





MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, 11th March, 1847.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

[Continued from page 15.]

It is remarkable, that while the true principles of universal toleration in religion are more and more understood and practised in Protestant countries, they find no countenance where the forms of a decayed and corrupted Christianity exist.

We have noticed the spirit of the Romish Church. The Greek Church is also seen persecuting those who would stir up and rekindle the smouldering fires on her altars, and revive in her the spirit of earlier and better days.

Dr. King, a zealous and able American missionary at Athens, who has long been successfully engaged by means of schools of a superior order and through the Press, in disseminating Scripture light, has been persecuted almost to death. He published some months ago a pamphlet containing extracts from Epiphanius and other Greek Fathers against the worship of the Virgin Mary, for which he was arraigned before a Synod and charged with blasphemy for speaking against the Virgin, and the adoration of the pictures of the saints. The case was taken up by the civil power, and he was required to go to Syria for trial. Just as the trial was to come on, a priest published in great numbers a most violent pamphlet against the missionary, which so inflamed the populace that on his going to Syria, he was advised by his attorneys not to leave the steamer. They found that he could not be compelled to stand his trial on that day, and the Governor intimated that he could not assure him of safety if he landed, as there were only six or eight soldiers as guards. He would certainly be condemned, and in the existing state of feeling, the punishment of three months' imprisonment—which only could be awarded—would not satisfy the mob, and they would almost certainly take his life. A thousand people at least were waiting for him to land, and it was evident there was a murderous plan deeply laid for his destruction. He returned to Athens, where he found that above fifty persons in that city were combined to kill him, and waited only a favorable opportunity. He was obliged to apply to the British ambassador, for protection, which was most kindly granted; but it is evident that his principal hope must be in God, as his life is sought by fanatic assassins.

In the Armenian Church the same spirit is manifested. The American missionaries in Constantinople and other parts of Turkey have succeeded in bringing thousands of this church to the knowledge, and hundreds to the obedience of the truth, who have become Bible Christians. The Patriarch, as is well known, excommunicated and anathematized all such Bible readers some months ago; in consequence of which a violent persecution was commenced at Constantinople. By this hundreds have been driven from their houses spoiled of their goods, mobbed and stoned, deprived of their right to buy and sell, and prevented from receiving aid from their friends. Some have been thrown into prison and all threatened with exile. The missionaries have felt themselves obliged to receive and support one or two hundred of these at the charge of the *Universal Church*.

A similar persecution has lately commenced at Erzurum, the house of one of the missionaries being gutted, the "Gospellers" abused, and various excesses committed.

These and other facts show, that although religious toleration is on the ascendant in many countries, in corruptive Christian Churches it finds no favor. A conflict is therefore probably at hand; a conflict perhaps mainly of opinion according to the spirit of the age; but it will not always be bloodless.

In the mean time, by way of contrast, we learn, that the Turkish Government, through the most praise-worthy exertions of the British ambassador, Sir STRATFORD CANNING, has extended protection to the persecuted Armenians, and tacitly acknowledged the existence of the new *Evangelical Church* which has been formed.\* This is a great event. A *Reformation*, more pure than that of Luther, is allowed to make progress in intolerant Turkey. Another circumstance may be noticed. A case has occurred at Constantinople in which the Sultan has allowed the mixed marriage of an Armenian Christian with a daughter of the faithful. The Armenian was a tailor, who had been seen and loved by the Musselmani, a favourite of a Bey or Turkish nobleman. The father to save his daughter's life, who had become ill in consequence of her romantic attachment, caused the unsuspecting tailor to be decoyed into the female apartments of his house and into the presence of his daughter, where he surprises him, and in assumed rage submits the alternative, required by the Mohammedan law, of death or adoption of Mohammedanism, on his marriage with the daughter. The Armenian, though willing to be a bridegroom, refuses to become an apostate, and is sentenced to be decapitated.

ed; but the Sultan learning the circumstances from the Cazee, pardons the stubborn Christian, and allows the marriage without change of faith. This, as taking place in *gory* Constantinople, is undoubtedly a sign of the times of no small importance. A few years ago the Sultan, however, well-disposed, could not have allowed such a marriage. (To be continued.)

