# 2）தلIIIIOCB MOIR NINGSTAIR 

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 Cஃर्णலं ல்，
 इம்．













 று்் சோல்லபபபட்டிருக் க்னறத，இப்படிச்சசால்





 தேण ケுவரத5ा．









 ங்தபோேே அத்த்ருகுய1்கள் வங்ததற்லக் காナண
 யவा்களா オாயது இருங்காவல்ぃவோ？சோல்லவே
 காப்போேலே คன்றையும்பர்சோதத்துச் சசால் அாமற்சோல்வதை எப்படி ப்பட்L வீண் அலட்ルान


 கీறதுமன்ர அவரூடைய $ம$ கத்துவத்துக்கு்் துறை வாயிருக்க்றதும ல்லாமล் அவருடைய சம்பூரत्पण कன்

 துற் தாங்க

 வ்ண் உら்பத்தீக் காपணத்णைத் தூゆீத்துச் சசால்லீய
 ல்ல．२ரு புாணத்தீலே டசால்லீபுருக்க்ற தேன்ன

 ஸ் மேல் மோகங்கொண்டு தனககதுப் पுுஷர்களாா ப பாவித்துக்காண்டாفளன்பதே．மே凶பு பா







 நீருக்றதாய் லருக்க்றதென்பதே．அட்படிச் சொல்ல U சு $ே ா க ழ ா வ த ு, ~$
 $\dot{B}-$





 றயாமே．இல்ந்க புாாண்த்லே உலக அண்ட த்



 ன்றறது．






 ல மாळயணய அழ்்துப்போLடேண்டாமா？அழுக்





 களாக்க்போட்டது．அங்த மாயைய゙ணலேயல்ல வா？உங்கள் பேமதேவன் Qபர்டாஹण வாயீலே கவ்
 லபாய்யைச் Gசா ல்லீப் பாவీயாய்ப்போனது அந்த

 ன்னும் பன் §uாய்ப்ப்றந்து அப்பன்றதளோடேபோ£




















肉கள் दाன்ன சோன்லஓப் அப்பாிப்பட்ட மாயை

 Quíயณீதோதமாயிருக் கீன் pமை மயாவ் அதுதா ன்முங்தீ அவுசீயம் அழபடவேண்னும்．அதஹ அழ்க்காமல்
 கறறறம்．அப்பி ப்பட்ட தற்றமுல்ளவா் Cமu゙த Gத


 பூவலகத்த்ல் வழ்்க்் சணமய காஸ்தீपங்களிற் பசுபீ பாசСமன்ஜும் இம்ழுன்று Cபாருள் உண்CL ன்று，அவற்று் பசவாவது，（ஆன்மா，பத்யாவது
 ்்றும் சசா ல்லப்பட்டிருக்க்ன்றதூ，முன் சோல்ல



 துண1் கள் பリாபI வள்துவு்க்ண் CL ன்று சசால்வ
 ன்றゆவ゙ர்களாாக．ஆ凹ல் இப்படிச் சசால்லுறத5
 ன் சொல்வுக்ற சீல ஙీயாயத்றைக்கொண்டு தீடட்


 தால் அது முன் சொன்னன இலட்சணா்்கळாயுடை ய рன்ளு பாாபリ வஸ்துவைத் Cொழூகீறதாய்ப்ப





தன்ஞும்வரும்．

## To the Editor of the M．Star

Digar Sla，
1 beg any of your readers，whether native or European to instruct me with regard to the origin of dancing， its progressive influcace in the minds of any communi－ iy，the moral churacter of such community which con－ tinued to practice it，the result or sequence of such a practice－and whether it is proper to allow such dis－ plays among such a community as this in its crude stute of civilization．
Hoping to get instructions about this， I remain，Sir，yours，An Obserter

