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The Jaffna Catholic Guardian.

கத்தோலிக்கப் பாதுகாவலன்.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

"Nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem frustra vigilat qui custodit eam."

கையொப்பவிகிதம் ரூ.ச

அம் க-க்கு முற்பணம்.....	4-00
சு-மாசத்துக்கு முற்பணம்.....	2-00
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{ இந்தியாவுக்கு.....	1-00
விளம்பர விகிதம்	
12 வரிக்குள் வரி-க-க்கு.....	16
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NOTICE.

CEYLON MAPS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

At Kotahena in Colombo on the 10th Inst. at the residence of his son-in-law Mr. L. G. Anapdappa, died Mr. D.M. de Rosairo Mudaliyar, Kalpitiya, aged 56 years leaving a large circle of relations in several parts of the Island to bemoan his loss.

FOR SALE

A chestnut Acheen pony very quiet in harness. A pony gig (Tilbury modal) a set of Brown harness and lamps all in very good condition. Price Rs 300

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Telegraphic Summary

Portuguese colonies, Jan. 25. The Government discontinue the project for the sale of Portuguese colonies.

The Queen's thanks for the sympathies of her subjects in the death of her Grandson January 25th. A special "Gazette" has been issued, containing a letter from the Queen to Mr. Mathews, the Home Secretary, in which Her Majesty says:—"I must reaffirm my deep sense of the loyalty and affectionate sympathy of my subjects in every part of the Empire, shown on an occasion more sad and tragical than any but one which has befallen me and mine or the nation. The sudden cutting-off of my beloved grandson, so full of promise, and of amiable and gentle disposition, readers it hard to his sorely stricken parents, his dear young bride, and his grandmother, who bow to the inscrutable decrees of Providence. The sympathy of millions so touchingly impressed is deeply gratifying, and I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude for all these evidences of sympathy with us and the appreciation of my grandson whose devotion to me was equal to that of my sons, which are a help, and solace to me and mine. My bereavements during the last thirty years have been indeed heavy, but, although my labours, anxieties, and responsibilities have been great, my earnest prayer is that God may continue to give me help and strength to work for the good and happiness of my dear country while life lasts."

A Royal commission into influenza. It is probable that the Government will appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the origin and causes of influenza.

Compulsory religious teaching in German National Schools. January 29th. The Bill now before the Reichstag to render religious teaching compulsory in all public school is being vehemently opposed by the National Liberals.

In the House this evening General Capri biterly reproached the Liberals for their desertion, and warned them against opposing the measure, which provided a weapon against the spread of Atheism in the present troublous times. The Chancellor left the House abruptly and was followed by the other Ministers.

The new French Tariff. January 29th There is a tremendous block of goods on the French frontiers awaiting admission before the 1st of February, when the new tariff will be enforced.

Local & C.

The Annual Retreat of the Oblate Fathers in this Division, will open on Wednesday the 10th Instant.

The Supreme Court Session commenced on the 4th Instant; the summary of the cases tried before the court will be given in our next issue.

The Rev. Frs. A. M. Roux and L. B. Farbos arrived here on the 3rd Instant. The Cholera at Pesalai.—The state of affairs in Pesalai is truly appalling and becomes a cause of great anxiety.—Since the 18th of January the number of deaths in the village has risen to not less than 200. Setting aside about 40 as the victims of choleraic diarrhoea, fever and cognate causes, the difference, i.e. 160 must be assigned to the ravages of cholera.

Mr. Pagden's solicitude towards the poor afflicted people is truly worthy of the praise and admiration of all. While visiting lately the spot where the Rev. Fathers Sandrasagra and Baron were busy nursing the sick and helping the poor starving people he was so much touched at the sight of the disconsolate widows, orphans and half-famished beings that he at once gave to the Rev. Fathers all the money he had about him and sent a telegram to the Government Agent, Jaffna, asking for relief for those poor people.—In fact bad food and starvation seem to be the chief obstacles to the speedy stamping out of the epidemic.—While waiting for the help of Government, the Rev. Father Massiet has got 26 bags of rice from Mannar; and Mr. Pagden has kindly allowed the Rev. Father to use the Government building of the Pesalai Customs as a store, where rice is given to the most needy.—At the same time the Fathers are doing their best to bring the people to settle along the sea beach and commence fishing, so as to shake off all that melancholy and panic—which half kill them.—The last news seems to indicate a little subsiding of the scourge.

The Revision of the Thasawalame.—A Public Meeting largely attended by people from different parts of the peninsula and having for its object the revision and amendment of the Thasawalame or country law in force in Jaffna, was held on Monday the 1st Inst. in the District Court House, under the presidency of Mr. Conolly, the District Judge; and the following resolutions were moved and carried.

1. That this meeting is of opinion that the country law or Thasawalame, as is now in force in Jaffna is both unjust and inequitable in certain of its provisions and requires amendment.
2. That the law of succession as found in the Thasawalame is defective and is not as complete and full as it ought to be and therefore also the Thasawalame requires amendment.
3. This meeting considers it best that a Committee of gentlemen both from and out of the legal profession should be appointed to go over the Thasawalame, clause by clause, very carefully, and suggest such amendments, alterations and omissions as may be considered by them necessary.
4. That the following gentlemen do form the Committee with liberty to add to their number and nine to form a quorum—viz the Government Agent, the District Judge, the Members of the Jaffna Bar, the Commissioner of the Court of Requests, the Managers of Jaffna, and Messrs T. Chellappillai, S. Merwin, M. Coomarasoorier, A. Mailaganam, S. Bastiampillai, J. N. Sandirasagrem, P. Modr. Illankanayaka Modr., R. Kanyah, J. R. Arnold, J. P. Hunt, S. Thammavater, S. Kanagaratnam, M. Suppuraudiam, T. Kalanthaivalupillai, S. Chivapragasem, D. B. Niles, S. Jeremiah, Ch. Handy, and A. Sapapathey.

Capt. Donnan's visit to the pearl banks.—The schooner "Sultan Iskander"

arrived yesterday from Mannar, and Captain Donnan will leave by her on the 2nd of February for Muttuvarathu par to inspect the pearl banks.