**BENEFITS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.**—Dear Readers, we beg you attentively to peruse the following testimony, and in reflecting upon it, consider also what benefits the Tamil people have received from Christian missionaries; then ask yourselves and ask your people what benefits Hinduism has ever produced, that will compare with these? and ask further—why some of you still adhere to a system, that tends directly to your personal degradation in this world, and your personal ruin in the world to come.

Colonel Pitchlyn, a chief of the Choctaw nation in North America, was recently sent by his people to Washington City to attend to certain matters of business in which they were interested. Soon after his arrival, he was present at a monthly concert held in that city, and he there made an address, of which the following extract forms a part:

"How many are loud in their praises of a state of nature. The Indians, they say, are happy; their manner of life suits them; why send your missionaries to teach them what does not suit them, and to break up and destroy their present happy state? But I know something of this. I was born and grew up to manhood, in what I may truly call 'the dark ages' of my country. That state of nature was, and always must be, one of misery, and not of happiness. War, war, was the constant occupation of the people; and every little tribe was at enmity with its neighbors; each seeking to destroy the other.

"About twenty years ago, God put it into the heart of his people to send us missionaries. They came to us with the Bible in their hands. They were good men. They sought the true interests of our people. They have laboured zealously and faithfully, and now they see the fruit of their labors. We have now among us many Churches, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, with their regular congregations, and with many hundreds of upright and consistent members. We have our numerous schools of every grade, even to large boarding schools for girls and for boys; and every school in the nation, I am happy to say, is under Christian superintendence, and is conducted upon Christian principles. Full one-half of our people speak the English language, and all the branches of Education are taught in our schools. Our men are now farmers; with their houses and fixed homes, their gardens and their orchards, with all the blessings of civilization, and our females are as the ladies of Christian nations. These are the blessings which the Book of God, in the hands of his servants has brought to us.

"I well remember when the missionaries first came to us. No one of our people thought they would ever accomplish any thing. 'They will never get a Choctaw,' said they, 'to believe in their religion.' By and bye two little girls were admitted into the Church. 'Well,' said they, 'this is strange. It may do for the women; but they will never get a man, a warrior to join them.' However, it was not long before even proud warriors were bowing at the feet of the Savior."

**HOW MUCH SHALL I GIVE FOR THE SUPPORT OF CHRISTIANITY.**—Give enough to show the value you set upon it. Give enough to express your grateful acknowledgement of its benefits. Give enough to testify that you love the world less than you do the cause of Christ. Give not less than you gave when heathen for the support of a false and ruinous religion. Give not less than the Romanists give for the flummeries of their faith. Give not less than the Jews gave under the Mosaic dispensation. Give heartily as unto the Lord, whatever you give; and believe the promise that the Lord not only loveth, but rewardeth a cheerful and liberal giver.

"Abraham gave one-tenth of all his possessions to religious uses; so did Jacob, and many other Old Testament worthies. And it is worthy of notice that the Jews, who as a nation gave more to religious purposes than any other people, were as a nation more prosperous and wealthy than other that ever existed. Even the heathen—the Arabians, according to Pliny, and the Grecians according to Xenophon and Herodotus, gave no less than a tenth part of every thing to sacred uses.—Shall the Christian do less for his God than did the Jews under the old dispensation, or the heathens for their idols?"

**CHANGE EFFECTED BY CHRISTIANITY.**—A Chinese convert in describing the "reason of the hope" that he was a Christian, said: "Formerly my mind was smoky; now I enjoy some light. Formerly it was like a boisterous sea; now it is calm. Formerly I loved myself; now I love every body."

**NEW APPLICATION OF SCIENCE TO SURGERY.**—Dr. Bigelow, of Boston, United States, has communicated the important fact that the inhalation of the vapour of sulphuric ether produces a temporary state of insensibility, during which surgical operations may be performed without the consciousness of the patient. Dr. Booth, of Gower Street, London, has tried it with success; and Mr. Liston of the North London Hospital, has performed two surgical operations,—one the amputation of the thigh, another requiring evulsion of both sides of the great toe nail,—one of the most painful operations in surgery,—with the most perfect and satisfactory results. It has also been applied with similar success at St. Bartholomew's Hospital before Mr. Lawrence and other medical officers. In Boston, it had been in use six or seven weeks, and Dr. Bigelow states that "many hundred teeth had been drawn, limbs had been amputated, breasts and tumors cut out and arteries tied, by the distinguished surgeons there," while the patients were insensible from the inhalation of this vapour. At the opening of a new medical school at Harvard College, Mr. Everett, late U. S. minister to Great Britain, remarked with reference to this important discovery: "I am told that the most eminent medical men of this vicinity, consider the inhalation applicable in the most cruel operations, and by means easily applied, entirely controllable, and unattended by any unfavorable consequences." The vapour is inhaled through the mouth while the nose is held, and the mouth piece has a valve by which the expired air is made to pass into the room. The process of inhaling, extracting a tooth, and waking, in the case of a young lady operated upon by Dr. Booth, was concluded in three minutes.—A detailed account of operations performed by Dr. Bigelow is promised in a forth-coming No. of the *Lancet*.

