

Hindu Organ

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Messrs.	Rs.	Cts.
V. Duraiappa chettyar Nagapatam	2-00	
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M. Sapapathy pillai Kotakala	2-00	

A sum of Rs 61-40 collected by Sungei Ujong friends for the support of the Hindu High School was sent me in April last which we thankfully received. S. Nagalingam, 1-3-96 Manager Hindu College.

NOTICE.

THE SIVITE TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The fourth Sivite Teachers' Conference will hold its sitting at the Hindu College Hall on Saturday the 21st March 1896 commencing at 1 P. M.

T. Kailasa Pillai.

HINDU COLLEGE JAFFNA.

The Junior and Senior Cambridge Local classes and the Junior F A class will be formed on Monday the 16th of March 1896. Students willing to join these classes must join on that date. A boarding establishment is now attached to the College.

N. Selvadurai B. A.
 Principal Hindu College.

Jaffna
 4th March 1896.



JAFFNA.

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do do ... English checks	4/50
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இங்கிலிஷ் மருந்துகள்.

சொங்குச்செய்க்காரம்	25
பத்துப்பொடி. கல்வகத்தமனது	75

என்றிரசாயனம்- தோற் புரையிலுள்ள } 2700
 கோக்களுக்கும் இரத்தகத்திக்கு மேகச் }
 சூட்டுக்கும் கல்வமருந்து }
 கல்வ சுத்தமான இங்கிலிஷ் மருந்துகள் வே
 ண்டுவோர் நாவலர்விட்டில் வாட் அண்டேவி வுர
 ப்பில் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளலாம். வில் மிகச்சரிய
 ம். ஒரேவிலை.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No. 708
 Jurisdiction }
 Class I

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valliammai wife of Chittampalam of Columputurai Deceased

Chellappah Chittampalam of Columputurai Petitioner

Vs

Neelatadchi wife of Kantar Namasivayam of Columputurai Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Chellappa Chittampalam of Columputurai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Valliammai wife of Chittampalam of Columputurai coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 8th day of February 1896 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 22nd day of October 1895 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 16th day of March 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 8th day of February 1896

H. H. Cameron
 District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No. 710
 Jurisdiction }
 Class I

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Parupati wife of Cholankar of Varani Karampaikkurichchi Deceased.

Vichuvanatar Cholankar of Varani, Karampaikkurichchi Petitioner

Vs.

1. Chitamparanatar Murukar of Varani Karampaikkurichchi and
2. Katpattai wife of Chuppar Murukar of Varani Vadakkukkurichchi

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Vichuvanatar Cholankar of Varani Karampaikkurichchi praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Parupati wife of Cholankar of Varani Karampaikkurichchi coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 11th day February 1896 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 18th day of September 1894 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 16th day of March 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 11th day of February 1896

H. H. Cameron
 District Judge

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No. 711
 Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vallyammypilly wife of Arunasalem Thamothersampilly of Vannarponne Deceased

Arunasalem Thamothersampilly of Vannarponne Petitioner

Vs

Annappilly widow of Eliatamby of Vannarponne Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Arunasalem Thamothersampilly of Vannarponne praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Vallyammypilly wife of Arunasalem Thamothersampilly coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 13th day of February 1896 in the presence of Mr. Kathiravelu Pillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 2nd day of October 1895 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widower of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 27th day of March 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 13th day of February 1896

H. H. Cameron
 District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No 719
 Jurisdiction }
 Class I

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Murukar Chinnatampi of Vannarponnai East Deceased

Chinnattampi Tampu of Vannarponnai East, Petitioner

1. Annappillai widow of Chinnatampi of Vannarponnai
2. Namachivayam Nakalinkam of do and his wife
3. Teivanaipillai of do
4. Arumukam Chellaiyas of do and his wife
5. Chuntaram of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Chinnattampi Tampu of Vannarponnai East praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Murukar Chinnatampi of Vannarponnai East coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire District Judge, on the 21 day of February 1896 in the presence of Messrs CASIPPILLAI & CATHIRAVELU Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of February 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 9 day of April 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 21st day of February 1896.

H. H. Cameron
 District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No 722
 Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sangarappillai Murugasoe of Batticottai East Deceased

Sithamparam widow of Murugasoe of Batticottai East Petitioner

1. Sithamparanatar Kumaraveloe and wife
2. Valleyammoy of Batticottai East.

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Sithamparam widow of Murugasoe the abovenamed petitioner praying

சுணபதி துணை.

- வாழ்கவந்தணர்வானவரானினம்.....
- விழ்கதண்புனல்வேந்தனுமோங்கு.....
- ஆழ்கதையதெல்லாமரணமே.....
- சூழ்கவையகமுந்தயர்ஜீர்கவே.....

விளம்பரம்.

திருவாத்நூடிகள் புராணம்.

இதற்கு ஸ்ரீ. க. வெற்பிள்ளை ஆசிரியர் செய்த விருத்தியுரை என்னிடமிருக்கிறது. வினா ரூபா ௧ சதம் ௫௦. கழிவு ௧௦ க்கு. க. தபார்க்குலி சதம் ௧௦ சாவுச்சேரி

இங்ஙனம் சவுளிச்சுடை வி. தாமோதரம்பிள்ளை

நாங்காமவருஷிசைவ

“உபாத்தியாயர்கள் கூட்டம்.”

இது மன்மதநூல் பங்குனிமீ ௧0௨ (உக, ௩, ௧௧௧) சனிக்கிழமை பின்பகல் ஒருமணிக்கு வண்ணூர்பண்ணை இந்துக் கால்கில் கூட்டப்படும். இதன் ஆயத்த சபை பங்குனிமீ ௩௨ சனிக்கிழமை பின்பகல் ஐந்துமணிக்கு இந்துசாதன ஆபீசிற்கு கூட்டப்படும்.