A Pearl Fishery.—There seems to be some prospect of a Pearl Fishery, though a small one, this year. It is believed that a fairly large number of oysters remain on the banks fished last year, Captain Donnan will examine those banks at once, and, if there is any prospect of a fishery, will give timely notice. If we get one, however small, it will be doubly welcome because of its unexpectedness.—Times.

Public Instruction Department.—Mr. Ashley Walker's extension of leave expires on the 28th of next month, and he is therefore due in the island very soon. Mr. VanCuylenberg from Jaffna will be acting for him in Colombo until the arrival of Mr. Walker, and then will go to Galle to be the Inspector of Schools in the Southern Province. At the end of the present term of the Royal College, Mr. Marsh, its Principal, will retire, and a new Principal will take his place. At present nobody in Ceylon knows who it is to be. The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Cull, has applied for the services of a University man, and his application was forwarded to the Secretary of State last month to make the selection from either Oxford or Cambridge. Rumour was current once that Mr. Walker would be appointed Principal.—Times.

Cholera in the North-central Province.—The "Gazette" published today contains a proclamation notifying the outbreak of cholera in the N. C. P., and gives the regulations made by H. E. the Governor in Council to arrest its progress.

Government Notification. It is hereby notified by the Governor, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, that all Rules now in force relating to Prisons, and to any of the matters contained in "The Prison Ordinance, 1877," are repealed as from and after the 1st day of March, 1892, and the following General Rules for all Prisons, made by the Governor, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the said "Prison Ordinance, 1877," are published for general information, and shall have effect from the date above mentioned.—Supplement C. Gov. Gazette.

Obituary. We regret to announce the death of Master M. Nicholas, the only son of Mr. S. Ponnayapillai, the superintendent of Process Servers, Jaffna, who breathed his last in the bloom of life on the night of the 31st January, having been fortified by the Sacraments of our Holy Mother the Church.

He was a scholar of St. Patrick's College and a member of the Fraternity of St. Aloysius. His schoolmates, teachers, and the members of the said Association attended the funeral.

On the same night died at Naranthanay his aunt Mrs. P. Saverimuttu, the 3rd daughter of Mr. M. Santhiapillai Bushner.

We deeply sympathize with the bereft families. R. I. P.

MISCELLANEOUS

Internationalizing the Vatican dignities. The Polish Cardinal, Ledochowski, has been appointed Prefect of the Propaganda. The appointment is regarded as a first step towards internationalizing the Vatican dignities.

The Chicago Exhibition. It is expected that the Chicago Exhibition buildings will by October next be sufficiently advanced to receive exhibits. Congress has been asked to vote 5,000,000 dollars for the exhibition. Next month the members of Congress will visit Chicago in order to see what progress has been made with the work.

Morocco.—The Paris "Figaro" re-asserts that the English are negotiating with the Sultan of Morocco to secure extended control in that country. The "Echo de Paris" says that orders have been issued by the French Admiralty that ironclads be made ready to proceed to Morocco at short notice. It is rumoured that the British Minister at Tangier desired to occupy the town with a force of British sailors, and only relinquished his intention on a protest being entered by the French and Spanish consuls.

The master printers in Germany refuse to take back the compositors who have been on strike until the strike is everywhere at an end.

Some Recent Examination Answers. The following recent answers to questions at examinations are amusing and genuine. It must be added that the age of the examinees was not exceedingly mature:

Question.—How many motions has the earth? What are they?

Answers.—1. The earth has two motions, one in the morning and one at night.

2. The Earth has two motions, annual round the sun, and its daily notions on its own axis.

3. The Earth has two motions, it is 205 million miles round, and it is 292 million miles square.

4. It has four motions, its daily around the Sun, and its nightly around the Earth.

5. The earth has two motions, one on the Sun and one on the Moon.

Question.—What is the shape of the Earth? Give reasons for your answer.

Answers.—1. The shape of the Earth is round, because you can see it, and secondly because the map tells you.

2. The shape of the Earth is like an orange, and it has a pole through the middle.

3. The shape of the Earth is like an orange, and if you put a pole through the middle of the Earth you will see it is like an orange.

4. The shape of the Earth is like an orange, and I prove that it is so shaped, because when a year passes it comes back again.

Question.—What is a Volcano?

Answers.—1. A Volcano is a mountain that sends out smoke and lab.

2. A Volcano is a place on a mountain where a lot of hot coals come out.

3. A Volcano is a burning mountain which sends forth asses and lago.

Question.—What is a Strait?

Answers.—1. A Strait is a piece of land stretching out into the sea.

2. A Strait is a portion of land.

3. By a Strait I mean some water running between two pieces of land.

4. A Strait is a strait bit of water with land at each side.—Tablet.

A Catholic Congress in Spain.—It is announced that the Catholics of Spain are getting ready for a Congress which is to be held in the month of April next and which will equal it not surpass in importance those held at Madrid and Saragossa. The co-operation of many of the most distinguished Catholics in Spain has been already secured, and it is hoped that the presence of many South American Catholics who are expected to arrive in Spain on the occasion of celebration of the fourth centenary of the departure for the New world of Christopher Columbus, will give additional éclat to the proceedings and furnish a striking proof of the respect and love towards the Holy See which in spite of many obstacles still holds its ground in the ancient colonies of Catholic Spain. The congress will be presided over by his Eminence Cardinal Saury Fores, Archbishop of Seville, whose well known zeal for religion and eminent prudence serve as a guarantee that the coming meeting will be no less successful than those which preceded it and tend equally with those of past years to strengthen the cause of religion in all parts of the Spanish Kingdom.

