

Hindu Organ

VOL 5. } JAFFNA. WEDNESDAY } கலியுகம் 9 சு சு சு } NO 21
6-ம் புத்தகம். } MAY 30, 1894 } கிந்துசாதனம். } க அகசு, பெயர் கருக, } இலக் 2க

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY. பகைத்துக்கொருமுறை புதன் கிழமைகளிற் பிரசுரிக்கப்படும்.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } 456

Jurisdiction } No. 606

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vaitilingam Samugam of Colombo.

Deceased
Arumugam Vaitilingam of Vannarponne.

Petitioner

Vs

Neelachchippillai wife of Vaitilingam of Vannarponne in Jaffna

Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Arumugam Vaitilingam of Vannarponne in Jaffna praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above deceased Vaitilingam Samugam coming on for disposal before F. J. De Livera Esquire, District Judge, on the 25th day of May 1894 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 20th day of March 1894 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the heiress 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 18th day of June 1894 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 30th day of May 1894.

F. J. De Livera

District Judge.

W

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

—:—

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY MAY 30, 1894.

RAILWAY EXTENSION TO JAFFNA.

—:—

TILL a few months back, the claims of the Northern Province for Railway extension were considered superior to those of the other

parts of the Island. The Ceylon press was unanimous in urging on Government the justice and necessity of immediately commencing the work. The large and influential public meeting held in Colombo at the instance of the Rev Father Lytton and under the presidency of the late Mr. A. M. Ferguson showed that the undertaking had the cordial support of the whole intelligent public opinion of the Colony. The earnestness and zeal displayed by the people of this district, as represented by the Jaffna Railway Committee, in the agitation for railway extension, commanded the admiration of the whole Colony; and the result was the appointment of a Commission of inquiry into the feasibility of the project, and the subsequent carrying out of the survey of the proposed route. There was indeed every prospect of the actual construction of the work being commenced without delay. Unfortunately, however, several causes have conspired to keep the question in the background and to frustrate our hopes as to the early commencement of the work, the chief of which has been the hasty and ill-considered report of Messrs Williams and Christie in the name of whole Commission composed of six members. The Indo-Ceylon Railway project which has been for some months past before the public has also afforded a pretext to an influential section of the press to withhold its support to the Jaffna railway and to say that we in the North must wait—how long we do not know—till relief is brought to us by the completion of that grand and monstrous undertaking, and that in the meantime the populous southern parts of the Colony and the planting districts should have railways extended to them. The removal of the Rev Father Lytton to Colombo and his subsequent departure to England and the death of Mr. Charles Morrison, have left Jaffna without a leader to champion the cause of railway extension here. The present inactivity of the Jaffna Railway Committee is mainly due to this circumstance.

While our cause has thus been losing ground, the railway has been extended to Galle and the preliminary arrangements for its further extension to Matara are now going on. There is also every probability of the Iron Horse reaching the Kalany Valley before long, for which the planters are agitating with all the influence they can command. None of these extensions are of such vital importance, in an imperial and moral point of view, as is the Railway to Jaffna, which will be the only means of making this Peninsula an integral portion of the Colony and of giving new life and energy to the famished and neglected people of the Wannies.

Without persistent agitation no great cause ever succeeded. "God helps those that help themselves" is a saying which we in Jaffna should always remember. The inactivity of the Jaffna Railway Committee, therefore, at this juncture is much to be deplored. His Excellency the Governor's declaration at the opening of the railway to Kurunagalla was indeed very reassuring. But can we expect the Government or the outside public to come to our rescue, if we sit still with folded hands without making any attempt to retrieve our position? We therefore urge on the Committee the necessity of taking immediate action in the matter and not to cease agitating for the extension of the railway to our Town.