கбणட் போரூந்தீய தாரகாபதீயே，



 கையாவ் சூ ச்த斤ாட்டி ங் பூரேோற்பத்தியைக்கறத்த

 $\dot{ம}$, அவ்வீஹாயாட்（B ஈம்கூரூக்தம் ஈயமாய் முடியுமோ
 யோக மாதடோவவன்றும் கற்றறீங்த வல்லவர்கவ் யாரும் ச்ற்றற்வேற்தத்ததர்வக்க மன்றுடிக்கேட்க वென்．

இப்பிி க் ச，『ர்கண்காணை

## இலக்கண ㅍㄴㄴட்．

## ［Answer to a question on Grammar．］

அதிபத்க்து வ்ந்தேம்，









































 そずゆ


வட்ட்க்கோட்டை
சாஸ்தீロ சாฉ๐，









 fígぁøए


































வேவாuீல் ஈா்்கள் சோல்லவேண்டிவ்்்ேூ Cோக்

 வது க்காட்டுவकற்கன்ற மற்றும்படியல்ல，போக்க்ர்த் தனமாய் இச்சகமான வார்த்னதமைப்பேチ ค
 போது அது அவனு்்த $6 ம$ த்த அருவருப்பாயீருக்தும்．


சாதீப் பழக்கத்னை வீட்டுவடூவத Сலதுவான கா

 ம்பேரீL த்தீல்ப்படிபபபட் L முகமன் பேச্木ங்கீழ்மை த் தனமும் ூன்னும் சேர்ந்த்ருக்கக் காண்புு அதீசய
 Cமன்று நீஇனக்கிற இவ்வகைப்பட்டவர்களூக்கன் படன் சோல்வ தென் னவேயானல்，பண்்்காடுத்


 6ொடுத்துக் Сகாள் ளக்கnடாத்ருங்சூவ் இナ்்து வாங் துதீலும் チம்மாவுருப்பது Cமத்த உத்தம $6 ம$ ன்றுவு






 ப்படிப்பட்டவன் களவு6மடடக்கவவு்்துணிவான்．Cம

 आ ட்டுப்பாா்கள்．இது மகா பாリமாन धாட்டு．ஆ
 ழக்கத்தீல் बற்பட்டி ருப்பவா்கள் Сெட்குப்படிக்கீ்

 ற்றீப் பேர் பேリாய்்் சசால்ウக்க டுமான்ல்，எவ்வ ゥவு போ் क्र்்க்் எசமான்கசூடைய மேேையீல ரூந்து கடதாசే தூவல் नை முதலீயவற்றைக்கள வே

 கள் அற்்்தீருக்த்் சாரியம் அढேகம்．இக் கார்ய






 கற்ற கல்வீயே துலாம்பரமாய் க் காட்டட்டும்．உ夜 களூத்த்த் தேவையாயீரகக்தம் யாதா6மாரு 6

 உ方கウூーை
 த்தீपத்ஞைக் தூைத்து்்காள்ளூi் சள்，அபபோ க
 கொள்ள வளம்டபழ்றவர் களாய் வருவீர்கள்．இந்த


 வனுக் கடி மையாய் உங் கவா எடூதுக்கோடு த்ததுபோ லீருக்கும்．
 யாபோதகர் உாைத்ததாவுத5，＂ஜைத்தொழல் ஈல்்
 ன் அப்பத்தை் சம்பாதீ，அணை ஆண்டவ＠சீர்வ क्र்ப்பா்．அப்தோ நீயயாருவன்க்குi் கடமைப்பட்ட
 £றவன் அவனுக்த் சீறறயாயுருக்க்ர்ன்，தனக்த

 வேண்டியதீல்லひ＂என்ளுர்．இதைத் தீருட்டா்த்ப் படுத்த அவுரடுத்துக்காட்டுத் சரித்த்ரமாயது，

