.

In illustrating the work more than fifty plates have been selected from those appended to the first Edition; none have been omitted by which the text could receive any elucidation. Several others have been added from other sources. These plates executed in the first style of lithography are placed in juxtaposition with the letter-press to which they refer, the Frontispiece will contain "Mahadeva destroying Tripurasura," beautifully executed in tinted Lithography.

In condensing the bulky quarto volume of the First Edition proved inaccuracies, repetitions and irrelevant matters only have been omitted.

In elucidating the text, a great number of foot notes have been appended, embodying references to acknowledged native authorities and the Works of eminent oriental scholars. Those of Colebrooke, Wilson, Max Muller, Williams and Muir may be specified.

In supplementing the necessarily deficient information of a Work compiled when oriental research was in its infancy, a large quantity of matter has been added from trust-worthy sources. The Chapters on Buddhism, the Sects of the Hindus, the Vedas and Puranas have been re-written.

In the printing and getting up of the work, no care or expence is being spared.

Applications for copies will be received at the Ceylon Patriot office:

By the same Publisher the following equally valuable works have recently been issued.

Abbe Du Bois on the Hindus.

Mohammedan laws and manners.

Ward on Hindus.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that, the Native Christian Philanthropic Association will deliver a series of Lectures on Christianity and the Bible, every Tuesday evening at the Chetty Street School Bungalow: And that any Sivite or non-christian who wishes to raise objections against Christianity or the Bible is requested to send them, in writing, bear-

ing his signature, to the secretary of the above named Association, with which their respective answers will be published.

Philip Tamber.

Secretary.

Hope Cottage Jaffna.

December 1st 1864.

The Ceylon Patriot.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Sub-Committee of Council we hear has recommended the discontinuance of the system of holding Criminal Sessions in the Districts of the Central Province instead of bringing all cases to Kandy. The Committee acknowledge the public convenience of the new arrangement, but recommend a recurrence to the old system from the advantages of a sufficient Bar and an adequate number of intelligent jurymen.

A WORTHY MAN NOT UNDULY HONOURED.

It affords us very great pleasure to learn that the title of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on the venerable Missionary Rev. Levi Spaulding of Oodoville by the college in which he graduated. We must apologize for not ere this, congratulating the Rev. Gentleman and the Mission in which he is so distinguished an ornament, on this recognition of sterling merit. Our hopes are that DR. SPAULDING will live many years to wear this new honour.

A FALSE CASE.

Mr. Elliot, the acting Police Magistrate, a few days ago sentenced the Police Vedahn of Kockoovill to three months imprisonment with hard labor, and in addition, to pay a fine of £5, for the alleged crime of having concealed in his house, or elsewhere a prisoner in an assault case.

We understand that the charge was concocted by some of his enemies with a view of bringing the poor man to grief.

THE COMET.

A vote, 45,257 day's labour equivalent to £628 5s. 10d, is intended by Government to cover the expence of completing our tug-Steamer in excess of the original estimate and also for carrying her from the Colombo factory to the wharf and tugging her to Jaffna. The total expenditure will be a little over £1,202. The actual amount of work done by the Jaffna tug is not stated.

PEARL FISHERY.

We understand that the Pearl Banks at Arippoo, have been found unproductive and the reports sent by the Inspector to the Government are unsatisfactory; consequently we believe, there will be no fishery for the ensuing year.

CAPTAIN SEMMES.

This redoubtable confederate pirate is again loose, and in command of another cruiser the "See king," formerly engaged in the Chinese trade. The burning of poor, helpless merchantmen, will commence again. When will his mad career cease! we hope soon.

THE STEAMER "JAFFNA."

The "Jaffna" anchored last Saturday morning, off Mandativo Island, in her way to Nagapatam and Madras. She left in the evening, with no cargo from this place. The public will feel indebted to the Agent, Mr. Anderson, if he would keep it informed of the movements of the "Jaffna" as otherwise it cannot be expected that the Merchants will have cargo ready for her.

THE SHROFF ARIACOOTY.

