

ஞானப்பாட்டு.

From Wesley's Hymns; 35.

"O God of good, the unfathomed sea".

- க. தயா நீதி கடவுளே
உம்மை முழு மனத்தாலே
நேசியாதிருப்பவர் யார்?
யேசுவே நரர்க்கன்பரே
உம்மில் முழு பலத்தாலே
அன்புகூராதிருப்பார்யார்?
- உ. சேரக்கூடாத ஒளிமுன்
சுடர்கீழர் நித்தியமும்
தூதர் முகம்முடி நிற்பர்
உன்தன் தயை ஆகாசம்போல
சூழ்கின்றதெல்லாவற்றின் மேல்
அன்புக்கதிர் வீசுகிறீர்.
- ங. நீர் உறுக்க விண் குளியும்
பூமி நரதும் பணியும்
அஞ்சத்தக்க வல்லவர் நீர்
நீர் இழிந்தோரண்டைவரும்
அன்பை சொல்லயாரால்கூடும்.
மிகவும் உம்மை தாழ்த்தினீர்.
- ச. நீர் உன்னதத்திலிருந்து
யாவற்றையும் ஆண்டுக்கொண்டு
யாவற்றின் தொகை அறிவீர்
நீர் என்னை தேடி நடத்தி
உம்மோடென்னையும் உயர்த்தி
ஆழப்பண்ண இங்கே வந்தீர்.
- ஞ. கிருபாநீதி நன்மை யாவும்
உம்மிடத்திருந்து வரும்
ஒரு குறையும் அறியீர்
நீரே சம்பூரண கர்த்தர்
உமக்கென்றெஞ்சின்மேல் அவர்
அதை மாத்திரம் கேட்கிறீர்
- ட. பூரணவடிவேடந் தன்
முன்னே கேருபிம்சேராயின்
பிரகாசம் யாவும் மங்குமே
நீர் என்னை விருப்பாய் நோக்க
ஸ்திரியிடத்திற் பிறந்த
பாலி நான் எம்மாத்திரமே.
- எ. விண் மண் நரகின் மேற் செங்கோல்
செலுத்தும் இராசாவே நின் சொல்
கேட்டுநரகோர் அஞ்சுவோர்
இரத்தம் புரண்ட உடையை
தரித்தோராக என்னென்னை
வருந் தெய்விகர் இவர்தார்?
- அ. இவர் நரர்க்காக செத்த
மனிதனான மெய்க்கத்தர்
இவரை நேசியாதோர் யார்?
தயாநீதி கடவுளே
உம்மில் முழுமனதாலே
அன்புகூராதிருப்பார்யார்?

உதயதாரகை.

யாழ்ப்பாணம், திருஅசுவம் (வா). கார்த். மீ. ௨௫. ௨.

குலாசாரபேதமை.

இற்றைக்குச் சிறிது கீழமைக்குமுன், வண்ணார்பண்ணையிலுள்ள சிறிது பரபுக்கள், இசுபரமிரண்டிற்கும் உபயோகமான காரியங்களில் எத்தனப்படுவதைவிட்டுப் பேதமையாய்த் தங்கள் குலாசாரத்தைப் பறங்கித்தெருவிலிருக்கும் மேஸ்தர் பெர்சீவல் ஐயரவர்களால் இஸ்தாபித்த பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை நிறுத்து கிறதற்கு முயற்சியாய் நடத்தின காரியமென்னவெனில்—

பதினாறு வயதுப் பராயமுள்ள கபிரியேல் என்ற நளப்போடியனொருவன் முன்னே இப்பள்ளிக்கூடத் தில் மாணுக்கனாயிருந்து பிற்பாடு இரண்டு வருடக்காலமாக இவ்விடமில்லாமற் புத்தளத்திற் போயிருந்து திரும்பவும் யாழ்ப்பாணம்வந்து மறுபடியும் இப்பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற் சேர்ந்து மாணுக்கனானதைச் சாதியிலுயர்ந்த சிறிது மாணுக்கர் ஆறுமுகஜயரைத் தலையா

கவைத்துக்கொண்டு, நளப்போடியன் தங்களுக்குச் சரியாய் வந்திருக்கலாமோவென்று மெத்த விசனங்கொண்டு இந்தப் போடியனை வேறேயிடத்தில் இருத்தவேண்டுமென்று உபாத்தியைக்கேட்க அவருஞ்சம்மதித்து அவன் வேறேயிடத்திலிருந்து படித்துவந்தான். பிற்பாடு அவன் மேஸ்தர் பெர்சீவல் ஐயருக்குச் சிறிது முறைப்பாடுகளைப் பண்ணினதனால் அவரவனுடைய காரியத்தை விளங்கிச் சாதியிலுயர்ந்த பின்னாக அவனைத் தள்ளிப்போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டகேள்விக்கிடங்கொடாமற் போனதால், அவர்களில் அன்புதர்பேர் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை விட்டுப் போய்விட்டார்கள்.