இங்ஙனம் த. கைலாசபிள்ளை.

இந்து சாதனம்.

யாழ்ப்பாணம்: மன்மதநூல் மாசிமீ ௨௩௨

மிஷன் வேலை.

மிஷன் வேலையைப்பற்றி முந்திய பத்திரிகையின் சில சொன்னேன். அவ்விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிச் சென்ற பிவர்வரிமீ ௧௮௨ “இண்டிபெண்டென்டு” பத்திரிகையும் சில பேசியது. அதனை இன்னுமொருநாள் மத்தேன் தீண்டலாயிற்று. அப்பத்திரிகை சொல்லியதில் ஒருபகுதி வருமாறு: “சமயவிஷயத்திலே கொஞ்சமுந் தேர்ச்சியில்லை. இலங்கைக்குக் கிறிஸ்தவர்களின் அராசுக்கு முன்னே வந்தது. வடமேன்மாகாணத்துக்கு கடற்கரைப்பகுதியொழிய மற்றப்பகுதிகள் கிறிஸ்தவ நாடு எனப்படமாட்டா, கிறிஸ்தவ பாதிரிமார்க்கு ஐரோப்பியருக்கும், அவர் குலத்தாருக்கும், கடிக்கசும் வருஷமளவுயிருந்த கலியாணப பிரப்புப் பதிவுச்சட்டத்தால் வந்த வலாற்காரத்தாலும் வரிசைபெறு மாசையாலும் கலியாணத்தாலும் கிறிஸ்தவரான சிலருக்கும் மத்திரம், போதிக்கிற அவ்வளவிலிருந்தார்கள்..... ஆயின் உண்மையளவில் இங்கிலிசுப் பாதிரிமார்களால், உரோமான்கத்தோலிக்கமதமே சனங்களுடைய மனசில் பட்டது. இதற்குக் காரணம் வறுமையும், பிரமசாரித்தவம் சந்தியாசம் என்பன கிழைத்தேசவாசிகளுக்குப் பொருத்தமாயிருந்தலுமேயாம்.”

இண்டிபெண்டென்டு பத்திரிகை எழுதியதற்கு நாமும்கைச்சாத்திகிறேன் அதுமிகச்சுருக்கமாக முடித்துவிட்டது சிலவருஷங்களின்முன் இவ்விலங்கையின் வடபாகத்தில் நெடுநாளாகப் பாதிரியுத்தியோகம்பண்ணி வெகுபொருள் சம்பாதித்த வெருபாதிரியார் மீண்டு சிரிமைக்குப் போனபோது, அங்குள்ளார் அவரைப்பார்த்து “நீர் மிஷன் வேலைபார்த்துவிட்டதில் எத்தனைபேரைக் கிறிஸ்தவர்களினி?” என்று கேட்டபோது, அவர் நெடுநேரம் யோசித்து “ஒருவரை” என்றார். அந்த ஒருவர்தாமும் மெய்யாகத்தான் பேசுவதை நம்பினாரோ என்ற அடுத்தவினாவுக்குப் பதிலுமேயுள்ளது “இல்லை” என்றார். இரத்தச்சங்கதி சிலவருட்களின்முன் சிரிமையிற் பதிப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரிகையொன்றில் வாசித்திருக்கிறோம். முன்னிங்கிருந்த ஒருபாதிரியார்தம்முடைய பகுதியைச் சார்ந்த கிறிஸ்தவரெல்லாரும் பஞ்சாட்சாரக்கிறிஸ்தவர்கள் என்பது. அவர்குறித்த பஞ்சாட்சாரம் சம்பளம் என்பது. இண்டிபெண்டென்டு பத்திரிகைகொண்டிலியவா கிறிஸ்தவசமயம் இங்குப்பரந்ததெல்லாம் இங்கிலிசு அரசினர் வரமுன்பற்றிக்காரர் முதலானோர் காலத்திலேயாம். அவர்கள் யிதமிஞ்சிய தண

டன்கள் செய்து பலரைக் கிறிஸ்தவராக்கினார்கள். அதுமாதிரிமன்றிப் பலசிலவையங்கையுமிடித்தார்கள். அவர்கள் காலத்தில் நடந்த தண்டனைகளானது இங்கிலிசுகாரர்வந்தும் சிலகாலமானபின்னர்தான் ஓய்ந்தது. அந்தக்காலத்தில் கிறிஸ்தவரானவருடைய வயிச்சத்திலுள்ளவர்களே இப்போதுள்ள கிறிஸ்தவரென்பபெயர் பலர். பாதிரிமாரின்கீழ் உத்தியோகங்களைப்பெற விரும்பியேனும் ராசஉத்தியோகத்துக்குப் பாதிரிமார் கொடுக்கும் நன்னடைப்பத்திரங்களைப் பெறவிரும்பியேனும் கிறிஸ்தவராவோர், உத்தியோகங்கள் மலிந்தவும் சர்வகலாசாலைப் பரிசீலாபட்டங்கள் மலிந்தவமான இக்காலத்திலியர். இண்டிபெண்டென்டு பத்திரிகை சொல்லியபடி கலியாணத்தைக் குறித்துக் கிறிஸ்தவராவோருக்கு என்றது முழுதும் சரி. இப்போது கிறிஸ்தவசமயம் ஒன்றானும் பரவாமையைக் கண்ட பாதிரிமார் வறிய பல பெண்பிள்ளைகளை எடுத்து வளர்த்து அவங்கரித்துச் சிங்காரித்தது மிஷன்கி அவர்களுக்குக் கல்வி பயிற்றியவருகின்றார்கள். அது நல்லமுயற்சியே. இரத்தக்குட்டிகள் பெரும்பாலும் கிறிஸ்தவரானவர்களார்தான் கலியாணம் பண்ணப்படுகின்றன.