ஏற்றமறேயீ என்ஞுமோர் Su4 அபபதேசத்த்ல்
 ன் கீழ்த்தேசத்த斤ர் ச கலரில்ம் பேர்சோன உபகா




 かை யரூウ்த́ச் ச்்தேேோஷிட்படுட்படி ய்ன்னூம் யா

बோதூدன் அらப்பலூவாயேவேன்ற பார்க்ணீறத்



 படவீவ்வேயாடேன்று கேட்டார்．அதற்துக்ழிழன்


 பலழுடையவ்னம்றமழேயயீஎன்பவருக்தத் தானு ங்










 ஞவென்பதை அவர்க்த அறீவீக்கும் தநணு் எப் போ கீடைக்தமமன்ற கா த்தீருக்க Рருகா்்
 தருங்தச்ச் சற்றுமேேத்தீற்
 வ்லாவற்்றயும் எடு ்து அவiகள் கரட் அவ்
 ரந்தார்．சாப்பL ஆயத்தமாन போத எல்லாரும் போய் மேசையுலட்காந்தீருந்தூாா்க்்，பருக்கன்யா


 டார்கள் அவர் அங்த அப்ப்கவை எடுதंது வெட்டி
 ய பா்த்த்்ீல்ப் வைத்துப் ட்ற்பாடு சகலரு் சாப்






ல்ロロயயன்バ！










## \＆ซம்．





 ய் அருட்சிகாண்டி












## MORNINGSTAR. <br> Jafina, July 2dd, 1847

## IVDEPENDENCE OF CHARACTER

There is nothing in the manners of the natives of In in and Ceylon, that sooner strikes a stranger on his first rrival, than their extreme servility. This is not cunfined othose of the poorer class, as coolies, mechanics, \&e. wat is common even among the most respectable and fattery, equally illustrative of the degradution into which the people have sunk under the influence of their heathenish system of religion. It is not uncommon for sen who are proud of their aristocratic rank and high caste, to address a missionary thus: "Sir, yo le: you are indeed a very good man; no others are to ee compared to you for goodness. The advice you give the people is most excellent; you teach the children to read; and give good instruction for their souls. You spend much money, and many are fed by your benevolence; you are a very good man indeed; then watching had they will coolly proceed: "cuuld you give me a little ad they medicine." Men, who go to town with money in their pockets, perhaps several times a week, will sometimes come an of paper;" or "Please Sir to give me a pen;" "and in business it will often happen that a native will wait on you after the business is fairly concluded, one or two hours, with the hope of exts joined with an a penny morre. ance and pride that is as astounding as it is ridiculous. Our object in mentioning it at this time is to enforce on the minds of our readers, that these practices of flattery on the one hand and of ser useful
on the other are incompatible with a manly and on the other are incompatible with a manly and useful
character. Whes addressed to an Englishman or an American they excite only disgust, unless familiarity has some what toughened the susceptibilities to their power. It is impossible to feel respect for one addict