The success of agitation for the extension of the railway to Galle and other places in the Island has been due to the fact that the undertakings had the cordial support of the lo-

cal authorities, the Government Agents being at the head of the Committees appointed to promote them. The railway to Jaffna would have been an accomplished fact now had we such support and co-operation here. Whatever might have been Mr Twynam's attitude towards this undertaking at the outset, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that his views regarding it still remain unchanged. The Committee will, therefore, do well to approach him with the request to become the Chairman of the Railway Committee which is now without a head. Some leading members of the Committee should wait upon him in a deputation and personally make the request. This will afford Mr. Twynam an excellent opportunity of doing a signal and real service to the people over whom he is placed, and of earning their undying gratitude and sincere thanks.

WANTED: REORGANIZATION.

(Communicated)

The overgrowth of the Civil establishments in Jaffna is a question which has gradually for some time back been forcing itself on public attention, and it is a matter that should be looked into and such retrenchments effected as would result in a considerable saving to the revenue. It is not in cutting down the salaries and offices of minor officials that a spirit of retrenchment can be rightly manifested; but it is by preventing the existence of sinecures in higher official circles where such are not required. There may be offices such for instance as the District Judgeship which cannot find work sufficient for itself but which yet it is desirable to retain. But it is when we come to consider such appointments as that of the Assistant Collector of Customs or the Deputy Fiscal that the question of retrenchment forces itself strongly upon us. These are sinecures in every sense of the word. The civilian though belonging to the subordinate Civil Service, detailed to perform the duties of the former, might as well be usefully employed elsewhere, say in the Kacheheri than be made to waste his sweetness over half an hour work a day, at any rate, for the best part of the year. And the Police officer who incongruously holds the Deputy Fiscalship might with advantage, perhaps, to the force to which he belongs be relegated to his proper duties. With the introduction of the provisions of the Civil Code which transferred to the courts what used to be the most onerous or responsible part of the Fiscal's work the appointment of a deputy is one now requiring neither legal acumen nor any very exceptional administrative ability. These duties might well be discharged by a trained subordinate paid, perhaps, out of the fees of the office, as is done at Batticaloa. How this anomalous connection between Police and Fiscal ever came to exist is a question which puzzles, but it is to be hoped that many arrangements now open to similar grave objections would be done away with at an early date. The Medical Department is equally at fault in this respect, for it is a question whether the Government is justified in expending an additional sum of Rupees Two Thousand for the Surgeoncy of the F. N. S. Hospital when the Colonial Surgeon and his Assistant are paid ten thousand Rupees between them for the barest Medical work they have to perform. These are but a few of the most important questions of the kind which are rising up now and which are sure to become questions of burning interest in a short while if rumoured changes in the Provincial Adminis-

வாழ்கவந்தணர்வானவரானினம்.....
 சிந்தனைபுனல்வெந்துமோங்குக...
 ஆழ்சிந்தனைவெல்லாமரமாமே.....
 சூழ்கவையதமுந்துயர்ச்சிவே.....

விளம்பரம்.

கால்கேயென்றுழையின்பழுதடைந்த "சன்சோனி" எனவும் "போகம்பிலை" எனவும் பெயர் பெற்ற பாய்க்கப்பலும் இப்போது பிரிக்கப்படுகின்றன. அந்நினைவுகளைச் செப்பாணி பித்தனைத்தகடு பித்தனையாணி இரும்புச்சாமான் பலகை திராந்தி முதலான சாமான்கள் கால்கேயென்றுழையில் சனிக்கிழமைதோறும் பகல் பத்து மணிமுதல் பிச்சித்த வலத்தில் விற்கப்படும்.

லெ. பெ. இராமசாமிச்செட்டி.