கத்தோலிக்கக் கிறிஸ்தவமாதிரி இப்பெண்களை வளர்ப்பதைக் காணோம். அதுபற்றியே பத்திராதிபரும், கத்தோலிக்கருமார் பிரமசாரிகள் போலாயும் துறவிகள் போலாயும் இருந்தலாலும், இந்துக்களுக்கு அந்த இரண்டு ஆச்சிரமங்களும் உடன்படாதுமையாலும், அம்மாதம் “சனங்களுடைய மனசிற்பட்டது” என்றனர். அதுவும் ஷை பத்திராதிபர் கூறியவாறு கடற்கரைகளிலுள்ள சனங்களுக்கு மத்திரம் போதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இப்பாதிரிமார் இங்ஙிலிசு அரசுக்கு முன்னே இந்துயுகத்துக்கு முன்னேதான் வந்தாலுமெனின அன்னி பீசென்று என்னும் மாதிரிபொயி சொன்னபடி முக்கியமான “எல்லாச் சமயங்களும் பிரிக்க இடமாயிருந்த இரத்தியா” விலே இன்னொருசமயம் வந்து பரவுவது மிக்க பிரயாசமேயாகும்.

சுயிற்சி கோடு.

மெஸ். உஷிதஸ் நீதிபதி தமது பரிவாரசகிதமும் பிவர்வரிமீ ௨0௨ காலையில் வந்திருக்க ஆசனமேறி அன்றைக்கு இரண்டுவழக்கு விசாரணைசெய்தனர். செல்லப்பிள்ளைக்கள்ளன் என்னும் வேலன் களவெடுக்க யத்தனித்த குற்றத்தை முதல் விசாரித்து ஒருவருஷக் கடுஞ்சிறை விதிக்கப்பட்டது. அப்புக்குட்டி, கள்ளனோட்டு மாற்றியகுற்றத்தில் எதிரியைச்சந்தவாளியென்று விடுதலை செய்தனர். மற்றநாள் பன்னார்க்கொலைகாரியத்தில் எதிரி மீராசாய்பு விடுதலைபெற்றனன். மற்றநாள் சந்தியா சாவிடெல் கொலைசெய்த குற்றம் விசாரிக்கப்பட்டு இரண்டு வருஷக் கடுஞ்சிறை விதிக்கப்பட்டது. திக்கட்கிழமை விளாங்குளத்துக் கொலைவழக்கில் ௩-ம் ச-ம் எதிரிகள் விடுதலைபெற ௧-ம் ௨-ம் எதிரிகளுக்குத் தூக்கு விதிக்கப்பட்டது. மற்றநாள் வள்ளியம்மை முதலாகிய ஐவரில் தொடுக்கப்பட்ட கள்ளக்கையெழுத்து வழக்கு விசாரிக்கப்பட்டது. அதற்கு மற்றநாள் ஷை வழக்கின் குறை விசாரணை நடத்தி ௧-ம் எதிரியைச் சந்தவாளியென்றும் ௨-ம் ௩-ம் ச-ம் எதிரிகளைக் குற்றவாளிகளென்றும் யூரிமார் கண்டார்கள்; அது நீதிபதிமுத்தலாசையார்க்கும் சிரிப்பாயிருந்தது. விசாரிக்கிழமை விசாரிக்கப்பட்ட மந்துவில் அடிபிடிவழக்கில் எதிரிகள் விடுதலைபெற்றனர்; மற்ற அடிபிடிவழக்கில் ௧-ம் ௨-ம் ௩-ம் ௪-ம் எதிரிகளுக்கு ஐந்து வருஷக் கடுஞ்சிறையும் ௨௫ அடியும் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் விதிக்கப்பட்டன. அவ்வாய்க் கொலை வழக்கில் எல்லா எதிரிகளும் விடுதலைபெற்றனர். மற்றநாள் சாவகச்சேரிப் பெண்கிருட்டுவழக்கு இகிலும் எதிரிகள் விடுதலைபெற்றனர். இம்முறை இக்கோட்டுக்காக நியமிக்கப்பட்ட ௧௨ வழக்கில் ஒன்று விடப்பட்டது. வேறொன்று டிஸ்திரிக்கோட்டுக்குப் பாரப்படுத்தப்பட்டது ஏனைய ௧0 வழக்குகளில் மேலே கூறிய கள்ளக்கையெழுத்து வழக்கில் இங்குள்ள மெஸ் அளகைக்கோன், மெஸ். வள்ளியசிக்கம், ஸ்ரீ கணகசபை, ஸ்ரீ. நாகலிக்கம் என்னும் நான்கு அப்புக்காத்திமார்கள் ஏற்புடையார்கள். ஏனைய ஒன்பதில் மெஸ். அளகைக்கோன் ஒன்றிலும், ஸ்ரீ. கணகசபை ஒன்றிலும், ஸ்ரீ. நாகலிக்கம் ஆறிலும் ஏற்பட்டிருந்தவர்கள் கடமைகளைச் செய்துத்திரார்கள்.

எற்றேணி செனதலும் ஸ்ரீ. வை. சபாபதிப்பிள்ளையும்.