Of two police men who came from Kandy with a view to make enquiries after Mr. Ariacooty, one having been attacked with diarrhoea on the road was so imprudent as to eat some M assan! fruit and got ill in consequence that he died near the 5th mile stone from Jaffna.

THE COUNCIL.

The Governor has not accepted the resignation of the unofficials pending a reference to the Home authorities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Sir,

Paris, 25th Oct. 1864.

All Europe has fixed its eyes on Turin. Shall we obtain any light by the debates of Parliament? It is time that matters take another turn, for the present state of affairs is of an ambiguity which produces a very uncomfortable feeling every where. The markets are in a deplorable state; the uncertainty we are living in, shows itself by an enormous decline in the value of all stocks. Nobody sees clear, but awaits the events.

Parliament assembled yesterday and against the universal expectation there was no spreading out of forces. The Coupd Etat announced has been adjourned or has completely failed. The regiments did not leave their barracks and the streets of Turin are very quiet, but under this apparent tranquillity groans a sullen and desperate discontentedness. A remark might suffice to kindle the conflagration, and the violent discussions preparing in Parliament might easily produce a storm. There was no royal speech, the present session being the continuation of the last session. Victor Emmanuel profited by this opportunity not to present himself, to the representatives of the nation, the disastrous Convention of the 15th September. It was La Mamoira who deposited the same at the office of the Chamber with all the documents bearing reference to it. His colleague of the interior Mr. Louza read the bill projecting the removal of the capital to Florence and claimed its urgency. The Chamber formed in the same time a committee of nine members for the purpose of proceeding to an inquiry into the painful events of the 22d September.

What will go forth from the discussions about to take place. The Majority will ratify the Convention and vote for the removal of the capital to Florence. This result is to be foreseen. There exists a tacit accord between the different fractions of the conservative party; the deputies who march in the footsteps of Ratazzi, Ricasolo and Minghetti, will give their vote for the Ministry, but the opposition party will speak. Piedmontese, Neapolitans and Mazzinians will unite themselves to demand a clear explanation about the extension of the treaty. This is painful, but may their efforts be successful and may the Cabinet abandon their declarations, hitherto so vague and indeterminate.

The discussion continues between the interpretation given to the treaty in Paris and that given to it in Turin. On both sides Government is silent. Peruzzi has corroborated Peppoli's affirmation and repeated that nothing is changed in the national programme which can only find its accomplishment in Rome.

This is not Garibaldi's opinion, he has at last thrown aside his reserve and under the influence of a just and legitimate indignation he published the following letter, bitter, terrible and in which is vibrating all the wounded national pride.

Caprena, October 10th.

That the Guilty search to find accomplices is quite natural, but that they try to plunge me into the mire of the men, who tarnished Italy by the Convention of the 15th Septbr. that I did not expect. With Bonaparte the only Convention is to purify our country of his presence not in two years but in two hours.

I. Garibaldi.

The bitter language is only too justified by the official explanations of some journals devoted to the French Government. The Constitutional does not cease to make the reader understand that Rome is definitively lost for Italy and that the Italian Government has clearly renounced its pretensions to Rome as a capital. In these days has appeared a very significant pamphlet; the report goes, that it emanates from an official source. What is certain and of what I would convince myself is, that the same has been distributed on a very large scale by the Minister of the interior even before it was exposed for sale by the booksellers. The pamphlet entitled, La Convention dated 15th Septbr. establishes that the treaty will be respected in all its particulars and that the French Government is only bound to evacuate Rome in the fixed term, if the Italian Government fulfils all his engagements. And among the obligations of Italy the anonymous author classes that of combating to the utmost the revolutionary element. The pamphlet can be resumed into the following phrase. The Convention of the 15th Septbr. is the open rupture of Italy with Mazzinism. The plan is transparent. Italy is obliged to deprive herself of her only force, which would lead her to unity when she shall be disarmed and powerless. Then the French can leave Rome without danger. In truth Napoleon III is an enemy of Italian unity. A military and compact nation of 28 millions of inhabitants contiguous to France inspires him with fear; he wishes to see Italy divided; he dreams still of a kind of confederation; in the north the piedmontese monarchy from the Alps down to the present papal state; in the south a Neapolian kingdom with a prince of the dynasty of Savoy, perhaps also a Princess as a Murat as Queen; in the centre the Pope always king. If this take place it would perhaps offer an opportunity for Victor Emmanuel to aggrandize himself at the cost of Austria; he would even help him to extend the Italian frontier as far as the Adriatic. Is not this the exact sense of the word escaped the other day from the Constitutional. There is no more strangers in Italy now, excepted in Venice. Those little states would be no cause for fear with their narrowed frontiers and limited resources and they would exist very quietly under the protection of the master. Charlemagne might also require

