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மன்்ர்ம் பீவு．
இலீக் காரணா்் துருனைக் துறீத்துச் சசால்லயது． பலவகையம்போதேங்கம்．
 யாய்சானு மாய்ச்சச்ல்வயாாம் வெーகனீவீL LDமரூக





 பனுமாய் மகனுமாய்த் தவவவனு 1 ாய் சீ ேேर्கதனு மாய் புத்தீவருத்து｜் துதுவுமாய் அன்புள்ள தாயுமாய

 ற1 முற்பவமாகீய ஆதாமேவாள் செய்த பாவाமகல வுதைத்தவனப் பணையாகீய துற்றத்தை ழுறத்துக்
 பழசேய்யும் பசாகை முடிக்க்யோட்டி வன，வேறு ப
 கை அவ்வேதத்ததானீயாயீ6ぁ வானலகைகத்தீற

 தமாமீயய பリமாத்துதுர பリாபリ வ்்துவாயு｜் காபணச் சர்க்துுவாயும் பூவுகத்த்ற்சேன்ரீ உதயமானவ【ே




 ன்னூயுர் வாழுகவடிவருவாழ்கத் தவ்த்துறுீறப்பன ர்சாற்று｜்துவத்துடன்வாதாய் தோன்றறலாக—— ब்பத்ல் ஜீண்ட தெரூவ்ன் சீறப்புமை ஈசாாமாப ாத்த்ல்வைத்தவுன்றருு் பாதத்றெய்ளூத்துமா என क்ள் カ த்த்ன் கவロலமாறவு｜் தyன்பமுந்தர்த்தீாுுமக
 ழ்க்வுமத்த்ருப்பாதத்தைத்தீருமாவலயாகத் தூரதததா ழ்வாய்ப்டாழூ தேன்னுய்் விள க்கமாயீனிய வாழ் வடையுமுனது மீஹயயானவுய்ாேவாழ்கவடிவுள்ள த Фவுூூவே வாழ்க，தவத்த్రీலங்கீய fீறப்புடையோா்

 பபாடேன்றறீக．


 மே．

என்பதீல் வானுலக முதற் பூவுலகவனத்தை


 ள் புத்தில் வருவ்த்துக்காா்் ளூவீா் களளன்க．

## இன்னீசை வவண்பா．

 ன்னசघைப்பாா்த்சு பனே ஙீன்னம்－ூண்டாா் துன்
 மேல்．

என்பதீல் மதுடமுடி தா்த்துலக த்தையாரூழிவி
 றைவனே உன்பாதாம்புயத்தைச் சீロத்த்ற்றரித்துக் கொண்டாாவா்கள் துன்பத்ஙைப்போக்கீக்களிப்புண் டாகச் செய்தாய் அப்படி இனீСயன்றர்த்தீதத்தைப் போக்சி இாட்சீத் தரூளூமமன்க．
வருத்தம்.
 வைஙயத்தவண ஈசரா－யாண்ட வையண் Sற் தூண்
 சசன்ற வ புறவு மாண்டவ டபறவு்் த்ருத்தீஷ வருத்திவை Сயனக்து்－காண்டி வண Cதருண தீண்


என்பத्रీல் பூவுகத்தை மீண்டளித்தாய் அவ்வுல கத்துக்கழிகையணிந்தாய்，புகழுண்டாக ரசரைமா புர்யை வீரும்பயருங்தாண்டாய்，உன் அன்பைச் சச
 ய்．அப்படி ஙான் இேட்சீக்கப்பட்டதின்் மீீழ்ச்சீ யாळய்；உன் தீறமையு®ல் உயற்சீயுண்டாகவும் டபருமையடையவும் என்வண த் தீரத்தீனயு，எனக் கு ான்மைவருத்தீலய்，அத்தேளிவைத் தோற்றுவத்