யாழ்ப்பாணம் மணியகாரன் முதலிய தலைமைக்காரர் இதற்குமுன் இரண்டாவருஷங்களில் வை. சபாபதிப்பிள்ளை யென்பவருடைய திருசெல்வேலியினுள்ள செடியனருளமென்னும் சிலத்தை அரசினருக்கு

ரியதென்று வேலிகளைவெட்டி அடாதன பலசெய்தார்கள். அதுபெலிக்கீதிபியால் விசாரிக்கப்பட்டு அவர்களுக்குத் தக்கதக்க குற்றங்கள் விதிக்கப்பட்டன. ருதிஸ் கமதபழைய ஏசண்டர் தலையிட்டு அதைக் கவர்மெண்டு நிலமாக்குத்தக்க விரும்பி சுகம் வருஷம் ஷைமீ ஒருசிலவழக்கு ஏற்றேணி ஜெனறலால் வைக்கப்பட்டது. சிலம் சபாபதிப்பிள்ளைக்கே யுரியதென்பதற்கு வேண்டிய உறுதி முதலிய பிரமாணங்களிருந்தமையால் அப்போதிருந்த மெஸ், கைலித்தாரை சபாபதிப்பிள்ளை பக்கம் வழக்கைத் தீர்த்தனர். ஏசண்டரே கிறிமினலுக்குக் காரணரென்று தலைமைக்காரர் பெலிக்கே கோட்டிற் சொல்லிக்கொண்டமையாலும் அவரைப்பாதாரைக்குக் கடமையுடையமையாலும், கைலித்தாரையுடைய தீர்ப்பு அரசினர் பகுதிக்குத் திருத்தியாயிராமையால் திருமபடிமோர் சிவிலவழக்கு மெஸ், விவரமுதலானவர்களைச் சுகம் (ரு) குறியீடு வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதில் சபாபதிப்பிள்ளைகூட அந்த நிலத்தினால் கட்டமே விளையுப்படி மிகப் பலதவணைகள் போட்டு அலைத்து அலைத்து அவருக்கு கட்டமாகத் தீர்க்கப்பட்டது. இவ்வழக்கு அயக்கோட்டுக்கு முறையிடப்பட்டு, உள்ளபடி சிலம் சபாபதிப்பிள்ளைக்கே யுரியதென்று தீர்த்தவந்திருக்கின்றது சேர். தவைனத்தாரைக்கு வேலை நீக்கத்தில் இதுவுமொரு அபசேயம்வந்தது.

சமாசாரம்.

காலிலை:—வெய்யிலும் பணியும் மிகஅதிரும். காய்ச்சல், சின்னம்மை, வயிற்றினவு முதலியவையானினனும் விட்டகலவில்லை. மழையவில்லை.

கமது ஏசண்டர்:—மெஸ், ஐவஸ்தரை யாழ்ப்பாணத்தே ஒவ்வொரு பகுதியையும் போய்ப் பார்த்த வருகிறார்.

யாழ்ப்பாணப் பொலிகீதிபதி:—மெஸ் T. M. தம்பு (S. P.) சிலகாலம் உத்தியோகப்பெற்றுக்கு மபடி நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார். இவ்வுத்தியோகம் அவருக்கு முழுதும் தக்கதேயாம்

விருந்தி:—கமதபழைய புதிய ஏசண்டருக்கும் சுப்பிரீங்கோட்டு நீதிபதி முதலானவர்க்கும் இங்குள்ள உத்தியோகத்தர் சிலர் பெருந்தொகையைப்பெற்று செலவீட்டு ஒருவருக்குச் செய்தனர். அப்பொழுது சாதிமன்களென்று தன்னை மதித்திருக்கும் சில உத்தியோகத்தரும்கு ஐயிரோப்பியரோடு கூடவிருந்த விருந்திருந்தினராம். சாதிமதிப்புகளை பற்றத்தோ!

எற்றேணி ஜெனரல்:—தமிழ் மெஸ் வேராட்டாரை இம்முறை சுப்பிரீங்கோட்டாரோடு கட்டலிவ்வந்து இவ்வூரைப் பார்த்துப்போயிருக்கிறார்.

உதயதாரகை:—இதன் தமிழ்ப் பத்திராதிபர் மெஸ். ஆனல் சென்றதற்கு முந்திய விசாரிக்கிழமை தேவையோமெய்திட்டார்.

தானவரவு:—தலவாக்கொல்லையில் வேலையாயிருப்பவராகிய ஸ்ரீ P. கணகசபையென்பவர், தபது பெரியத்தையார் ஸ்ரீ. கா. கதிர்வேலுப்பிள்ளையினது அந்தியேட்டிக்கிரியையால் ரூபா ௧. தானமாகவரித்த சை. ப. சபைக்கணுப்பினர்.

மரணம்:—காரைதலில் பிரசித்த கொத்தாரிக ஸ்ரீ. இ. வேலுப்பிள்ளை என்பவர் சென்ற ௨௨ இவ்வுலகவாழ்வைத் திறந்தனர். இவரது கருணைத்தேசெய்கைகளால் இவரது மரணசங்கதி அநேகருடைய மனதை அதிசயம் வருத்தியது.

“மாணிப்பரம் இந்து இங்கிலிசு வித்தியாசலை”:—சைவ பரிபாலன சபையாருடைய இத்தகாலினது அபிவிருத்தியைக்கண்டு அயலுள்ளும் கண்விழித்தகோக்கத்தொடக்கின. மாணிப்பரமும் ஒரித்தவித்தியாசலை ஸ்தாபனமாகி காங்கு உபாத்தியாயர்களோடு செவ்வெகைபெற்றுவருகிறது. அவ்வித்தியாசலைக்கு அத்தியக்ஷாரகை (Visitor) ஸ்ரீ. மு. திசையகம் F. R. H. S. நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததால் மற்றைக் கிறிஸ்தவத்தியாசலைகள் இனித்தேய்ப்பிறையாமென உய்புகின்றோம். சை.

சைவ வித்தியாசலைகள்:—தேவகோட்டை ஸ்ரீ ராம். அரு அரு அருணாசலச்செட்டியார்க்கித்தந்த வித்தியாசலையொன்று தாயிக்கப் பிரதிக்கினை செய்கிருக்கிறாரென்றும், அமராவதி புத்தூரில் வய. கா. ராம், கடைக்காரர் லக்ஷ ரூபா முதல்வைத்த ஓர் சைவத்தந்த வித்தியாசலை தாயிக்கப் போகின்றார் களென்றும் அறிகிறோம்.