Catholicity in Norway.—From an account of the progress of Catholicity in Norway furnished by Mgr. Fallize, the Prefect Apostolic of that country, and lately on a visit to Rome, we give the following consoling details. During the four years of Mgr. Fallize's residence in Christiania he has had the satisfaction of witnessing a considerable increase in the number of Catholics of his Prefecture. The latter at present contains 10 Catholic stations, 14 churches, 6 parishes, 12 elementary schools and three orphanages besides three schools in Christiania itself. There are in addition two establishments in which children are prepared for their First Communion, and five hospitals. Mgr. Fallize is assisted in the mission by twenty priests, and six Religions of La Salette, of whom one lives at Tromsø and another at Hammersfest, the most northern city in the world, the capital of the region of the midnight sun where for several successive months there is perpetual day followed by an equally long period of perpetual darkness. It is added that Norway harbours no fewer than 53 nuns of various Orders. It will be thus seen that Catholicity is making substantial progress in a country from which till but recently it was utterly banished, and which has long been regarded as the chosen stronghold of Protestant bigotry.

Consecration of the Archbishop Designate.—His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Goethals, S. J., Archbishop of Calcutta, who is to be the Consecrating Prelate at next Sunday's function, arrived in Bombay this morning, and the Right Rev. Dr. Pagan, S. J., Bishop of Mangalore, who will be one of the Assisting Prelates, arrived on yesterday. The solemn ceremonies will commence, as we have already announced, at 8 o'clock in the Cathedral, Kaldieria.

CHURCH NOTICE.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.

TO MORROW

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Mass	5. 30. A. M.
"	7. A. M.
"	9. A. M.
Benediction	5. P. M.

விளம்பரம்

இத்தைக்கொண்டு யாழ்ப்பாணம் பிரசித்த நொத்தரிசுமாரர்களுக்கும், உடையார் மாரர்களுக்கும், மற்றைய யாவர்களுக்கும் அறிவிப்பதாயினால்—

கஅகூஉ-ம் இலங்கையின் உ-ந்-வ யாழ்ப்பாணம் பிரசித்த நொத்தரிசு ம. ரா. ரு. வி. கனகசபை யவர்கள் ஏழுதிய ருசுள-ம் இலங்கைத் தத்துவசாத்தனத்தில் வண்ணப்பண்ணை குடி நமசிவாயம்தம்பு, ஏன்னுடைய "அசைவற்ற, அசைவுள்ள ஆண்களை அறிவி, ஒற்றி, ஈடு, நன்கொடை, உடம்பிடி, பிணை முதலிய எவ்வகைச் சாதனங்களையும் செய்யாமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று காட்டியது மாத்திரமல்ல, யாழ்ப்பாணப் பிரசித்தப்பத்திரிகைகளின் மூன்றே பிங்கரங்கப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறேன்.

இதற்கு மாறாக யாரும் ஏதும் செய்வார்களாயின் அவர்கள் பேரில் சதியாலோசனை முதலிய கிறிமினல் வழக்குகள் கொண்டு வரப்படுகின்றன.

மேலும் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலிருக்கிற ஏன்னுடைய அசைவற்ற, அசைவுள்ள ஆண்கள் முழுமையும், அவற்றுவரும் பிரயோசனங்களும் ஏன் பெண்களிடையாகிய செயல்களையும் ஏன் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் உரிக்கும் சொந்தமுடையொழிய வேறொருவருக்கும் யாதாமொரு உரித்துக் கிடையாது.

சிக்ஃபுரர் டிசம்பர் 1891.

சி. ந. சதாசிவம்பிள்ளை.

பஞ்சாங்கம்.

கஅகூஉ-ம் (ஹ) இலங்கைச்சத்திய வேத பஞ்சாங்கம் விலை சதம் 10 தாற்செலவு சதம் 2. பிரியமானவர்கள் நமச்சிவந்திரசாலைத் தலைவரிடம் கேட்டுப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

இலங்கைப்படம்

தமிழ்ப்பாடசாலைகளி னுபயோகத்துக்காக இவ்வச்சியத் திரசாலையில் பதிக்கப்பட்டு வழங்கிவரும் தமிழ் இலங்கை பத்திரிகையில்தான் படி, ஒன்பது மாகாணங்களும் அவைகளின் பெரும்பிரிவுகள் உட்பிரிவுகள் ஊர், ஆறு, மலை கடல் முதலியவைகள் அமைக்கப்பெற்றுப்பல வர்ணங்களால் விளக்கப்பெற்றதுமான இவ் விலங்கைப்படம் பாவனைக்கேற்ற விதமாக முடிபெற்றிருக்கின்றது. இதுமுன்னைய திலும் சற்றேபெரிதும் மிகத்தெளிவுமுடையது.

இதன்விலை—ரூ ௩. சதம் 00 தபாற்செலவு— சதம் ௨௨.

யாழ்ப்பாணக் கத்தோலிக்குப் பாதுகாவலன்

கஅகூஉ-ம் (ஹ) கி. பி. ௧௮௬௩ சனிக்கிழமை

கருதினல்மானிங் ஆண்டவர்.

இங்கிலாந்திலே பிரகாசம் வீசி ஒளி கொடுத்தக் கொண்டிருக்கிற நூங்கிகமாயிக் கருதினல் மானிங் பெருமான் காலஞ்சென்ற செய்தி உலகத்தாரைவருக்குச் சஞ்சல சங்கதியாயிற்று. அவரறியப்படாத தேசமில்லை. உலகத்தின் எச்சிறு கோணத்தாரானவருக்கு சரி அவரை அறிந்திருந்தார்கள்.

சிலகாலங்களுக்குமுன்பு இங்கிலாந்திலே பிரகாசிக்கிற கருதினல் மானிங் கிரகங்கள் விழுந்துபோயின. சிலகாலத்தின் முன் கருதினல் நீபுமன் காலஞ்சென்றார். இப்போது கருதினல் மானிங் ஆண்டவர் காலஞ்சென்றார். இயக்காரி நூலும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தோழர். ஓரிடத்திலே படித்தபு பண்ணித்திய சிகமணிக்ளாக விளங்கியிருந்தார்கள்.