there is no doubt, even the oath of allegiance of his Italian vassals.

It is this, that makes the hearts of the Italians burst. Napoleon commands in Italy. The Italian Government humiliates the nation before a foreign monarch. Italy disarms because the order came from the Tuilleries. Austria feeling menaced and her empty coffers commanding prudence, took the clever resolution to reduce the effective of her army in Venice. Immediately a courier leaves Paris for Turin with an autographic letter of the Emperor which counsels (what cruel irony) an equal reduction in the army of Italy. Victor Emmanuel assembles his Council and they resolve to disarm. Victor Emmanuel is nothing but the executor of Bonaparte's wishes. It is by this shameful and abased attitude that Italy will accomplish her destinies. The people will get tired; the national dignity will rise up to demand an account of the king of the humiliations inflicted upon the people.

Is the hour come for disarming? Do not the Austrians with their presence tarnish the soil of the country? To disarm is to abdicate. Fortunately the soldiers on furlough keep in readiness and at the first signal, they will go to swell the ranks of the glorious revolutionary army and they alone will suffice to accomplish the grand deed to complete Italian Unity. Victor Emmanuel could subdue revolution, by putting himself at its head! he stops in the middle of the way! revolution will get the upper hand.

It is not the prolongation of this state of incertitude which shall re-establish the finances of Italy. M. Sella does not know which way to turn; to borrow is risking that the stock already quoted at a very low rate decline even more! he offers therefore for sale the domains of the crown and the railways. The money dealers attracted by the prospect of gaining, do all in their power to profit by the borrowers distress. Rothschild offers to take 900,000,000 treasury bills at 10 pc; this is hard, but there is no way of acting otherwise. The middle age is avenged; the Lombards are enduring the laws, the rigorous laws, of the Jews.

There is the work of M. D. Bismark, completely annihilated; the coalition is dispersed like a dream; the presence of Emperor Alexander at Nice troubles European diplomacy in general and England in particular. This very day Napoleon III leaves to render to his august visitor the visit he so courteously paid him at Schwatbach. The arrival is also announced at Nice of Leopold the great donor of councils. Is it a coalition? Is it a congress the three monarchs are preparing? certainly it is not for mere pleasure's sake that they are travelling all over Europe. The pleasure would be very small indeed for the Czar; he travels like an *toerat*; wherever his Majesty passes no body who does not belong to his suit is allowed to enter the railway station; his Majesty even carries along his bed, this distrust is easily to be understood. Mistrust is the chastisement of certain crimes; wherever Alexander goes he sees nothing but Poles and he is afraid of meeting vengeance in the bed of an inn.

Vengeance is not there it is in the heart of the Empire. The sect of the *Nihilists* recruits from day to day fresh bands; its intelligence extends even to the ranks of the army. *Nihilists*, this terrible word indicates the gloomy purpose of the institution and its destination. It is this sect that instigates the peasants to let the *Redlog* fly against the mansions of their lords; that is destroying by fire the old feudal institutions. It was this sect that placed barrels of powder in the Cathedral of Simbirsker occasioning the entire destruction of that large town by conflagration. This mysterious association is not the only one. There are existing in Russia others not less terrible; that of the *Prussian knights*, the *Public Welfare*, and finally the celebrated society of *Raskol*, which menaces more than any of them the security of the Empire.