மற்றநாட் காசினாதமுதலியாரும் சிறப்பும் பாதிர்யாரிடம்போய்—நீர் அந்த நளப்போடியனைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தைவிட்டுத் தள்ளவேண்டியதில்லை. அவனுக்கும் எங்கள் பின்னாகளுக்குத் தீர்ப்பாய் ஒரு வித்தியாசம்பண்ணி வைக்கச் சம்பலிக்கில் ஒடிப் போன பின்னாகளெல்லாரையும் தீரும்பலிவேமென்று வார்த்தைப்பாடுபண்ணினார்கள். அப்பொழுது இவர்கள் சொல்லுக்கிடங்கொடாமல் உங்கள் பின்னாகளுக்குப் பிரியமோனாலும், வகுப்பில் கடைசியில் வந்திருக்கலாமென்று சொன்னார். அவர்கள் இதற்குச் சம்மதப்படாமல் வந்தவழியேபோய்விட்டார்கள். பின்னாகளும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்குத்திரும்பிவரவில்லை. ஒவ்வொருவரும் தன் தன்சாதியிலுயர்ந்து கொள்ளப்பிரயாசப்படுவது மெத்த அதிசயம். எப்படியெனில் இரண்டு வருடத்திற்கு முன்னிந்த நளப்போடியனும் மற்றும் உயர்ந்த சாதிப்பின்னாகளும் கூடி ஒருமிக்கப்படித்தபொது இவன் நளவன் இவன் எளியசாதி எங்கனோபுருக்கலாமோவென்றொரு வார்த்தையும் பேசவில்லை. மேலும் இப்பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் பிறக்கிட வருடங்களில் ஒரு நளப்போடியனல்ல நளவந்து நளப்பின்னாகளிருந்தார்கள். அவர்களைப் படிப்பித்ததும் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற் தீர்க்கமானபண்டிதர்கள் அவர்களிலும் ஒருவனே பிராமணன். அவ்வேளையிற் சாதியென்கிறதைப்பற்றியொருசொல்லும் பேசப்படவில்லை.

இதனினித்தம் காசினாதமுதலியார், இராமலிங்கம், சிறப்பர், இருநாதமுதலியார், முத்துவேலுச் செட்டியார் முதலிய பிரபுக்கள் தங்கள் செலவாய் ஒருபள்ளிக்கூடத்தை இஸ்தாபிக்க அதில் முன்னோடிப்போன ஐம்பதுபின்னாகளில் முப்பத்தைந்துபேர் போய்ப்படிக்கிறார்கள். இப்பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் வேதாகம போதனைகளை அடக்கிய யாதாமொரு பொத்தகமும் படிக்கப்படுவதென்று கட்டளைபண்ணியிருக்கிறதமன்றி ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமையளவிற்கூடப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கடங்கிய காரியங்களைப் பார்க்கிறார்கள். இதுகாரியத்தைப்பற்றி இதனடுத்துவருந் தாரகையில் அதிகம்விவராய் பேசவேண்டியிருப்பதால், அதிகம் இவிடம் பேசவேண்டியதில்லை.

நற்புத்தி.

சனங்கள் உனக்குவிரோதமாய்ப்பேசினாலென்ன? அபேச்சை நீ சக்கக கூடியவனுக்குக்கொருவென்பதை அவர்களுணரட்டும். உனக்குவிரோதமாய்ப்பேசப்படும் ஒவ்வொருவார்த்தையையும் திருத்தப்பார்ப்பதினால் உனக்குவரும் ஆதாயமென்ன? போய்யோடுசீரேமகப்பண்ணுதிருந்தார் பொய் செத்துப்போம். உன்னுடைய சத்துருவின் நிமித்தமாக அந்தப்பொய்யையெடுத்து ஒருவன்மாரி மற்றவனுக்கு சொல்லிக்கொண்டுநீர்வாயாகில், சுவாவைவிட்டுக்கொடுக்கி அக்கினையக்குவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறதமன்றிக் கோள்சோதலுக்கிறவர்களுக்குப்படுவதையே எத்தனம்பண்ணுவாய். நீதானே எக்கசக்கமில்லாமல் நேராய்நட. பேசப்பட்டகாரியத்தைப்பற்றி உன்தலைக்குத் தலையிடிவருத்துவியாதை. குண்டுகத்தைக் காட்டாமல் அவர்ந்த முகத்தையுள்ளவையிரு. நன்னடையுள்ளவனைக்கொள்ளாத யாதொன்றிலும் ஒருக்காலும் செயித்துக்கொள்ளமாட்டாது. கோள்என்னுந்ருப்பாயம் அவனிலிராது. அது இங்குமியுபடும். அங்குமியுபடும், எங்குமியுபடும் அப்போ, பொய்யென்றது உலகத்திலிராது.

கன்னடம்.

கிறிஸ்துமார்க்கப் பிரபலம்—இவ்விடத்திற் பிறக்கிட வருடத்திற் பண்ணுவந்த பிரசங்கமானது அநேகருக்குச் சீவனுக்குச் சீவாசனையாகவும், மரணத்துக்கு மரண வாசனையாகவும், வரவேதவாயிற்று. எப்படியெனில், முப்பதொன்பது பேர். அதாவது, இருபத்தொன்பதுபேர் வளர்ந்தபராயமுள்ளவர்களும், பத்துப்பேர் பின்னாகளாக முப்பதொன்பதுபேர் ஞானஸ்நானம்பெற்றுத் திருச்சபையிற் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டார்கள். மேலும், பதினாறுபேர் ஞானஸ்நானத்துக்கேத்தனமாக அதற்கான போதனைகளைப் படித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களில் அநேகர் சீக்கிரம் திருச்சபையிலுப்படுவார்களென்பதற்குச் சந்தேகமில்லை.

துவராபதி.

