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## HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

## (Continued from page 74.)

Artaxeries, surnamed Longimanus, who is believed to have been the Ahasuerus of the Book of Esther, succeeded him. He secured himself on the throne by putting to death Artabanes and defeating his partizans. He then celebrated a great feast, on which occasion it was, that Vashti the queen, was repudiated; and Esther, a Jewess, made queen in her stead.
In the 17th year of Artaxerxes, and 458 B. C. Ezra, the Jewish priest and prophet, now in captivity, obtained, probably through the interposition of Esther, an ample commission to return to Jerusalem, with as many Jews as chose to accompany him. Ezra immediately addressed himself to the work of bringing into order the little community over which he presided. He revived the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish church, according to the prescribed order; he settled and arranged the canon of Scripture, and transeribed the Old Testament from the old Hebrew character, which had fallen into disuse, into the present Hebrew, or Chaldee character. This did not change in any respect the words of revelation. It was not a. greater alteration than writing or printing the Bible in the present Roman character, instead of the black letter, which was in use when our present translation was made. He also arranged, or, as some think, established the synagogue service. Whilst Ezra was engaged in these important works, Nehemiah was serving as cup-bearer to Artaxerxes; and intelligence having reached him, that the walls and gates of Jerusalem were still in ruins, he was deeply affected, and procured, probably through the influence of Esther also, liberty to repair to Jerusalem, and to do whatever was necessary for completing the defences of the city. He arrived about eleven years after Ezra. Having made considerable progress in restoring the city and polity of the Jews, he returned at the appointed time, to Persia; but almost immediately came back to Jerusalem a second time, when he found that abuses had again begun to appear. The sabbath was openly violated, and many of the leading people had married heathen wives; and he set himself with renewed vigour to correct these abuses. While these important operations were in progress at Jerusalem under the direction of $\mathrm{Ez}^{-}$ ra and Nehemiah, the celebrated Peloponnesian war commenced between the Spartans and Athenians. Artaxerxes died B. C. 424.
Darius Nothus succeeded him. In his reign, the temple of Samaria was built to rival that at Jerusalem, which increased the enmity between the two nations, He died about the time of the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war B. C 405.
Artaxerxes, surnamed by the Greeks, Mnemon, succeeded him; but Cyrus, his brother, who commanded in Asia Minor, laid a plot to wrest the empire from him, for which purpose he procured the assistance of troops from Greece. The two brothers met with their armies, at Cunaxa, in the province of Babylon, whereCyrus was defeated and slain. The Greek troops which had remained unbroken, had now no resource but to attempt a retreat to their own country, in the face of a vietorius enemy. This is that celebrated retreat, an account of which Xenophon has written, called the Anabasis, or retreat of the Ten Thousand.

The latter years of the life of Artaserxes were embit tered by dissensions in his own family. He died in the 9 th year of his age and 46 th of his reign, B. C. 359. Ochus, his son, succeeded him, having cleared his way






















































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to the throne by the murder of those of his brother，who rivalled him in the succession，These marders he soon followed up by an indiscriminate massacre of all the roy－ al family without distinction of sex，age or character． He was poisoned by a favourite slave named Bagoas； who set up

Arses，the youngest of the king＇s sons．Not finding him sufficiently compliant，Bogoas poisoned him alsu B．C． 338．He then brought forward a descendant of Darius， Nothus，named Codomannus，and placed him on the throne Codomannus took the name of
Darius Codomannus．Fearing that he might be treated by Bogoas，as Ochus and Arses had been，he put Bogoas to death，and thus secured himself on the throne． But the Persian Empire was now hastening to its ruin． The affairs of Greece had by this time fallen under the undisputed direction of Alexander，the king of Macedon， who attacked the Persian Empire，overturned it，and slew Darius Codomannus，B．C． 330 ．

Greece．－After the victories which the Greeks ob－ tained over the Persians already noticed，they continued to earry on the war，till peace was concluded in the reign of Artaxerxes，the son of Xerxes．
The Spartans were，at this time，the acknowledged leaders of the Greek confederacy，but their king，Pausan－ ius，carrying himself proudly and contemptuously to the allies，they put themselves under the patronage of Athens． From this time，the Athenians held the decided ascenden－ cy at sea，and over those Greek states and colonies which were approached by sea

The Spartans eyed the growing power of Athens with jealousy，and were prepared to embrace the first plausi－ ble occasion of going to war with it．These circumstan－ ces led to the celebrated Peloponnesian war，which，for nearly thirty years，raged in Greece，with an animosity， a reckless barbarity，and regardlessness of public faith， scarcely to be parelleled in the history of any other coun－ try．This war，hetween the great patron of oligarchy on the one side，and of democracy on the other，kindled strife and civil war in many of those states of Greece，in which the parties were nearly balanced．The oligarchi－ cal parties manœuvered to bring their states into connexion with Lacedemon，that they might govern through means of their influence；and the democratic parties wished，for a similar reason，to be connected with Athens．

## THE LETTER WRITER．

## Letter Xiv． The Answer．

Honoured Mother，
I am so much affected by the perusal of your re－ ally parental advice，that I can scarcely hold the pen to write an－answer：but duty to the best of parents obliges me to make you easy in your mind，before I take any rest me to maself．That levity so conspicuous in my former let－ ters，is too true to be denied，nor do I desire to draw a veil over my own folly．No，madam，I freely confess it；but，with the greatest sincerity，I must at the same time declare，that they were written in a careless manner， without considering the character of the person to whom they were addressed；I am fally sensible of my error，and on all future occasions shall endeavour to avoid giving the least offence．The advice you sent me in your val－ uable letter，wants no encomiums；all that I desire is to have it engraven on my heart．My dear madam，I love religion，I love virtue，and I hope no consideration will ever lead me from those duties，in which alone I expect future happiness．Let me beg to hear from you often， and I hope that my whole future conduct will convince the best of parents，that I am what she wishes me to be．