31/5/94

கையொப்பவரவு.

| செ. பொன்னையா..... (வண்-மேற்கு) | ரூ. | சத. |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| எஸ். இராமலிங்கம்..... (வவனியா)... | ௨ | 00 |
| ஜி. வி. ஜெனியாசகம்..... (குலாலாமப்பூர்) | ௨ | 00 |
| ச. கணகசைப்பிள்ளை... (பன்னாலை)... | ௨ | 00 |
| க. கந்தப்பர்..... (ஆரப்பத்தை) | ௨ | 00 |
| ஆ. சிதம்பரப்பிள்ளை (புலோலி) ... | ௨ | 00 |
| K. பொன்னுச்சாமி..... (வின்தலா) | ௨ | ௦௬ |
| A. சதிரவேற்பிள்ளை... (பழைய) ... | ௬ | 00 |
| பொ. தாமோதரப்பிள்ளை... (சேனடி) ... | ௬ | 00 |
| இ. கணேசத்தருக்கன்... (கொக்குலி) | ௧ | 00 |
| ச. சதிரகாமையார் (புன்னாலைக்கடவன்) | ௧ | ௨0 |
| K. கையமுத்த... (தேப்பூர்)..... | ௨ | 00 |
| V. செல்வப்பா... (புலோலி)..... | ௬ | 00 |
| T.S. சுப்பிரமணியப்பிள்ளை (தலவாக்கோல்) | ௬ | 00 |
| S. பொன்னம்பலம்... (புத்தூர்)..... | ௬ | 00 |
| ச. சிவச்சொழந்த... (மன்னாரு)..... | ௬ | 00 |
| S. செல்லையா... (திரிகோணமலை) ... | ௧ | ௦௦ |
| ச. கார்த்திகேயர்... (மட்டக்களப்பு)... | ௬ | 00 |
| ம. கல்லதம்பி... (புலோலி) (திரிகோண) | ௬ | 00 |
| வி. முருகேசப்பிள்ளை... (சிவப்பூர்)..... | ௪0 | ௦௦ |
| க. சொக்கலிங்கம்... (உடப்பங்கரை)... | ௨ | 00 |
| தி. சங்கரப்பிள்ளை... (D. C. Jaffna)... | ௪ | 00 |
| மு. வடிவேலுப்பிள்ளை... (மாஸ்கலியா) | ௪ | ௦௦ |

இத்துசாதனம்.

பாழ்ப்பாணம்: ௪௨௫௦ வைகாசி ௧௮௮௮

வேள்வி.

(0)

வேள்விநேரம் பிறந்தவுடன் வேள்வி வேள்வி என்ற ஒலியே இவ்வுழியில் வழக்கமாகக் கேட்கின்றது. சைவவித்தியாசனாலும் சைவப்பிரசங்கத்தாலும் கல்வி வேள்விநேரம் அநியோபுள்ள இக்காலத்திலும் இத்தேசத்தில் இவ்வியாசனம் சைவமே போர்த்தியுள்ளது. சைவர்களுக்கு இவ்வியாசனம் பெருமையுடையது. சைவர்களால் இவ்வியாசனம் பெருமையுடையது. சைவர்களால் இவ்வியாசனம் பெருமையுடையது. சைவர்களால் இவ்வியாசனம் பெருமையுடையது.

இங்கே வேள்வியென்றது வேதத்தில் விதிக்கப்பட்ட வேள்வியன்று. ஆதி வெட்டுகிறது என்ற இரண்டு சொற்கள் மாத்திரமே வேதவிதப்படி செய்யப்படும் வேள்வியுக்கும் மற்றைய வேள்வியுக்கும் உள்ள சாமானியத்தன்மை. மற்றைய வேள்வியென்றது வேதவிதப்படி செய்யப்படும் வேள்வியுக்கும் உள்ள சாமானியத்தன்மை. மற்றைய வேள்வியென்றது வேதவிதப்படி செய்யப்படும் வேள்வியுக்கும் உள்ள சாமானியத்தன்மை. மற்றைய வேள்வியென்றது வேதவிதப்படி செய்யப்படும் வேள்வியுக்கும் உள்ள சாமானியத்தன்மை.

இனி இவ்வாறாக ஆயிரம் ஐந்து ஆடுகள் கொடுத்திவைக்கப்பட்டே கட்டாதுகொண்டு ஒரு மனுஷனைக் கொல்லக் காணுதலும் பின் கொல்லுதலும் அருமை பரணவையல்ல. மாமிசம் புரியாதவர்களுக்கு முன்

காண எவ்வளவு பழக்கமாய்விடுகின்றது. சைவர்களால் இவ்வியாசனம் பெருமையுடையது. சைவர்களால் இவ்வியாசனம் பெருமையுடையது. சைவர்களால் இவ்வியாசனம் பெருமையுடையது. சைவர்களால் இவ்வியாசனம் பெருமையுடையது.