இருவரும் புரோட்டெஸ்தாந்த பாதிரிமாராயிருந்து வந்து, இருவரும் அச்சமையைவிட்டு கத்தோலிக்க திருச்சபையிலே சேர்ந்து குறுக்காரானார்கள். கருதினல்மானிங் ஆண்டவர் கஅ 0-ஆ-ம் (ஹ) ஆடி ௧௮௬௩ பிறந்தவர். ஓக்ஸ்போர்ட் சர்வகலாசாலையிலே கல்விக்கற்று வித்தியாபணையிட்டவர்கள் பெற்று இங்கிலாந்து சபைப் போதகராயிருந்து கஅ ௬-ம் (ஹ) திருச்சபையிலே யுட்பட்டு கஅ ௯-ம் (ஹ) குறுப்பட்டம் பெற்றார். கஅ ௧௬-ம் (ஹ) அதிமேற்பிராணி யாராகவும், கஅ ௧௭-ம் (ஹ) கருதினல் லாக்கவும் பட்டார்.

இவர் அனேக புத்தகங்களை யெழுதியதிலே பெரிய கல்விமானென்பதால் மாத்திரமல்ல, மதுவில் குசபையைப் பிரபலிப்பதவுமெபெச்சும் நடத்திவந்ததிலும், சலோகாரமான முயற்சிகள் அனுவல்கள் என்னென்ன உண்டோ அவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் தரவே முதல்வராய் நின்று நடப்பிப்பதாலும் சகலசனங்களாலும் மரியவும் நேசிக்கவும் சங்கிக்கவும் பட்டவரார்.

The evil of mixed marriages.

இருசமய விவாகங்களிலே வினையுக்கேசிகள்—இருசமய விவாகமாவது கத்தோலிக்கருக்கும் புரோட்டெஸ்தாந்தருக்கு மிடையே நடக்கின்ற விவாகமாம். ஒருவன் சரியாக ஊன்று யோசனை பண்ணுவானேயானால் அதனால் எவ்வளவு தீமைகளுண்டாகின்றன வென்பதை நன்றாயறிவான். விவாகமானது ஒரு தேவதீவியானுமானம். அது மணவாளனுடைய யோசனையையும் மணவாட்டியான திருச்சபையையும் குறிப்பாணுணர்த்துவது. இதுவே கத்தோலிக்கருக்குள்ளே மேலான கருத்து. தேவதீவியானுமானத்துக்குரிய பரிசுத்தருக்கையும் ஐக்கியத்தையும் தேவகிருபையையும் இருசமய விவாகம் அழித்து விடுவதிலே அதனே திருச்சபையானது அக்காண்டோட்டு இக்காலம் வரையுக்கண்டித்து விளக்குகின்றது. விளக்கிக்கொண்டுவந்தாலும் சிலருடைய மனக்கடினத்தைமிட்டு மிகுந்த மனத்துக்கத்தோடும், பிரியவீனத்தேசும் அரிதாயுத்தரவு கெட்டுப்பதுமுண்டு.

கடவுள் எனவானேச் சிருட்டித்த ஆதாமுன் விட்டபோது அவன் அவனைப் பார்த்து இவன் என் எனும்பில் எனும்பும் மாமிசத்தில் மாமிசமுமாயிருக்கிறான் என்று சொன்னான். அத்தனாலே புருஷனும் பெண்களையும் ஒன்றாயிருக்க வேண்டுமென்பது பிரமானமாயிற்று. இருவருக்கு சமயத்தானவிலை வெவ்வேறாயிருப்பார்களானால், அவர்களுடைய விசுவாசமேவேறும், கிரியை வேறும், மனமேவேறும், நோக்கம்வேறும், தானதரும்கிரியைகள் வேறும் எல்லாம் வெவ்வேறாகி இருவரும் எல்லாத்தலும் ஒன்றாயிருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற பிரமானத்துக்கும் அதனுண்டாகும் ஐக்கியத்துக்குச் சமாதானத்துக்கும் இடையூறுகின்றன. தாய்மரண்களினுண்டெட்டபிழவும் வேற்றுமையும் கிரகங்களாகிய பிள்ளைகளிலுந் தாவிப்படுத்தி வேறன்றி அனேகவித கேடுகளை யுண்டாக்கும். இருவர்த்தையால் சொல்லுகில் இருசமயவிவாகங்களிலே கேடுகளுண்டாகுமென்றியிருக்கநன்மையாக மாட்டாது. இவ்விதவிவாகங்களினாலே வருங்கேடுகளான;

1-யேசுகிறீஸ்தராதர் திருச்சபையுடன் கொண்டிருக்குஞ் சம்பந்தமே மெய்விவாகத்திலே குறுக்கப்படுகின்ற நற்கருத்து. இருசமய விவாகத்திலே இவ்வித நற்கருத்திலே, ஏனென்றால் அவர்களிருவரிடத்திலேயும் ஒத்த விசுவாசமும் ஒத்த தேவகிருபையுமில்லை.

2 இது மெய்விவாக தேவதீவியானுமான திருச்சபையின்குளிலே பங்குப

ற்றதுதலாம். அவர்கள் இருவரும் ஒருவர் அத்திருச்சபையின்குளிலே விசுவாசமில்லாதபோது பங்குபற்றதல் கூடாது.

3-இருசமய விவாகமானது ஒரு தேவதீவியானுமான மல்லாதபோது அது விவாகமாய் மிருக்கமாட்டாது.

4-புரோட்டெஸ்தாந்தராயுள்ளவருடையகருத்து வேற்றுமையினாலே விவாகம் பெறுமதியல்லாதபோதினும் போகும். பின்னர் தோடாரமுறிபெற்றுக்கொள்ளவாமென்ற கருத்தோற்றப்பினும்விவாகம் விவாகமாகமாட்டாது.

5-இருசமயவிவாகத்திலே மனஐக்கிய முண்டாகமாட்டாது. ஆத்தம ரட்சணியத்துக்குரிய வேதவிசுவாசம், வேதானுசாரங்களைப் பற்றியும் பிள்ளைகளை வேதத்திலே வளர்ப்பதைப் பற்றியும் அவ்விருவருக்கு மிடையே தூர தூரவித்தியாசங்களுண்டெப்டும்.

6-இருசமய விவாகத்திலே கத்தோலிக்கராயிருப்பவர் பத்திரிகைகளிலும் விவாகத்தினை முற்றும் இழந்து மோசம் போகவும் நேரிடும்.