I am honoured madam，your dutiful daughter．

## LETTER XV．

From a Gentleman，an Officer in the Army，to his Son at a Roarding．school．
Dear Billy，
Our regiment is now at Portsmouth，and we are ordered to embark for Portugal．I thought to have cal－ led on you at school，but our orders to march were so sudden，that I had no time to spare from the necessary duties of my station．Let me beg，my dear，that you will aftend with the utmost assiduity to your studies．
Youth is the proper time for acquiring knowledge，which if properly improved，and reduced to practice，will be of the utmost service to you in your future life；you are yet， unacquainted with the world，and happy will it be for you， if you remain ignorant of the toils and dangers of a mili－ tary life．Let me，therefore，entreat you，in the most earn－ est manner，to think of some employment which will pro－ cure you a decent subsistence，and enable you to live in－ dependently in the world．I have left an order with our agent to pay for your education；and although my pay is small，yet nothing on my part shall be wanting，to make your life as easy as possible．As it will be some days be－ fore we sail，I shall expect to have a letter from you，and if too late，it will be sent after me．In the mean time








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Wசு．காर्கதம்．
அதற்தத்தாம்．
கனம்டபாந施め தiாயே
 தீயை வூசீத்து என்்தண்ட












 டமனக்த ஈன்றயய｜த் Gத்ரீீன்றபடியயกல் 8ன்யற்பம



 ன்னூள்ளளத்த்ற் பத்த்து்்காள்ஸூதற்கேதான்．எள









இப்படிக்த கன்்்டபாந்ந்த்ய அம்மா வணக்க


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## அன்புள்ள ப்ல்லியன்பவ்ே，


 தம்படி எ




 படி பாாกர்த்தீக்கேறன்：








 உன் படிட்டி்் சம்பள த்து்கோந உண்டி யல் ஈம்ழி



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இப்படிக்த அன்புள்ள உன்ற கபபபனக்ய 8ன்னன்

［Child＇s Book on the Soul．］














 டロடி®ாே























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## CHILD＇S BOOK ON THE SOUL．

## dialogue vi．

The next day Mrs．Stanhope called Robert and Eliza very early，to go and take a walk with her before breakfast．The sun was just rising，as they left the house．The dew drops glittered on the grass．The birds sang sweet－

Every thing was pleasant，and Robert and Eliza，being good children，felt happy， and their mother felt happy in seeing them so． After they had walked about a mile，Eliza said she felt tired，and they all sat down on a large stone，to rest．Mrs．Stanhope took a book full of pictures from her work bag，and gave it to Eliza to look at．Then she and Robert had the following conversation．

Robert．Mother，you said you would talk with me to－day，about the watch and Eliza a－ gain．

Mother．We were trying，my son，to find out what is inside of Eliza，that makes her hands go．

R．Yos，and I thought it must be the parts inside of her，which move one another，and then move her hands，just as the wheels inside of a watch do．

M．But，the wheels inside of a watch would not go，if the spring did not set them a going．

R．Mother，has Eliza a spring inside of her too，that keeps her a going？

M．That is what we must try to find out． If she has，it cannot be like the spring of a watch，for that is made of steel，and Eliza has nothing like steel inside of her．

R．Yes，mother，and the spring of a watch has to be wound up every day，or it would not make the wheels go．And I am sure nobo－ dy winds up Eliza．

M．Robert，put your right hand to your right ear．

Y．There，mother，I have．
M．Now put your right hand to your left ear．

R．I have，mother：－but why do you wish to have me do so？

M．Wait a little，and I will tell you．Now put your left hand to your left ear．

R．There it goes，mother．
M．Now put your left hand to your right
R I have－how quick it goes，mother．
M．What made it go
R．It went of itself，mother．
IV．Could little William Baker＇s hand go of itself to his ear，when he was dead？

R No，mother．
IM．Why not，Robert？
R Mother，his hand was dead and stiff；it could not move．but mine is alive and limber， and so it can move

M．What is the reason that your hand does not move now？

R．I do not wish to have it move，mother．
M．If you should wish to have your right hand go to your nose，would it go？

K．Yes，mother，there it goes just as quick as I think to have it go．

II．Think to have both of your hands go for－ ward．

R．There they go．
M．Think to have them go backward．
R．There they go．
M．Could little William Baker think to have his hand̉s go？

R．He could when he was alive，mother，－ he used to make them go，a good many times， when he played ball with me．But when he was dead，he could not think any thing at all． He could not think to have his hands go．

M．Can a watch think to have its hands ge？
R．Mother，a watch cannot think about any thing at all．It never thinks，and when it is not wound up，stops going，and it is just like dead William．
［To be continued．］




 ல் 囚 றீ $\ddagger$ ？






தा．Лका बम®லே CோuS邑m？


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LD．அட்Lロா அがத 毋ணைL்ルதற்ள ब 6म்க்ப் பிரியடில்ひை．






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brief historical view of ceylon．
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（Continued from page 76．）























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 வடவகுப்பை ஆண்டுிொண்டாண゚．இ








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 ゅைப்போா்கலான்．

 இォாசंधル।
 போ பிர் คண்ற







 Lாா இロா
 ᄂ வேன்டிய




















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## MORNING STAR

## Jaffna, June 12th, 1845.

## AGREEMENT AMONG CHRISTIANS.

While no consent of man can bind authority to any interpreation or application of Scripture, yet those views of trulh,
which are commended to us, by consent in them, of varied boies of enlightened and devout men, come to us under a jus ond commanding influence. And such are all the truths necesarily connected with the acceptance of man with God, and his eetness for heaven, his restoration to the favour and the ime of God, his justification and sanctification. The Protesint churehes of both the old and the new world though they iffer on points helpful or accessory to salvation, yet differ on
one which they account necessary to salvation. All agree in ving exclusive authority to the Scriptures as the rule of faith. All agree in man's acceptance with God being dependent his obtaining an interest by faith in the sufferings and erenswal and sanctification of the soul by the Holy Spirit, order to its attaining a meetness for heavenly glory. It is old calumny, that the Protestant churches have no bond of ion; they agree in the things needful for salvation. The disrds of Romanists with one another on important points are siah Pratt.