## ed to them.

Habits so national are not easily laid aside and it is not strange that they still in here to many who think they have made great advances in education and civilization. Allow us to say to such in all friendliness that if you would rise to the proper dignity of a civilised erbeg a thing which you are able to buy, and better be er beg a thing whec yo if you are not able, unless it be without it than beg it, italth. "The borrower is servant of the leader," and he"is in a more ser vile position whois continually soliciting favors of another, which an who seeks to obtain by the favor of others what he might procure for himself.will steal if he has anopportunity. Indeed not a few would rather it with impunity. This is a serious charge but it is true And we mention thare, frel ashamed of the practice. I the truth concerning our educated young men were told how many would be arraigned for stealing pens, inks
paper, \&cc. from the desks of their employers. And there are more facts known on this subject than many of you are aware of. Respect ynurselves in this matter, and athers will respect you. Resolve not to be dependen on others but depend on yourselvis-that you have risen superior to such base servile customs of your fathers. I you will resolutely depend on your own exertions for
cevery thing you want, you will find there will be but every thing you want, you will find omee
few wants which you will not be able to mee
you will be able to buy your pens and paper, your sugar and oil, and when you use them you will feel a saOn this head Dr. Clarke wisely remarks: "Get your bread by honest labour, which God will ever bless,
and be chargeable to no man. He that is dependent on another is necessarily in bondage, and he who is able to get his own bread by the sweat of his bosom, should not be under obligation even to a king." In illustratio
of this sort of honest independence he gives the follow ing story from the Hatem Tai Nameh.
Hatem Tai was an Arabian nobleman who flourishe sometime before the Mohammedan era. He was reput-
el the most generous and liberal man in all the East. One day he slew 100 camels and made a feast to which all the Arabian lords and all the peasantry in the district were invited. About the time of the feast he took a ne and person whom he might invite to partake of the entertainment which he had then provided: walking along the skirt of the wood, he espied an old man coming out of it, laden with a burden of faggots: he accosted him made that day by Hatem Tai? The old man answered in the affirmative. He asked him why he did not attend and partake with the rest? The old man answered: He that is able to gain his bread even by colleet to Hatem Tai."
An anecdote is given in Franklin's life illustrating
e same point. Soon after he established a news pa-
per in Philadelphia, some of his patrons, being offend ed with the fredom of his remarks on the public con duct of one or two persons of high standing, sought an opportunity to convey to him their views or the sum
ject. He requested the favor of their company to sup per. The time arrived and the guests assembled. He re ceived them cordially and listened to their friendly reproofs of his editorial conduct. When supper was an nounced and the guests had seated themselves around the table, they were surprised to see nothing before them but two puddings, made of coarse meal (called suro-dust putilled with water. He helped them all and then supplied his own plate, and while partaking freely of the epast he urged his friends to do the same. They taxed their politeness to the utmost, but all in vain; thei appetites refused obedience to their will. Perceiving
their difficulty, Franklin at last arose and said: "My friends, any one who can subsist upon saw-dust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronag

## Ministerial accounts at the Great Day

A divine in the former part of the lastage was preaching before an association of ministers, and in order to quicken their regard to the principle, end, and motive from which they acted, pointed them to the last and awful day of judgment; and having represented Christ the Judge as taking his place on the throne, he then by an elegant prosopopœia represented him as calling his
ministers to an account, examining how they had ministers to an account, examining how undertaken and discharged the work of the ministry. "What did you preash for?" "I preached, Lord, that I might keep a good living, that was left me by my father, of one hundred and fifty or two hundred pounds per annum which if I had not entered into orders, had been whol y lost to me and my numerous family." Christ says to him, "Stand by, thou hast had thy reward." The question is put to another, "He answered, "Lord, I was applauded as a learn ed man, and preached to keep up the reputation of an excellent orator, and an ingenious preacher." Christ's answer to him, likewise was, "Stand thou by, thou hast had thy reward." The Judge puts the question to a third, "And what did you preach for? Lord, says though I was thank ful te great conveniences of life which thou gavest me; nor did I preach that 1 might gain the character of a wit, or of a man of parts, a fine scholar; but I preached in compassion to souls, and to please and honor thee; my design in preaching was, Lord, that I might win souls to thy blessed majesty." Upon this, the Judge called out, "Room, saints, t, gels! Le this man come and sit with me on my throne, as I am set down with my Father on his throne; he has owned and honored me on earth, and 1 -

The result of all this was, that the ministers went home much affected, resolving that through the help more, and look better to their aims and ends than ev-er.-Guspel Treusury.

