

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are respectfully requested to give notice of any change of address, or any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.

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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.

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OR
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10 Shillings, Ready cash.

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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 deparative 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 Feuillade.

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.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered to any person or persons who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension of S. ARIACOOTY, late Shroff of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

don and China, Kandy, within one month from the date hereof.

F. W. LEMARCHAND,
Manager.

Colombo, 1st Dec. 1864.

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 expense 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.

FOR SALE.

The well known "Grey Arab Horse" called the "Doctor" steady in Harness, and a first rate saddle horse free from vice. Price £35 cash.

also

One sett of Single Harness, Silver mounted, half used, cost in London £12. 12s. Price £6. 6s. cash, if sold together,

Apply to

Mr. DUNLOP,

Jaffna, 14th Dec. 1864.

Beach.

NOTICE.

Just arrived per "Steamer Pearl" a fresh supply of "Monton's" Oilmans-stores per ship "Wynand," "Jones" master from London, also "Sherry," "Brandy," "Gin," "Old Tom," and Champagne (Good Brands.)

Apply to

Mr. ALLTENDORFF,

Jaffna, 14th Dec. 1864.

Wharf.

The Ceylon Patriot.

MAIL NEWS

By Electric Telegraph from Bombay

JOINT TELEGRAM.

London, 21st November.—The Bombay Mail arrived on the 20th instant.

News from America by Steamer to the effect

that there is no doubt about Lincoln's re-election by a majority of at least four hundred thousand.

General Sherman has burnt and evacuated Atlanta, and is marching through Georgia towards Charleston.

The capture of the Confederate Cruiser *Florida* in Bahia is exciting much discussion. The people approve it, but the Government are silent. General Lee is preparing to attack Grant. Bank of England, Discount seven per cent.

The Codrington case has been concluded—the Admiral has obtained a decree of divorce.

New York, November 12th, Lincoln's re-election confirmed.

General Hall has superseded General Early in command of the Confederates in Shenandoah Valley.

London, 25th November Market (cotton) Steady Dhollera 19½d.

ANNUAL RENT.

We are informed that some of the annual rents of the Northern Province for 1865 were exposed for sale at the Jaffna Kutchery on the 2nd. inst. by the Government Agent, among which was the Agent's hobby, the Salt rent. This, and the Arrack rent are the only two rents of any magnitude, and the Agent always conjures up in his mind bright pictures of the marvellously large price that he expects to succeed in securing for the Salt rent. At any rate he always expects that the offers which may be made by the speculators will at least come up to the fair standard of his own calculations. The Salt rent was put up, and the highest bid made for it was *Rds.* 50,400 of course, the Govt. Agent refused to accept the offer, as the amount which the rent fetched last year was *Rds.* 51,600. We hear there were but few bidders, and the sale of the rent has therefore been postponed for another occasion, when a higher offer may very likely be made.

In connection with what we have written above, we feel it to be a duty we owe both to ourselves and the public, who are most cruelly imposed upon by the retailers engaged by the successful salt renter in the management of his rent, to declaim against the fraudulent transactions daily witnessed at the common markets of the District. That poor people should be allowed to be fleeced by the salt retailers, and to tamely submit to the injuries and losses palmed off on them by the use of false weights, are things which should long have enlisted the attention of Government with a view to some effectual measures being concocted for the prevention of such iniquitous proceedings. We believe that when Mr. Liesching was Police Magistrate of Pt. Pedro he interested himself in the matter, and when acting as Asst. Agent brought to the notice of Mr. Dyke the gross irregularities and deception he had witnessed in the markets of Pt. Pedro, and recommended the introduction of English scales, which he thought would be a check on the frauds of the retailers. What has been done in the matter, we are not cognizant of, but we do earnestly hope that the Agent will give the subject the best consideration it deserves.

MISS E. GREY.