 னக்துய்் லாபமாகவும் Сசய்தாСயன்று அறீயப்படு ஙீறவபே அந்தக் காரணக் கூூூேன்றதுமன்றீ，அக் காரணக்குூ பன் வெயும் ம னீததுுக்குதவீயாகவந்தது எப்படி யயன்று கேட்ப்்களாங்்，அவா் மீட்பருமாய்
 சாமீனझூுமாய் 叩ப்பரவ செய்கிறவருமாய்ப் பாவவ மோச ருமாய்ச் Сெ கனதர゙மாய் ஏகனதருமாய் மாச ற்ற ஆட்டுக்குட்டியுமாய் ம்ற்று முடிய இேட்சீக்க்றவ ருமாய்ச் Cசயக்க்றவருமாய் ஆளப்போீற பீஏபுமாய் வ்டி Сவள் ளீயுமாiய் ஈானே அல்பாவும் ஒமேகாவுமா ய் ழுன்னீருந்தவருமாய் இருக்ஷறவவருமாய் ゆேேகண் டீீருமாய் இर्ன்வஏப்போச்றவருமாய் க́யானனம் பர்சு த்தம் சத்தீயம் ச ரூஉவல்லவம் நீதீ இாக்கம் வీயா பகம் உடையவருமாய் என்றென்றைக்கும் இருக்க́ றவருமாய் மேகங்க களூட னே வருக்றவருமாய் இநக்க்
 ாணமுதன்மையாா துருவேன்று சோல்லப்படுீன் றதg．

## ாпன்காம் பரீவு

 ஸ்துவுடன் வேடலேய்் சசய்கீற தேவவழுக்கா पரும் போதகருமானவா்கள் த்்கள் சசனனஞேசச் தை இட்டுப்போட்டு இா்தஊர்களூக்கேல்லாம் வா் து இல்லற
 லயாருவாயும் பாリாமல் இவा்களூக் துதவிசய்கறறவ ர்களூமாய் அம் மெய்யான பாாபリ வஸ்துவாகயய ？ யேチக்க்றீ துவீடு டை சத்த்யவேத சுவிசேஷி த் தையும் அவரூடைய தன்டையயயயும் இலட்சண ங் கஹாயும் தோழல்கฝாயும்பாலோகம்பூலோகம் பா காள த்தையும்உண்டாக்க்ன வీபリத்தையும்｜நナகமோ ட்சத்த்ல் இช์ ऊடக்கப்போகீற வీசே ஷித்தையும்
 கை இழ்ந்துபேன வகையையும் ஆத்துமாவுக்குண் டான கதீயையும் அவ்்கள் பாவ சாகரத்தீல் அமீ ழ்ங்த்க் \＆́Lக்£ற பயங்காத்தையும் சேன்மப் பாவம் அவ்லது கருமப்பாவம் செய்யும் பாவமுதலானவை களும் முவாசை களூம் இன்ன தேன்று காண்பத்த
 யப் போக்ற மோட்ச பாக்க்ய சலாய்க்சீயத்தைச் சுதந்த斤斤த்து்் கொள்ளூட் படிக்த ஆவவாசையுடை

 இாண்டாங் குர்க் களே ்்ற ற்ந்துயகாள்க．

> இன்னு|ம் வரும்,

## வெண்பா．

 த்்துதவு｜நல்லுதய தாரகைகைய்ச் ச்ந்தழு



## முகாமைத்துரையய，

இதன்கீழ்க்காட்டியீருக்தம் வேண்பாக்க வை்் சச வ்விதன்வித்படி சீர்ப்ர்தீட என் புல்லறீவீற்ச்ப 4 லப்படாமையீலல் மற்றவற்றீவ நும்மா
 யை அறீவ்க்தும்படி கேளாfீன்றனण்．
தீருவள் ளூவர் அருள்ச்சேய்த நூான டேட்டியா ய்．

## Сெ ண்னபா．



வகாேவீ ருகாலாய்வஎார்ந்ததுகாண் யகாாமாய்

ம்்சும்வளர்ங்ததுகாண்்்．

## 

வடிவுககாண்ட فேள் ฌாயுமா மந்தீपம்சோ் ராகு மா－முடிவுகோண்டமில ழுஹா த்தத5காண் வடிவத கேள்－காவ்வாங் க்வட்டம்ட்டுக் கன்னீ ீ́ருவீட்டி ன்

எबांघ கவ.