REVIVAL AMONG THE NESTORIANS OF PERSIA.

In our Paper of Aug. 13, 1846, was given an interesting account of the commencement of a work of divine grace among the Nestorians of Persia. The writer of that account, in a Letter dated—Orooomiah, Persia, Sept. 16, 1846, gives the following additional particulars of the progress of this work, which cannot fail to call forth, from every Christian mind, grateful acknowledgements of the Divine mercy, and fervent aspirations that such scenes may be witnessed among the Tamil people, where the Word of God has been so widely made known.

In my Letter of April 15th, I gave you some account of the glorious revival we were enjoying. Your heart I know will have rejoiced in it, and you will be glad to know that the Lord is still in our midst. My school continued in session till the last of June, and sweet I can assure you were the hours of Christian intercourse, that I had with those dear young girls. Almost every one for whom I hoped, when I wrote you, continued to the close of the school to appear deeply interested. I had intended to keep the school together through the summer, but my health (which I am happy to tell you has been fully restored this summer) prevented. I felt sad that I was obliged so soon to leave these tender lambs to the temptations of a wicked world; but the Lord knew, and has kept his own. They went to their homes to labor for souls, and souls I believe have been their hire. It was deeply affecting to see their zeal in labouring for their friends and neighbors. They were dispersed at the season when Nestorian women are employed in weeding cotton, digging and ditching their vineyards, &c. The girls followed them to their fields, and there for hours together almost every day they unfolded the way of salvation. Frequently in the day all work was laid aside, and all joined in prayer. As I saw the dear ones thus labouring, I felt willing to decrease, if these might but increase.

The members of our male Seminary up to their dispersion in July, walked as becometh those professing godliness. Their labours during their vacation have been of a highly interesting character. They have greatly endeared themselves to their parents and friends by their willingness to assist them in their fields, and at the same time they have found much time to labor for their Lord and Master. What a rich promise do they hold up for this poor people. We hope after a few days to assemble both our Seminaries. We look forward to our coming sessions with deep interest and a feeling of deep responsibility. How shall the hopefully pious live? and how shall the remaining impenitent ones among our pupils become the Lord's? How solemn are these questions! Oh! pray for me that I may be faithful. I never more felt my need of heavenly help.

I think that I must have written you something in April, in regard to the interest in the villages. In Geog Topa, you will be glad to know that as many as 60 give good evidence of having passed from death unto life, and many others are much affected. The fields and vineyards of the village, which were formerly scenes of drunkenness and profanity, have become places of prayer and praise. The threshing floors abound in little closets made of the sheaves of grain, into which the laborers go many times in the day to commune with their God. Of course, we do not think "behold he prayeth;" a sign of conversion here, but we do rejoice to see lifeless prayers in an unknown tongue, giving place to the devotions of the closet.

The aspect of our field at the present time is exceedingly interesting. The slumber of ages has been broken, and there is a loud call for the bread of life. I feel it sweet to live at such a time and in such a place as this.