With much pleasure we record the arrival of the new School Mistress for the Superior Girls' School, Jaffna. The School has long been left in a shameful and neglected condition, and we fear Miss Grey will find her task not an easy one, as an Augean stable has to be cleansed. Many improvements and alterations should be effected before the School can enjoy any sort of popularity. Our holy neighbours, the Nuns, are strenuously exerting themselves in order to render their School, to which unfortunately some children of Protestant parents have been sent, more deserving of the support and countenance of the public. But we indulge the full hope that Miss Grey will by throwing her whole energies into her work, secure for her School a greater and wider

popularity than that it enjoyed during the lifetime of her late predecessor, Miss Teeling. A rumour is circulating through the place that the Nuns are using all their wheedling arts to enamour their ductile scholars, and to coax them into continuing with them. We sincerely trust that parents will wake up to their sacred duty, and after a consideration of the tremendous responsibility which rests upon them, at once remove their daughters from the charge of "wolves in sheep's clothing," and send them to a Protestant School.

Miss Grey it is said will not take charge of the School till after the termination of the approaching Christmas holidays.

THE "PEARL."

The "Pearl" arrived here on Thursday last, bringing the following passengers for Jaffna; Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Misses Grey, L. Bradley and Wambeek. She left this for Trincomalie on Monday morning.

THE LATE T. YOUNG Esq. OF JAFFNA.

The painful intelligence first conveyed to us by the arrival of the "Pearl," of the sudden death of the above well-known Planter of Jaffna, who had only a few weeks ago left for Colombo, completely astounded us. Mr. Young was the picture of robust health and manly vigour, and neither he, we believe, nor any of his friends could have thought that he would be so speedily "numbered with the dead." To what disease Mr. Young fell a victim is not mentioned. How brittle is the thread of life!

The Planting gentlemen of Jaffna must undoubtedly mourn his untimely loss.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE OF CHAVAGACHERY.

Mr. H. DeSaram is absent from his station, having proceeded to Colombo on leave of absence for a month. His duties are to be performed by Mr. Selby of Point Pedro.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

We understand that the Chairman of the above Committee is receiving applications from gentlemen who have notified their intention to appear as candidates to represent the various sections of the Community in the Road Committee. H. Krickenbeek Esq. is spoken of as the Burgher member, and Savarimattu Modliar as the Native.

LOCAL EXAMINATION.

We hear that there were upwards of 30 candidates for the above Examination, which is being held in the St. Paul's Wesleyan School Room this week. The Rev. Messrs Kilner and Mac Arthur, and Mr. R. C. Pole were requested by the Chairman of the Subcommittee of Education to conduct the Examination. The boys were wofully disappointed on Monday, the 12th Inst., the day appointed for the commencement of the Examination, as the papers had not been received from Colombo. We hope each of the Candidates will come off with flying colours.

THE TAMIL CALENDAR FOR 1865.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Tamil Calendar for the year 1865 prepared by Mr. J. P. Cooke and published by the J. R. T. Society. It contains a few astronomical illustrations and many other useful informations. Price ½d. per copy. Postage 1d. for one or 2 copies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Paris 10th Nov. 1864.

We have a shower of documents relative to the Franco-Italian treaty. M. Nigra explains the Convention that he signed; M. Drouyn de L'huys explained the Convention that he signed; M. de La Marmora also explained the Convention, the inheritance left to him by his predecessors; and by means of explanations, interpretations, notes and despatches, we see very much less clearly than formerly.

Amongst the documents placed on the table of the

House at the opening of Parliament, was one signed, Nigra, in which the minister asserted that Italy had not renounced its rights and its National aspirations. This solemn declaration emanating from the negotiator of the treaty, had its weight and aroused loud applause from the benches of Parliament; the left alone was silent and mistrustful.

Was Mazzini deceived? Was Garibaldi wrong in calling Bonaparte the enemy of Italian unity? Under the idea of the despatch the Parliament was adjourned to report on the treaty.