இற்றைக்குச் சிறிதுவருடத்திற்கு முன் விக்கிரகங்க ளிற் சத்தியுண்டென்ற விசுவாசமும், ஆகமசாஸ்திரம் பரிசுத்தமுள்ளதென்ற கோட்பாடும், தன்தன் சாதிமரபை விட்டுப் பிறச்சாதியிலுப்படக் கூடாதென்ற நீபந்தவையும் இவ்விடத்திலுள்ளவர்களுக்குள் மெத்தத் தலையெடுப்புள்ளதாயிருந்தும் இப்பொழுது இந்தப்பித்தனமான கோட்பாடுகளும், நீபந்தவையு களும் வெகு பேருடைய மனதைவிட்டு ஆதித்தனைக் கண்ட பன்போலப் பறந்துபோய்விட்டது. இவைகளெல்லாம் மாயகையென்றநேகர் சாதிக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இரட்சிக்கப்பட என்ன செய்வேண்டுமென்ற கேள்வியே அவர்களுக்குத் தலையிட்டுருக்கின்றது.

சேலம்.

அற்பசிமாதம் மூன்றந்தேதி சேலத்திற் பதினொருபேர் ஞானஸ்நானம்பெற்றார்கள். அவர்களில் ஒரு பிராமணனும், அவனுடைய பெண்சாதியும், இரண்டுபின்னாகளும். மேலும் பிறக்கிட சித்திரமாதம் பத்தாந்தேதி அவ்விடத்தில் ஆறுபேர் ஞானஸ்நானம்பெற்றார்கள்.

காசி.

சத்தேரா என்ற பட்டினத்தின் இராசாவுடைய மரணம்—இந்த இராசா சிங்காசனத்திலிருந்து தள்ளப்பட்டதினமித்தம் இந்தியாக் கர்பினியாருக்குள் வெதுகாலமாகத் தருக்கம் நடந்துவந்தது. இவரிச்சேலவு காசியில் மரணமடைந்துவிட்டார்.

சீனதேசம்.

அஞ்ஞானத்துன்னே—விபசாரம் வேசித்தனம் முதலிய துர்க்கிர்த்தியங்களைச் செய்யப்படுவதென்றும், கற்பூரவிளக்குக் கொளுத்தவாகுதல், அனுட்டான நியமிட்டைகளைப் பண்ணவாகுதல் யாதாமொருத்தியும் புத்தசமயக் கோவிலுக்குப் போகப்படுவதென்றும், அப்படிப் போகச்சம்பலிக்கில் அவர்கள் புருஷன் பின்னாகளுக்கு நாற்பது அடியடிக்கப்படுமென்றும், புருஷன் பின்னாகளில்லாதுபோனால் அந்த நாற்பது அடியும் கட்டளையையிற்றை பெண்டுகளுக்குடிக்கப்படுமென்றும், கொஞ்சநாவளக்குமுன் சீனதேசத்திலொரு கட்டளைநிருபம் பிரசித்தம் பண்ணப்பட்டது. குருக்களமாரும் கோவிலுக்கு வருக்றவர்களும் பெரும்பாலும் கோவிலுக்கு வருகிறபெண்சனங்களைப் பிடித்துக் கற்பழித்து வருகிறதென்றறி யவந்தபடியால் அப்படிப்பட்ட துர்க்கிர்த்தியத்தை விலக்கும் முகாந்திரமாய் இக்கட்டளை உண்டிபண்ணப்பட்டது. மேலும் குருக்களமாரும் இக்கட்டளையையிற் விபசாரம் பண்ணச் சம்பலிக்கில் அவர்களுக்கும்மாக்கினை வருமென்றும் வேறுமொரு கட்டளை உண்டிபண்ணப்பட்டது.

இலங்கைத்தீவு, இந்துதேசம் முதலிய தலங்களிலுள்ள கோவில்களுக்குப் போகத் தவிர்த்தாயிருக்கும் பெண்சனங்களும் இவ்விதமான தன்னெறிக்கேதுவாயிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் இருந்தார்களென்பதையும் அறியாதவனுண்டோ? தங்கள் பெண்சாதி பெண்பின்னாகளுடைய கற்பைப் பேணவேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிற ஒருவனும் அவர்களை அஞ்ஞானக் கோவிலுக்குப் போகவே விடமாட்டான்.

அபூருவசகம்.

இங்கிலிசுத் துரைமகனொருவர் வெதுகாலமாகக் கட்டுவியாதியினால் வருத்தப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கற் ஒருநாட் சமயத்தில் அவரிடத்துக்கொரு வைத்தியன் வந்து, நீர் சீக்கிரஞ் சாகவெத்தனமாயிருக்கிறீரென்று. அப்பொழுது பிணையாளர், தன் பெண்சாதி பின்னாகளுக்குக் கடைசீவார்த்தைகளைச் சொன்ன பிற்பாடு தன்வேலகாரரையுங் கூப்பிடுவித்து அவ்விதமாய்ச் சொல்ல விரும்பினார். வேலகாரனொவ்வருவதை உள்ளேவர அவர்களவருடைய கையைப் பிடித்துமுத்தஞ்செய்து, அவர்சொன்னபுத்தியங்களைக் கண்ணீர்சொரிய வுற்றுக்கேட்டுத் தலையைக்குன்றி அவரைச் சாஷ்டாங்கம் பண்ணிக்கொண்டு அவிருந்த அறையைவிட்டுப் போய்விட்டார்கள் கடைசீயாக, அவர் அப்பாய்வளர்த்த ஒரு குறங்குலத்தது, அதுவும் எசாமாணக் கண்டு தலையுன்றிப் பணிந்து, காலத்துக்கி எசமானுடைய கையில்லைத்து, மற்றக்காலினாலே அவருடைய கண்ணை மூடிற்று. குறங்கு இவ்விதமாய்ச் செய்ததைக் கண்டு பிணையாளர் பொறுக்கக்கூடாமற் குறுங்குச் சிரித்துவிடேனே கட்டுடைந்து அவர் சுகமடைந்தார்.