கும்பகோணம் காலிசை:—இதனை அரசினர் தமது தலையின்தம் இறக்கிவேறு தலையில் வைக்க விரும்பியதை அறிந்த அவ்வூர்ப்பிரபுக்களும் பாதிரிகளும் தங்களிடம் தரும்படி கேட்டார்கள். இறுதியில் அது அக்காலிசுப் பண்டத்தொருவராகிய ஸ்ரீ சேஷையரவர்களிடம் ஒப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. அவர் அதனை ஏற்றவுடன் ௫0,000 ரூபா அதற்குத் தருமசாணம் பண்ணியதாக அறிகிறோம்.

இருவிளம்பரம்:—விஷயத்தவனு பத்திரிகையின் ச-ம் இலக்கத்திலே “சைவத்தந்த சாத்திரங்களில் வல்ல உபாத்தியாயரும், சைவத்தந்த சாத்திரம் படித்தலில் விருப்பமுடைய மாணுக்கரும் வேண்டுமென்று ஷை பத்திராதிபர் விளம்பரஞ்செய்திருக்கிறார். விருப்பமுடையவர் அவரிடக்கேட்டறியவும். இதுவே சமயம் சமயம்.

—இந்துக்களுடைய கோவில் முதலியவைகள் எங்கிருக்கின்றனவோ அங்கேதான் மாதாக்கோவில் கட்டிக்கொள்ள இடமும் வேண்டுமென்று கிறிஸ்தவமிஷன்களின் கேட்கிறார்கள். இவ்வூரில் கவாயி வரும்வழியிற் கோமன் கதலித் மிஷன்கள் ஒரு கோவில் கட்டிவிட்டார்கள், அதையெடுக்கச் சொல்லி இந்துக்கள் அநேகபிரயத்தனங்கள் செய்தும் இன்னும் எடுக்கவில்லை. இந்துக்களும் ஊக்கத்தோடு அதில்விஷயத்தில் முயற்சி செய்துவருகின்றார்கள். மதரைக்குச் சமீபத்தில் திருப்பரங்குன்றத்தில் காலிலிஸ் (வெறுசிலம்) வாங்கிக்

Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Sangarappillai Murugasoe of Batticaloa East coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 3rd day of March 1896 in the presence of Mr. S. Tambyah Pillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 2nd day of March 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 30th day of March 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 3rd day of March 1896

H. H. Cameron
District Judge.

WANTED—A good steady House Boy with knowledge of English. Must know Cooking. Also a good cook. Apply H. J. M. Todd. PALLAI

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY MARCH 4, 1896

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Sessions just closed in Jaffna, the proceedings of which we publish in a Supplement is a remarkable one for more reasons than one. The presence of the Hon'ble the Attorney-General and his conducting the prosecution of a case, simple and unimportant a case though it may be, are enough to make this sessions a memorable one. It is a pity that Mr. Layard did not undertake the prosecution of one of the most important cases of the sessions, so that the people of Jaffna might have a practical proof of his forensic abilities of which they have heard so much, instead of, as he did, prosecuting a criminal who was undefended and tried before a Tamil speaking Jury.

The Sessions is also remarkable for the reason of its length, ten cases having occupied nine full days. Considering that there was but one case for trial in the first Jaffna sessions of 1895, the number of cases tried during the last sessions and the nature of the offences show that crimes of violent nature are not on the decrease in the Province.

The patience and dignified bearing of His Lordship the presiding Judge on the Bench and the fairness with which he summed up the cases to the Jury were also very remarkable. We have seen more brilliant Judges presiding over the sessions in Jaffna and elsewhere, but none more patient, courteous and conscientious than Mr. Justice Withers. It is also right to say that Mr. Clarence Roberts, young and inexperienced as he was, fairly and creditably performed his duties as Crown Prosecutor throughout the sessions.

But what makes the sessions a remarkable one more than anything else is the miscarriages of justice that took place in more than one case on account of the incapacity of the majority of the Jurors empanelled to try those cases, to perform their functions as judges of facts. The jury system has been in operation here for over three quarters of a century, and it cannot be said that the Jaffna Jurors had ever before proved themselves so insensible and incapable as they did during the last sessions, in connection with the Vannarponnai forgery case and the Vavuniya murder case. This is the result, not of any innate defects of the system or of the want of intelligent and educated men in Jaffna to serve as Jurors, but of the indiscriminate manner in which the English-speaking Jury list is prepared here, including a large number of men who, well-meaning and qualified though they are in other respects, possess but an imperfect knowledge of the English language.

We take no pleasure in exposing the shortcomings of our Jurors. But we perform what we consider a painful but pa-

triotic duty in pointing out these defects and calling upon the Fiscal's officers to bestow in future greater care and attention in the preparation of the Jury list for Jaffna.

The Supreme Court authorities also did partly contribute to bring about the miscarriages of justice above referred to. Out of eighteen gentlemen cited this time to serve as Jurors, seven of the more intelligent among them were absent throughout the sessions, leaving only eleven jurors, the majority of whom were gentlemen who had had little or no previous experience of serving in the jury, to carry on the work of a comparatively heavy sessions. Whenever the prosecution or the defence exercised their right of challenge, more than one by-stander had to be hunted to complete the number of jurors required to try a case. This did happen during the sessions in the trial of two cases. The authorities are much to blame for their neglect to cite new jurors in the place of those on whom the jury summons were not served or got themselves exempted. It is to be hoped that in future not only our jurors will be more careful and circumspect in the pronouncement of their verdicts, but the authorities also will not fail to revise the list of English-speaking jurors, and will not repeat the error of carrying on the work of the sessions with an inadequate number of jurors as they did during the sessions just closed.