The 3rd of November, the sittings recommenced: the enthusiasm diminished and disagreeable rumours were circulated. It is reported that M. Nigra did not exactly interpret the spirit of the Convention. These rumours were vague but consistent—M. Ferrares demanded that the Convention should be submitted to the Chamber seeing that the financial situation of Italy would be deranged, by placing to the charge of the kingdom, the part of the public debt belonging to the Marches and Umbria. Petronelli then rose and asked if M. Nigra had faithfully interpreted the Convention of the 15th of September. The question exacted a categorical reply: It is not right, said the Minister of the interior M. Lanza, to doubt, on the simple indications of the Journals—a solemn act of diplomacy. The note from the Minister of Italy to Paris is *exactly true in all its details*; and it has been acknowledged true by the contracting parties. This was clear and yet the minority, in spite of the affirmations of the Minister, shows by its attitude that it has not lost its suspicions.

And it was but too right—The *Moniteur* mingled its voice in the debates, and inflicted on M. Lanza and M. Nigra, the most crushing denial. All the more crushing that the courtesy of diplomatic language, brought into bold relief the accusation against M. Nigra, underlining all the words. The despatch of M. Drouyn de L'huys is dated 30th October. He was provoked by the note read to the Chamber, feared the dangerous errors into which the public might be led by the despatch of M. Nigra, and to avoid all misunderstanding, summed up in seven points the intentions which animated the Imperial Govt. by signing the Convention of the 15th Sept. He declares in very clear terms, that the transfer of the Capital to Florence is neither a provisional expedient or a *stage towards Rome*, and that it is a gage which Italy could not suppress without destroying the contract. For the future the Imperial Govt. declares on the one part, to reserve to itself entire liberty of action, in case of a spontaneous revolution at Rome; and on the other that M. de Cavour has always acknowledged that Rome could not be united to Italy and become its capital, without the consent of France. Is this clear enough? Is it conclusive?

What is more serious, is that this dispatch of M. Drouyn de L'huys was indited under the eyes of M. Nigra. When the minister of the Cabinet of the Tuileries knew of M. Nigra's note, he sent for the young Italian diplomatist, and there and then, severely blamed him. M. Drouyn de L'huys had even sent to Turin a despatch couched in very severe terms, and which re-established truth. Nigra then had lied. The unfortunate diplomatic was taken to St. Cloud to hear before the Emperor the expose of the Imperial policy with regard to Italy. It was after this that a new despatch was published in the *Moniteur* containing the famous seven points. M. Nigra has attempted to exculpate himself and in a new note written under the eyes of the Emperor and the terms of which were discussed by him, he affirms that the contents of his first despatch remain unchanged and he maintains it in all its integrity. He says one thing and M. Drouyn de L'huys another which does not prevent their pretending to agree. The Emperor only permitted the second despatch to be sent because he especially desired that the La Marmora Ministry should obtain a majority in the Chamber.

The discussion commenced on the 7th of November. The same morning the official Gazette of Turin, published a letter addressed by M. de la Marmora to M. Nigra. This letter bore the same date as the day of publication and contrary to diplomatic custom was published before it arrived at Paris. The fact is, the debates were about to open, and La Marmora wished to influence the deliberations of the Chamber. La Marmora wished to give satisfaction apparently to M. Drouyn de L'huys. He declares in very ambiguous language that the Convention will be scrupulously and integrally carried out, *but not in its literal sense*; which evidently gives the Chamber to understand that the letter of the treaty will be kept, but no attention paid to the commentaries of M. Drouyn de L'huys. As to the National Aspirations of which M. Drouyn de L'huys blamed the dangerous elasticity the general La Marmora takes very high ground. "The aspirations of Italy says he, constitute a territory on which the Govt. of the King will not move. The aspirations of a people belong to the National Conscience, and cannot be the object of international debate."

However, the commission charged to examining the project of law on the change of capital, has terminated its work and made its report and declares: "No, we do not renounce Rome!" What a comedy! Diplomats and Ambassadors treated like school boys! and all with the intention of preventing the Chamber putting the adjective *provisional* after Florence Capital! Is it not shameful?

However when all is said, *who is deceived?* Every one. Every one lies. Drouyn lies when he says the Emperor protects Italy; Nigra lies when he says the Convention does not oblige Italy to renounce

Rome; La Marmora lies when he says the Convention respects national aspirations. All lie when they contend they are of accord.