## LESSEN YOUR WANTS

There cannot be a greater mistake, than to think ose persons the happiest, who have every thing they long for. Every parent knows that those chilaren are by $n \rho$ means the most brisk and buoyant,
most toys, most bon-bons, and most pocket money. Inmost toys, most bon-bons, and most pocket money. Yincrease of a vidity for more; in darning one hole you make nine
The aneients tell us odd stories about the city of Sybaris on the Tarentine sea. The inhabitants allowed ne noisy trades, because these mights; they had no omnibusses, nail-factories, or tilthammers. There was for like reasons a prohibition of cooks. The Sybarites invented vapour-baths.
roads to their country-seats were covered with awnings. The sea-side was the place for their wive vaults. Purple dyers, and weavers of fine fabrics were exempt Smindrydes: who "was plunged in voluptuousness beond most examples;" the same who went a-courting, ollowed by train of a thousand fowlers and cooks. A hild may understand, that such a man was less ap lack broth.
Teach yourself to live so, that you may be as little possible dependent on circumstances. If you dine habitually on one dish of meat, you have something to o upon: you are better prepared to enjoy the cates
the dinner-giving Amphityo. There is Major Blos He sleeps in a chamber attempered by a thermo drinks filtered water, has three sizes of silver forks, grows pale, if a friend eats with his knife or buters his bread at dinner. When he goes into the country, he risks his life, because of the change of bed, and the dust of the roads. He has created as many want as Smindrydes had cooks. In regard of happiness, would fairly set against him my neighbour Joe Smel the journeyman carpenter.
Joe rents a house for eighty dullars; eats in the kitch J, smokes his pipe amidst nearly a dozen children
lies on a straw bed; rises before day; and ventures on the most indigestible pork-steaks and cheap coffee for his supper. O ilia dura messorum! Perhaps I mishis supper. gestion of poor-folks!"-Am. paper.

Surgical operations.-Dr. O'Shaughnessy of Cal utia, lately removed the diseased eye of a patient from the socket, while he was in a state of unconcious teeth When she while in as she declared that she hat felt though slightly, the removal of the teeth, and re tained sufficient consciousness to be able to count them as they were extracted.

Rats among Coffee Plants.- Rats in great numbers have lately appeared on the Coffee Plantations, who do immense mischief to the young bushes by gnawing off the branches. In the day they hide in the clefts and hollows of trees. One gentleman is saic to have routed and killed upwards of a hundred of them in a short time on his plantation.-A reward of one penny a head or a tail, would we think soon cause an abridgement of their numbers.
Icr.-We are happy to learn from the Times that a supply of Ice may be expected at Colombo early in March next.

Robberins.-A celebrated robber, of North West ern India, Doonghwi Singh, lately plundered a cara von of merchants, of property to the value of 50.000 Rupees.-The overland express from Bombay to Madras of the 3 d June was plundered at the Bore Ghat and all the letters carried off. It is supposed the robbers mistook the bags, for the baggage of some travellers. A party of 400 or 500 men on horseback attacked the Treasury at Nusseerabad, murdered six of the guards and wounded six others, then after setting the place on fire galloped off.
Nifw Zealand.-Calcutta papers announce that "the trauquillity of New Zealand may now be considered as firmly established. The aborigines generally are convinced that cultivating their lands and planting food is more to their advantage than fighting.
China.- Accounts from Canton to the 23d of May, describe the populace of the city and its neighborhood as being in a very excited state. The gentlemen sent to survey the site granted for factories had been obliged to retire through the opposition of the Chinese. Threats of violence against the English were in circulation. The late expedition appears to have exasperated rather the bable that before long there will be another war with China.

Since writing the above later accounts have been received stating that the excitement had inereased, and that a requisition for troops for Canton had been made on the Government of India.