## SCRIPTURE NOT TRADITION

Take the Apostolical fathers from their very earliest comencement, and I have no hesitation in asserting, that written ripture, and not oral tradition, will be found to have suppli-
the whole subject matter of their doctrinal teaching. Berin the first place, with the oldest of the uninspired Christian

## Clemens Romanus. It is well known that the epistle

 at was transmitted from Rome, in his name, was addressed the members of the Church of Corinth, in consequence of cerin disputes, and a spirit of insubordination which had grownin that community, and which Clemens, as an influential sonage in the Christian commonwealth, was called upon to pease. Now, then, what are the principles and doctrines con-
ned in the first of his two letters, which is the one respecting authenticity of which no doubt has ever exisled. They simply these. He exhorts the Corinthian church to mutual ristian love, and submission to legilimate authority, by those
tural arguments of sound sense and piety, which any other tural arguments of sound sense and piety, which any other
od man in his situation might have been expected to use. reminds them, more especially, of their former turbulence der the paternal rule of the apostle Paul, and strougly euces his arguments on the side of peace, by large extracts
m his writings, particularly from the Epistle to the Hebrews; nd also by sundry quotations from the old Testament. But -om first to last, through the whole of this truly Christian ex-
ortation, there occurs not one single word, implying any round-work whatever forauthoritative inculcation of doctrine, eyond the limits of inspired Scripture. No allusion, direct or ill floating in a state of mere oral teaching, and not yet seured and rendered at once permanent and free from misappreReferring to the committed carefully to writing.
Referring to the writings of the early fathers, we descend ough more than the first 150 years from the close of our ords ministry. Now, during this long period, I repeat, we
ave every reason to believe, that the docuine of tradition beconcurrent in authority wih Scripture, or obligatory on conscience (in auy degree beyond that in which the estabhed usages of any set of good men must necessarily come a certain recommendation in their favour to other welankind. And yet, most assuredly, if tradition has any claim the sacred character which some modern writers would accuracy must have been tested by the sifing onterval that d the doctrines involved in it recorded in smme distinct and

## CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY

The patriarch Abraham gave one tenth of all his possessions religious uses; and so did Jacob, and many other of the old o as a nation gave more to religious purposes than any othpeople, were, as a nation, more prosperous and wealthy
anl any other that ever existed. Even the heathen-the Ara, according to Pliny, and the Grecians, according to Xen-
and Herodotus-gave no less than a tenth part of every to sacred uses. And shall the Christian do less for his
than did the Jews under the oll dispenation or the heathen idols?

Native movements in Calcuttia - The recent conversion of
cyeral of the scholars of the Free Church Institation has cre-
od a great sensation in Native Soniety in Calicutia and led to
some vilent resolutions. The youths were members of respectable families, and distinguished for their intellectual altain-
ments; hence it is not to be wondered at that their secession from the ranks of Hindrism should produce a deep impression On the first instance of defection from the national taith, the father sued out a writ of Habeas Corpus against. Dr. Duff, with whom his son resided, but from his own admissions, it appear-
ed that the youth was not forcibly detained in the Doctor's ed that the youth was not foreibly detained in the Doctor's
house and that his relatives had enioyed free access to him. house, and that his relatives had enioyed fee access to him.
The writ was therefore refused. Warned by this failure, the
Hindus determined it appears on the next occasion to resort Hindus determined, it appears, on the next occasion to resort to force. When it was known that another student was about
to be baptized, his relatives proceeded to the house of the European with whon he lodged, and having inveigled him into their presence by some fallacious statements, selzed him and
carried him off, and also inflicled severe injuries wilh their clubs on the European. This act of violence was perpetrated in the heart of the metropolis in open day.
We are next told that a meeting
We are next told that a meeting of the Hindu Community
was held at the house of a weallhy Native, at which the chair was taken by one of the most eulightened and distinguished
Native Genilemen in Calcutta, Neeltutun Halder. A young man from the Hindu College, Gopal Kissen Mitter, treated the company to a dissertation on the oppression of the Missionaries, and showed his singular regard for truth by asserting that they endeavoured to convert unsophiscated youths, by telling
them that, when converted, they would occupy the same rank with the civilians and oblain beautiful European wives, that the pleasures of the table would be ever at theis command, and that they would have grand houses, built for them. This
speaker was followed by other youths of the same school speaker was followed by other youths of the same school
who expressed themselves horrified at the conduct of the Missionaries. At the next meeting a petition is to be prepared
and sent up to Government complaining of the grievances the and sent up to Government complaining of the grievances the
Hindus suffer from the Missionaries. We have also been inHimdus suffer from the Missionaries. We have also been in-
formed that it was resolved to establish a new and more strin-
gent social inquisition and to expel from the int gent social inquisition and to expel from the intercourse of so-
ciety all who dared to send their children to the Free Church Institution. In order to render this step as little injurious as
possible the Hindus have resolved to establish a Seminary of possible the Hindus have resolved to establish a Seminary of
their own, free from all missionary influence, for 1,000 youths at heir own, rree from all missionary influence, for 1,000 youths at haree Laks of Rupees for this purpose. It is the grandest idea hey have conceived during the present century,
have pursued on the present occasion will do any thing to advance their cause. The deceitin the one case and the violence
in the other to which they have resorted, will go far to destroy any feeling of sympathy which the reality of their distress
might excite. The determination to pertion Gol might excite. The determmation to petition Government against the oppression of the Missionaries may give them that
aileviation which is sometimes obtained from pouring out the acrimony of the heart on paper, but they must be fully aware that it can end only in disappointment. On all religious questions Government is strictly neutral, and neither can nor will
interfere with the labours of the Missionaries so long as they employ no violence and infringe no law. The new mquisition
which the Orthodox conclave are about to establish may prowhich the Orthodox conclave are about to establish may pro-
duce some effect for a time. It may reduce the number of scholars in the Free Church Institution; but the vacuum will speed-
ily be filled up. It may deprive the Missionaries of their more advanced scholars, and thus oblige them to begin their labours afrest under great disadvantage; but as the object of the Sem-
inary is to inculeate Christian tru:h as well as to impart secular knovledge, the Missionaries occasional interruptions of their labors, which are after all the most gratitying tokens of their success. But every successive
eflort of his nature to prop up an effete superstition is characterised by greater and greater weakness, and leaves the field The present effort will be found weaker than that which was made to support Hinduism by bringing back the rite of female immolation; and the next burst of popular bigotry which an-
other series of conversions may be expected to create will be still feebler than the present till at length the profession of Christiamity will cease to attract notice, or to excite persecution,
and the danger to the cause of Christian tranh will be that which arises from the ease with which it may be embraced and not from the oppoition of its enemies.- Friend of India, abr.