அமேரிக்கா.

இற்றைக்கேருக்குறையப் பத்துமாசத்திற்கு முன் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தை விட்டு அமேரிக்காவுக்குப் போய் இருந்த உலாட் பரிகாரியாரும் அவர் சமுசாரமும் சுகத்துடன் அமேரிக்காவிலுப்போய்ப் புரட்டாசிமாதம் பத்தினந்தாந்தேதிபோலப் போய்ச் சேர்ந்ததமந்த அமேரிக்காவினுப்பின காக்கிங்களால் தெரியவந்தது.

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, November 25th, 1847.

INFLUENCE OF ROADS.

The effects which are to result, in matters of religion, from the universal interchange of travel in our age of Roads, are a subject of yet graver import. Man lives for religion. Human society exists for religion. And it is remarkable how all the great movements of society for the last fifty years, the wars, diplomacies, and even the public wrongs of the world, have tended, universally and even visibly, to favor the extension of Christian truth, and invigorate the efforts of Christian love. Observing a fact so palpable in all the external doings of the nations, who can withhold a suspicion that a correspondent aim penetrates the internal work of society, and, of course, that our age of Roads has some holy purpose of God fulfilling, in its social revolutions, which connects with the coming reign of Christ on earth?

Manifestly, freedom of thought and opinion is soon to be universal, and this will throw all truth upon the decision of evidence. Then, force being no longer employed to constrain men's opinions, the false antagonisms of fear and passion will no longer disturb the balance of the Christian mind as now, and truth will rule by her own right in her own field. Opinions, being determined only by argument and evidence, will naturally approximate. The Christian mind, liberalized by intercourse, will suffer a more enlarged charity, and the charity of forbearance will be followed by the charity of love. The boundaries of nations, spanned by bands of iron, crossed and recrossed, many times a day, as freely as the birds of the air fly over them, and as swiftly, will cease at length to be felt. The Roads of intercourse will create vital bonds of unity between nations, and a common circulation, like that of the ducts of the body will make the members one, as by a common life.

It seems also to be the magnificent purpose of God, in our age of Roads, to set this same power of mutual assimilation at work, on a yet broader scale, and so as to include all the churches and nations of Christendom—so that one part may give to another what it wants, and every church and nation find its complement in every other. A feeling of approximation, or a feeling after approximation, is already evident. What was it, in fact, but a lively and free intercourse, which prompted a desire of union so remarkable as that which was manifested by the late convocation at London? In that fact, which twenty years ago was not in the conception of man, you may see the first fruits of Roads. More and greater will appear in due time; for God, I am persuaded, is preparing results of vaster compass than have yet appeared. In government, we have, as yet, nothing perfect, and yet we have all something good to contribute. Thrown together by perpetual intercourse, and having it for our idea to advance society and man, we shall naturally be assimilated most to that which most commands our respect; and thus we shall mutually contribute what we have, and receive what we want. In government, for example, England may contribute the element of prescriptive order and legal energy; Prussia that of system and complete scientific distribution; Rome that of divine authority, by which law becomes the ordinance of God—an element which, with us, is well-nigh lost; France, that of theoretic law; the United States, that of abstract equal right. Thus, all contributing and all receiving, all will be enriched. Nor let this pass for a mere fancy, or an impractical dream. We are receiving from each other by a silent influence, in just this manner, now, only not as consciously and with as much depth of impression, as we may hereafter, when livelier and more extensive intercourse has brought us into closer sympathy, and travels and discussions have exhibited the points most worthy of respect, in the institutions of all. So in religion, the Church of England may contribute impressions favorable to some kind of liturgical order. Germany may offer Scripture learning and all possible views of Christian doctrine. Rome may come into the assimilating process, to infuse a solemn conviction of the need of Catholic unity, in the Christian family. France, if she returns to religion, may contribute an exterior mould of social grace and Christian refinement. The United States may pour in the element of spiritual simplicity and practical activity.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

THE SOUL'S SLAVERY TO SIN.

The sinful habits of the mind and heart are the very essence of sin. The unbelief which makes us think, feel, speak and act as if the Word of God were not true, is the very root of sin and of the slavery with which sin fetters the soul. Evil feelings, desires and imaginations, evil thoughts and reasonings enslave all who habitually give way to them. As long as these rule us we have no true liberty. Any prevailing evil habit is as much a tyrant to us as a slave-driver is to the wretched victim of his lawless and capricious power. Our will is surrendered to it; we are not our own masters. If a whole kingdom were our own, and we

were its absolute rulers, did any bosom sin govern us, we should be very slaves. None in fact are free in the best and highest sense, but such as Christ makes free; saving them from eternal misery by His atoning blood, and cleansing their hearts by His renewing Spirit. Such has been the uniform experience of those who from the heart have "laid hold of the hope set before us in the Gospel," and so have actually come under the power of that "Truth," which our Lord engages shall give liberty. "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed, and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." A nobleman of profligate habits, was led to a crime that the laws of his country punished with death. While in prison bewailing his untimely end, he was brought to a "right mind." Then would he often take up and even kiss his chains, saying: "when I believed myself to be free, I was a miserable slave to my passions; but now since I have become a prisoner, truth and grace have set me at liberty." Well qualified was he by bitter experience, and its happiest effects, to press upon the attention of the young, the poet's forcible words:

"If thou wilt mighty be, flee from the rage
Of cruel will; and see thou keep thee free
From the foul yoke of sensual tyranny."