## OVRRLANDINTEELIGENCE

By the last Mail we have received intelligence from London to June 5, which arrived here on the 19th inst. The distress in Ireland continues and is without a deaths there are occurring instances of outrage and murder of the most brutal character. The destitution in England is thought not to have yet reached its crisismeantime, and many new crops are totally blighted. A remedy to the disease is said to have been discovered in Canada, which is simply to put a quantity of char Scotland we have to notice the death of the great and good Dr. Chalmers. He went to bed Sunday evening bed the next morning. He had been 45 years in the ministry and died in his 70th year. "While living he received all the homage and respect usually accorded to great men when dead, and this mainly because while In France the Ministry are divided and it is thought a dissolution will soon be necessary
Spain and Portugas continue in an unsettled state and the termination of their troubles appears almost a hopeless expectation. - The Duke of Tuscany has proclaimed the liberty of the Press, and it is said he in tends to form a council of State consisting of a limite number of the most eminent men in the country.-The difficulties between the Turkish and Greek Govern ments have been settled by the intervention of Austria From the United States intelligence is received of another decided victory gained by the American army under General Scott over the Mexicans under Santa ander Anna, at Cril, and early in the afternoon, the Mexican 13th of A pril, and early in the afternoon, the Mexican General fled, leaving his carriages, papers, plate and bagcers were captured and the whole Mexican army was completely disorganised.-General Scott was on the advance towards the capitol, which is without the means of making a vigorous defence, and is probably before this in the hands of the Americans

Aristocratic Strile of Charity．－Upwards of 66000 were realized at the Regent＇s Park Bazaar，late－ ly held in London for the relief of the distressed Irish． The stalls were presided over by Marchionesses，Coun－ tesses and other ladies of distinction，whose names were embroidered on crimson cloth and hung around their respective stalls．－The purchasers were of course lim－ ited to persons of rank，among whom were her Majes－ ty，the Queen Dowager and Prince Albert．－The Duke of Devonshire at his first visit walked up to the Mar－ chioness of Londonderry＇s stall，and addressing her ladyship solicited the favor of her glove．The Mar－ chioness removed the glove from her hand and plac－ ed it before the Duke，who took from his waistonat pocket a bank note for $£ 100$ ，and handed it to the Mar－ chioness as an acknowledgement．The Duke then went to each stall in the bazaar in succession offering each lady a handful of gold for any article she might choose to select for him

## THE OX DISCOURSE

If an ox gnte a man or a woman that they die，then the if the ox were wod，－but the owner shall be quit．But if the ox were wont to push with his horn in time past，
and it hath been testified to his owoner，and he hath not hept him in，but that he hath killed a man or a vooman． the ox slall be stoned and his owner also shall be put to death．＂－Exodus xxi．28， 29
The principle of the precept we bave placed at the head of this address is a very plain one，and a very broad one．It is brought out here in a specific case，but it extends to ten thousand others．And it is impera－ tive upon individuals or nations of the present as well as upon those of the past time．
It is this．Every man is responsible to God for the evils which result from his selfishness，or his indiffer－ ence to the welfare of others．The principle will help us to illustrate the law

If an ox gore a man or woman，that they die，then the ox shall surely be stoned，but the owner of the ox
shall be quit．＂The design in stoning the or was produce an effect upon men－to shew them how high－ ly the lawgiver valued human life．The very best that destroyed it was to be cast forth as an abomination ＂Your blood of your lives，＂said God to Noah，＂will I require：at the hand of every beast will I require it，and at the hand of man．＂A stigma shall be fixed upon man or beast that shall destroy him who is made after the similitude of Gor
But why is the owner in this case quit，or guiltless？ Simply because the death is not in any way the result of his carelessness，or of his selfishness．From any thing within his knowledge，he had no reason to ex－ pect such a result But it the ox hath been wont to push with his horns，and he knew it，he shall be res－ ponsible for the consequences，whatever they may be For he had every reason to expect that mischief would be done，and took no measures to prevent it．And if the ox kill a man or a woman，the owner hath done the murder；he shall be put to death．And why？－The death was the result of his selfishness，or of his indif ference to the lives of others．And according to the law of God，his life shall go for it．The principle of this law is a principle of common sense．