## [For the Star.]

HINTS TO YOUTHS IN NATIVE SCHOOLS AND
SEMINARIES. What constitutes a moderute Elducation.- The primary de-
ign of education, every bods will admit, is to improve the mind by storing it with useful knowledge, with a view to "cultivate a good heart and to give he understanding such addi-
tional strength and nformation as inonal strength and information as may safely direct the heart up to the comparative dignity of human nassers." - in order to
carry on this process effectually, we should select those branchas which are more important than the rest, and study them with such a degree of diligence and assidaity as will enable us,
throughout the whole period of our existence io serve God dihroughout the whole period of our existence to serve God di-
ligently and he world honestly. But as education is neeessa-
ily conveded rily conveyed to us in a foreign longuage, ve must nut be sat-
isfied with a bare acquaimance with the nouns and verbs of that language, nor with the ide that we are able to speak it in comSach a spirit is as base as it is inereenary. But if we are anx-
ious to be benefitted by the language through the medium of which education is imparted to us-if we desire to discover
fresh avenues of knowledge for the strengthening of our under-standing-if we desire to peep into the shades of Newton
and Boyte-t perceive the beauties of Addison, Steel and Johm-
son-to admire the flight, najesty, and soiblimity of Mitonand to judge for ourselves of the correctness of the poet of the
seasons- it should be our cinief business to acauire a little het-seasons-it should be our cinief business to acquire a little het-
ter lnowledge of this language han is nsually possessed.
I. A correct acquaintance therefore will this language in the first place becomes most indispeasable-and the first success-
fut step toxards obtaining the same is by reading the best au-
thors. In reading the authors we shontd try not only to underthors. In reading the authors we shond try not only lo under--
stand them but also to study them as respects their style, their manner of expression, the peculiar idioms employed, and en-
deavour to introduce their ideas into our conversation. A Anoth-
er step towards the same is that we should always endeavour
to thint in Eng lish. Our inward reflections should be carried think in English. Dur inward reflections should be carried
in Ragglish. One great reason why Engtishmen hear their
language so incorrectly spoken and written by natives is this foreigners to this language such as ourselves, carry on thei may be ind thans pornguese, or watever heir native tongue English. - This should them literally from that language into Enghish.- This should be avoided as much as possible. For the respects construction. is so great that what is strictly correct in any one of them is, if not decidedly incorrect, at least inharmonous in English. If we should try a litle to to become familiar
with this process we with this process we shall find it easier to think and express our thoughts in the same language than to think in one and to speak in another

Tr. Oir acquaintanec with the English language cannot be regarded as sufficiently advanced until a study of its classics cessity of acquiring a lnowledge of the English Classics, inasery profession. A few indtuiduals of ordinary talent it is true who have not had the privilege of being acquainted with the aneient language and authors, move as if it were honorably in the native community, and owing to the advantages of good company and extensive communication with the fashionable world, which both excites the desire of and gives occasion for the display of great abilities, play a conspicuous part in the ordinary transactions of the day and consequently pass for distinguished characters in their limes though their attainments now make, they would shine with still preater lustre if they possessed a tincture of that elegance and liberality of sentiment English Classics acquires by a moderate acquaintance with the gentleman than the substituted ornaments of affectation. Such persons, if they reflect for a moment, cannot but know that the
greatest men England ever produced, whether grealness is esleemed as consisting of power, wealh, title, knowledge or virlue, have had the foundation of their greatness and eminence classical learning "Would where little else was taught than a Raleigh, a Milton, or any other have attained to that perfec tion of character at which they aspired and arrived if they had been educated in a superficial mode?" But attainments merely ornamental cannot accomplish any of those purposes which are the object of education. "They can only inspire confi-
dence" withouthaving any foundation for its support; they pive dence" without having any foundation for its suppori; they give
an air of insolent superiority which often defeats even the pur pose of pleasing-and however they may cause admiration in the dissipated and superficial, they are little esteemed by those whose applause is valuable, men of approved virtue and dis
passionate reflection. A study of the classics is here recommended not as a necessary part of lnowledge in peneral, as some individuals may erroneously seem to imagine; hut as an indispensable part of the study of the English language. For with.
out a tincture of classical elegance the study of the English out a tincture of classical elegance the study of the English
language cannot be "considered as suffieiently advanced."
(To be continued.)