THE JOY OF THE GOSPEL.

The Bible is not a book of lamentations, nor is its message woe. It invites to joy. It places happiness among the very duties that we owe to God.

The Gospel forbids only the element of misery—it interdicts nothing but sin. It purifies and heightens the joys of time, and adds to them the richer joys of eternity. It breathes into the heart every kindly and cheering influence. It builds up all that is pure within us in beauty, in glory, and unutterable brightness. The bounding heart, the elastic step, and the sparkling eye, are, and ought to be theirs who cherish the Gospel, for within them are the peaceful conscience, the contented mind, the hopeful spirit; and with them all things work together for good, and lead them nearer to God.

Christianity, it is true, will not preside at the gaming-table, or amid scenes of riotous excess and frivolous dissipation. Other places also she refuses to consecrate with her presence; or if she be present, it is with closed lips, and averted countenance, and drooping head; but it is not her verdict that enjoyment is vain, nor is it her desire that it should be an exile. God did not load the vine with its fruit that man might fast perpetually; nor awaken the chimes of the sea, and the music of the woods, and the melodies of the groves that he might have a tuneless ear; nor clothe the sky and earth with beauty that he might be blind to it. He made not, and meant not His noblest creature to be the only weeper in His world. "Rejoice, and again I say, rejoice," is the summons of the Gospel. "Be of good cheer," is the bidding of its Author. "That your joy may be full," is one of the designs of the great Redeemer.—*Message from God.*

PARENTAL MISTAKES.

The anxiety of accumulating something for their children—if not enough for their entire support, at least enough to set them well afloat in life—is very common among parents. This is injudicious, and arises from parental weakness. Educate your children well, and you have done enough for them; teach them to depend upon their own strength—and this can only be done by putting them upon their own resources—in no other way can they acquire strength. In truth setting a young man afloat on the wealth accumulated by his father, is like tying bladders under the arms of a swimmer, or rather one that cannot swim: ten chances to one he will lose his bladders, and his sole dependence, and then where is he? Teach him while young to swim a little with his own strength, and then he will be prepared to enter the stream of life; and take care of himself without any extraneous helps. Under such circumstances, he will be likely to buffet the waves with far more success.

THE MOCKERS REPROVED.

Some time ago, a man was tried at Cambridge for a robbery committed on an aged gentlewoman in her own house. The judge was Baron Smith, a man of an amiable character for religion. He asked the gentlewoman if the prisoner at the bar was the person who robbed her?

"Truly, my Lord," said she, "I cannot positively say it was he, for it was duskish when I was robbed, so dark that I could hardly discern the features of his face."

"Where were you when he robbed you?"

"I was in a closet that joins to my bed chamber and he had got into my house while my servant had gone out on an errand."

"What day of the week was it?"

"It was the Lord's day evening, my Lord."

"How had you been employed when he robbed you?"

"My Lord, I am a Protestant dissenter; I had been at the meeting that day, and had retired into my closet, in the evening, for prayer and meditation on what I had been hearing through the day."

She had no sooner uttered these words than the court, which was crowded with some hundreds of stu-

dents, rang with a peal of loud laughter. The judge looked round the court as one astonished, and with a decent solemnity laid his hand upon the bench as if he was going to rise, and with no small emotion of spirit, spoke to the following effect:

"Good God! where am I? Am I in the place of one of the Universities of this kingdom, where, it is supposed, that young gentlemen are educated in principles of religion, as well as in all useful learning? and for such to laugh in so indecent a manner, on hearing an aged Christian tell that she retired into her closet on a Lord's day evening for prayer and meditation. Blush and be ashamed all of you, if you are capable of it, as well you may; and if any of your tutors are here, let them blush also to see in how irreligious a manner their pupils and students behave." And then turning to the lady, he said, "Don't be discouraged, Madam, by this peace of rude and unmannerly, as well as irreligious usage. You have no reason to be ashamed of what you have on this occasion, and in this public manner, said; on the contrary, you may glory in it. It adds dignity to your character, and shame belongs to them who would expose it to ridicule."—*Whitecross' Anecdotes on the Old Testament.*

IMMORALITY OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY OF MEXICO.—I do not think that the clergy of Mexico, with very few exceptions, are men of as much learning as the Catholic clergy generally are in other countries. The lower orders of the priests and friars are generally entirely uneducated, and, I regret to add, as generally licentious. There is no night in the year that the most revolting spectacles of vice and immorality on the part of the priests and friars, are not to be seen in the streets of Mexico. I have never seen any class of men who generally have such a "roue" appearance, as the priests and friars whom one constantly meets in the streets. Of the higher orders and more respectable members of the priesthood, I cannot speak with the same confidence; if they are vicious, they are not publicly and indecently so. Very many of them have several nephews and nieces in their houses, or at least, those who call them *uncle*. The reason given for the injunction of celibacy, that those who are dedicated to the priesthood should not be encumbered with the care of a family, is, I think, in Mexico, much more theoretical than practical.—*Waddy Thompson.*

THE CLERGYMAN AND THE SCEPTIC.—"If we are to live after death, why don't we have some certain knowledge of it?" said a sceptic to a clergyman.

"Why didn't you have a knowledge of this world before you came into it?"—was the caustic reply.