Take another case upon the same principle．Your dig has gone mad．You don＇t wish to kill him，for－
he has，or had，some good qualities．You don＇t like to tie him up，－it is too much trouble：and you don＇ wish to believe that he is mad．It has heen lestified to you that many have died of his bite already raving mad；and that many more in different stages of the dis－ ease，are coming to the same miserable death．Still you whil neither shoat or shut up the cause of this
wretchedness．You affect to doubt whetler any of them had the real hydroplobia，or whether the bite would produce the same effects again：and so you leave him loose among your neighbors and your neighbors＇ children．Is it nota dictate of common sense，that you ought to be responsible for the result？And you are．
All that perish by means of this animal are virtually All that perish by means of this animal are virtually lessness or your selfishness，and it is in vain for you to say－I had no malice， 1 did not set the dog on－they might have kept out of the way，and if he was mad i was none of my concern；let every one look out for
himself．Would not this be adding insult to injury； and instead of provi
But what has all this to do with the subject of this address？Much every way．We wish to establish a principle－a great and scriptural principle－viz：that every man is responsible for the enls whinch result from
lis own selfishness，or indifference to the lives of men．－In his own seljishness，or indifference to the lives of men．－In
other words；to make a man responsible for results，it is not necessary to prove that he has malice，or that he in ended the result．
In the trial of the uwner of the ox，the only questions to be asked were these two：－was the ox wont to push with his horn in the time past？Did the owner know it when he let him loose？If both these questions were answered in the affirmative，the owner was responsible for all the consequences

This is a rule which God himself has established and it applies directly to the subject of this address Are intoxicating drinks wont to produce wretchedness misery，and death？Has this been testified to those who deal in them，（i．e．）the makers and retailers？If the
affirmative of these two questions can be established the inference is inevitable，－they are responsible，on a
principle perfectly intelligible，－a principle recognis ed，and proclaimed，and acted upon by God himself． And can either of these positions be disputed？lst Are not these liquors wont to produce misery？2d．Are not those w
Upon the first point there is no need to bring vividly before you the hopes which they have blasted，and the tears which they have caused to flow Most of us can remember many a shocking scene which they hav produced．Let any of us set down and count up the number of their victims we have known，－their char acter，－their standing in society，－their prospects，and their happy families，and then－what a change a few years have produced－what they and their families are now．Alas！what a catalogue of wretchedness migh any one of us make out！Very few but could remem－ ber $30,30,50$ ，or 100 families ruined in this way－some of them once our most intimate friends－and their sto－ y is soon told．
They were once promising－excited high expecta tions，were high spirited，despised every thing mean and had a special contempt for a drunkard；and had a prophet praclaimed that they themselves should be all that they despised，they would have repelled it as a thing impossible．Is thy servant a dug，＂said Hazael， ＂that he should do this thing．
But they could drink occasionally，just for a spree； for the sake of company．In this way the taste was
acquired and habits of dissipation formed．They be－ acquired and habits of dissipation formed．They be－ came idle，and，of course，uneasy．And they drank partly to gratify taste，and partly to quiet conscience． They saw that the fide was coming in upon them，and for a time，perhaps，made some earnest，but irregular struggles against it．But it gained upon them．Ev． struggles against it．But it ganed upon the the resist－ ance became weaker and weaker：by and by the strug－ gle is ended，and they float with the current．

How many thousand families have been ruined in some such way as this？The father was a drunkard， and the mother－what could she do？She endured， hoping against hope－and，for the children＇s sake，bore up against the current；and many a time disguised a sad，despairing heart under a joyful countenance，till at length，she died of a broken heart，or died at the hands of him who had sworn to protect her！
These，and thinge like these，are the effects of drink－ ing：－not casual，not accidental，but common，natural effects，seen every where，in every town，neighbour－ hood，and connexion．