During the last summer, I spent three weeks with Mr. Stocking's family, in Tagower, a mountain district, 25 miles from Orooomiah. It is a wild region frequented by savage Koords. But Israel's keeper kept us, and we were permitted to labor freely there for our Master. A deacon from this province was hopefully converted here last spring on a visit to his daughter in the school. With an almost apostolic zeal he immediately set about labours for his people. And when we visited Tagower in the summer, we found quite a spirit of inquiry awakened, and we hoped as many as 10 or 12 new born souls. No member of the mission had visited Tagower this year pre-

\* We have learned by a Letter recently received that there are now four Armenian Protestant Churches organised in Turkey.—Ed. M. Star.

vious to ourselves. The pious Nestorians seem aggressive in an eminent degree, and we are greatly encouraged by the seal the Lord is setting on their labours. In Gowar, a province some 75 miles from Oromiah, there has been of late also an awakening, and several hopeful conversions, through the instrumentality of two members of the male Seminary spending their vacational at home. Messrs. Stocking and Stoddard visited Gowar a few weeks since, and were almost overcome by the demonstrations of the power of the Holy Spirit, where Missionaries had never before been. By the Lord's blessing upon the labours of our native brethren there of late, our hopes are greatly revived in regard to the Mountain Nestorians. Perhaps this poor people for whom so many precious lives have been laid down may yet thus be reached and become truly a Christian people.

#### JAFFNA RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The 21st Anniversary of the above Society was held at St. Paul's Chapel, Jaffna, on Tuesday Feb 16, 1847. Major COCHRANE in the Chair.

The Committee, in their Report stated their deep sense of the importance of diligently endeavouring to improve the moral condition of this people, their gratitude to the Preserver of all, that their ranks had not been broken during the year by the messenger of death, but that accessions had been made to their number, of four missionary agents. They lamented the necessary departure of Dr. Ward, of the American Mission, and recorded their high estimation of his worth and usefulness.

The operations of the Society in its various departments were as follows.

Printing 2,621,200 pages.  
Binding 7,566 volumes.  
" 35,400 pamphlets.

The amount of Printing paper used for the above printing was 224 reams 2 3-4 quires.

The Printing includes 1,000 copies of "Family Prayers in Tamil;" 2,600 copies of "Tamil Hymns;" 15,000 copies of the Tamil Calendar; 3,000 copies of a pp. 24 Tract entitled "Hindu Conversions;" and 5,000 copies of another entitled the "Wonderful Person." Doddridge's Rise and Progress is still in the Press. The demand for Tracts during the year had been greater than the Society had been able to meet.

In Finance, the Society had received from the Parent Society a grant of £109. 1s. 9d and a half; from the American Society in payment for approved Tracts £208. 6s. 8d., and from local subscriptions £20. 19s. 4 3-4d. making a total of £338. 7s 10 1-4d. The outlay of the Society during the year had been £541. 4s 9 3-4d. making a balance of £202. 16s. 11 1-2d. due to the Treasurer.

From the Parent Society also a grant of 100 reams of paper had been received, and a further grant of 400 reams and £10 worth of tracts for the use of this Society have arrived at Colombo by the Persia.

Extracts from letters from two or three of the Correspondents of the Society were read, tending to exhibit the extensive circulation which its publications receive and the advantages which have resulted therefrom.

Several Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting and the following persons were appointed the Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Rev. B. C. MEIGS, Treasurer and Secretary.  
Committee.

Rev. D. POOR,  
" H. R. HOISINGTON,  
" P. PERCIVAL,  
" J. O'NEILL,  
" R. PARGITER,  
E. S. MINOR, Esq.

and Rev. P. PERCIVAL; Rev. L. SPAULDING and Rev. R. PARGITER, the publishing Committee.

The Meeting was well attended and highly interesting.

#### JAFFNA MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.

The monthly Meeting of the above Alliance was held at Batticotta, on Monday March, 6, 1847. Present, the Rev. Messrs. Poor, Meigs, Hoisington, Smith, Howland, Fletcher, and Williams; and E. S. Minor, Esq., with several of the Ladies of the Mission.

The morning service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Howland, and was of an interesting character. Extracts were read from some late publications having reference to the state and progress of Christianity among the Nestorians and the Armenians. The sympathies of the Meeting were excited, their gratitude to Almighty God called forth, and fervent intercessions offered by them for "all saints."

The afternoon address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Williams, and in it the efficacy of the divine principle of faith, in the subjects of guilt and the slaves of sin, in the partially sanctified Christian, and in the operations of the whole Church militant was dwelt upon, and the benefit arising from its full exercise urged upon the consideration of the members of the Alliance.

MISSIONARY.—We are happy to learn the arrival of three missionaries,—Messrs. Dickson, Robinson and Walton, on the Persia, designed to reinforce the Wesleyan missions on the island. Two of them are we believe to join the mission in the Northern Province.