வோ்துத்த்த மமல வேளி，

> mwiribj கவ:

தூாாததம்ப்ற்லுவையாத பாண்ட டெனும் வீருகவீற்றர்ந்தேன் மேல்ளீடுடுோக வண்ட ண் காக்க்ந்நமர் வாவ்க்கம ひத்தீல் ァன்ளுகப்பூத்தேன்காமோ்்க．

## 

 Fnட்டிக்கருவூர்க்துடியீருத்தீச் சூட்டி தோ
 தேசம்ட்ற்துவகை சப்புவேன்
இக்கவీகள்போல இன்னும் பலகவీகளீர்ந்தும் அ வற்றை இதீற்தீீக்க உதயதாரகை இட்் கோLாСぁ ना எழூதாதுவ்ட்டனன்．



 தீட்டி னன்பேபேவனேற்கத்ரே\＆ர் சீதம்பリனே．

கதீதேசா் சீதட்பリனித ன்

## A Grammatical Query．


 மைனா்்த துைக்துச்ச லாம்．

## ஐயாவே，

 யுருரூாலம் என்ற Qபருமைமையுடைய அல்லத゙ $\omega$
 த்்சோல்லு இலக்கண ண்தீற் பn றுயபடி பெறவேண் டிய வகரவுடம்படுமமய் 6பறுமல் யகர டமய்யைப் டபற்றதற்துக் காரண மீ ன் ன 6தன்று என் புல்லறீவS $\dot{ற}$ குப் புலப்படாேையால்－ழுற்றக்கற்ற Qபiயோா் அதன் உண்மையை அறீவ்க்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கோ ள்ளூर्கறேன்．