இந்தத் தொழிலுக்கு வேள்வியென்று பெயர் கொடுத்தவரையோ அறியேன். இதில் வேள்விச்சாலை எங்கே! இறுத்திக்கு ஆ! நான் எத்தனை! மந்திரங்களைச் சொல்லிச் சொல்லி உண்டா! வெட்டுகிற வேள்விகள் எப்படி! இவ்வேள்வி எந்தவேதத்தில் எந்தவிதத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டது! குற்றஞ் செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் சமயம் புக்கிடமாறியிருப்பது கல்வி வேள்விகளையான காரியம். என்னுள் சாராயத் துடிக்கிறவனுக்கும் வாமம் முதலான சமயங்களுண்டன்றோ. எல்லாம் சமயவிதி சமயவிதி என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டால், சன்மார்த்தமென்பது இல்லையாய்விடும். சமய ஆசாரமாயிருப்பினும் அது சன்மார்த்தத்துக்கு ஏதாவது அல்லது தன்மார்த்தத்தை விருந்திப்பினால்தான் அவ்வளவுதான் இறுத்திக்கு என்று என்பதை அறிஞர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். தன்மார்த்தத்துக்கு ஏதாவதாயின் அதைத் தடுக்கவேண்டும்.

இதுவநோதம்!!

சமயாழிப்பணத்திலே யுள்ளவர்களுள் அதிகப் பகுதியினர் சைவர்களே. இச்சைவர்களுடையதுதான் இவ்வேதத்தில் கல்விப்பதற்கு அனுகூலம் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சைவவித்தியாசனாலும் சைவப்பிரசங்கத்தாலும் கல்வி வேள்விநேரம் அநியோபுள்ள இக்காலத்திலும் இத்தேசத்தில் இவ்வியாசனம் சைவமே போர்த்தியுள்ளது. சைவர்களால் இவ்வியாசனம் பெருமையுடையது. சைவர்களால் இவ்வியாசனம் பெருமையுடையது. சைவர்களால் இவ்வியாசனம் பெருமையுடையது.

சைவப்பிரசங்கத்தோடு உங்கள் பிள்ளைகள் கற்பதற்கு ஆங்காங்குத் தமது இக்கலை வித்தியாசனங்கள் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா. அவ்வித்தியாசனங்கள் "எங்களுடையது" என்று சொல்லவும் பின்னிற்றிற்சொன்னால் உங்கள் வித்தியாசனங்களுக்கு உங்கள் பிள்ளையனுப்பி உங்கள் சமயக்கல்வியோடு வெளியுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் கற்பிப்பது புறச்சமயப்பாடுகளாகிய வித்தியாசனங்களுக்கு அனுப்பினால் உங்கள் சமயத்தை உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா. உங்கள் சமயத்தை உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா. உங்கள் சமயத்தை உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா.

யுக்கிட்டுவதும் விட்டனாம். விழுந்திப்புகின்றதாம் என்ன சைவம்! இப்படிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு அறியாமையை அடற்றி அவர்களை கல்வியிப்புவதாம் கட்டைவாருக்குக் கட்டையேயாம்.

ஞானசம்பந்தபாத்துவநிருபணம்.