## To the Editor of the Morning Star.

SiR,
You will greatly oblige us by publishing in the next "Star,"
he accompanying address (with its Reply) which was presentthe accompanying address (with its Reply) which was present-
ed to the Rev. Mr. Gillings, togeher wih a copy of Bagster's
Bible and 1). Clalmer's Wots in wion Bible and Dr. Chalmers
casion of his leaving this station for Trincomalie, by the boys of the Wesleyan Mission School. As we are very anxious that
the address should appear in the forth-coming number of your The address stould appear in the forth-coming number of your
paper, we earnestly request you will kindly gratify our wish paper, we earnestly request you will kindly gratify our wish
by sparing a corner.

## G. Kock.

An address presented to the Rev. J. Gillings, on the orcusion
of his leaving Jaf ina for. Trincomatie Ly the Boys of the
Wesleyan Alission School on the $28 t h$ May 1845 .
Revirend Sir,
It is with feelings of deep and unfeigned regret that we have heard of your inieuded removal from among us. We cannot contemplate the loss we are about to sustain without the bitterest feelings of disappointment and grief, as we had been led
to form the most pleasing expectations of the benefis we were to form the most pleasing expectations of the benefits we were or reap from your labours,
The intense interest you have taken in our mental improvement and the ardent zeal with which you have laboured to promote that object have made a deep and lasting impression
on our minds. Nor can we forget the tender concen yous on our minds. Nor can we forget the tender concern you all imparent it adive on that all important subject. It was your constant care to impress our minds with a sense of the importance of true religion, and th absolute need in order to our happiness while you justly
made every thing else subservient to that end. Nor have we been insensible to the judicious and admirable manner in which in your treatment of those who were placed under your care when occasions of misconduct called them forth, reproof and softened pain set the motive also in a proper light.
tened pain set the motive also in a proper light.
We camot too higbly estimate the teelings thu
We camot too highly estimate the teelings thas cherished on our b.
To appreciate justly the nature and extent of your labours many hours of patient and unwearied toil which we have every day witnessed during the time you have been among us.
We then saw depicted on your face intense desire to catch thos swiftly passing moments to advance us in our onward career,
and facts are not wanting to prove that your exertions have been in a large measure crowned with success.
We are anxious therefore to cmbrace this op
presssing our gratitude to yout and the obligations under which presssing our gratitude to yout and the obligations under which
we feel ourselves placed. Accept sir, then our wamest and
unfeigred hanks on this occasion, and we would assure yonn that your name will ever be associated with the most gratest recollection of our hearts, and gratitude shall never cease
beat in our breasts while memory lasts. We have also quest your aceeplance of these books as a token of gratitud In conclusion, it is our prayer that that Providence whe has seen fit to call you to another sceue of labour may simt guide you in allyour paths and bless $y$ ou in all your laboers,
and it is our ardent hope that if it please God we may see $)$ again among us as soou as circumstances may allow.

## Dear Mr. Editor,

The Roman Catholies in Juffin exult at the ide:a a periodical uader the title of Touch Slone, having a peared from their Press, and conclude that the batie almost won; 1 therefore request, that you will allow place in your valuable colamns to expose so me errors Popery put forth in the said Periodical

I shall in the present number consider the "Coave tions between a Protestant and a Catholic," found on 1 3d page of the Touch Stone, and beg to remark in !h first place, that the composer of this piece seems to bit been beside himself; for a Protestant means, one that h protested agsings the Catholic errors; now then, that Protestant should go to a Catholic for instruction Linvi already abjured the emors of Romanisin and become Protestant, is an idea as absurd as it is impossible.
The first point to be considered in the "Conversation" is the criterion by which the truth of the one and falselood of the other is to be determined. viz: the number of Sacraments. The Catholic presumption is that Christ has taught the church thitt there are seven sit

But 1 shall in the following remarks prove that Jesus Christ has not tanght that there are seven sucramens. and if it is satisfactorily done, let the Catholic in the end of the "Conversations", pronounce his religion to be fal and that of the Protestants to be true.

1. "A sacrament," says the Church of Rome, "is a
sensible thing instituted by God himself as a sign and means of grace The parts of a sacrament are the
ter and form or words of consecrution-so in buptis the matter is water; the form, 1 baptize thee, \&r ". To say therefore that a sacrament consists of matter and and jet either has no form frimation, (neither of which is ever pretended to bave an form of words instituted by God himself) or has neither matter uor form, as Penance or Narriage, is to make them acraments, and no sacraments. For they do not answer the definition of a sacrament which they themselves liave