இங்ஙねணம்，
உடுப்த்டி，ד 4



## 2．क 4 कु ता ता क०



அ்்நூானீகள் பலிபுகீறறவைகஹாப் பாாபானுக்


 க．கொई．$\omega$ ．அத़．உ $\omega$ ．வச．
































 துப்ட்டுவ்ட்டானேன்பனதக் காட்டும்மிி காவடி







 （1）Cோர்லロiL



 ब் ब15 （6）Cோவ்ல்ல் உள்மன்டபத்ஜைச் சற்றீவங்தார்கள்．








 ஆூாததல் பார்க்ச்ற்களோடவன்று அற்யம்படி，

















 कhLாGा．

இம்முறை Lதுத் Gேசொன்றை மானீப்பாய்க்
 ய்வ்த்ழ்ப்த்தார்．தேர்சசய்த த்ச்சரு் தேர் அ





















 வீய囚்க்கலுத்க வைத்தார்கள்．வைத்தவுடேே 8

 க்த்க் Сொலுக்க அவன் வவ்டவான்ற்ய்ப் ப்்வாயா

 த டமத்த 8ஹா த்துப்போனன்．

 னீடத்தீற் கேட்டபோது அவன்－＂உம்்த வேவ๐

































 ゅழவந்தத் உடனே ழேाிழத்தவர்கள்，அ்்க்ப்









 ல்ல，பேய்கமூண்கேபோதூதண்று வேதத்சோ்ப
 பாढேயா

 அன்றクற $\dot{\text { ¢ }}$























 ஆலோச ฉøा．
£ற்ஸ் பு U

 ப்பத்தீற்கோந பங்காளீயாக்த்ாா்．அவன் திாகமா

 4．க்கீ







 ண்டைசோட்டும்，அப்சபா அவனுயடய கா ாுக்





 தே ஐழோ！என்டசய்வேலனண்று g゙க்்லோண்டா






 தீலு｜் கீறீヘ்து｜ஙन



 க்க்ன்பம்．

## 








## MORNING STAR

## Jaffua, April 22d, 1847

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES

[Continued from page
Did space permit, we might advert to several other signs more or less visible; some portentous, and some There are "famines," if not, "pestilence and daree. Thquakes in divers places." The failure of the potatoe crop is producing a famine in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, while in some other countries there is no small scarcity of bread. Men are begimning to learn that the increase or population may be greater
than the increase of the means of maintenance, and that it is not wise for the mass of the people in any country to rest satisfied with the very cheapest and coarsest food of one kind, because its continued producwholly or ever partially fails, there is nothing to fall wack upon, and famine is the result. The lesson back upon, in Ireland will be well learned and digested in other countries also. It will be seen and felt that there is danger stores, and too few producers. It is cheering to know that the corn harvest has been most abun dant in America, and that, as one has said, "the wants of the mother may be supplied from the exuberant bosom of the daughter." valent than usual; but the Cholera, which has been the last year uncommonly fatal where it has prevailed in Iudia, is said to be travelling again into Europe.
On the other hand, there are cheering prognostics Human life is undoubtedly being lengthened by the progress of medical science, and by greater attention t physical education, temperance, exercise, and cleanliness. The cold water cure seems often successful, and we suppose it must be admitted that mesmerism may
frequently enable a surgeon to perform painless operations, though clairvoyance and other wonderful accompaniments must be considered either as deception, or as the effect of Satanic agency. We are slow to be lieve the latter, but some think that while natural causes are sufficient to account for painless surgery, and mesmerism is properly used to alleviate human misery, when attempts are made to go beyond the assigned limits, evil spirits come in, and delude those willing to be deluded, or who expose themselves unthinkingly
to their influence. We certainly shall not be surprised if that agency, which so often denied, is more
and more manifest, as the time of the end draweth nigh. Among the encouraging signs of good in the moral heavens is the World's Temperance Convention in London last year, consisting of numerous delegates from the Continent and America, as well as every part o and direct effort in this important enterprize. The Evangelical Alliance, which assembled in London a-
bout the same time, and consisted of 1,200 delegates, bout the same time, and consisted of 1,200 delegates, bright harbinger
union has been so lately before our eyes, we need not dwell upon it; but only offer our aspirations that similar visions of angel-like assemblies may be repeated wherever Christians of different denoininations can
meet-to show that the great principles on which they all stand, and in which they are all agreed, reduce to insignificance the points on which they differ; and that all truly united to Christ the Head, are united to
and members of one another.
The general indications, therefore, though confused ontradictory, and in some respects ominous of evil are on the whole cheering. We cannot but think, o comparing the present with past ages, that with all
the reasons there are for mourning, there are none fo despondency. Evil doubtless abounds, but so doe
despons good It is an age of action. Sin is busy and brought not worse. Christianity world is growing better and grading. There may not be, there probably is not, the enjoyment of divine influences in extensive revivals o religion, so generally as in some past periods-though
the American Board state that their Missions in differ ent parts of the world, have never before shared so largely in the gifts of the Spirit-but, however this may be, there has never been a time whon the fruis world, were more abundant. There have been seasons when some few made greater advances in the divine persons any now do, but there never have been more persons governed by religious principle than at the present time, and however deficient may be the reli gion of the age-a religion too much of bustle and excitement, and sympathy and form, and tendencies more and more to form and show-jet is its moulding hrough the world, than ever hrough society, and
compare the present state of Protestant countries with
any past favoured period, and look not at the few striking images of great and good and illustrious men, and distant reflections of a few brilliant actions, looming through the mists of time; but at the whole groundwork of the prospect, and into the domestic, social, ei vil, and moral state of the people at large, and he will find, we are persuaded, many causes for thankfulnes. on the comparison, and few for discontent. Those or cenius, which enrich the worl, may not be so mue or genius, or patriotism, or piety, mast age which may be named, but they are spread farther abroad and are more generally diffused. There is not the less gold in a country because it is in many hands, nor is it less useful in circulation than when hoarded up in the banks.
a moment allow that Christianity is a failure, or an approach to a failure; and we contend that we see evidence of Christian nations being immensely in advance of all others in every thing which constitutes true greatness, or true happiness; and that they are still advancing. "Say not what is the cause that the former days were better than these, for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this,
(To be continued.)
Opposition of Roman Priestly Authorities
the pree circulation of the Holy Scriptures.-
While British Protestants are zealously engaged in giving free circulation to the pure word of God which is able to make men wise into salvation, Roman Catholic authorities in almost every country, from His highness Pope Pius, IX. down to the Roman parish priest, are, by craft and menace, which they so well know how to use, doing what they can to raise a vigourous oppo-
sition to these efforts. That this is no Protestant slan
der, but a plain declaration of the truth, may be seen by the following extract from a late "Mandate of the Bishof Dardanie," in Holland.-And here we earnestly ask what sort of faith, and what sort of virtue must that be which the perusal of God's word is likely to destroy? And what sort of church must that be whose peace is so greatly endangered by the free circulation of the Word? And what a graceless slanderer is this Roman Bishop, who classes the noble undertakings of Christian Bible Socie ties as "efforts of hell," and the object they,have in view as one of a "soul-destroying" character. How incon gruous the idea, had the unworthy bishop but though of it-of the devil and his imps being engaged in circulating and teaching the Bible-Satan casting out Sa tan!-We think in this instance at least that the dev has overshot his mark, and that the zeal of the Bish has really eaten off the disguise that is usually worn "Search the Scriptures-for they are they which tes tify of me;" the Bishop of Dardanie proclaims aloud to his flock: Should any among you have received the Scriptures, throngh the agency of the Bible Socie
to, do not keep them, or even look in them; but tiroo them into the fire.-Is not this anti-Christ? We
think it is.
Mandate of the Bishop of Dardanie.- "Scarcely year has elapsed since the successor of holy Peter, th Chinch acainst the renewed wain the whe self-called Briarch against he renewe efforts of the self-called Brble societies, and now the Church confided to our pastoral eare a hranch of one of those fatal societies. Yes, taithful and beloved so near to us is the danger, that in our very midst the darts are forged with which the devil aims at the 'heartartery' of our faith; we have been assured that in our very midst are printed those books which, being by sucrilegious presumption called Bible writings, God Word, or some such like name, must tend to make you disobedient and rebellious against God's authority, in trusted by Jesus Christ to his Church. Those books and tising in the news papers where and of whom they may be purchased, but they even dare, under ever kind of pretence, and with plausible but hypocritica and poisonous words, to hawk them about amongs Roman Catholics; to press them to purchase at ridiculously low prices, and even to offer them the book gratis. Much beloved and faithful brethren, whom I love in Jesus Christ, I beseech you by the love of your Savior, and by the love of your own souls, be carefully on your guard, especially against this artifice of your hellish foe, whom resist steadfast in your faith. ( 1 Peter v. 9.) Give not the least attention to the workmen of satan, who to ruin your souls, nor to their hypocritical and high sounding words. If sinners entice thee, consent thou not. (Prov. i. 10.) "Flee," saith the Holy Ghost, "from all sin as from the face of a poisonous serpent." (Ecclesiastic xxi. 2.) How much more, then, must you flee from that which would deprive you not only of one virtue, but
wonld rob you of the treasure of your holy faith; the foundation, of all heavenly virtue; the root of all justifeation, as it is called by the holy Council of Trent. (Sess. vi. ch. 8, De Justif!)