OF AGE.—He alone is of age who has learned to use existence for its greatest purpose, who ponders the path of life as a Christian, and so lives for the whole of his being in its relation to eternity as well as to time.

ABSURDITIES OF CASTE.

Within a week or two past there has been a most foolish demonstration of high caste prejudices, by certain native dignitaries, of whom better things might have been expected, in connection with Mr. Percival's English School in the town. The facts out of which this excitement arose we learn to have been as follows:

One *Gabriel Jerony*, a lad of 15, of Nallerva Caste, formerly a pupil in the school, after an absence of two years at Putnam, lately returning, was re-admitted into the institution. The high caste lads of the school with Aroomogayal at their head, resented his re-appearance among them, and demanded of the master that he should be put in a separate place. This was for the time complied with, but the boy presenting a complaint to Mr. Percival, the matter was inquired into and on Mr. Percival's refusing the demand made by the high caste party that the boy should be dismissed, about 50 of them simultaneously left the institution.

The next day Casinader Modir and Ramalingar Shroff waited on Mr. Percival in behalf of the boys and promised that they should return to the school if he would make some clear distinction between this lad and the others, but without dismissing him. Mr. Percival declined to do any thing more than to allow him or them, if they chose, to remain at the bottom of the class instead of taking their rank in it. With this concession they were not satisfied, and withdrew; and the lads of course have not returned. It is not a little curious, as illustrating the varying attitudes of caste, that when this boy was in the school, two years ago, with these same high caste lads or with others their equals, not a word was whispered on the subject of caste, and there has also been in former years some four or five boys of the same caste, in the School—together with two of the best pundits in the Province, one of them a Brahmin; and no objection was ever made to their presence on the ground of their caste.

Under the excitement produced by this first demonstration the friends of the lads, to wit, Casinader Modir, Ramalingam Shroff, Raganaden Modir, Mr. Moctooveloe, merchant, and others, have opened an independent School, on which about 35 of the 50 lads are said to attend. From this school, we understand the Bible and all Christian Books are banished and it holds its sessions on Sundays as on other days. We must defer our comments on these proceedings, for want of

room, till our next No., simply remarking now that every reasonable and sensible man, will approve the course pursued by Mr. P. on this occasion, and though his school may suffer some inconvenience from the sudden and unexpected withdrawal of so many of his advanced Pupils, yet all experience shows that the only material injury that is likely to arise out of this foolish demonstration, will rest on the heads of the seceders and their abettors.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF DR. WARD AND FAMILY IN THE U. S.—Letters were received by the last mail from Dr. Ward dated New York, Sept. 15. He had just arrived in port. The health of himself and Mrs. Ward had latterly improved.

SALEM.—Seven individuals were baptized at this place by the resident London missionary, on the 3d October—among them were a brahmin, his wife and two children. Six adults were also baptised at the same place on the 10th April.

CANARA.—The preaching of the Gospel has in the course of the past year become to many a savour of death unto death, to others a savour of life unto life. Within this period *thirty-nine* persons,—twenty-nine adults, and ten children, have been received into the Church by baptism, and sixteen candidates for baptism are under daily instruction, of whom several will soon be received into Christian fellowship.

DHARWAR.—A few years ago, the belief in the power of idols, the holiness and infallibility of the Shastras, and the inviolability of caste, was firmly seated in every heart. Now this traditional faith sits so loose upon many minds, that you hear multitudes of men declare its vanity. Then the people around us slept a deep sleep of self-complacency, carelessness and indolence; at present a leaven of inquiry works in their minds, and religious questions begin to attract the serious attention of many.

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.—The deposed rajah of Sattara, whose deposition has been so long a subject of altercation and controversy among the Directors of the East India Company has lately died at Benares.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

Papers were received by the last Overland Mail bringing intelligence from England to October 7, from the United States to September 15. From the *Gardeners' Chronicle News Paper*, we extract the following Summary of Intelligence.

The double victories of the United States' force over the Mexican army, within sight and almost under the walls of the city of Mexico, although fought with desperate gallantry on both sides, are remarkable as opening no certain prospect of the speedy termination of the war. The immense loss of 5,000 men on the part of the Mexicans is sufficient to prove the severity of their resistance, and to suggest the belief that if SANTA ANNA had been equal to the necessities of his position, a very different result would have been recorded. General Scott's disparity of numbers, having only 7,000 men to oppose to Santa Anna's force of 30,000, is another proof that the issue of these hard fought struggles must have been for some time extremely doubtful. It is not therefore surprising that General Scott, though nominally master of the field, finding himself isolated in a hostile country with only 6,000 men and at too great a distance from the base of his operations to retreat, proposed or consented to an armistice. Peace Commissioners were at once appointed, and if their negotiations should fail, there would seem to be no other alternative than a renewal of hostilities under circumstances most disadvantageous to the invading army. General Scott's safety, in fact, appears almost entirely to depend on the moderation of his demands, and yet the conclusion of peace on such terms is not likely to find much favor with the people of the United States.

In France the revival of the dignity of Marshal General of France in favour of Marshal SOULT, so soon after the appointment of the Duke d'Aunale to the Governor Generalship of Algeria, has excited a storm of opposition against the Government. The journals with very few exceptions, condemn the measure as an attempt to restore the forms of the old monarchy; and many of them regard it as the creation of a high military position, not so much for the honor of Marshal Soult, as for the future exaltation of the Duke de Nemours. The Reform demonstrations, which are still taking place in all parts of the country, are said to give great uneasiness to the Government. Some of the leading men in France take part in these meetings, and boldly declare that a thorough change in the present system of Government is the only means of avoiding another revolution.