At Vienna the peace is made and will be signed in a few days. Poor Denmark is cruelly plundered, and to afford some consolation to his people king Christian deprives it for a moment of a part of the liberties consecrated by the constitution of 1849. Christian takes there a very bad way—the surest way to lead a king into exile.

Spain is in the midst of an electoral crisis. Narvaez and Bravo are as quiet as lambs, but nobody listens to their promises for these wolves in sheep skins are well known excepter. Perhaps M. Madoz is willing to abandon the system of complete abstinence in electoral matters, a system which already threw over two Ministers. He is about the only important person of the progressive party who is of this opinion. The rest intend to abstain from meddling with this reactionary Cabinet. In Spain nothing durable can be obtained without the assistance of the progressive party.

The strike of the Staffordshire workmen is worse than ever; the number of men without work is daily increasing; the meetings in the mines or pits are strictly forbidden. A corps of cavalry commanded by the Lord Lieutenant is stationed in different parts of the country to frighten the masses; things have quite a troublesome aspect. The authorities are very firm, but shows too much distrust; a conciliation would greatly ameliorate the situation.

News from across the Atlantic don't indicate any important change in the position of the armies. Grant has always a powerful strong hold between Richmond and Petersburg. Lee is concentrating all reinforcements he could obtain, at White Hall on the right of Grant and is fortifying himself at White Oak. Sherman converts Atlanta into a very redoubtable fortress and arsenal of high importance. Sheridan pressed upon

by the united division of Longstreet and Early retreats without having suffered any defeat. Early posted himself in the White Mountain for barring the passage to Richmond of the Federal General. The Confederate guerillas are ravaging the state of Missouri. Rosen-crans at the head of the militia tries to subdue this movement.

It is reported that the United States Navy in all its strength will direct itself upon Wilmington, the centre of the traffic of the Clockadrunners.

The South is exhausted and has not a single recruit for supplying the numerous deficiencies occasioned by the losses of war and desertion; the Southern journals always so very loud to praise the courage and patriotism of the Confederates are very much discouraged now.

Jefferson Davis is issuing a lamentable appeal to the deserters from his army. I need not tell you how many troops are in the field, but I shall inform you, that two thirds of our men are absent; some it is true are sick; others are wounded, but most of them are absent without leave.

The man who repents and returns of his own free will recommends himself strongly to the lenity of his chiefs, but he on the contrary who stays away until war will be finished and his comrades return to their homes, shall not know where to hide himself when every one's history will be told.

I count upon these reflections to engage the men to come back to their duty; but after having conferred with our Generals if there are any other means towards attaining this purpose it shall be applied. I love my friends but pardon my enemies. I have been asked to send some reinforcements into Georgia but here in Virginia the disparity of numbers is quite as great as in Georgia."

It would be difficult for the president of the South, to avow his weakness in more open terms.

The Mercury of Charleston says on this subject.

We have not to comment on that speech but we must deplore sincerely, that such a speech has been attributed to the first magistrate of the Confederate states; we can never persuade ourselves that it ever has escaped his lips. We hope to be soon able to deny authenticity."

The authenticity of the speech is perfectly proved. It has been published by the two Macon journals the Telegraph and the Confederate during the stay of Mr. Jefferson Davis in that city.

The electoral agitation is in the midst of its fervor, the chances of Lincoln are increasing.

POINT PEDRO.

(From our Correspondent.)

Our busy port has come to a close. The Customs Officers are checking their departmental accounts. The wind is blowing hard, and pressing into service the "mighty deep."

We have occasional showers, which enrich our fields. There is every favorable indication of a rich harvest. However Paddy is, at present, sold between, 3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d.; per bushel, owing chiefly, to the purchase of a large quantity by the retailers from Jaffna, where, I hear, the import of this staple commodity is very scanty. We hope our brethren at Jaffna would speedily secure a large supply of Paddy to meet their local wants.