APPOINTMENT OF A PHYSICIAN.—By a Letter just received from the U. S. we learn the gratifying intelligence that a young physician is under appointment by the American Board, for the Ceylon Mission.

MR. WHITESEY.—When last heard of Mr. W. was detained at Dindigal from indisposition, occasioned, it is supposed, by exposures to wet in crossing the Madura river. He hoped to be able to proceed homeward in a few days.

MARRIAGE.—On the 15th ult. by the Rev. R. Pargiter, at the Fort Church, Jaffna, Mr. John E. Nolan, to Miss Anne Petronella, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Nicholens Vause, of Jaffna.

QUARREL AT GALLE AMONG THE ROMAN PRIESTS.—The Colombo Observer of the 1st inst. gives some account of a most shameful quarrel that took place recently at Galle between Father Menezes a European priest, and the Reverend Fathers P. Noranha and N. Cassemere, Goa priests. It is intimated that the case will be brought before the Police Court. The Editor justly remarks, "Will not such events as these open the eyes of the Catholics to the falsehood of their priestly leader's pretences to unity and infallibility?"

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Times recommends the establishment of an Electric Telegraph between Galle and Colombo, which he says, "could be erected for something between four and five thousand pounds."

FORGERY AND FRAUD.—The Head Shroff of the Colombo Custom House, after a long series of Frauds and Forgeries in his department, has absconded to the Coast, with, it is thought, some £5,000 or £6,000 of the public monies in his hand.

CUSTOM HOUSE ANNOYANCES.—The Colombo Papers are crying out against the "petty annoyances" of the Customs' authorities there. We hope they will not cry in vain. Here, it has been for a long time one of the most disagreeable duties to transact business at the Custom House. We know of some gentlemen who will never attend there personally for this reason; and a late Controller was heard to remark, that the "Regulations" imposed such duties on the officers as no gentleman had a heart to perform; and if we understand the matter, the faults complained of grow out of the Terms of the Regulations, which the authorities are under oath to execute.

NATIVE PROTESTANT MISSIONARY SOCIETY. With feelings of gratification we notice that the first Annual Meeting of the Colombo Native Christian Protestant Mission Society, was held in the Hill-street at Mr. M. J. Ondatje's house, on Friday evening the 28th day February last. A pretty good congregation was present on the occasion; the Meeting was opened by the Reverend William Melder the Pastor of this Institution. The Report was read by Mr. Eustace Siers; the income of this Institution for the last year amounted £45. 5. 6.—Times, March, 5.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO EDUCATION.—The Newab Nazim of Moorshedabad, with his suite, paid a visit to the Hindu College at Calcutta, on the 8th ult. and gave a purse of one hundred gold mohurs, to be distributed in equal portions to the Hindu and Sanskrit Colleges. A portion of this sum is to be given to the student who produces the best Essay "on the best mode of encouraging the pursuit of learning for its own sake"—a subject selected by his Highness.

OPPOSITE RESULTS OF AN ENLIGHTENED AND BIGOTED EDUCATION.—The Newab of Moorshedabad, who has been under English tuition for the last six years, comes down to Calcutta, visits our educational and benevolent institutions, and in every instance leaves a substantial proof of the interest he takes in their progress by munificent donations. At the same time the Rajah of Nepal, whose education has been in the hands of the Hindu priesthood, visits the city of Benares and spends his time in going from shrine to shrine, feeding the sacred monkeys and the lazy and rapacious priests. Friend of India.

ABOLISHMENT OF SUTTEE.—The Nizam governor of the Hyderabad provinces has abolished the rite of Suttee throughout his dominions. The Governor General has sent his Highness a Letter of thanks on the occasion.

PRAYER OF A BRAHMIN BOY.—A missionary in examining the children of a school under his care, came to the words: "Pray without ceasing." He then addressed the children: "Who among you pray without ceasing?—Is there one who does it?" A little Brahmin boy before him replied: "Yes Sir, I do it." "But what do you say when you pray?" said the Missionary. The boy replied: "I always say—Lord Jesus, have pity on me and save my soul. All the day I repeat this prayer; for I am often sick, and think that I shall soon die." Two months afterwards this little boy died, and we may hope that his soul was saved by Jesus Christ and that he is now happy in heaven.