It is however, satisfactory to find that His Lordship Justice Withers in closing the sessions expressed his general approval of the verdicts of the jury in all the other cases, although he deplored that a serious miscarriage of justice was occasioned by that absurd verdict in the forgery case. That more foolish and absurd verdicts are sometimes pronounced in more advanced countries we know. But that is no reason why we should do likewise. In self-governing countries, whatever may be the abuses and defects of those who constitute the jury, there is no danger of the jury system being abolished or its privileges curtailed, without the consent or knowledge of the people themselves. In Ceylon however the case is different. It is in the power of the Ceylon Government to deprive the people of this privilege without their knowing it, and in spite of their unanimous protest. There are, besides, persons, although their number is limited, who are loud in their clamour for the abolishment of the system in Ceylon, whenever a miscarriage of justice is occasioned by the perversity or ignorance of the jury. We should, therefore, be careful not to abuse this privilege already conferred upon us, but to prove ourselves worthy of it.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Weather—The drought still continues. There has been no rain for the last two months. Though this kind of weather has greatly helped the harvesting operations which are now coming to a close, yet rain is now very much wanted for the tobacco crop which suffers somewhat from want of it. Fever still prevails but not to the same extent as before.

The Honble Mr. C. P. Layard—We extend a hearty welcome to the Attorney-General on his first visit to the District with the Officers of the Supreme Court. We cannot but hope that his present tour will prove of immense benefit to the inhabitants of the District.

Hindu College—Mr. Selvadurai Pillai B. A. Principal of the College, returned from Madras where he had been on a visit on Monday last. We direct attention of our readers to the Notice elsewhere about the formation of the Junior F. A. class and the Junior and Senior Local classes.

Personal—Mr. Sanmugam, District Engineer Mullaitivu, was here last week having come on ten days' leave of absence. He visited the Hindu College and subscribed Rs200 towards the College fund. This he did spontaneously. We wish that other men of light and leading will follow his example.

Postal—We are glad that the representation made by wire to the Postmaster General by the

people of Vannarponnai has had the desired effect of arrangements being made for the resumption of the distribution of letters throughout Vannarponnai and the adjoining villages by Post Office peons.

The Jaffna Magistracy—We are glad that the Government has at last seen the necessity of appointing a separate Magistrate for Jaffna though the appointment is said to be only a temporary one. Mr. Tampoo Crown Proctor assumed duties as acting Police Magistrate of Jaffna on the 24th ultimo and is giving satisfaction to the public in the discharge of his duties. We hope the Government will not revert to the penny wise and pound foolish policy of amalgamating this Magistracy with the District Judgehip of Jaffna, to the great loss, annoyance and inconvenience of the public.

"Manavan"—This is the name of a newspaper newly published in Batticaloa under the auspices of the Wesleyan Mission. It will be published on the second Saturday of every month. The first number before us is of the size of the "Hindu Organ" and is like it an Anglo-Tamil newspaper—two pages of English and two pages of Tamil. We wish the new venture which supplies a long felt want in that rising District all success.

The late Mr. J. R. Arnold—We announce with much regret the death of this veteran journalist and Tamil scholar which took place at his residence in Manipay on the 20th ultimo at the age of 76. He was connected with our contemporary of the Morning Star for about forty years as its Tamil Editor, and was at the time of his death, we believe, the oldest Editor in Ceylon. He leaves behind two sons, the elder of whom is a rising Proctor of the District Court of Jaffna, and a daughter who is married to Mr. William Mather the Jaffna Agent of the Ceylon Steam Ship Company.

Road Committee Officials and the new Government Agent—A correspondent writes—Yesterday (25th February) was the day on which exemptions under the Road Tax Ordinance took place at the local Kachecheri for the Jaffna Division. Mr. Ievers the acting Government Agent, presided. The proceedings went on pretty well, and the exemptions for the most part were comparatively fair. A peculiar feature which, in those autocratic days of the old Rajah (Sir William Twynnam) had been most conspicuous by its absence was the provision of seats for the Kachecheri Mudaliyar and the Maniagar. The former was seated a little behind and the latter to the right of the Government Agent. This is indeed an unmistakable sign of the dawn of entirely a new day on Jaffna and an axiomatic proof of the greatness and noble mindedness of the present Government Agent. One or two wheels of the Machinery of the Provincial Road Committee were also present on the occasion, and although, in some instances, they manifested their wonted proneness to oppression, by pushing out persons who had verbal complaints to make personally to the Government Agent, Mr. Ievers most effectually checked them then and there, and in a manner made them understand that he would be the last man to countenance such mal-practices.

The Government Agent—Mr. Ievers has a busy time of it, in these days with visits to different parts of the Jaffna District on Road Tax exemption duty. On the 26th Ultimo he was engaged in exemptions at the Kachecheri. On the 28th he went to Changanai in Vallegamo West where he had a hearty reception in a Pandal put up by the Maniagar. He returned the same evening to Jaffna and left the following day for Vallegamo North, where he was received in six tastefully decorated pandals, at Chunnakam, Mallakam, Tellipallai and three at Kangasanturai alone. From Kangasanturai the Government Agent went to Valvetturai and Point Pedro, where also grand receptions awaited him. Today he will be received at Achoovali and Pootur on a grand style. He will visit the famous well and return to Town tomorrow. On Friday the 6th Instant he will visit Chavakacheri where also grand preparations are going on by the Headmen to give him a fitting reception. He will also visit Pachilapali and return to Town on the 13th. The Government Agent is accompanied by Mrs. Ievers in his tours. The enthusiastic receptions accorded to the new Government Agent in all parts of Jaffna show how jubilant the public and the Headmen are at the change of administration in Jaffna and the appointment of Mr. Ievers as their Government Agent.

The Dinner—Sir William Twynnam was entertained by his friends and admirers at a dinner in the Queen's House, Fort, Jaffna, on the night of Saturday the 22nd ultimo. Sir William certainly deserved well of those gentlemen who arranged this dinner and made it a success by cleverly arranging to have it during the sessions of the Supreme Court. We must however, demur to the statement now made in certain quarters that it was a spontaneous demonstration on the part of the Jaffna public in honour of their retiring Government Agent.