Beloved Christians, fulfill your love to those who
by contributing all in your power towards their err, by contributing all in your power towards their
conversion and salyation, especially by sending up to the throne of grace your ardent prayers and hearty supplications, knowing that the constant and fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. (James v. 16. . ulfill the hatred which you entertain for their errors and sin, as well as the love you owe your own souls, by abstaining from every thing which is calculated to strengthen them in their detestable undertakings or to promote their efforts, and by avoiding every thing tha would in any manner bring you into danger. Regarn their deceitful words and writings as an eating canker for such the Apostle calls them. (2. Tim.3i. 17.) Shun them, that you may not be defiled thereby.

Should any among you have already bought or re eived the books of the Bible society, do not keep them in your house or even look in them, but follow
the example of the Ephesians, who, at the voice of Paul, threw into the fire and burned those books which they were not permitted to keep; (Acts xix. 19;) or, i you prefer it, and can convemiently do so, bring them to your priest or to your father-confessor, whose ae-
vice you can follow. If in future one of the colporteurs of those books published by that soul-destraying Society should present himself to you, in that momen of danger, think on the exhortation of the holy John, the Aposile of love. Bid him not God speed: (2. John 10. Avoid all fellowship, all conversation with him, and immediately turn him away with compassion in your
hearts and indignation on your countenances. Thus you will, beloved, render vain the efforts of hell, and keep in your souls the inestimable treasure of faith.'

## BIBLE DISTRIBUTION IN FRANCE.

We commend to the candid attention of our readers, the following notices of the happy effects that have followed the efforts of Bible Societies to distribute the Holy Scriptures in France. The article furnishes a very pertinent illustration of the anti-christian spirit of the foregoing Mandate of the Bishop of Dardanie. - It is declared of the Lord, and Roman authorities will not be able to prevent it, that the Divine Word shall have free course, and be glorified.