## 2. C mjornation is not a sacrament nor was it insti-

 tated by Jesus Christ. In prorf of this, the great schooldeclare confirmation to be a sncrament," so by their own confession, it is none. Marriage and Penance not being peculiar to the Christian Church cannot possibly be sacraments in contradistinction to what hey are amonthe voturies of all other religions. Orders not beia administered to all men and having no particular form appropriuted in the New Testamemt cannot be conside Cerversion of the miraculous gift of healing the sich which wis enjayed only by the primitive disciples, was never intended as a passport of the dying to etern 3 Higo Vietor, it Popish writer and a Parisian mon here ure seven sucraneats, and Peter Lomburd ived about 1140 , is the first who defned and determ the number of sacraments 10 be seven. The Comin
Florence in 1439 , is the first that npproved of the Florence in 1439, is the first that upproved of the
sacraments. Poje Eagenius 11. :bout the middle 15 th centary is the first that prononnced that the fio well us the other two gught to be cons dered ments; and in the following contury the Council of
and Pope Pins IV. declared them to be equally ments; conseqnently nol one of these five were have heen coustituted sacmaneats by Jesus Chrish, the Council ol Trent is pleased to saj to the con
4. The following quotation from the Catho chism, question 6th, shows that the seven sacram stituted hy Christ. Question. "What doctrines of ice are thus ucknonledged not in Seripture? Ans. The doctrines of transubstantiation seren sacraments, purgatory, practice of half communion invocation of saiuts, worshipping of images, indulgenc
and the service in an unknown tongue, and the service in an unknown the Catholics cannot ing testimony of St. Austin who is vely positive the follow are only two sacraments. "Our Lord Jesus thrist," saish he, "hath knit Christions together with sacmments most in sign number, most easy to be kept, most ox lent in signification as are Baptism and the Lord's Sup
Therefore, to allege that these five sacraments were in slituted by Jesus Christ, when their iustitution is not in ioned in the bible, and they were not known to be so 1130 years after one Saviour, nor werc mude met aith till 1504, must be one of the grossest i., positions the church of Rome; and let her members from this judge for themselves whether they can depend apon their cien for the teaching of the truth as it is in Christ Josas.
$\qquad$






¥レாவே，



















 कடடL Li
 த்ர்ச்同官市










 2ாリதத
























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 ＂Gyப்பl？？

இப்யழ்த5
『ர்பறேGL N゙L

## 







Biuq．

## Dear Star，

Toffered a solution in the 27th No．of the last volume， Which Mr．A B．of Trincomatie affirms to be incorrect． Bat he does not state by what process of rensoning，he came oo this cunclusion．Shatllwe atmit his assertiongra． uilonsly，merely becanse be makes it In the solution he iffered in placeof mine，if he were a thite more expert，he
woutd have seen that the hourly vute of hhe tide is exiclly $2 \frac{2}{5}$ as 1 stated and not $2 \frac{2}{10}$
Now，having found out the hoully rate of the tide which is all that is requited by the original question，，Wh： A．B．goes no to nssume the same hourly velocily．The impupricty of such an assumption cinnot but be ev
to one who knows any thing of the science of
bers．Yoars truly．
Batticolta Sim 29th May，1845．A M．

I beg you will be good enough to make the fullowing corrections in my last communica－ tion．
For：What is meant by a Binomial？It is a residual quantity，＂\＆c
Let it stand＂A Binomial，＂or a residual quantity of the form $a+x$ or $a-x$ may be raised to any power by the following rule．
And in the 3d column line 13，For
 $n-1 \div 2, a \quad x+n, n-1 \div 2, n-2 \div 3, a x+8 i c$
Chundiculy Sem．Yours obediently
May 22d 1845.
Dear Star，
I solicit the solution of the two following problems．
1．Required to trisect a rectilinear angle Geometrically．
2．Given two points $A$ aad $B$ ，and an indefnite straight ne，it is requied to find the locus of all points at which very circle passing through $A$ and $B$ torehes a straight ine drawn patallel to the given line．

C．D．

## Drak Stira，

I requested，in the last No．of the th Volame，a de nionstration of the Biuomial Theorem，for which Mr．A Z．of Chundiculy farnished an answer in your last No．
The answer so far from being satisfactory is open especi－ The answer so far from being sat
ally to the following objections：
1st．The meaning of the term，Binomial has been mis－ pprehended；for，he says＂a Binomial Theorem is a
residual of the form \＆c．＂How did he get this definition？ A Binomial（from B is twice，and nomen，name）means ＂n quancity consisting of two terms or members convect－ ed by the sign＋plus，or－ninus，＂the latter of which only is a residual．
2nd The demonstration of the Theorem which，as he says，has been borrowed from T＇yson＇s Bonnycustle＇s A： gebra，and Wood＇s Algebra is only a demonstration fixm trial and inspection，as he also might have seen the satne remark in Encyclopidia Britannica to which he refers－ Butas this book is not at present within my reachandit is a long time since I exatunined the article to which he re－ fers，I cannot quote the exact words of the book to sit－ isfy him on the subject．Suffice it to say，in short，that he gained nothing more than he would have done if he were to involve a Binomial and show the law of the indices and coefficients by inspection．Bat in respect to Binomi－ als that have fractional indices，it is surprising to fiad that they are not taken notice of．

If the Editor of the Star allow me room，I can fiumish Mi．A．Z．quotations from several authors who give，in substance，the same demonstration as he did，but at dife sume time confessing it to he unisatisfactory．

Yours truly
May， 1845.
Batticotta Seminary，29th May， 1845.
B．
Deak Star，
Will you please to request any of your young readers to furnish me with a solution of the following query．
If a Pendulam of $39 \frac{1}{6}$ inches in length oscilates seconds on the Earth＇s surface whit should be the length of it to oseilate seconds on the top of a mountain from which if a heavy body were to fall freety，it will take 50 secunds to reach the Earth．