WILLING TO LEARN.—The Rajah of Jeypore, a native State in North-Western India, has sent to Bombay, a mason, a potter, two carpenters and a blacksmith, to become pupils of the Polytechnic\* institution at that Presidency and learn the art of manufactures as there conducted, under European superintendence, and then to return to their native country.

#### OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

By the mails from London received here on the 26th ult. we obtain the following intelligence.

From England, there is nothing of importance. All parties were looking forward with anxious expectation to the opening of Parliament on the 19th of January, when business of great importance would immediately come up. The leaders of the two political parties had addressed Circulars to the members requesting their prompt attendance at the opening of the session.—The Austrian Government had issued a manifesto claiming that the three powers concerned in the confiscation of Cracow were at full liberty to act in the matter independently of the rest of Europe so long as they acted in concert. It declares that they are free to abrogate any portion of the treaty of Vienna, which simply recapitulates prior stipulations whose sanction did not depend on the signatures of France and England.—This declaration had caused great excitement in France, it being understood as setting aside the faith of Treaties.—It is reported that the Emperor of Russia intends at the commencement of the new year to make Poland a Russian Province, under the title of New Russia.

The Queen in Council, has granted to New Zealand, a Charter "framed in a liberal and generous spirit, and calculated to lay the foundations of a wiser and more equitable system than has ever before been applied to any dependencies of the British Crown."

In Italy there has been a disastrous storm, which caused the Tiber to overflow its banks. One half of the city was inundated by the flood, and in some parts the inhabitants had five feet of water round their dwellings.

The United States Congress had commenced its sessions which promised to be rather a stormy one,—there being a strong opposition to the war with Mexico on the part of the Whigs.—The President's Message was received in London on the 27th Dec. It is a lengthy document, chiefly taken up with details of the controversy between the U. S. and Mexico. To carry on the war, the President recommends a loan of \$19,000,000 and a tax upon tea and coffee, which it is expected will realize about \$4,000,000. From the seat of war, it is stated that the American forces had taken Monclovia and Chihuahua, without bloodshed.

Since the above notice was penned a new mail has arrived from which we obtain later intelligence as follows.

The Revenue Returns last published exhibit a satisfactory condition of every branch of income,—the Post Office returns exhibit an increase of £35,000 over the previous corresponding year! It was expected that Parliament would be opened by the Queen in person.—Lieut. General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B. has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.

The distress in Ireland continues without mitigation. The French chambers had commenced their Sessions. The King's opening speech makes no mention, as heretofore, of the benefits of alliance with the English.—The common people of France were suffering from the deficiencies of the harvest. Switzerland is in a very disturbed state; and so is Greece, a proposition having been made, it is said, by Prince Metternich, to reverse the present Constitutional Government.

Reforms are in progress in Italy and Turkey. In the former the humble obsequents of the Pope are now allowed to kiss his hand instead of his toe, as formerly. [Bah! may his people never get down to his toes again.] The Turkish Government has promulgated new and more enlightened regulations for public functionaries, and important modifications have been introduced in the ceremonies of the Court.

From the United States—the most active preparations were making by the U. S. army for an attack on San Juan d' Ulloa. There was some want of confidence in the Mexican General, he being thought by some to be in collusion with the Americans. It was hoped the Mexican Congress, which was to meet on the 6th Dec. would open the way for a renewal of peace between the two countries.

Still later—from London January 25.

From Colombo Papers just received, we obtain the important intelligence of the opening of Parliament, and the suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws. The distressed state of Ireland, was the engrossing subject of debate—and it is gratifying to notice the readiness with which political leaders of all sorts merged their differences in considering the questions proposed for its relief. Lord Stanley, in remarking on the subject said: "he was afraid its distressed condition could not well be exaggerated, and he was sure there was no effort which the Government could propose for the relief of that distress, which would not be cheerfully responded to by the Parliament and people of Great Britain."—Sir R. Peel remarked, "I for one shall approach these great questions"—"with a total oblivion of all party feeling."

The Observer states: "we have learned that the Government of Ceylon has been offered to Mr. Lefevre, a brother of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, speaker of the House of Commons," but it was uncertain whether he would accept of it.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

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Mr. Advocate Grace, Colombo	1
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\* Polytechnic, denotes a variety of arts and manufactures conducted together.—Ed. M. Star.