One of our Colporteurs happening to pass by a build ing that was in the course of erection, saw a number of masons resting awhile from their work in the middle of the day. 'My friends, (said he to them) would you wish that I should read you some thing?' 'What is it! they asked. 'The Word of God,' was the reply Scarcely had the Colporteur said this, when the men approached fiom all sides. 'Come,' cried they, 'take a seat among us, we are friends; every one of us is in possession of a Bible which we purchased of Mr. D.
(a Colporteur before alluded to as being located in this part of the country.) 'As for me, (continued one of the masons) I am a poor man and must gain my bread by the sweat of my brow, but I would not be without the Bible for a thousand francs.' 'Nor would I (added an ther,) for it constitutes my greatest happiness; and the worthy people who promote the circulation of the Scriptures are godly men, who are well convinced of
the immense good which they effect. If you know them, assure them of my regard, and thank them for the benefits which they have conferred apon my soal! 'With regard to me (proceeded a fourth,) I was unwilling at once to give in to what I heard. I took the Bible and compared it with the books which the priests furnish to the schools, and then it was that I found that the priests were deceiving us, and that what they withheld in the Bible from us was precisely what is calculated to make us best acquainted with the Savior.
One of our colporteurs happening to meet a young man on a road, he offered him one of his books. The young man opened the book, appeared to examine i very closely, and without saying a word, puled a which betrayed evident marks of having been much used. 'Your book,' said he, 'is the same as mine-as my own dear favorite book; it is this which has saved me from an abyss of vice and misery, in which I was formerly plunged. I was once a drunkard, unchaste, and a blasphemer; but now, God be praised! I re vere and love His holy will, and that of His Son Jesus Christ.' 'And pray,' asked the colporteur, 'who may have given you this book? No one. 'What do
you say, no one? 'It was in reality no man but God you say, no one? 'It was in reality no man but God
himself; for happening one day to be cleaning out an old cupboard, I discovered this identical book in it covered all over with dust. I was curious to see wha it contained, and after having read a little in it, I became so much interested in what I there found, that 1 have since never parted with it. know who placed the book there? btained it for nothy parents, whe blatac the so saying, the young man gave a truly encouraging ac-
count of the hope that was in him, which through the mercy of God he bad derived from curefully resding His word
"The things which the Gentiles sacrifice they sacrifice to devils, and not 10 God; and I would not that ye should have fellowship with devils." -1 . Cor. x. 20.