7-மனவித்தியாசமுள்ள குடும்பத்திலே பிறந்த பிள்ளைகளை முன்பண்ணிய வாக்குப்படி கத்தோலிக்க தேவவிசுவாசத்திலே வளர்த்து கத்தோலிக்க கல்விக்கப்பியாது விடுகின்றார்கள்.

8-ஒருவர்த்தையாலே சொல்லுகில் இருமய விவாகமானது ஐக்கிய சமாதானங்களொன்று மின்றி அதிக நிர்ப்பாங்கியத்துக்கே யிடமாயிருக்கின்றது.

பொதுவர்த்தமனம்

Weather—காலநிலை—வெயில் உறைப்பாக எறிகின்றது. பனி மிகுதி.

The Revd. Father L. B. Farbos—பார்போஸ் சுவாமியார்—, லிற்றன்சுவாமியாருக்குப்பதிவாகக் கொண்பு அதிமேற்பிராணத்திலிருந்து மாற்றப்பட்ட பார்போஸ்சுவாமியார் கப்புல்வதியாகச்சென்றபுத்தனிழமை யாழ்ப்பாணம் வந்து சேர்ந்தார்.

The Revd. Father Roux—ரூச்சுவாமியார் இருபதுவருடங்களின் முன்னே சிலப்பகுதிக்குப் போயிருந்த, ரூச்சுவாமியார் இப்போதுருளுகலிலிருந்து ஞான ஒலிக்கத்துக்காக யாழ்ப்பாணம் வந்திருக்கின்றார்.

The Honble P.A. Ramanathan—சிறீராமநாதர்—அப்பல் சென்ற செட்டிபேரையருடைய நோட்டு வழக்கின் சாட்சிகளை மறுபடி சுப்பிரீம் கோட்டரசர் விளங்கவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டபடியால் சிறீராமநாதர் அவ்வழக்கிலே ஏற்பட்ட யாழ்ப்பாணம் வந்திருக்கின்றார். அவ்வழக்கின் விளக்கக் கீழ்க்கட்டிழமை நடக்கும்போலும்.

The Supreme Court—சுப்பிரீம்கோடு—சென்ற புத்தனிழமை காலம் வந்த கப்புல்வதியாகச் சுப்பிரீம் கோட்டரசரும் சமராபுரம் வந்திறங்கினார்கள். வியாழக்கிழமை கிறிமினல் விசாரணை தொடக்கமானது. கிணென்ஸ் நீதி அரசர் நீதாமே அப்புக்கோத்து டெல் முடிப்பக்கத்துக்கு வழக்கை ஆரம்பித்து நடத்த அன்று இரண்டு வழக்குகள் விளங்கப்பட்டன. ஒன்று பரித்தித்துறைக் கொல்காரியம். குற்றவாளிக்கு ஆறுமாச மறியலுறியும் விதிக்கப்பட்டது. மற்றது மண்ணுக்கப்பித்த வழக்கு தள்ளப்பட்டது.

The Mail Coach—தபால்வண்டி—யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலிருந்து மாத்தளைக்குச் செல்லும் தபால்வண்டி இதுகாலவரையும் பகல் மத்தியானத்திலே புறப்படுகிறது வழக்கமாயிருந்தது. அவ்கே கொண்பிலே புக்கைவண்டி நேரத்தை மாற்றுகிறார்கள் அதனாலும் இடைமீலே அனூராசபுரம் முதலிய விடங்களிலுள்ளாருக்குச்சுகம் கொடுக்கவும்மாக்கும் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே இதுகாலவரையும் அனூராசபுரம் வந்த பகல்நேரத்தை மாற்றி இராமநாதர்க்கத் தபாந்தலைவர் கருத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறாரென வறிக்கின்றோம். தபாலுக்கு எத்தனேமென்றாலுஞ் சரிதான். தபால்வண்டியை இரவிலும் ஓட்டலாம். பகலிலும் ஓட்டலாம் அது ல்நமக்குக் காரியமில்லை. இவ்வளவு செ

வல பண்ணித் தபால்வண்டி யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்கு வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று வந்த நோக்கமென்றவென்பதை முந்த ஆராயவேண்டியது. செவவுச்சுருக்கத்துக்காவா? அல்லது தபால்மத்திர மெடுக்கவா? தபால்வண்டி யென்று சொல்லப்பட்டால் அது பிரயாணிகளுக்காகவே வைக்கப்பட்டது. அதனால் பிரயாணிகளுடைய வசதியை யெனினால் நுந்தப்பாக்க வேண்டியது. இரவிலே ஒன்பது பத்து மணிக்கு யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலிருந்து கோச்சுவண்டி புறப்பட்டுகிறதானால் பிரயாணிகள்தனைவரும்பார்கள், விரும்பாதபோது தபால்வண்டி ஊருக்குப்போகப்படா வீணசெலவு வீணவேலை யுமாய் விடுமென்பதற்குச் சந்தேகமில்லை.

Thasavalamalai—தேசவழமைக் கூட்டம்—முன் பிரசித்தம்பண்ணியிருந்த பிரகாரம் இத்தமோசம் முதலாம் திகதியாழ்ப்பாணம் மூல்திரிக்கோட்டில் கூட்டம் கூடியது.

மூல்திரிக்கு நீதவான் ஞாயப்பிரமாணிகள் தலைமைக்காரர்முதல் அநேகர் சமூகமானார். மூல்திரிக்கு நீதவானை நடக்கிராசனபதியாயிருந்த கூட்டத்தை நடத்தினார்.

கூட்டத்தின் நோக்கம் இவ்ளகையை இங்கிலாந்தாராட்சியார் கைப்பற்றமுதல் உலாந்தாக்காரர்வரையி வன்னேரம் வசிக்க வயோதிரர் வடமாகாணத்தின் உரிமை அயலுரிமை முதிசம் சீதனம்நன் கொடை உவசம் முதலியவைகளை எவ்வகையாய்ந்து ஆட்சிபண்ணி வைத்தாரோ அதேதேச வழமையாய்ந்து, அந்தந்திசாஸ்திரத்தினை தற்போதிருக்கும் மற்றும் நீதிசாஸ்திரங்களுடைய சேர்த்துப் பிரிபலணம்பண்ணுவதில் வெகு வெகுபின்னக்குடும் வித்தியாசங்களு முண்டுபெடதால் அவைகளைத் திருத்தவேண்டியது அவசியமென்பதே நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டு கூட்டம் கூடியது.