The business in our Court is on the decrease. The Commissioner (P. Selby Esq.) has ably and deservedly disposed off, almost all the important cases. One Ayampilly Poodan of Point Pedro has been brutally wounded, I hear, by certain parties, and is now under surgical treatment in the Hospital at Jaffna. The Justice of the peace has taken preliminary proceedings against them, which are still pending.

On the 21th Instant, our Government Agent (P. A. Dyke Esquire) sold in his Bungalow at Caravatty, the dry-grain rents of our district.

30th November 1864.

MOOR'S HINDU PANTHEON.

THE FOLLOWING IS A QUOTATION FROM THE MADRAS DAILY NEWS, NOV. 1864.

Works on the Religion, Philosophy, and manners and customs of the Hindus have been few and expensive. It requires a man of some capital and enterprise to embark on so bold a speculation as reproducing large works embellished with expensive plates, and were it not for Mr. Higginbotham, DuBois, Kerklot, Ward, Manu and Moor, would in all probability have died a natural death or at least be out of the reach of those who are even able to pay a handsome price for them.

Works on Hindu Mythology are yet in their incipient state. The accomplished scholar Sir William Jones was the first who wrote and pointed out the analogy between the gods of Greece and Rome and those of India. He was followed by Maurice, Crawford, Moor, Ward, Kennedy and Coleman; and more recently German scholars have thrown considerable light on this interesting and intricate subject. Professor Lassen in his Religious History of the Hindus, and Professor Muller in his comparative Mythology, have shown still deeper research and abler scholarship in this department of literature. In the absence of Historical records, we must fall back upon Mythology to trace the History of India, and we know of no English writers better able to inform the student on this subject than the accurate Colebrooke and Wilson.

Mr. Higginbotham has put Moor into a new dress,* having brought him under the management of an able and pains-tak-

* The Hindu Pantheon, by EDWARD MOOR, S. R. L. Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and of the Literary Society of Bombay. A new Edition with additional Plates, condensed and annotated, by the Rev. W. O. Simpson, Madras: J. Higginbotham, Law Bookseller and Publisher, 1864.

ing Editor, who has succeeded in giving him a respectable shape. The editor's invaluable notes, and publisher's well executed plates, have greatly enriched the work of Moor, who was probably an ambitious author more able to wield his sword than his pen. He is one of those who writes down everything he knows on a subject in profuse confusion, to edify and perplex his readers. His style is hazy and prosy; and much fanciful and irrelevant matter was introduced into his original work. Notwithstanding all the pruning of the editor, the author still is what he was. We shall only give one example of his style of writing. In page 2, where, he talks of the rage of the Hindus for personifying and allegorizing, he says: "The preservative and regenerative powers, being in constant action, are fabled to have descended on earth innumerable times, in divers places for the instruction and benefit, including the profitable punishment, of mankind."

We are not disposed to be captious or find fault with the writer; but we feel it our duty, in bringing the work before the public, to point out its defects. We remember years ago being very much amused at some of Moor's conjectures on Philology, and we find that some of his vagaries are left untouched in the new edition. It is well perhaps to let some thing remain whereby the character and peculiarities of the writer are seen. He is trying to explain the term *Yavanas*, used in the Hindu Epics to indicate Greeks, and even Mahomedan and European invaders. He says: *yavana* might have signified no more than a mixed people. But since *yoni*, or the female nature is derived from *you* (to mix) many Pandits (we fear the many Pandits are all centered in himself) hold that the *yavanas* were so named from their obstinate assertion of a superior influence in the *yoni* over *Siviga*, i. e. the female over the male principle, in producing a perfect offspring." (p. 302.) What would the shades of Plato and Aristotle say to this derivation?