Your very obedient servant，
Wannarponny $29 t h$ May， 1545
Diar Mr．Editor，
On the 10th page of the＂Gieography of Hindustan，＂lately published hy the American Ceston Mission，it is slated，that avied title Maharajah，received assistance from the deified hero Krishna．
Though the primitive of the word＂3udhistber＂is hidden from the knowledge of your hamble reader，yet by the margi－ nal rule on the same page，be is given to a clear understanding． that it is identically used to denole g $564 j^{\circ}$ कीतो，whose des criptive story may be traced in the puravic legnind．If the read－ er，understand the narration of the individual perfectly，it obvious，that＂Judhisther＂never meant to maintain＂his clam
to the envied tille of Matharajah，＂as is alledged by the compi－
 with a hope to recover his kingdom，he waged war againgt his enemies，and with a vast amy loaned to him by many of the neightoring rajahs he procecded in empunction with his four brothers（Siong）and krishna the deiffed hero，agains them and experienced a sigmal victory，having slain all of them in The several battes thatensued．This statement of LarTh $\dot{D}, \mathrm{Mr}$ Editer，does not coincide with that of the compiles

Therefore，will the compiler if he pleasc，or any other per sons elucidate the subject and remove the doubts that overhang the reader＇s mind，at the same time may it please him to in part some light on the primitive of the word＂Jahisther．＂

May 22d， 1815.
A Subscribse．

## क：बU $\times \pi \pi \hat{\pi}$




 タய் $\dot{\text { git }}$

ภூன்
Gேோ்்
மவびたTL

அழாாவ்ய
 6்धி யு
（历ゆ்சீவையル）உடுக்காய


## कांदो

சர்ாத்னை

GகLnஷ゙ड G



வை த்தீட்ப，कா்
（Gungen）gேq60 （8yந்துவீடுவクர்கள்







## 

## AVARICE

［by george herbert．］
Moner，thou bane of bliss，and source of woe， Moner，thou bane of bliss，and source of woe，
Whence comest thou，that thou art so fresh and fine？ I know thy parentage is base and low； Man found thee poor anid dirty in a mine．
Surely thou didst so little contribute
To this great kingdom，which thou now hast got That he was fain，when thou wast destitute， To dig thee out of thy dark cave and grot． Then forcing thee，by fire，he made thee bright Nay，thou hast got the face of man；for we Have with our stamp and seal transferred our right Man calleth thee his wealth，who made thee ricl And while he digs out thee，falls in the ditch．

## TRICK OF A MONKEX

In the year 1818，an English ship，on her passage from Jamaica to Whitelaven，had among her passeng－ ers a lady，Mrs．B．，with an infant only a few weeks cold．One pleasant afternoon the captain perceived a
distant sail，and after he had gratified bis curiosity he distant sail，and after he had gratified his curiosity he
politely ofiered his glass to the lady，that she might politely offered his glass to the lady，that she might
abiain a clear view of the object．Mrs．B．had the oblain a clear view of the object．Mrs．B．had the
baby in her arms；she wrapt her shawl about the baby in her arms；she wrapt her shawl about the
litle innocent，and placed it on a sofa upon which she litle innocent，and placed it on a sofa upon which she
had been sitting．Scarcely had she applied her eye to the glass，when the helmsman exclaimed，＂Good＂ God！See what the mischievous monkey has done．＂ The reader may judge of the female＇s feelings when， on turning round，she beheld the animal in the act of transporting her beloved child apparently to the very top of the mast

The monkey was a very large one，and so strong and active，that while it grasped the infant firmly with
one arm，is climbed the shrouds nimbly by the oth－ one arm，it climbed the shrouds nimbly by the oth－
er，totally unembarrassed by the weight of its burden． er，totally unembarrassed by the weight of its burden．
One look was sufficient for the terrified mether，and One look was sufficient for the terrified mether，and
tiat look had well nigh been her last，and had it not that look had well nigh been her last，and had it not
been for the assistance of those around her，she would been for the assistance of those around her，she woold
have fallen prostrate on the deck，where she was soon have fallen prostrate on the deck，wheless corpse．The sailors could climb as well as the monkey，but the lat－ ter watched their motions narrowly；and as it ascend－ ed highier up the mast the moment they attempted to put a foot on the shrouds，the captain became afraid
that it would drop the child，and endeavour to escape by leaping from one mast to another．
In che mean time the little innocent was heard to cry In che mean time the little innocent was heard to cry
and though many thought it was suffering pain，their and though many thought it was suffering pain，their
foars on this point were speedily dissipated，when they faars on this point were speedily dissipated，when they
observed the monkey immitating exactly the motions observed the monkey immilating exacty the motions
of a nurse，by dandling，soothing，and caressing its charge，and even endeavoring to hush it asleep．From the deck the lady was conveyed to the cabin，and
eradually restored to her senses．In the mean time， gradually restored to her senses．In the mean time，
tiie captain ordered every man to conceal himself be－ lie captain ordered every man to conceal himself be－ low，and quielly took his own station on the cabin stairs，
where he could see all that passed without being seen． where he could see all that passed without being seen．
This plan happily succeeded；the monkey，on perceiv－ This plan happily succeeded；the monkey，on perceiv－
ing that the coast was clear，cautiously descended from ing lolty perch，and replaced the infant on the sofa， cold，fretful，and perhaps frightened，but in every res－ pect as free from harm as when he took it up．The lumane seaman had now a most grateful task to per－ form；the babe was restored to 1 ts
midst tears，and thanks and blessings．

Be willing to commend，and be slow to censure， so shall praise be upon thy virtues and the eye of En－ mity shall be blind to thy imperfections．