ஆலோசனை செய்வதற்காக ஓர்கொம்பி ந்றியாரை கியமனஞ்செய்தார்கள். கியமனம் பண்ணப்பட்டவர்களின் சிலர் தேசவழமையின்னதென்பதை ஒருபோதும் நிர்ந்தவர்களல்லர். அறிந்தவர்களாகி வனே வயோதிரர்களின்குக் அவர்களைச் சேராதவிட்ட ஞாய மின்னதென்பதை நோமித்தக்க பாத்திரவானல்ல. இதுவிஷயத்தைப்பற்றிப் பேசவேண்டியவைகளைகையிருப்பதினால் பீன்பிரிவாய்விவாராய்ப்பேசுவோம்.

Obituary—மரணச்சங்கி—பிசுக்கால்க் தோர் ஆரட்சியார் மெஸ். பொன்னையா பிள்ளையுடைய நீக்காலம் என்னும்பதினொரு வயசுச் சிறுபிள்ளை யொன்று நெருபுக் காய்ச்சலாலே சென்ற ஞாயிறுநாக்கிழமை யிரவு காலஞ்சென்ற செய்தியை யறிந்து தமக்குள்ளே ஒரு ஒரு ஆன்மகவை யிழந்துபுலம்புகின்ற பெற்றோரோடும் சகோதரிமாருடனும் நாமும் மிக அனுதாப்பப்புகின்றோம்.

R. I. P.

The Sivan Temple robbery case—சிவன்கோயில் நகைக்களவு—இக்களவு காரியம் இன்னும் வெளியாகவில்லை. அக்கைப்பட்டு விளக்கமறியலில் வைக்கப்பட்டவர்களெல்லாரும் பீணையில் விடப்பட்டார்கள். விளக்க மறியலிலிருந்து ஒருவர் தம்மம் ஊழிய மறியலில் வைத்திருந்தால் தமக்குப் பெரிய குசாலுஞ் சுகமுமாயிருந்திருக்குமென்று சொன்னார்.

The death of Sir Frederick Dickson—சேர்பிரெடுறெடிக் டிக்க்சன் மரணம்—இவருடைய மனைவியார் ஒருவருக்கேழு திய கடித்தனினால் இவர் மரணத்துக்குக்காரணம் வயிற்றுடை வெண் வற்கின்றோம்.

Vital Statistics in Ceylon.—இலங்கைச் சிவியார்களை—மெஜிஸ்திரார் ஜெனறலுடைய கணக்கின்படி கஅகூஉ-ம் (ஹ) திசை கடைசி மூன்றாமாசங்களின் இறுதியிலே இலங்கையில் காணப்பட்ட குடிசனத்தின் மொத்தம் ௩0, ௩௩, ௬௬௬. கணடியாரருடையவும் மகமதியருடையவும் விவாகங்களை நீக்கி நடத்த விவாகங்களின் மொத்தம் ௨, ௬௬௬. கணடியாரின் விவாகம் ௬, ௬௬௬. பிறப்பு ௨௨, ௩௩௬. இறப்பு, ௨0, ௬௬௬.

Ceylon golden tips.—பொற்றளித்தேயிலை—அவுல்திநெவியாவிலே இலங்கையின் பொற்றளித்த தேயிலை இறத்தல் ஒன்று பத்துப்பவுண் பத்துச்செவ்வீதமாக ஐந்திறுத்தல் விடப்பட்டதாம்.

Batticaloa—மட்டுக்களப்பு—வனையோசப்புச் சுவாமியாரின் பயனோசனை—இத்தமோசம் ௨௬-௨௬ யாகியவியாழக்கிழமை கால இவ்விடத்தக்கி லீஸ்வர்களால் பற்பல வரிசை

THE

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GENERAL INTENTION FOR
JANUARY.

Reverence for the Divine Majesty.

If mankind should ever lose entirely the sentiment of reverence which is born with us, our race would fall into a degradation worse than that of any savage yet discovered on earth. Yet it is nothing less than this that the efforts of the world at present aim at accomplishing. The animal passions and the pride of our fallen nature are, of course, always at war with reverence within us, trying with only too much success to extinguish it. "Reverence," says Mr. Lilly, in his new book, *On Shibboleths*, "is the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and end, of Education;" but now men have invented systems, and gather by force of law the little children into the school in which they are to be taught that they are to adore nothing, obey nothing, honour nothing, reverence nothing, except the power of the State.

Let us try to tell our dear Associates, though it is not a very easy thing to explain, what reverence exactly is. It is more easily felt than defined, and, even by Catholics, its beauty and nobility are not esteemed nearly as much as they ought to be. Reverence is the highest endowment of human nature while yet unspoiled by man, it is created along with us, as Holy Scripture says, in our mother's womb; not to be paid by command, nor from fear, but as the spontaneous offering which simple sincerity makes to worth and goodness.

Reverence, then, is that delicate sentiment of the soul, always ennobling those who have it, which recognizes excellence in another. In it, there is something of love, something of fear; admiration, submission, deference, and piety all share in its composition. It is the attitude of a right soul when majesty is present.

God Himself marks with a ray, as it were, of His dignity all that man ought to reverence in the world; and hence the soul, still uninjured in its truth and uprightness, readily pays reverence to all that is worthy, and feels also that it ought to respect itself, and be respected.

"In my judgment," once said Mr. Ruskin, "what is commonly called education is little better than a training in impudence," but until the world has laid its sacrilegious hand upon the child, and by word or example violated its simplicity with false teaching, this willing reverence is paid with an exquisite justice; the child renders it to the father even more than to the tenderer parent; to the mother in her poor clothing, more than to the splendid stranger. Parents, teachers, elders, social superiors, still more those invested with a dignity more sacred—all know well, all are touched by, the graces and beauty of the reverential greeting of an unspoiled child.