ஞானம். சோமசுந்தராயகர், சித்தாந்தசைவத்தில் மிகுபற்றையாராயினும், அதில் பெரிதும் இறுதியிற் பேசுமுதல்தவருந்நான் வென்றவர்களேனும் கருத்துடையவர். அவர் ஞானசம்பந்தபாத்துவ நிருபணமென்றொரு புது தால் நியந்திரித்கின்றார் அப்படித்தந்தால் அவருக்குத் திருஞானசம்பந்தமூர்த்தி நாயனரிடத்தின்பதி எவ்வளவுவிரைவானதென்று தெரிகின்றது. பத்தியினார் சொல்வதைக் குற்றமென்று கான் கொள்க்குடாதாயினும், அவர் மனநாசாயன் மார்களை ஒருவாறு நாயத்தியது பெருப்பாதகமாகும். அவர்தம்முடைய புத்தகத்திற் திருஞானசம்பந்தமூர்த்தி நாயனார் முதலிய நால்வர்களையும் நாயனரென்று சொல்லக்கூடாதென்றும் கவாயிகள் மூர்த்திகளென்று சொல்லுதல்வேண்டுமென்றும் சிலப்பாதி சிவயங்காட்டி, மதனாவித்தவான் ஸ்ரீ. இராமசாமிப்பிள்ளை முதலான சிலரை வாயில்க்கத்தபடி தாவித்து எழுதியிருக்கிறார். மந்தைக்கடிகையாருடைய சிவயங்காட்டிக்கு மூர்த்திமுடைய சக்திப்பெருந்தவையிற் தயேகவதை யொழித்து, திருஞானசம்பந்தமூர்த்திநாயனரை நாயனரென்று சொன்னதைப் பெருக்குறமாக எதிர்க்கொண்டு தாவித்திருக்கிறார் அவருடைய சிவயங்காட்டி நாயனார் அவர் வாயிலேயே அழித்தபேய்ச்கிடக்கின்றான். (சுமுதலில் திருஞானசம்பந்தமூர்த்தி நாயனார் முதலிய நாயனரென்று சொல்லக்கூடாதது என்றார் 'அறுபத்தாறு நாயன்மார்கள்' என்று நாயகர் இவ்விதத்திற் வேறுபாவித்ததும் எழுதியிருக்கிறார். அறுபத்தாறு நாயன்மார்களில் திருஞானசம்பந்தமூர்த்திநாயனார் முதலிய நாயனார் அக்கணவர்கள் அடங்காதவர்கள் அடங்கினர்களாயின் நாயனரென்றுதான் கூறியதெனின. அவர்களைச் சாமிகளென்று சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்றார், அவர் பிற் பற்றப்படுதல் செக்கியாராயினாலும் "செக்கியார் சாமி" என்று எழுதியிருக்கிறார். திருஞானசம்பந்தமூர்த்திநாயனரை அவரால் வணங்கப்பட்ட அணைப்பாயனார் முதலானவர்களோடு இணைப்படுத்தக்கூடாது அவர்களைப் புத்தகத்திற் புராணத்திற் சேர்த்தே வேறுபாடு செய்யப்படுதற்கு உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டதாயிற்று. (2) திருஞானசம்பந்தமூர்த்திநாயனார் முதலிய நாயனரென்று சொல்லக்கூடாது அவர்களைப் புத்தகத்திற் புராணத்திற் சேர்த்தே வேறுபாடு செய்யப்படுதற்கு உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டதாயிற்று. (2) திருஞானசம்பந்தமூர்த்திநாயனார் முதலிய நாயனரென்று சொல்லக்கூடாது அவர்களைப் புத்தகத்திற் புராணத்திற் சேர்த்தே வேறுபாடு செய்யப்படுதற்கு உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டதாயிற்று.

வைகாசி சைவர்களுடைய எவ்வளவு ஒத்தமையாயிருக்கவேண்டும் ஸ்ரீ சோமசுந்தராயகர் இவ்வாறு அவசிய மில்லாமல் தர்க்கக்கார எதிர்க்காரர் பிறரைத் துலிந்தல் அவருக்குச் சிறப்பன்று. தம்மவர்களோடு ஒற்றுமையாயிருத்தலே நோதல் வென்றும்.

சிவன் கோயிற் பெரிய புராணபடனம்.