SCRIPTUTRAI IUIUSTTRATMONS


The Israelites departing from Mount Sinui towards Canaan．
［Numbers x．11，－13．，33，36；chapter ix．15－25．］
While the children of Israel encamped at Mount Sinai，Moses，at God＇s command，made an Ark in which were deposited the Ten Com－ mandments．He also made a Tabernacie，where the worship of the peo－ ple was offered to Jehovah．God＇s presence was represeniled to them by a cloud which reated over the Tabernacle，and which at night had the appearance of fire．Tlis cloud served to guide their movements； when it rested，the people were to rest；when it moved forward，they were to move forward．The people stayed at the foot of Mount Sinai nearly 12 months，receiving the directions of the Lord concerning the erection of the Tabernacle，their mode of worship，and the laws by which they should be governed in their social and civil relations．At the and of this the the was taken up from the Tabernacle and the end of this the the commanded，till the penple set forward on their journey as co had comed，in the cloud rested again in the wilderness of Paran．In their journeys the
Ark was borne by the Priests，and as they set forward Moses said， ＂Rise up，Lord，and let thine enemies be scattered；and let them that hate thee flee before thee．＂And when they rested he said，－＂Return 0 Lord unto the many thousands of Israel．＂The 68th Psalm is suppos－ ed to have been composed with reference to the occasion of the remov－ ing of the Ark．


 Cோசே ஓந பேழையை உண்டாக்க அத்ற் பத்துக் கற்பவைகஹ












 சே டீாத்தீயுத்தாாமாぁ，＂கத்தாவே，உம்மடைய சத்துநுக்கள் \＆f தறழிக்கப்படவும் உம்மைப் பகைக்கறவா்களூம்்த மூன்பாகஓடி ப்போकவுப் ब ழुந்தூளூGம ல்тபான்．

## PIOUS INTELLIGENT FATHERS，

Those fathers who have few external advantages for training their children，have often been observed to bave virtuous，sensible，and useful families．Indeed a pious，devoted，sensible，intelligent father，whatever to persevere；for the success of such means as he usen o persevere；for the success of such means as he uses wealth and splendor of the richest cases．While the wealth and splendor of the richest inhabitauts of our cities are frequently dissipated in a single eneration，
virtue often entails comfort， virtue often entails comfort，health，respectability and happiness，on the descendants of the goad，whether in
the town，the village，or the liamlet．－Father＇s Book．

## 

First Cross Striet－Pattah
The undersigned having per recent arrivals received from England a quantity of the best me－ dicines，now begs tin inform the Public that he will be ready at all times to attend to any pre． scriptions either from those living in the Jown or at outstations who may honor him with their or－ ders，and with reference as to payment．

The undersigned will also attend professional－ y on those who may require his services．
Jaffina，June 5th，1845．G，S．Janzeue．

## 暗風嘼。

Stolen from the Bungalow at＂Masar＂ Estate a single Barrell，Two Ounce， Elephant Rifle－with Percussion Lock， made by $\qquad$ of London．
Whoever will give information which may lead to the discovery of the Rob－ bery and the restoration of the article shall receive a reward of FORTY RIX DOLLARS，on application to the undersigned on the premises or in Jaffna．

Thomas Clark．












 த்தால் அறீவ்க்கப்படுதத்பు

Cோமாாカ）களாா்்．

1845．Meteorological Register，kept at the Am．Mission Seminary at Batticotta．


Thermometer．1st
and 3d columns
and Iermometer．1st
and $3 d$ columns
give the mean

of the day and the night． | A．M． | P．M．P． |  | M． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $h$ | $m$ | $h$ | $m$ | $h$ |  |
| 9 | 30 | 3 | 40 | 9 | 30 |

Depression of the Depression
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| 86.3 | 87.8 | $345$ | 5.8 | 7.8 | 4.5 | s．w；s．s．w． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 86.2 | 88.0 | 85.0 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 4.4 | s．s．w． |
| 86.3 | 88.1 | 85.2 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 4.8 | s．W；s．s．w． |
| 86.5 | 88.1 | 85，1 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 4.3 | S．S．W；s． |
| 86.3 | 88.0 | 84.8 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 4.5 | s．by w；s．s．w． |
| 86.0 | 83.3 | 84.7 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 4.7 | s．W．，S．s．w． |
| 86.0 | 87.8 | 84，6 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 4.6 | s．s．w． |
| 86.0 | 88．5 | 84.8 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 4.8 | s．s．w；s．by w． |
| 85.9 | 88.1 | 34.7 | 4.9 | 8.0 | 4.7 | S．s．W． |
| 86.2 | 88.4 | 85.1 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 5.0 | S．W；S．S．W． |
| 85.0 | 38.0 | 854 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 4.5 | S．w；s．S．W． |
| 86.1 | 38.8 |  | 4.6 | 7.8 |  | s．s．w． |
| 36.0 | 37.0 |  | 6.0 | 7.3 |  | S．w；s．by w． |
| 86.6 | 88.3 |  | 5.6 | 8.5 |  | S．S．w；s． |
| 87.3 | 90.0 |  | 5.6 | 10.0 |  | s．w． |
| 86.2 | 83.2 | 84.9 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 4.6 | MбAN． |

REMARKS．

Force of the wind．－There has been most of this period， fresh breeze．

Flying clouds Flying clouds． Flying clouds．
Elying clouds．
Flying clouds．
Flying clouds
Flying clouds．
Flying clouds．
Flying clouds．
Fl clds．；thunder \＆light＇g at int． Cloudy；flying clouds．
Flying clouds．
Flying clouds．
Flying elouds．
Flying clouds．

Lim ம்．அதீகnாம்．
அடகकழமடைடை．－On Self Control．



 யா்்சீசீயும்கப்Gபர்தாம்，
More lofty than a mountain will be the greatness of that man who without swerving from his proper state controls himself．

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