Reverence like this comes most readily from the little and the weak; for only the truly humble of heart can imitate them; and the humble of heart are few. Very soon, pride begins to stir the bosom even of the child; and as knowledge and power grow, pride naturally grows too, and pride wars against reverence.

How then is reverence preserved? It is by truth. As the soul learns wisdom's lessons, recognizes its awful Creator, its immortal destiny, its own responsibility, its total dependence upon God, its duty to its fellow-creatures, a new strength enters into the heart. This new supernatural strength keeps down pride, and makes the reverence we pay to the Divine Majesty of God, Whom faith has taught us to adore, and to those who are marked with His authority, an act which is no longer a mere spontaneous impulse of nature, but the homage of our reason and our will. The deeper the knowledge of truth, the deeper the reverence also; for the humblest are the wisest of men.

Then, thus endowed, man enters the path of life prepared to walk worthily. Accustomed to look up to his fellow-men, and to recognize their dignity, it is easy to look up to God, Who is infi-

nately higher than they, and before Whom all are as nothing. His reverence ennobles him; he is fearless, humankind respect he knows not, for fearing God so much he can fear no one besides; and he is gentle, too, for even the weakest and most helpless is, he knows the creature and the child of the God Whom he reveres so deeply, and in Whose presence he walks, and he respects it for God's sake. Dumb beasts also, nay, even inanimate things, to use them wantonly, he feels, would be irreverence to Him Who, when he made them, marked them with the sacred seal of His Divine Authorship.

And now let us ask ourselves, what is the spirit of the world which would, of set purpose, blot out from the human soul that quality of reverence so elevating and beautiful that of itself it makes man godlike; for God's own greatness treats us, His insignificant creatures, with great reverence—what then would the world seek to make of men?

A delirium—it is nothing less—of sin and error has possessed itself of power, and seeks liberty by striving to be free from God; seeks to be great by calling itself great, while denying all true greatness; independent by scorning dependence; equal to all by paying reverence to none.

Its own sad antics, its own foolish doctrines, poured out with blatant assumption in magazines and newspapers were surely sad evidence enough: *recedentes a Te in terra scribentur*—not from such prophets as these can we learn to live or to die worthily; but to think of God's little ones, fresh from His hands, and with all the sweet bloom of docility and reverence written anew in their souls, being huddled into schools to be taught that there is nothing in the world better or wiser than themselves; that one man is as good as another, and that there is no truth, no wisdom, no sanctity, no parity to which they can look up, no God in the world Who deserves and demands their adoration, their service, and their love—is not this surely the uttermost that the folly, the malice of perverted man could conspire in his heart to achieve!

Indeed men from whose minds all reverence has been banished, are objects as pitiable as they are ugly; outside of animal delights they find little pleasure but in scorn, and this, even while well and prosperous; but in pain, in sickness, in misfortune, in death, who, save God Himself, could have depicted the desolation of such souls—*There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth!*

Yet the thought of misery and wickedness in a man may perhaps be borne; but, what is too harrowing, a little child trained to malice, trained to weeping and gnashing of teeth, as though it were the natural end for which he was born into this world, and London and Birmingham are solemnly preparing themselves for this; Paris is full of such children now—their little nostrils curled into lines of scorn for God and hatred of their fellow-creatures, who kill one another and die by suicide, at an age when they should be kneeling with lowly loving hearts at their mother's knee, learning from her lips to lisp their prayers. —*Messenger of the Sacred Heart.*

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

The Pope's health.—It is obvious that we should receive with considerable caution the various rumours concerning the Pope's health which have been telegraphed during the past few days. Taking into consideration the advanced age of the Pontiff and the fact that the influenza just now prevalent in almost every corner of Europe, we may indeed have reason to fear lest such rumours may be not altogether devoid of foundation; but at the same time it is equally possible that they have been purposely exaggerated. It is but too much the fashion with a certain section of the Italian Press to devote itself to the manufacture of stories of this kind, and one of these which appeared in the columns of an Italian journal shortly before the mail left was publicly proved to be false within a few hours of its publication. It was asserted that the Pope had been seized with a sudden illness and had been consequently unable to say Mass on one of the early days of the present month, whereas, as it turned out, His Holiness had upon that very day said Mass at the usual hour and that many foreigners of distinction had been present during its celebration. Of certain other stories told by inventive newspaper correspondents of what passed at recent interviews granted to foreign ambassadors

accredited to the Vatican it is plain that little, if any, trust can be placed in them, and that they owe their invention to a desire on the part of the Pope's enemies to represent His Holiness as being at variance with the Catholics and the Catholic hierarchy in France.

Padroado.—European and chiefly British public opinion must finally decide the question of the *Padroado* or Portuguese patronage in British India, says the *Catholic Times*. It is, therefore, interesting to note that a series of papers on this subject has just been published by Messrs. Burns and Oates. Those who read them can easily trace all the features of the problem. We cannot help thinking that the Portuguese protectorate is a standing insult to Great Britain. As to its prejudicial effects on religious interests there can be no doubt whatsoever. It is a perpetual source of dissension, and the worries it caused the late Archbishop Porter of Bombay very probably hastened his death.

England and Egypt. The *Times*' correspondent at Constantinople has written that Egyptian matters have of late much occupied the Sultan's attention. Recognizing the full weight of the salutary reforms introduced into Egypt by the English occupation, and her right to protect her important national interests in the Suez Canal, his Majesty is understood to be anxious that some understanding should be arrived at between the Porte and Great Britain without interference from outside parties. In that event the rights of other foreign powers protected by treaties would not be lost sight of. The consequent reciprocal duty devolving upon Turkey and England to provide full protection for their own joint interests in the country without prejudice to those of others less intimately and directly concerned in the question would be the main object in view.

Persia. A mob surrounded the Palace at Teheran on Monday, and demanded the complete abolition of the tobacco monopoly. The troops fired upon the crowd, with the result that four persons were killed. The interdiction against the use of tobacco is still maintained in spite of the concessions already made; nothing less than the complete abolition of the monopoly will content the people. The riot which was the latest evidence of the popular movement has caused great alarm, which has by no means subsided.