Sacrifice to Devils.-Since the publication of our last number, the annual festival at Pulliar's temple near by this Office has been celebrated. - Partly to gratify some friends, who had never vitnessed the closing
ceremonies of the festival, and partly to take some noceremonies of the festival, and partly to take some notice of the proceedings for this publication, we accompanied them at the proper time to a position which over-
looked the temple. From all quarters men, women, and children were gathering in their holiday attire. An expression of hilarity and joy rested on almost every countenance. Had it not been for its debasing character as a religious ceremony, having respect to the homage due from man to his Maker, we could have sympathised with the general expression of happiness; but viewing it as a cheat imposed by priestly authorities upon our fellow men in relation to their eternal concerns, our feelings were a mixture of indignation and pity at the corrupting nature of the scene. Every few moments the company would be enlarged by the arrival of a troop of natives, preceded by musiclans, surrounding a man, bearing on his shoulders a semi-circular frame, decorated with tinsel, feathers, and flowers, which he was bearing in fulfilment of a vow,
as an offering to the presiding deity. The movement as an offering to the presiding deity. The movement sionally checked, by the ridiculous antics of the person bearing the offering, who pretending to be possessed by the spirit of his god, would, now and then, whirl, and jump, and toss about like a mad monkey, and ifonIy a proper tail had been attached, he might have been One of these debased subjects of humanity, to increase his stock of religious merit, draggled along on his knees; another came rolling along at his length through the dirt, both holding in their hands the offering they bore for the deity. There were some twenty or thirty of these abject creatures, who seemed equally objects of phemselves onward towards the temple. While the priests were dressing the god and getting him ready to take a drive on the car, there were some 50 or 100 (we did not count them,) men and children lying at their lengths on the ground in the temple yard, ranged in a
regular line for rolling around the temple. At the proregular line for rolling around the temple. At the proclasped above their heads, by mere musuclar effort, they rolled over and over through the dirt around the temple yard, stopping every little while to take breath, and look around to see how far they had got and who were looking at them. As they rolled, some were more lively in their movements than others, and would go bumping against their fellows; and one little fellow, tired of the tardy movements of those who preceded him, worked himself out of the line, and frisked along till he had gained a rod beyond his former position, when he resumed a place in the line again. Contiguous to this line of rollers, was a line of some 20 women, performing the same circuit, kneeling and kissing the grond at every step.
Among them we noticed with heightened disgust one albino woman.- At length the priests were ready and the people ready and the god ready for him to take his ride. A new car had been prepared, the donation we
understoed of some wealthy native. It was adapted to the changing sentiments of the people, being so light that comparatively a few persons might draw it. The carpenters who framed the car, stood close to the vehicle, partly, we suppose to share in the glory of Pul-
Iiar's movements and partly to steady the car so that liar's movements and partly to steady the car so that
he might not fall out. Musicians were in attendance to ding out music agreeable to Pulliar's ear. The procession set out; the priests before the car with burning incense to gratify Pulliar's nose, and an umbrella to save his head from the heat. Some young brahmins The perched on the car oa a level with the demon. At the dinging of a bell, the carpenters blocked the wheels and the movement was suspended;-the officiating priest waved incense before the idol and performed some other fooleries which we could not understand; then the block was taken away from before the wheel, and the procession resumed its forward movement. Behind the demon, in the track of his car followed the lines of rolling men and children, and kneeling and bowing and lissing women. When about half the circuit was
performed, the car was stopped abreast of two heaps of cocoanuts piled before a punthall dressed up in gay
cloths. The spectators formed a large circle in front. cloths. The spectatnrs formed a large circle in front.
A stone was brought, resembling what is used for grinding chunam, and placed near the heaps. Presently two men appeared with sorry-looking countenances and stood by them. One by one the cocoanuts by officiating friends and as he received them, he dashed them on the stone before the demon. When the first heap was broken, the second person advanced to the second heap and received the cocoanuts from two attendants and dashed them on the stone after the manzer of the first till his heap waskexpended. He had a
hard task, and seemed tired before he got through. He looked ashamed too of the business in which be was engaged, and in his general aspect reminded one of an overgrown school-boy who had been lately whipped.
quired of a native by-stander. "It is Valoo, your black
smith," said he. "Valoo!" we exclaimed, with astonish smith," said he. "V aloo." we exclaimed, than voluntari ly to engage in such a performance. He must know that it is not only useless, but perfectly ridiculous, as an act of religion." "True, Sir, but he made a vow to do this yearly, many years ago, and now if he should refuse, the priests and people would speak against him. "Then it is through fear of the people, and not with good will, that he does it?" "Certainly, Sir." "But has he not independence of character enough to follow his own convictions of right in such a case?" "It is very difficult, Sir." "And do you think this is the case with many others?" "It is, Sir." After this conversation we looked down upon that mingled throng. And it did seem, with the exception of the poor priests, who know not how otherwise to get a livelihood, to be a wretched farce throughout. There were men who had had intercourse with Europeans and also some knowledge of the Scriptures, and who must have known that as a mat ter of religion the whole thing was supremely ridicu lous. Then the persons lying in the dirt behind the car, would now and then raise up their heads, with a comical expression of fun and endurance that was any thing but serious.-It was humiliating, those whoknew so well the nonsense of such ceremo nies, giving their countenance to them.-When the pro cession again proceeded,the rain was falling, and on they went the car-drawers, the rolling men and children, an the lineeling and lissing women, along their muddy way, while great numbers of the spectators started off on a run for a place of shelter from the rain. We saw an ex-maniagar and some others of the native dignitaries, benevolently engaged in keeping the poor muddied rolling penitents, in a straight line, and in picking out of their path stones and fragments of broken cocoanuts. So much for the worship of Pulliar.-Does not every intelligent reader, on the perusalh of the Scriptural declaration that, "The things which the gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils and not to God." It is truly so. There was not a single act in the ceremonies that we saw performed, that was worthy of a rational creature. The whole was stupid and debasing. It was below the invention of a child's imagination. It might have suited a period perhaps when the sentiment prevailed, that the rest of the human family existed only for the benefit of the brah mins; but does not at all consist with the idea taught by Christian civilization-that the different classes of Society are dependent on each other-that they have mutual and common rights, and that government and law is framed for the protection, improvement and benefit of all.-Such absurdities as we have described cannot long bear the advancing light of Christian truth in this province. Men will forsake them from self-respect if from no higher motive. We doubt if they now have a strong hold on any consciences save those o old women and more ignorant men. Others follow from custom and out of respect for their priests, but the cus tom of worshipping devils is one which cannot be retained for a very long period. And our earnest and friendly counsel to the ministers of these temples, is, o seek some more worthy employment-and lay good foundation, by engaging in some their children.