Now，look at a human being，whom God has made for noble purposes，and endowed with noble faculties， degraded，disgraced，polluted，unfit for heaven，and a nuisance in his tamily and his neighbourhood－the wretchedness he endures，and the wretchedness he causes；－count up the tears of a wretched wife who wretched child ren who curse the day of their birth．To all this posi the happizess which，but for it，this fanily might have enjoyed and communicated
To come to the scond point．Has this been testifi－ ed to the ownen？or are the makers and retalers no
aware of its effects？－the effects are manifest，and they have eyes，ears，and understandings as well as other They know whatever profit they make is at the expense of human life or comfort，and that the tide when is swelled by their unhallowed merchandize sweeps ten of thousands yearly to temporal and eternal ruin．Wil any of them say that he is not responsible，and like Cain，ask，＂Am I my brother＇s keeper？＂He knew what might be the result，and for a mere pittance of
gain，was willing to risk it．Whether this man would abuse his family，or that man die by the way，so his purpose was answered，he did not care．The ox was wont to push with his horn，and he knew it；and for a little paltry gain he let him loose；and God will sup port his law in all its extent，by holding him responsi ble for all the consequences．－－Temperanc

## ECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE． <br> Duties that relate to man．－Modesty．

Who art thou， O man！that presumest on thine own wisdom？or why dost thou vaunt thyself on thine own acquirements？

The first step toward being wise is to know that thou art ignorant：and if thou wouldest not be deemed foolish in the judgmont of others，cast offi the folly of being wise in thine own conceit．
As a plain garment best adorneth a beautiful wo－ man，so a decent behaviour is the greatest ornament of wisdom．
The speeeh of a modest man giveth lustre to truth and diffidence of his words excuseth his error．
He relieth not on his own wisdom：he weigheth the ounsels of a friend，and receiveth the benefit thereof． He turseth away his ear from his own praise，and

[^0]believeth it not，he is the last in discovering his own perfections
off by the shade which his modesty casteth upon them But behold the vain man，and observe the arrogan he clothes himself in rich attire：he casteth
eyes，and courteth observation．
He tosseth up his head，and overlooketh the poor；the treateth he inferiors with insolence，and his saperiore in return，look down on his pride and folly with laugh

${ }^{\text {ter．}} \mathrm{H}$
He despiseth the judgment of nthers：he relieth o his own orinion，and is confounder
He is puffed up with the vanity of his inngination
delight is to hear and speak of himself all the day
He swalloweth with greediness his own praise，an
the flatterer in seturn eateth him up．

## மஜுவாழ்வின் ஒழுங் தப் பீெமாணாட்． <br> भட்க்ம்．




## 



 வத்றைத் தூ தூத்தள்

வேண்வஸ்தீரம் அழகுன்ளவఎள 万ன் றுய் அல庙
 fீத ஆபリணாமாL

 வீயதுணாம் டாற்றுக்ன்றது．

அவன்தன் சுய அறீவ்ன்டேi் சாபாய்் அட்த்தவ





இன்னும்，முக்காட்டில் அழதபோல அவன் भட்
















இண் बु ம்வரும்．

TO LET，OR FOR SALE－That desir－ able family residence，situated on the beach one mile from the town of Jafina．
For particulars apply to Mr．Gray

## 

Lately received from Madras，is offered for sale at cost price，viz：£12．5．
Inquire at this Office．
July 6， 1847.

## ค่งเำบाi．

 ன்னபட்டி னத்திலிருந்த வாங்கவங்த \％L
 ப்பதாவ்，அதை வாங்கப் ீீயயயமள்ளவा்க ளூக்குக் டொண்ட விていபோலே விற்றப் போLலாட்．அதாவத அதின் Gொள்வீชல，

 கப் பிரிய－முள்ளவர்கள் இம்த अச்சுக்காட திலே விசாரிக்கவும．


[^0]:    ＊The author of this litle work＂Economy of human life＂ did not know，till informed by a friend，was Robert Dods－ LIZ ，once a footman，and afierwards a bookseller．The work Lord Chesterfield．Its poetical style and abundant use of melaphors led some as we have mentioned in a former No． to attribute to it an oriental origin，－Ed．Star．