Moor was one of the old school, who with all the warmth of a first passion was enamoured of the language and literature of India, and thought that all other nations of the world were indebted to her for their knowledge and learning. Though it is very natural to suppose that one nation borrowed its ideas from another, and that there is one common link which binds all the religious notions of the world; yet it will not be altogether fair, to compare the mythologies of India with those of Greece, as they are frequently done. The mythology of Greece has a republican cast. In it every thing is in a state of change, of renovation, and of mutual collision. The new and old deities, the superior and inferior gods, the giants and heroes are in constant war with one another. It is a labyrinth of poetry and history. Some have even professed to discover a deeper import and more spiritual significance in this playful creation of fancy. It is otherwise with Indian Mythology. Here scientific and metaphysical notions, sublime truths and sensual error, are mixed up with absurd and gross fables. It is characterized on the one hand by a lofty, on the other by a puerile extravagance, of conception. We must be on our guard not to institute an analogy between the high and mysterious doctrines of the Trinity with the symbol and notion of the Hindu Trimurti, which is frequently done. In the Hindu Triad the heads of the three principal divinities,—Brahma the god of creation, is almost a nonentity now. He is ignored and set aside. Vishnu as Krishna is the popular divinity, as he is the one that saves, and in order to save becomes incarnate. Siva the destroyer is certainly out of place in the Triad. With a serpent round his neck, a human skull, he is more like the evil one, who brought death and all its woes into the world. This union of good and evil in the *Trimurti* is explained by the Philosophic theory of the *Traigunyam*, or the union of the three qualities, namely, the good, bad, and the indifferent. In plate 7 we have Siva as *Mahadeva* and Parvathi is wife. We are disposed to find fault with the faces of both. Siva ought not to be represented with the youthful feminine face given him. His dear wife looks more like a Musalmani dancing girl. We see her true self in plate 16. Can any object be more frightful, abominable, and disgusting? It is the incarnation of sin itself—*Ganesa*, the son of Siva and Parvati, is also a beauty. He is represented on plate 22, with his large belly indicating his *prudence*, and with his long proboscis indicating his *policy*. The Hindu Mythology owes its origin to a dark inspiration. It is a system of absurdity, impurity, and cruelty and yet it has firmly taken possession of the Hindu mind. Well may a Prophet exclaim: *Hath a nation changed their gods? so deep rooted is idolatry.* It is not to be looked upon as a mere speculative error, but as a soul-destroying principle.

Before we close the review of the book it would be well perhaps to notice a few trifling matters. We have observed that there is a careless and loose way of rendering certain words, and of expressing certain ideas. In page 53 *Narayana* is called the "spirit of God." The Hindus have no such idea. We find the term "Scriptures" used for *vedas* and "pastors" for *gurus*. In page 135, a passage is quoted from the Bhagavad Gita, from Wilkin's translation, in which the sentence occurs; "I am the resurrection." This is not a faithful translation of the sentence, but a Christianized rendering of it. The Hindus have no idea of the doctrine of the Resurrection. The proper translation would be; I am the all-destroying death, and I am the birth of all who are to live." The Editor might have corrected this passage, by a reference to Thompson's translation, which he frequently quotes in other parts of the work. We point out these particular instances because such passages are liable to mislead the reader as it did Warren Hastings, when Governor General of Bengal, who in his recommendation of the Gita to the Court of Directors is lavish in its praise. He says about the commencement of his epistle that the Gita "presents with a single exception, among all the known religions of mankind, a theology accurately corresponding with that of the Christian Dispensation, and most powerfully illustrating its fundamental doctrines."—and yet he is obliged about the end to say; "I would exact from every reader the allowance of obscurity, absurdity, barbarous habits, and a perverted morality."

We have done with Moor. Much original matter and a full Index are given, which enhance the value of the work. We only hope that what we have said will tend to raise the word in the estimation of the public. The Editor may well say; I know of no work more fitted than this to supply information on matters of Hindu faith and worship. "It is now more than ever fitted for a place upon the table of the student, upon the shelf of the man of letters, and as a work of reference for all."

The care bestowed upon the work, and the superior style of lithography in which the many valuable plates have been executed must have involved a considerable outlay, and ought to secure it success.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

An address to the American people exhorting them to pause in the brutal work of slaughter has been sent from England bearing 350,000 signatures. When will such a glorious consummation be effected, and peace with her downy wings brood over America, now deluged with the blood of millions of her brave men! We extract the following intelligence from the Home News.