From Spain we learn that Mr. BULWER, who had left Madrid for a short sojourn in the country, had been suddenly recalled to Madrid by pressing despatches from Lord Palmerston. Rumour, of course, was not slow to turn this circumstance to account, and a report was consequently soon spread throughout Madrid that Lord Palmerston had instructed Mr. Bulwer to make every effort to get the marriage of the Queen annulled, and to induce the Cortes to re-establish the Salic law, and marry her Majesty to the Count de Montemolin. How the contents of these despatches had transpired, we are not informed, but as the same story has been frequently circulated by the organs of the French party in Madrid and Paris, there is not much difficulty in assigning its true value to the rumour.

From Switzerland, we have account of the military preparations making by the Federal Government and the Sonderbund, which leave little doubt that a collision is expected in the course of this month. Lord Minto had visited Berne on his special mission from the British Government and is said to have assured the President that Great Britain will oppose all foreign intervention which may interfere with any resolutions of the Confederation which are sanctioned by the federal compact.

From Italy we learn that the difference between the Pope

and Austria on the occupation of Ferrara, is if not adjusted, in a fair way of being satisfactorily settled.

The state of Naples and Sicily gives rise to increased anxiety. The insurgents are evidently gaining strength in the Calabrias, and in spite of the efforts of the Government to prevent the transmission of news, it is currently reported at Marseilles and Trieste that the royal forces have been defeated near Gerace. There is also reason to believe that the system of terror adopted by the Government has led to reprisals, and that in consequence of the cruel executions of the prisoners by the royalist commander, the insurgents have also determined to give no quarter.

MR. POOR'S LETTER TO HIS LATE PUPILS.—No. 5. [Second Series.]

DEAR FRIENDS,

On an inspection of the descriptive Catalogue, which has recently been printed by the Mission, of the names of all, both male and female, who have been received into the Boarding School Establishments for thirty years past, I find much that is highly gratifying and encouraging. I find indeed that there is a living body of evidence, extending nearly through the whole period of an entire generation, which may very justly be adduced in favor of this branch of our Mission labours. But in connexion with much that is pleasing and encouraging, I find some things of a painful, and even of an alarming nature, which I feel constrained to bring to your notice, both from a regard to your welfare, which I have long cherished, and from a sense of duty to the missionary cause.

On inspecting the names of the first four classes, who completed their course of study at Batticotta, and who were honorably dismissed, it appears, that of sixty-four individuals who were publicly admitted to Churchmembership on a credible profession of their faith in Christ, *fourteen*, i. e., more than one fifth of the whole number, have openly apostatized to the practice of idolatry, and are now in a state of excommunication from the Christian Church. As I am intimately acquainted with the different cases of these fourteen individuals, a majority of whom are now in important and responsible situations in life, and having a painful interest withal in the welfare of each, I have deeply pondered in my mind the *fact*—the *causes*—and the probable *consequences*, of their apostasy, and the following are some of my reflections on the subject.

1. That in these numerous cases of apostasy, no *new* or *unexpected* event has happened. You will recollect that the parable of the Sower, as recorded in Matthew 13: 1, has from the beginning been my favorite portion of Scripture, for setting forth the four-fold effect of the preached word of God. The cases of the fourteen individuals to whom I have referred, are to be likened unto the seed that fell among thorns. "And the thorns sprang up and choked them." On canvassing the list of names now before me, it appears that the longest and deadliest thorn that has most choked the good seed, are "the *deceitfulness of riches*," appearing in an inordinate desire for rich dowries;—the *pride of life*, appearing in a pertinacious adherence to caste and family;—*desire of office*, a preference for that *honor that cometh from man* rather than from God;—the cares of this world, in obtaining the means of subsistence, (a subject that must press heavily upon them, on their removal from an eleemosynary establishment,) and finally, "the pleasures of this life;" or, as it is in the parallel passage, "the lusts of other things entering in, choke the word and it becometh unfruitful." In all this we have an instructive illustration and proof of the truths of Scripture pertaining to the deep degeneracy of the human heart, and the difficulties of entering in at the straight gate and of continuing in the narrow way unto the end, even on the part of those who are "exalted unto heaven," in point of Christian privileges.

2. As we, the missionaries, have ever aimed to act in accordance with the high standard of the Gospel in regard to the qualifications for Churchmembership, viz: credible evidence of "repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ," the question naturally arises: How has it happened that with our full opportunity for personal acquaintance, we have, to so great an extent, formed erroneous opinions of individual character? and received unworthy persons to our communion? more especially as from the time of our arrival in the Province, we have been awake to the danger and to the disastrous consequences of having *baptized heathens* within the pale of the Christian church? On an inspection of the fourteen cases before us, the causes of our being misled in our judgment were principally five fold: (1) and generally, the extremely plastic nature of the Hindu character while under the immediate influence of superiors, who, as it is erroneously supposed, are to rule the destinies of their dependents; (2) the power of sympathy and the force of example on the youthful mind, which induced them prematurely to seek admission to the Christian church; (3) a misapprehension of the real terms of Christian discipleship and the want of self-knowledge on the part of applicants while living in a state of seclusion, and freedom from the ordinary cares and temptations of life; (4) a deliberate aim at the loaves and fishes of Christianity, heedless of the pearl of great price, but which could not be perceived by the Pastor of the church; and, (5) self deception, strictly considered, by which the pastor was deceived in his estimate of their Christian character. The apostasy, even of a single individual, from the Christian church to the practice of idolatry, whether open or concealed, is an event so disastrous in its nature and in its consequences, as to awaken the deepest concern and compassion in the view of all who understand its bearings, but more especially so in the view and in the heart of the Preacher and Pastor, by whose instrumentality such an individual has been raised from the darkness of heathenism to the outward privileges of a Christian church.—In case of continued apostasy, it may in truth be said: "It had been good for that man if he had not been born!" But even for such, while continued in a probationary state,—there is *hope*, through the boundless compassion and all prevalent intercessions of Him "who tasted death for every man," and who is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by him. Hence my restless anxieties and unceasing hopes for each and all of the fourteen individuals to whom I have referred, and indeed for all others of similar state and character.