The Vavuniya Murder—Our readers will no doubt learn with feelings of great relief and satisfaction that the second accused in this case who was during the last sessions sentenced to death with another Singhalese man will in

continued on supplement

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all probability receive a free pardon from His Excellency the Governor. The first accused made a clean breast of the whole affair by confessing voluntarily in full the very night of his conviction that he alone shot the deceased, that no one else knew it or was with him at the time, and that neither the deceased nor any of the witnesses saw him, as they deposed in Court. Mr Justice Withers has, we understand, strongly recommended for the pardon of the innocent man, after a conference in Chambers the following day with the foreman of the jury that convicted him. The unfortunate man himself has petitioned his Excellency the Governor protesting his innocence and praying for pardon. The other man when urged by others to petition His Excellency for a commutation of his sentence sternly refused to do so, saying that he had no right to live after he had taken away the life of a fellow creature, and enjoined on them the necessity of action being taken to save the life of his fellow convict.

SUPREME COURT CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon'ble Justice Withers and staff, consisting of Mr. Swan, Registrar; Mr. Prins, Private Secretary, Mr. Clarence Roberts, acting Crown Counsel, and Messrs Kailasa Pillai and de Silva, Tamil and Singhalese Interpreters respectively, having arrived here by the "Lady Gordon" on the night of the 19th Ultimo, the first criminal sessions of the Supreme Court for 1896 commenced on the 20th. There were twelve cases on the calendar, of which case No. 3 committed by Mr Woodhouse in which three persons were charged with kidnapping was withdrawn by the Crown Counsel; and another case No. 7 in which fourteen men of Alvai were charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt was transferred to the District Court. Mr. Roberts ably conducted the prosecution of all the cases except the one first tried in the sessions.

This was case No. 6 committed by Mr. J. J. Casie Chitty Police Magistrate of Point Pedro, in which Vinasitambay Valu alias Chellapillai Kallan was charged with attempting to commit theft. The prisoner was undefended. A Tamil speaking Jury with Mr. Kasinather Arumugam of Vannarponnai as foreman was called to try this case, and the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. This attempt to commit theft on the part of Chellapillai Kallan took place at the Vallipuram temple from a girl of the age of about ten years while she was sleeping under a cart with her mother and brothers in an outer street of the temple. The Attorney General conducted the prosecution of this case.

Case No 12 committed by Mr. Cameron in which one Arumugam Appucuttu of the Jaffna Town was charged with possessing a forged currency note and offering it knowing it to be forged note. An English speaking Jury with Mr. J. P. Todd as foreman tried this case. Mr. Nagalingam, instructed by Mr. Proctor Casipillai, defended the accused. The Jury unanimously brought in a verdict in favour of the accused.

The whole of the 21st was occupied with the trial of case No 1 from Mannar in which a moorman was charged with the murder of a woman. An English-speaking Jury tried this case, Mr. Nagalingam instructed by Mr. Casipillai defended the accused, who was at 8 P. M. found not guilty and discharged.

The Prisoner in case No 5 committed by Mr. Cathiravalupilli P. M. of Mallakam was put into the dock on the 22nd charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The prisoner was not defended by Counsel. The English speaking jury which tried this case found the accused guilty of causing grievous hurt, and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. No other case was taken up that day.

On Monday the 24th Ultimo Case No. 4 from Vavuniya was taken up before an English speaking Jury. Four Singhalese men were charged with the murder of another Singhalese who was a village Headman. Mr Nagalingam defended all the accused. The story of the prosecution was that the accused shot the deceased mistaking him for a tamil man on the night in question while he was lying on a platform in the house from which the first accused's father was ejected by the Government at the instance of a Tamil Syndicate to whom had been sold by Government the crown lands improved and occupied by the accused and their relations. The actual shooting of the accused was not witnessed by anybody, but witnesses, most-

ly Tamils belonging to the Syndicate which purchased the lands in the possession of the accused, were called to prove that they saw some of the prisoners running with guns in their hands sometime after the report of the gunshot was heard and that the deceased informed them soon after he was wounded that the first and fourth accused were the persons who shot him. The evidence, if reliable, was sufficient to convict the 1st and 4th accused. But the Jury convicted the first and second accused, of the capital offence, and they were sentenced to death. The first prisoner was apparently indifferent to his fate but the second solemnly protested his innocence, and said that he knew nothing of the offence of which he was convicted and condemned to death.

The *cause celebre* of the sessions was taken up on the 25th and it took two whole days. This was the case of forgery against (1) Valliammai wife of Pandaram, (2) Kasinather Arumugam, (3) Pandaram Nagalingam (4) Chinnappu Arulambalam and (5) Valupillai Chellappah. The first four accused are goldsmiths of Vannarponnai East, and the 5th accused is a Vellala of Vannarponnai West. Mr. Allegakoen defended the first accused, Mr. Nagalingam with Mr. Kanagasabai, appeared for the 2nd 3rd and 4th accused, and Mr. Homer Vanniasingam, instructed by Mr. Proctor Casipillai defended the 5th accused. An English-speaking Jury tried this case. Two of the Jurors were by-standers who were called upon to serve on the Jury as there were only seven Jurors after the Crown had challenged one and the defence three jurors.