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England which has now made its way to America. It is a very humble, and certainly must be a very unselfish and kind-hearted call to the American people to pause in the work of slaughter. The address was forwarded with an explanatory note, to the Governor of New-York by Sir Henry de Hogton. There are 350,000 signatures appended to it. The list comprises the names of nobility, clergy, gentry, mayors, and town councils, heads of colleges and public officers, leading merchants, members of the learned profession, &c. The signatures cover some 700 yards of canvas, and are arranged in four parallel columns, which if taken consecutively would extend beyond a mile and a half in length. The names of a large number of the Catholic clergy of Ireland are appended to the address.

PAPER, ITS WONDERFUL PROPERTIES.

The following paragraph is from the Telegraph.

"Nothing like Leather" is an old saw, but "nothing like paper" is according to the *Army and Navy Gazette* likely to usurp the place of the time-honored proverb. It is not only proposed to build ships of paper, but field guns are (being) positively constructed of this material at Battersea (a village in Surrey, on the Thames. Ed. C. Pat.) A rocket tube has already been a decided success, and prepared paper, which in bulk is now so expensive as teak, has been fired at, with satisfactory results. Paper one inch thickness was not penetrated by a shot which went clear through ten inches of good oak. Our contemporary thinks that this new material may be found a useful covering to the armour plates of our ships.

We are indebted for the following extract to the Trichinopoly Journal.

"It has been Officially reported that a sheep belonging to a man named Bommagowd in village of Boomnanabulli in the Hassan Talook brought forth a young one with six legs, four in front and two behind; this might have been considered as a sufficient wonder for one day in one village but this village can boast of a preeminence in the production of natural curiosities as the same report says that another sheep there has produced a lamb with eight legs double buttocks and two tails.

We extract the following with deep regret from the Illustrated London News, Oct. 22, 1864.

As we write, a very dark spot against Paul Russell is recalled by the sad news of the loss to England of a great statesman, and, above all, a sound and honest man, the Duke of Newcastle. The friend of Gladstone, Graham, Lords Herbert, Dalhousie, Elgin, and the pupil and follower of Sir Robert Peel, has been taken from us by a death which, if slow and not unexpected, was premature. The Duke was one of those in whom Englishmen believed. In the dark days of the Crimean war he set himself the task of cleansing the war office and of untying the Davenport Knots, tied in red tape, which bound the British soldiers. His comrades deserted him; his colleagues, especially Lord Russell, attacked him, and threw the blames of matters, of which they were equally guilty, on his shoulders; but he stood his ground manfully. He was one of those who might be blamed, but never shamed; and it is to be doubted if any nobleman in England was more trusted and loved than the Duke. He will be buried, as Tennyson has it, "with a nation's lamentation," honored, wept, and deplored. He did good service as companion to the Prince of Wales in America and Canada, and the colonies of England will especially grieve for him.

LATEST EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

No wonder that Settembrini, after the liberation by Garibaldi, of Naples, and when addressing the assembled syndics and counsellors, should have with eloquence and tears pointed to the miserable condition of popular instruction around them, besought them to save their money from holy day trips and illuminations, not so much to reform, as to create schools everywhere, insisted that, whatever might be the form of government, a people that could not read was always enslaved, and that the town of Naples alone, with its half a million of people, required 500 more schools and 50,000 more scholars in order to put it on a level with towns in Switzerland or France. No wonder that another distinguished writer should say that "the man cannot truly be called a statesman, nor is he worthy to sit in the Italian Parliament, who does not constantly and profoundly feel the necessity of reorganising the school system of Italy, and worthily providing for the education of the people." Though so much has been done publicly and privately these three years past, the first report of the Italian post-office, just issued, shows painfully how far this country is behind the age. During the year 1863, while you in Britain posted 550 million letters, and France 260 millions, Italy only reached 72 millions! And here is the share which the leading towns had in this correspondence: Turin, nearly nine millions; Milan, above four millions; Genoa, above three millions; Florence and Naples, each above two millions; and Palermo, below one million—the South being still furthest back in the race.

(to be continued)