What is the use of this disgusting comedy? Have not the Cabinet the majority? It has already disposed of the motion of M. Ferraris, it will adopt the project of law with enthusiasm. This parliament has no longer the sentiment of national dignity; it will ratify the humiliating declaration contained in the dispatch of Drouyn de Lhuys, that Italy will not have Rome unless France permits it. The half of Italy is in the Tuileries.

Who then was right, Garibaldi or La Marmora? The insurgents of Turin were right, they signed with their blood a protestation against the insolent pretensions of France.

Oh! the Parliament! It merited this remark of the barrister Carrado at a meeting in favor of the insurgents of Venice: "The Chamber is but a set of automatons, that a foreigner causes to dance as he guides them." They will cause the name of France to be detested in Turin. The discussion on the financial sediments of M. Sella, was very sharp. The extra tax on salt raised the greatest irritation. But as there is a question of honour at the end of all that, which in the vernacular means bankruptcy, they will vote it. To vote is nothing; to pay is another matter.

In the midst of this agitation of spirits we may regard the ministerial question as susceptible of being raised at any moment.

"Every day, two or three new combinations are being put in circulation. A military ministry under the presidency of the General Cialdini, was spoken of to-day. The return of Minghetti was also spoken of, but this would not be possible till the capital is installed at Florence. A dictatorship has even been spoken of. "Where is the Dictator?" But be things as they may, all these reports paint the state of men's minds better than any thing that can be said.

For instance, there are already four ministerial combinations spoken of.

"Combination, Ricasoli Ratazzi!"

"Combination, Minghetti!"

"As to this last it does not obtain credence."

"The Venetian insurrection appears decidedly quelled, but the Venetian question is more lively than ever."

"This is not our opinion, but that of the most eminent men of the right who said on leaving the Chamber."

"We can only get out of this agitation thro' the gates of Venice." In the midst of all this, what is the Vatican doing? It waits. The Pope knows he has nothing to fear from the Emperor of the French, but he also knows the time will come when revolution will be the mistress and then good bye to this. — This is what Pius IX said the other day to a Catholic diplomatist. The conversation turned on the dangers ran by the papacy. "Happily, cried the diplomatic flatterer the word of God is there; and it is written that the waves shall never swallow up the bark of St. Peter." The barque will not perish, replied the Pope smiling, but the passengers may be able to drink a little."

The peace is signed for Denmark. What will they do with the Duchies? Austria and Prussia, great friends while it was a question of despoiling Denmark, do not understand each other so well, now that it is a question of sharing the booty. Bismark intends that the Federal troops shall evacuate the Duchies in order to leave Austria. Austria fears to be made the dupe of Prussia, and is opposed to the German troops leaving. But what can Austria do? She is ruined, without money and without credit. Narvaez relies decidedly on the military element. He flatters the Castilian self love and allows them to see Larviels to gather in the guano of the Chincha isles. What pretext is then to make war on Peru? If it is because Peru has not exactly and integrally paid what she owes to Spain, ask the holders of Spanish bonds how many years they waited? This unjust aggression has no other end than to bind the army of the Narvaez Caoinet. With what care he leans on this cord? The heir to the crown will soon be 7 years old. The time has come for thinking of the education of the Prince, to his professional instruction, as the report of the ministers calls it. How will they teach him his trade of constitutional king? "We must say the ministers give the heir to the crown of Spain, a military education!" and the decree gives him for professors a Bishop, a Marshal, an Infantry Colonel, a Colonel of Engineers, a Colonel on the Staff, an Artillery Commander, a Captain of Cavalry. What an education! It is therein we see the great sahrre of Narvaez. Is it not odious and ridiculous in the 19th century.

Conferences have been held at Quebec between the delegates of the British possessions in North America, with the intention of re-establishing a confederation of the States which occupy the zone placed geographically above the United States.

The principle of the confederation having been adopted by the Conference the constitution to be given to the confederation was not discussed. The committee charged to examine the question pronounced for the creation of a Vice Royalty with a Parliament composed of an Upper and Lower House.