Some of my late pupils have not only apostatized to idolatry, but are parties concerned in the erection and management of idol temples! The leading motive for this, so far as I can ascertain, is a desire for power and influence, and the emoluments thence accruing while the mass of the people continue in a state of idolatry. This may be wise policy for this world and for the present time. But let me suggest to such, and I do it with parental solicitude, that this policy is short-sighted,

It is in the language of a well known proverb—"penny wise and pound foolish," or as we Tamilians say அறக் கொடுப்பார் இயங்கொடார்.

If the subject be viewed through a right medium, even those very *thorns* which choked the word, and made it unfruitful, will be turned in another direction, and operate as *goals* to drive them from their present position, which they well know to be without foundation, to the Rock of ages, on which they once professed to stand. To see the truth and propriety of the foregoing remark, let us a little examine the case before us. The new order of things which is being introduced into this province, and which is emphatically an order of improvement in the highest and most extensive sense of the term, is based on the diffusion of *useful knowledge—true science*, and *Divine Revelation*, in the place of *monstrous fiction*, science *falsely so called* and a most debasing system of *idolatry*. Is this new order of things to be arrested in its onward progress? Rather is it not to be accelerated by every revolving season? What then is the standing of those who cleave to the sinking ship, with a view to enrich themselves by plundering its cargo! But let us take a closer view of the subject and look at daily occurrences. When the parents of these persons who have become *temple holders* and the patrons of idolatry, brought their children to our doors for maintenance and education, they were indeed entire strangers to us and shrouded in the darkness of Hindunism,—but they came with confidence and even boldness, having evidence that we were ready to adopt their children as our own, and to bestow upon them substantial benefits, which previously, no amount of money could procure. But how is it now with these, the children of our adoption? How? Shame and conscious guilt forbid even their approach to the *missionary*, although the missionary is in pursuit of them;—much less can they dare to *think* of securing for their children the rich boon of an English Christian education which their own heathen parents so easily obtained for them at our hands. And the prospect now is, that their children, to the third and fourth generation, will fall even below the common level of persons of their own rank.—Should not "the thorns" then, viz. the pride of family, the lust for power and influence in the land, and even the love of money, be as *goals* to drive them from their present standing? And how does this class of persons stand in the estimation of those who have continued steadfast in idolatry? They are indeed envied by them,—but very lightly esteemed,—being regarded as returned deserters, bringing with them indeed some gains of their desertion, such as Judas had, but with great offsets. The epithet which your own countrymen familiarly apply to the class of apostates of whom I am now speaking, is as *just* as it is *severe*:—"Eels, which show their heads when among the serpents, and their tails when among the fishes." How are they, and how ought they to be regarded by Europeans in office, and by other Europeans who are in pursuit of Native agents to fill subordinate places of influence and responsibility. The persons of whom we are speaking are justly chargeable with a *threefold tergiversation*, the last of which is far more reprehensible than the first two.

They were by birth and early education Hindu idolaters. Being brought under Christian instruction for a course of years they publicly renounced idolatry, and professed their faith in the Gospel. This we will charitably suppose they did in partial ignorance. After completing their course of study and getting settled in life, they apostatized to idolatry. This is sad indeed, but quite tolerable in comparison with the third stage; for if they were *sincere* and not *hypocritical* idolaters, we might honor their sincerity and have some patience with them; but while they are known to the country, as *temple-holders* and *patrons of idolatry*, they so carry matters with their European superiors as to pass for tolerably good Christians in every thing pertaining to name and office and outward carriage, for the time being. This is a systematic *course* of duplicity, so reckless of all moral and religious character, as necessarily to disqualify the persons practicing it for every situation in life, in which common honesty and trustworthiness are required. The specific object, my young friends, (for whom I have long laboured and prayed) of making the foregoing strictures is, to rescue, if possible those who have thus fallen, and to raise a beacon of solemn warning, to deter others who are ever in danger of being taken in the same snare.

While chastening those whom I love, and over whom I fain would travail again in birth till Christ be formed in them the hope of glory, I am interrupted, in imagination, by the intrusion of a much larger class, boasting, that through their nine years' course, they stood firm,—never deserting in heart, or by outward profession, the religion of their forefathers, notwithstanding the thunders of the Law from Sinai, and the melttings of love from mount Calvary. To this large class I remark in conclusion, that the king's prisoners, even those already condemned, are as yet at large, and permitted to make still further developements of character, before the final sentence is pronounced. In the parable referred to in my last letter, the words of our Lord and Judge at the final audit, in relation to the slothful and slandering servant, (a prototype of all apostates), are, "out of thine own mouth will I judge thee;" &c. "But those mine enemies, who would not that I should reign over them," (and who were the prototypes of all who hear, but do not obey the Gospel of the grace of God,) "bring hither, and slay them before me."

Yours faithfully and sorrowfully,

D. Poor.

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