இம்மதி ௦௨ செவ்வாய்க்கிழமையிலுள்ள திருஞானசம்பந்தமூர்த்திநாயனார் ஆதல்வாணபடனம் உடந்தது. உத்தமரு வேளாறு ஆதல்வாணபடனம் இரண்டாம் கங்குலுக்கு மேலே எட்டின. இத்தினம் இத்தேசத்தில் இருந்தேதொகையான சனங்கள் கூடிய தினங்களுள்ளன. இத்தினம் நேர நாயனார் முதலியவர்களுடைய திருஞானசம்பந்தமூர்த்திநாயனார் ஆதல்வாணபடனம் இப்படிப்பட்டதாயிற்று. இம்மதி ௦௨ செவ்வாய்க்கிழமையிலுள்ள திருஞானசம்பந்தமூர்த்திநாயனார் ஆதல்வாணபடனம் இப்படிப்பட்டதாயிற்று. இம்மதி ௦௨ செவ்வாய்க்கிழமையிலுள்ள திருஞானசம்பந்தமூர்த்திநாயனார் ஆதல்வாணபடனம் இப்படிப்பட்டதாயிற்று.

tration occur. We shall revert to this subject again. Meanwhile we would commend this matter to the notice of the Executive Government. The Customs and the Fiscal Department certainly need overhauling and much public good will doubtlessly result.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Weather—There has been no rain for some weeks past, and the heat is almost unbearable.

—A lecture will be delivered on the 5th Proximo at 7.30 P.M. in the Victoria Reading Hall by Mr. J.K. Navasivayam Pillai B. A. when Mr. A. Kanagasabhai Pillai B.A. (Advocate) will preside.

The Queen's Birth Day—The seventy-fifth anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth Day was celebrated here on the 24th Instant by the Government Agent and the other officials with the usual parade of the Police in the morning at the esplanade and with a dinner in the evening at the Residency.

Fire—A fire broke out here on the night of the 25th Instant Bankshall Street and about a hundred square yards of huts and buildings were burnt. The origin of the fire is doubtful. It is suspected to be the result of incendiarism. Whatever that might be, great fears were entertained that the fire would spread, more so as the Police had no means of controlling it and were consequently quite powerless. We deem it our duty to call the attention of the authorities to the want of a fire engine in a large town such as this where the authorities must be prepared to meet the emergency in the event of one occurring.

The Jaffna Police Court—Mr. Constantine has not yet returned here from Mannar, and Mr. Woodhouse continues to attend to the duties of the Police Magistrate, Jaffna. It is believed that Mr. Constantine will return by the 2nd Proximo. Mr. Woodhouse has been by the last Gazette appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Northern Province.

Native Rank—Mr. Kanagasabai, the Head Clerk of the Medical Office, Colombo, was on the 24th Instant invested by His Excellency the Governor with the title of Mudaliyar, in recognition of his long and faithful services to Government. He is a native of Jaffna and has earned the confidence and esteem of his superiors. We also congratulate Mr. Albert Kanagasabai of the Batticaloa Kachcheri on the title of Muhandram which has been conferred on him. He is the son-in-law of the Chief-Mudaliyar of the Eastern Province.

These are the only Tamils on whom native ranks have been conferred this year in connection with Her Majesty's Birth Day.

We had hoped to see the name of another old and faithful servant of Government in the list of the recipients of native honors this year—one who has been recommended for a Mudaliyarship by successive Government Agents and who fully deserves the honor. We refer to Mr. M. Sithamparanathan, President of the Village Tribunal Batticaloa South. It is a great injustice that he should be passed over also this time. This reminds us of the saying that kissing goes by favour.

Mr. K. C. Kadramer—We are glad that this gentleman has been appointed Deputy Fiscal for Batticaloa. We congratulate him on his appointment to this responsible office, which had been once before held by another countryman of ours, Mr. R. Kantiyah. Mr. Kadramer is a native of Point Pedro.

The Maniagarship of Valigamo North—Mr. Chinnappa, Udaiyar of Tellipallai, has been appointed Maniagar of Valligamo North, in the room of the late Kathirintamby Mudaliyar.