The Canadian Press is much in favor of this system, which presents it says great guaranties of stability and would be the best gage of ensuring the protection of the colonies by Great Britain.

The members of the Upper House would be named by the crown of England as well as the Vice Roy. The Parliament would be as restricted as possible and only have to occupy itself with affairs of general interest: all special legislation being in the province of the assembled provincials.

On the other hand, the American Press which had in the beginning applauded this growing confederation has not received favorably the aristocratic tendencies adopted by the conferences of Quebec, to oppose the Democratic interests of the United States.

The latest news from New York is up to the 21st of October, and the situation of the armies, was not modified. Grant was waiting patiently for the termination of the Canal which would enable him to turn Fort Darling; and in the meantime he will continue to surround Richmond with an iron circle which is becoming smaller and smaller. If they succeed in cutting off all communication from the place they will reduce it by famine. Skirmishes continually take place between the armies. The 27th, Grant sent a reconnoitering Corps to the very defences of the army, and proved they were perfectly covered in their entrenchments.

In the Shenandoah valley, Sheridan gained on the 19th October an important victory at Cedar Creek, and followed up his adversary to mount Pacton, where the confederate General Longstreet replaced Early whose army is completely disorganized.

From Georgia the news is very confused. General Slocum was still in Atlanta! Sherman had left the city to prevent Hood cutting off his communications with Washington! the Confederate army is placed between Sherman and the city so as to bar his passage. The rebels seems to count on a success. They have sent the famous Beauregard to take the command of the army of Georgia, but Atlanta is well defended and is well supplied with stores of every kind. The fate of the Union is decided. What will the ballot have decided? Union or succession? Slavery or emancipation? Europe awaits the news with anxiety and the next steamer will bring it. The latest information induces us to believe in the victory of Lincoln.

The election of Lincoln would be the abolition of slavery and the maintenance of the Union more than this, it is peace! for the South have not a man to call underarms, and has just decreed the enrollment of coloured men. In any way slavery is dead, and with slavery dies the only cause of discord in the United States. The great American Republic will arise from the struggle more compact than ever.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

"And thou art dead, so young and fair."

Lines suggested by the death of—during the recent prevalence of cholera at Kandy.

- 1 I was in the city of ancient kings,
Where heathens ruled its state
Where sun and moon were worshipped things,
And vot'ries stooped to fate.
- 2 Where power and might o'er ruled the day,
The weak were trampled down,
And nought to comfort injury,
Save mighty princes frown.
- 3 Around this seat the hills ascend
And thickly wooded o'er,
The trickling stream its way doth bend
Midst aromatic flower.
- 4 Which scents the air, as well the wood
Of spicy scented tree
Which grows now wild where once there stood
The palace of grandee.
- 5 Its valleys running between its hills
Are green with nature's food,
Which sucks the earth; its stem it fills
Amidst its watery sea.
- 6 But here the marsh with sickly heat
Sends deadly vapour high,
And fever with its trembling sweat
Prostrates too soon to die.
- 7 The strong and weak—sad victims all
Fast cure, past help, past hope,
For ignorance with weighty pall
Forbids with it to cope.
- 8 In such a time that fell disease
That baffles all the skill
Of even those who are at ease
In ailments slight or ill.
- 9 Which like the eagle at a swoop
Descends with fatal blow
And leaves like blasted leaf to droop
And lays the mortal low.
- 10 Which forces agonizing groans
Of pains past endurance,
Which fills the air with stifled moans
Till death doth seal the glance.
- 11 In such a time, Oh, who can tell?
The next the plague will smite,
And with its torture hideous, fell,
Distort in death's last plight.
- 12 In such a time, a lovely one,
Left fields and streams and trees,
With the stranger to sit alone,
Alone and ill at ease.
- 13 She was of tender heart and frame,
Her soul was full of good,
And fain would silent hide her name,
And modest earn her food.
- 14 She had no father, mother dear
Within whose breasts to hide
The sorrow that ne'er suffered cheer
But let the sorrow bide.
- 15 She had no sister, nor brother's arm
To raise defending her
From life's unwearied daily harm,
And want and grief and care.
- 16 She was alone, and felt alone
Without one cheering glance,
So save the constant cheerless moan,
That told her state at once.
- 17 One only comfort left she loved
And pressed it to her heart
Nought else in life her love had moved,
With that she ne'er could part.
- 18 And what was that—her Bible true
All else was false to her,