Mr Roberts opened the case in a lucid speech explaining the facts of the case which, according to the prosecution, were briefly as follows:— One Kaliammai widow of Pandari of Navatkuli, a village about six miles from Jaffna, granted in 1884 a debt bond in favour of the second accused Kasinather Arumugam. Her sons having from time to time paid the interest and part of the principal, there remained at the end of 1894 only Rs 10 or 12 due to the 2nd accused on account of that bond. The second accused requested the said Kaliammai in February 1895 to renew the bond for the amount still due, and on her refusing to do so, the accused went to notary Seevaretnam of Vannarponnai and got him to attest a debt bond for Rs100 in favour of the second accused, the first accused who is a cousin of the 2nd personating herself as Kaliammai, and the 3rd, 4th and 5th accused signing this bond dated 15th March 1895 as attesting witnesses. Mr. Woodhouse the committing Magistrate was the first witness called for the prosecution. He deposed that Kaliammai who is now dead after the case was committed for trial was a much older and darker woman than the first accused. It was also elicited from him in cross-examination that it was neither Kaliammai nor the notary but it was Serjeant Naranaswamy that filed the plaint in this case and that never before during his tenure of Office as Police Magistrate of Jaffna for two years and a half had the Serjeant attached to the Court filed a plaint like this. Pandaram Sinnatambayson of Kaliammai was next called and stated that his mother was confined to the house with fever in the months of February and March 1895 and that she did not leave Navateculy in March last for Vannarponnai to execute the debt bond in question. Notary Seevaretnam was the next witness called and he was examined and cross-examined at great length. He deposed that the first accused was the woman that set her mark before him to the bond as Kaliammai. Being asked in cross-examination why he did not take steps to prosecute the accused himself, when he came to know a month after the execution of the bond that he was imposed upon by them, he said that as Serjeant Naranaswamy came to him and made inquiries from him, he informed him all he knew about the matter and refrained from taking any other steps. Eliyatambay Chettiar Suppiah, Clerk to the Notary also deposed that the accused were the persons who appeared before the notary and signed the bond in question. The Court then adjourned for the following day at 4-30 P.M. the accused being enlarged on their former bail.

The trial was resumed the next day at 11 A. M. Mrugar Sapapathypillai alias Sinna Banda who was called as a witness for the prosecution said that in April last he casually met a young man by the name of Ponnampalam who is a grandson of the first accused and learnt from him about the forged bond and that he informed of it to Kaliammai, the Udayar of Navateculy and the Notary. The said Ponnampalam, however, who was also called by the prosecution denied having ever met Sapapathypillai and giving information to him about the

bond in question Sinnatambay Muttutambay, the ex-Udayar of Navateculy deposed to having received the information from Sapapathypillai and making a report of it to the Superintendent of Police. This witness admitted that it was the first time during the fourteen years he held the office of Udayar that he made a report of a criminal offence of this kind to the Superintendent of Police Palanier Sinnatambay was the last witness called by the prosecution to prove that the 5th accused was known to the first accused, although it was stated in the attestation of the notary that he did not know her. This closed the case for the prosecution. Before calling upon the accused for their defence. His Lordship directed the Jury to acquit the 5th accused, against whom there was no evidence. All the accused were then one by one called into the witness-box and examined as witnesses on their behalf. The first accused denied having ever gone to the Notary and setting her mark to the bond personating herself as Kaliammai. The second accused was examined and cross-examined at considerable length. He asserted that it was Kaliammai, and not the first accused who appeared before the Notary and granted the impeached bond. The third and fourth accused also stated that they were witnesses to the bond granted by Kaliammai.

Mr. Allegakoen then made an humorous and lively speech on behalf of the first accused contending that there was no false personation and forgery, that the bond was duly granted by Kaliammai and his client had no part in the transaction, and that the accused were victims of a wicked conspiracy on the part of some people who bore grudge against some of the accused. He commented strongly on the fact that it was neither the Notary nor Kaliammai who set the machinery of criminal law in motion in this case, but Serjeant Naranaswamy at the instance of "Sinna Banda" Muttutambay Udayar and others. He maintained that the Notary had acted on the principle that "Self preservation is the first law of nature." Finding that Kaliammai was tampered with and finding also that the Police had, under influential auspices, undertaken the prosecution of the case, the Notary, Mr. Allegakoen said, threw in his lot with the stronger side, to save himself from trouble, although the bond was executed in his presence by the real Kaliammai.

Mr. Nagalingam followed with an impressive address on behalf of the second, third and fourth accused and called upon the Jury to acquit his clients of the charge against them.

His Lordship summed up the case, explaining the law bearing on it and commenting on the evidence for the prosecution and the evidence given by the accused. He left the case entirely in the hands of the Jury.

It was about 5 P.M. when the Jury retired to consider their verdict. They returned at 5.30 P. M., and in answer to the Registrar the Foreman said that they had unanimously found the first accused "not guilty," and convicted the 2nd 3rd and 4th accused of forgery, by a majority of six to three. Great was the astonishment of the Juge, the Bar and the spectators at this strange verdict.

His Lordship: How do you reconcile your verdict of conviction of 2nd 3rd and 4th accused, when you acquitted the 1st?

The Foreman: Because my Lord these are the principals in this offence and first accused was simply an instrument in their hands.

His Lordship characterised the verdict as insensible and ridiculous and said that it did more credit to their hearts than heads. If they had found the first accused guilty as well and recommended her to mercy he would have given her a nominal punishment and sentenced the others as they deserved. He did not know what to do when the Jury unanimously acquitted the accused who was the principal factor in the forgery. Legally, His Lordship said, the other accused could not have been under the circumstances convicted and punished.

The Crown Counsel suggested that the Jury might be sent back to reconsider their verdict. But the Judge held that the verdict of acquittal in regard to the first accused being unanimous he could not adopt that course. He then ordered that the accused who were found guilty should be discharged on their giving security on personal bonds in the sum of Rs 10 each.

The first case taken up on Thursday the 27th was the case of voluntarily causing grievous hurt against four men of Manthavil. Mr. Nagalingam and Mr. Kanagasabai defended the accused. Verdict: not guilty.

The case of rioting armed with deadly weapons was also called that day and partly heard. The Jury was an English-speaking one