Tobacco—The Merchants have commenced to purchase Jaffna Tobacco, intended for export to Travancore, and our godowns in the Town are being stored with the article. The price now locally paid is perhaps the highest known for several years past. Those that are well versed in this trade are of opinion that if the merchants continue to make their purchases at this rate, they are sure to incur heavy loss.

Thirukethecharam—We are glad to learn that the actual site of this ancient shrine has been discovered at last, after several months' excavation. The news was so welcome to the Saivites here that a large party consisting of the heads of the principal Chetty Firms in Jaffna and some of the leading Saivites of Vannarponnai have started for Thirukethecharam. The work of restoration will be now pushed on with great zeal, and the deserted district of Mantotte will soon become the seat of a thriving and industrious population.

Chunnakan is now completed, and the Government Agent has there on the 28th Instant and sold by public auction the rents of the several stalls in the buildings.

At Achoovaly, the private market in opposition to the Government market continues to be held in spite of the order of the District Road Committee preventing the holding of that market. Under orders from the Chairman of the Committee the Maniyagar of Valligamo East filed a plaint yesterday in the Police Court of Jaffna against twenty-five persons who resist the order of the Committee and hold the private market at Achoovaly. We commend the action of the Committee in taking prompt and energetic measures to put down the spirit of insubordination and opposition to constituted authorities shown by a section of the people of Achoovaly.

THE PUTTOOR WELL.

This well which is situated near Puttoor is considered to be one of the wonders of the Peninsula. Being excited by the wonderful stories told of it we had determined to go out on an excursion to the well on the morning of the 19th April. The storm and rain that blew very badly that morning considerably damped our spirits, but at 10 we decided on going to the spot come what may. On our way, we visited the temple of Kandaswamy at Nellore and the Yamunari of which fuller details will be given in another issue. The slow dray bulls that we had and the muddy road greatly impeded our progress and it was only at 5 P.M. that we reached Navakkeery. We lost no time, but reconnoitering the ground on the sides of the well and carefully examining it, we found cave-like declivities on the sides of the well. Selecting four points, we began directly to examine. The well is about thirty feet in diameter. The first point examined was on the eastern side. Sinking an iron ball eighteen pounds, we found that it was 167 ft. On the north, which was the next one examined and where great pressure was felt as the ball was reaching the bottom, the depth was 179 ft. On the western side it was 162 while on the southern side it was less than in all other places only amounting to 149 ft. Here also a considerable pressure was felt while the ball was reaching the bottom.

The well, occurs in a bed of stratified limestone. Footsteps of horses when tramping on the ground around are said to sound as though they were striking on an arch. A very cursory examination of the water showed 1) that it is brackish (2) gave off bubbles of sulphuretted hydrogen (3) that it holds potash and other substances in solution (4) that it is stinking.

The most remarkable fact connected with this well is that it rises and falls a few inches once in twelve hours. The inhabitants of the place are familiar with this phenomenon and believe that the well communicates with the sea at Kiri-malai a distance of seven miles.

It is readily seen from the above observations that a current flowing from the south-east runs towards the north west at a depth of about from 150 ft. to 160 ft. below the surface and is connected with the sea at or near Keerimalai. For, an examination of the famous springs on the shores of Keerimalai which extend to a great length and the crust below which is the same as that round the well clearly proves that a whole extent of ground from about the well to a distance of about seven miles and covering a considerably large area is but a calcareous upheaval perhaps not older than sixty centuries.

The well it is reported, was tried for irrigation, but proved useless. Probably, if a steam engine is set up to exhaust the well, we could by a little engineering skill, dam up the current, and get a plentiful supply of irrigable water. But the observations yet recorded are insufficient to warrant a safe presumption like this. We are only sorry that as it is, the well is a source of great disasters and many lives are said to have perished there. Government should therefore, take proper measures to guard and maintain the well in a proper condition.