- This was her sky cerulean; blue,
With this nought else was care.
- 19 And yet with spirit weak altho'
The strength within her lay
She could not and cared not to know,
Aught else with this her stay.
 - 20 In many an hour of bitter want
To it she flew with glee
And though of food she oft was scant
This was her food surely.
 - 21 And yet why should I say not one
Pressed comfort to her soul
And with her Bible all alone
She drank her hope in full?
 - 22 There still remained her care to share
A friend by Heaven sent
One to relieve her by the prayer
Of hope against all want.
 - 23 And need there was of him so true
When struck with fatal dart
Down to the ground the plague her threw
And slowly touched her heart.
 - 24 Slowly, surely, but still it beat
And still the friend was there
Her bed-side was his constant seat
To watch and hope in fear.
 - 25 Across her face the gripping pain
Expression threw and told
How fierce it strove her soul to gain
For Satan dread and bold.
 - 26 But through the torture cramped her limbs
Her frame full of anguish
And though disease her feet benumbs
And life near its finish.
 - 27 A smile like sunshine radiates,
With rays of heavenly hue
Her face, and sinfulness expiates
My Gospel held so true.
 - 28 And one sad prayer as life's last hour,
Before her friend she raised
Who full of grief, yet felt the power
Of goodness when it praised.
 - 29 He joined in broken accents, when
The quivering lips pronounced
Her prayers last words the blest Amen
And then she life renounced.
 - 30 Oh would all those, when left alone,
Had friends as true as he!
Who brave beside the enfeebled one
Would sit and pray as free.
 - 31 Ah then this world would tell the tale
Of charity clear as day,
And then we would not sad bewail
The ills against which we pray.
 - 32 Let honour due to him be paid
May he ne'er lonely find
The want of friends when lowly laid
In body or in mind. R. S. ESTERON.

Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 18th 1864.

LITERATURE.

Female Beauty and Accomplishments.

One of the greatest English Poets of modern days has remarked that "the proper study of man's kind is man." The beauty and truthfulness of these words have invested them with a peculiar interest and commended them to the attention of every thinking mind. What is worthy of deeper thought and closer attention than Man, the master-piece of the Almighty's work of creation and the furnishing touch in the sublime picture of the world! In his moral, physical and social character we see an evidence of the wonderful power of God, and at the same time an important and interesting subject for consideration.

Soon after the creation of man it was ordained by God that "for him to be alone it is not good." The Almighty knew that the vicissitudes and cares of this world, the difficulties attending the battle of life, were too great and too many to be borne by one single mind. Under such circumstances he created another to sympathize with him in his misfortunes, to rejoice at his successes, and to encourage him in his earthly career.

This appears to have been one of the grand objects in the creation of woman. In the state of blissful innocence where our first parents lived, choice was not allowed to man. God knew what was best calculated to render Adam's earthly pilgrimage, a happy one; and we find him presented with a companion to whose personal graces was added the crowning grace of humility. But the case is quite different at the present day. The earth has since the Fall been greatly populated; sin with its train of sorrows has entered into the world; and the nature of man has undergone an almost complete change. He must meet with something to induce him to lavish his affections on any one particular individual of the opposite sex. These qualities are so numerous and so well known that it seems unnecessary on my part to record them here. Among those things which qualify woman to be man's companion for life, those which come more particularly under our notice at this time are beauty and accomplishments. The former may be defined to be that harmonious blending of colours, and symmetrical proportion of parts which superinduce pleasure in the beholder. Under the term accomplishments are included the study of music, drawing, French, Italian, German and dancing. Edmund Burke, in his essay on "the sublime and the beautiful," attributes the cause of several passions as love, reverence, respect and quality which is called beauty.

H. F.

(to be continued)