Missionart-Arrivals.-Rev. L. Spaulding and Mrs Spaulding, Rev. William and Mrs. Scudder and Rev Ceylon arrived in Jaffna on Thursday the 15th instant Mr. Spaulding returns to his former field of labor after Mr absence in the U. States of about three years. - The accession of these missionaries to the weakened ranks of the missionary corps in this Province will inspire their fellow laborers with new hope and courage, and we doubt not, it will also tend strongly to strengthen the impression, already widely felt, that the kingdom of Jesus Christ is drawing near to this people, and tha the time is not distant, when the base idols now wor shipped chiefly by old women, and ignorant slaves o ancient customs, will be cast to the moles and the bats, according to the word of the Lord.
Departures.-Rev. R. Stott, a valued and tried missionary laborer, of 18 years'service, left Jaffna with his family on Saturday last, for Colombo, on his way to England. Ill health is the principal cause of his return.
Ief and Apples. - The Editor of the Times, panting under the effects of the increasing heat at Colombo sighs most affectingly for a morsel of ice from Boston; and proposes a Subscription for an Ice Establishment at Colombo. And why not? Ice from Boston, is no longer reckoned among the luxuries of life in India, but is so abundant and afforded at so reasonable a rate in Calcutta and Madras, that any thirsty native may afford to indulge his gelid appetite. And it may be had as freely in Colombo as elsewhere, if the people will. Then the ice does not come alone. There are many "Boston notions" put up with it which go to increase the variety and amount of human emjoyment. Apples and grapes are turned out, "as fresh" says one, of the former, "as if picked up under the tree where they grew." In fact we have just had a sight of some dozen American apples eight or ten days from Madras, some of them quite sound-and all of them real
Apples.- The thought we had, when we set down to this

Paragraph, was this: if all unnatural restrictions were removed from commerce, with the present facilities of rommanication and transport effected by art and science, how widely and equally might the bounties of our beueficent Creator be enjoyed by his creatures.

## OVERLAND INTELHIGENCE

A breach with France and a closer union of England with Prussia seems probable. A Bill to remove the remaining disabilities of Roman Catholics is likely to
pass. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had pass. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had accepted
the offer of Messrs. Rothschild for a loan for 8 mill ons for Ireland.
Earl Grey has decided that no more male convicts shall be transported. Second reading of the ten hours Factory bill carried by a majority of 99 . Nothing decisive in Portugal-Spain in a very troubled state.Austria had offered to mediate between France and England Scarcity increasing in France.

In Holland, the corn duties have been relaxed; on all provisions to be admitted a lower tariff has been fixed. In Belgium and Switzerland the dearness of provisions causes great alarm. In Rome Cardinal Gizzi has published a decree allowing the free importation of wheat from the first instant to the end of June. The Pope proceeds with his ameliorations, and reaps golden opinions from all kinds of people.
Russia seems completely baffled by the brave mountainers of the Caucasus-terms offered by her rejected. -Hanover suffering from scareity. In Ireland fiftythousand deaths from starvation and disease officially
Reported -this is below the real number. O Connell Reported-this is below the real number. had produ-
believes himself dying. The influx of Irish had ced something like famine at Liverpool. In Scotland distress still prevailed and very serious riots had occurred at Wick.
The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Comthe leam ship Tiber was wrecked off Oporto, with troyed himself.

Sir Willoughby Cotton had landed at Suez so unexpectedly that no guard was ready. The old General said, he did not mind, but desired his compliments and to say he was sorry they had been put to so much trouble.
Lord Torrington's health is restored and he may be expected at Galle by the Steamer to arrive about the 26 th of May. - Col. Ols.
United States.-The accounts from the seat of war are interesting. General Taylor had entered Vic-
toria with General Quitman on the 9th Jan. General Quitman drove the Mexicans before him the last 30 or 40 miles before entering Victoria, the Mexicans retreating on one side of the town as General Quitman enter between Tampico and Victoria with which it was sup. posed General Shields might have an engagement. Generals Butler, Worth, and Wool were at Saltillo with 8000 men, considered the flower of the American army.

## AGKNOWLEDGEMENT

| of Subscriptions feceived since our | Last. |
| :--- | :---: |
| Rev. L. Spaulding | 1 |
| Rev. A. H. Fletcher (Additional) | 2 |
| Rev. J. O'Niell, Nel ore | 10 |
| Mr. M. A. Weerpass, Polopalle | 1 |
| H. Elliott, Esq. Gampola | 5 |

## N(1) THE

Notice is hereby given that some time towards the close of this month or in the beginning of May a number of Delft horses (probably about 7 horses and 8 mares) from 5 to 4 years old will be exposed to sale at Jaffna under the order of the Govt. Agent. Jaffna Kutchery,
April 8, $1847 . \quad$ J. L. Flanderika.
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