Germany and the Poles. The *Times*' correspondent at Berlin notifies that the change of policy of the Prussian Government towards its non-German populations is becoming daily more marked. The concessions made to the Poles of Posen in the matter of religion and education, the appointment of Dr. von Stabilewski to the Archbishopric of Posen in succession to a German prelate, and the permission to impart religious instruction everywhere in the Polish language are all signs of a deliberate departure from the methods of ruling formerly adopted. When Herr von Gossler was Minister of Public Worship, an attempt was made to confuse and weaken the national sentiments of the Poles by appointing Polish teachers from the west to the east of Posen and vice versa; but the device was unsuccessful, and gave rise to so many complaints that the Government have determined to abandon it. In proof of this, it is announced that the extra salary of 300 marks, which was allowed to teachers who consented to be transferred, will no longer be paid.

A successor to Mgr. Freppel. The Count de Mun having pressed Father Monsabré to stand for the seat left vacant at Brest by the death of Mgr. Freppel, the illustrious Dominican pleaded that he was fifteen years too old, and that if he entered the Chamber he would simply be a voting machine. "It was a young Daniel," he added with witty humility, "they should cast into the lion's den, not an old Jeremiah like him." Other candidates have been suggested for the third circumscription of Brest, amongst them the Bishops of Nancy, of Metz, of Aix, and of Montpellier. Mgr. d'Hulst has also been mentioned, but his intimate connection with Orleanism is not acceptable at the Vatican. It is almost certain that an ecclesiastic will be selected by the constituency. Mgr. Cabrières, of Montpellier, will probably be the man.

France and Tangier. The *Petit Parisien* says:—"The English, under the pretext of wishing to reestablish order, are occupying Tangier, and we know that when the English install themselves anywhere they generally remain for a long time. The occupation by the masters of Gibraltar would be a standing menace to us. They would then be in a position to prevent two parts of our fleet from uniting. They would also be able to stir up at their ease troubles in Algeria and would be in a good position, if necessary, to lend a helping hand to our enemies. However, it is certain that all English attempts in Morocco will fail, for Spain, who is not of a very accommodating na-

ture, and who has just made Germany retire from the Philippines, will be bound to prevent the occupation of Juby, especially as Gibraltar remains always a sore point with her."

Progress in Egypt: Effects of British Administration. Reuter's Cairo correspondent telegraphs that the salt tax has been reduced forty per cent; that the complete abolition of the *corvée* has been arranged; and that the license tax imposed on Europeans and natives is also to be abolished.

The United States and Chili. In a fresh Message to Congress today, President Harrison declares that the United States is now satisfied with the apology offered by the Chilean Government. *Times.*

China. Advice from Shanghai state that the disturbances in the north here have been fomented by Li Hung, son of a former rebel who was beleaguered some years ago. Li Hung's pretended reason for revolt is revenge for his father's death. He is now a Tartar General, and has at his command a large force of several thousand men, whose chief object is robbery. Twenty-five thousand men were sent by Yulu against Li Hung's forces, and the latter has been defeated in several engagements. One hundred of Yulu's men deserted to the standard of Li Hung, and wholesale desertion is feared, a majority of the soldiers being natives of Anhui and men who served under Li Hung's father. A correspondent of a Hongkong paper, writing from Tamsui, Formosa, states that they have just had a big raid by savages on several of their campor stations, in which 40 of the hillmen and a number of soldiers were killed. The savages attacked several of the forts and surrounded the Governor, Ting Ling. Lui-Bang-Ben, a native of Formosa, who has great landed interests and much influence with the populace, gathered reinforcements, liberated Ting Ling, and drove the savages to the woods. Two large champhor factories have been badly damaged, and many persons have been thrown out of work. "Some say the outbreak was owing to the cutting off of the heads of two friendly savages by mistake; others say that it is the playful customs of the savages to make a raid every year after the second rice harvest." The arms left by the savages on the field were distributed to the Hillmen for self-defence. —*Tablet.*

AROUND THE WORLD.

The fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate in Canada, has been made the occasion of great rejoicings in Montreal. A procession of 30,000 persons walked the streets, and an address was presented to the Oblate Provincial, together with a large money offering and many altar requisites for the missionaries amongst the Indians. At a banquet, speeches were made by several leading politicians, including the since dismissed Premier, Mr. Mecker. —*C. Watchman.*

The Pope on New Year's Day. Among the congratulatory messages received by the Holy Father on New Year's Day conspicuous were those from the Emperor of Austria, the German Emperor, the President of the French Republic, the King of Portugal, the Czar, and the Queen Regent of Spain in the name of Alfonso XIII. The dinner usually given on the occasion by the Secretary of State to the Diplomatic Corps has been deferred, Cardinal Rampolla being laid up with influenza. The dispatch from the German Emperor was particularly cordial.

His Holiness, in thanking him for his good wishes, expressed the hope that the Vatican would always maintain the good relations with Germany, and wished the Emperor every success in his struggle with Socialism, "the common enemy of religion and of the empire."

A picture of the French pilgrimage. His Holiness has given a commission for a picture recalling one of the scenes of the French pilgrimage, which will be hung in the Vatican. It will represent an audience given in the Basilica of St. Peter. In the foreground Leo XIII. is shown attaching the insignia of the Order of St. Gregory to the breast of the Dean of the pilgrims. His Holiness will be surrounded by the dignitaries of his Court.

The Universe.
Serious outlook for crops in Northern India. The non-appearance of the winter rains during the past fortnight has served to deepen the anxiety already felt as to the prospects of crops in Upper India and Bengal; if rain came now the Punjab and the Western parts of the North-West Provinces would benefit materially, but further eastwards it would not do much good. The outlook is really a serious one, as everything practically depends upon an early monsoon. *Times.*

A lady in the United States has just married her seventh husband, who is a brother of her first and her fifth. The first two gentlemen died. The third had been previously married, so she relinquished him to the lady with the prior claim. The fourth was a clergyman and his successor was the undertaker who buried him. The sixth husband divorced her when he learned that she had five predecessors. The seventh sought her out in order to make inquires about some property belonging to his two brothers. Being sixty years old, she is believed by her friends to have arrived at almost her last matrimonial essay. —*C. Watchman.*