There is a native tradition that the well was opened by Rama by a stroke of his arrow, to refresh his followers when seeking to recover Sita. There are clear evidence however to show that the well was covered by a hollow crust which when struck gave way and exposed this so called "bottomless" well. —Cor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TAMIL VS ENGLISH

(continued)

The pronunciation and spelling of English words cannot be governed by any definite rules; and this leads children and others who study the language into great confusion. O has one sound in do and another in both words of 2 letters and of pure Anglo-Saxon origin. The pronunciation and again the spelling of such words as

tenant, yacht, reign, draught, prophet &c &c by neither rhyme nor reason with them; and these are considered to be the merits of the English language over the Tamil. The words of a language are pronounced and spelt in strict conformity with the sounds of the letters forming them. To pronounce a Tamil word, we have only to follow the sounds of the letters in it—and the pronunciation is secured; so in the case of spelling too, follow the different elementary sounds of the words and the spelling is completed.

This state of affairs evidently shows that while Tamil was reduced to a system under the most favourable circumstances, the principle of the English language was planned at a frantic period.

To speak again of the words, their classifications or the parts of speech observed in Tamil is far simpler and more systematic than those observed in English. The dismemberment of a word into its பகுதி, வீறுதி, இடைநிலை, சாரியை, சத்தி and வாராய் is a beauty peculiar to the Tamil language, whereby not only the meaning of the word is easily deciphered, but brevity of speech is also greatly secured. The different styles of the Tamil language are clearly defined by its அறுவகைவழிசொரு while in English the subject has been but faintly touched. The extent of symbolical and elliptical usages that may be found in the Tamil language, such as its அருபெயர், அன்மொழி, குறிப்புக்களை &c &c greatly contribute to the brevity of the Tamil language and these forms cannot be said to be so common in the English tongue.

The relations which words bear to each other are elaborately dealt with in the Tamil language, by the several case endings pertaining to each of the eight cases and by the fourteen forms of the அகவழிப்பெயர்ச்சொல்; and the way in which these affect the import of the words is simply marvellous.

The manner in which tenses are treated in English is open to great confusion, while in Tamil it is greatly simplified. Tamil has only three tenses—present past, and future—and the other changes of time are expressed by what are called வினைமொழிகள். The form of conjugating an English verb through its tenses is another defect of the English language, as the form is neither definite nor uniform as in Tamil.

The moods and tenses, of verbs and the gender and cases of nouns are formed for the most part in Tamil by particles and endings, while in English they are formed by one or more different words. The verbs in English do not shew the gender, and for the most part, the number of their nominatives, while in Tamil these are fully expressed by the verbs. Distinct and definite rules are laid out in Tamil for the position of words in a sentence in order to convey their sense properly; English Grammar cannot be said to provide any rules for this important feature of language. Hundreds of similar instances may be cited, but I will not multiply them here.

It is true that the English nation as they stand at present, are far ahead of the Tamils as far as their commercial, social and political progress is concerned; but this is no reason why their language should itself be considered to excel the Tamil language which has been cultivated continuously for a series of eras.

Some of our Missionaries and others who have but a poor idea of our language seem to be of opinion that Tamil is wanting in words to express certain thoughts. There are of course thoughts peculiar to every nation, and we may not readily find words in one language to express the thoughts peculiar to another nation. But words to express even such thoughts may be in our language if it is properly studied. Words to express foreign thoughts cannot be expected in any language to be so common as other words; and in a language as our Tamil, which has been neglected for a long series of years, we cannot expect to find words to express foreign thoughts without some labor.

I will not enter into the Prosody of our language as it is admittedly far superior to that of any language under the sun, excepting perhaps the Sanscrit.

While it has been established on the evidence of eminent linguists, that 'no language combines greater force with equal levity than the Tamil' I am indeed at a loss to understand why such a language should be singled out and assailed at public assemblies. I will only say, this is how the Tamils, their language and religion are represented by our so called benefactors. K. D.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY V. CHUPPIRAMANIA PILLAI FOR THE PROPRIETOR AT THE SAIVAPRAKASA YANTRA OFFICE JAFFNA.