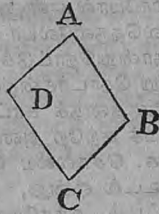


| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| CB+BD | 3.6721995 |
| 24° 34' 43" | 9.6602797 |
| BDC=85° 47' 55" | |
| DCB=36° 38' 30" | |
| ACB+BCD=ACD=77° 41' 55" | |
| Sin CBD | 9.9263173 |
| BD | 3.2455127 |
| Sin BCD | 9.7758342 |
| DC=2489 | 3.3959958 |

FIG. 2.



To determine the angles (Fig. 3d and 2d.) EGH, EHG, FGH, and FHG geometrically, in the point B of the line BD make the angles DBA and DBC respectively equal to the angles EFG, and EFH; in the point D make the angles BDA and BDC respectively equal to the angles FEG and FEH. Join the points

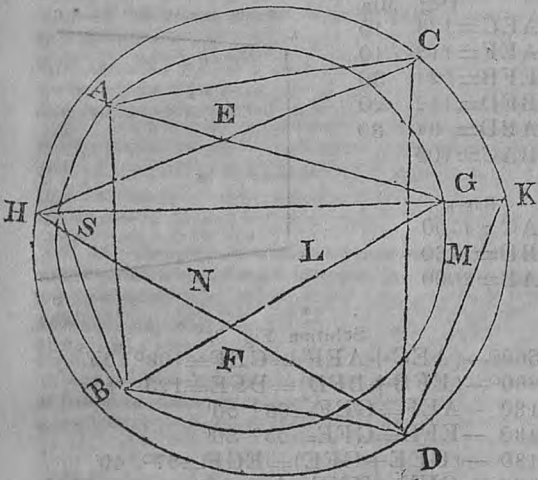
A C. BAC, BCA, DAC, and DCA are the angles required. For,

$$\begin{aligned} EF : DB &:: FG : AB; \\ EF : DB &:: FH : BC; \\ AB : BC &:: GF : FH. \end{aligned}$$

To calculate the same angles independently of the sides (Fig. 2.) the side BD may be any number whatever; and therefore let us suppose it to be equal to the sine of the angle BAD. Then

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| BD= | 8449508 |
| AB= | 9193644 |
| AD= | 8241262 |
| Sin. BDC | 9.9767447 |
| BD | —1.9268312 |
| Sin BCD | 9.8950450 |
| BC= | 1.0198370 |
| Sin. DBC | 9.9227684 |
| BD | —1.9268312 |
| Sin. BCD | 9.8950450 |
| DC= | 900647 |
| — | 1.9545546 |
| tan. $\frac{180-BDC-ABC}{2}$ | 9.82625920 |
| BC-AB | —1.00204764 |
| BC+AB | 0.28762670 |
| 1° 59' 22" | 8.54068114 |
| BAC= | 35° 49' 22" |
| BCA= | 31° 50' 37" |
| DAC= | 21° 51' 37" |
| DCA= | 19° 54' 22" |

To determine the points E and F. (Fig. 3d. and 2d) geometrically. Make ACDB equal



to the given figure and upon the side AB describe the circular segment AGB containing the angle BAD; upon the side CD describe the circular segment DHC containing the angle BCD. In the centre of the circle AGB make the angle or arc BS equal to 2BAC. And in the centre of the circle DHC make the angle or arc DK equal to 2BCA. Join the points S and K and produce SK to H if necessary. Join the points GA, GB, C H, and DH. The intersection E of the lines AG and CH will determine the point E; the intersection F of the lines BG and DH will determine the point F. For, the arc BS=2 BAC ∴ FGH=BAC; the arc DK=2BCA ∴ FHG=BCA ∴ EGH=DAC; EHG=D

CA ∴ ADC=GEH=AEC the given angle, ABC=GFH=BFD the given angle. Further GH : AC ∴ GE : AD
GH : AC ∴ GF : AB ∴ GE : GF ∴ AD : AB ∴ GEF=ADB; GFE=ABD therefore &c
Now to calculate the required distances (Fig. 3.)

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Sine BAS=BGS | 9.7674089 |
| AB | 3.3010360 |
| Sine ASB | 9.9269114 |
| SB=1385 | 3.1415275 |
| Sine KCD=KHD | 9.7223085 |
| CD | 3.3959958 |
| Sine CKD | 9.8940461 |
| KD=1616 | 3.2242582 |
| ABD+ABS=SBD= | 113° 21' 37" |
| BDC+CDK=BDK= | 105° 42' 18" |

From the point S draw SM parallel to BD and from the point D draw DL parallel to BS.

$$\begin{aligned} 180-SBD=DLM=66° 38' 22'' \\ 180-BDK=DML=74° 17' 42'' \\ BDK-BDL=LDM=39° 3' 35'' \end{aligned}$$

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Sin DLM | 9.9628562 |
| DL=BS | 3.1415279 |
| Sine DML | 9.9835072 |
| DM=1320 | 3.1254544 |
| DK-DM=MK= | 355 |
| Sin DML | 9.9835072 |
| Sin LDM | 9.7994825 |
| DL | 3.1415279 |
| LM=907 | 2.9575032 |
| BD+LM=SM= | 2667 |
| tan. $\frac{180-SMK}{2}$ | 9.8794395 |
| SM-MK | 3.3639450 |
| SM+MK | 3.4802645 |
| 30° 5' 46" | 9.7631200 |
| SKM=67° 14' 37" | |
| MSK=7° 3' 5" | |
| 180-(DKH+KHD)=KDH | |
| =80° 54' 45" | |
| BDK-KDH = FDB = 24° | |
| 47' 32"; 180-FBD+BF | |
| D=FBD=42° 52' 28" | |
| Sin FDB | 9.6225570 |
| BD | 3.2455127 |
| Sin BFD | 9.9661365 |
| FB=998 | 2.901933 |
| Sin FBD | 9.8327602 |
| BD | 3.2455127 |
| Sin BFD | 9.9661355 |
| FD=1295 | 3.1121364 |

$$\begin{aligned} ABD-FBD=FBA=48° 37' 32'' \\ 360-(ABF+BFE+FEA)=EAB=73° 43' 28''; \\ BAC-BAE=CAE=31° 17' 32''; \\ 180-(CAE+AEC)=ECA=10° 27' 28'' \end{aligned}$$

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Sin ACE | 9.2589011 |
| AC | 3.2304489 |
| Sin AEC | 9.8233971 |
| AE=463 | 2.6659529 |
| Sin EAC | 9.7155049 |
| AC | 3.2304489 |
| Sin AEC | 9.8233971 |
| EC=1326 | 3.1225567 |
| tan. $\frac{180-ABF}{2}$ | 10.3450669 |
| AB-BF | 3.0799045 |
| AB+BF | 3.4468322 |
| 43° 33' 31" | 9.9781392 |
| BAF=22° 7' 43" | |
| Sin ABF | 9.8752965 |
| BF | 2.901933 |
| Sin BAF | 9.5759807 |
| AF=1589 | 3.2012490 |
| tan. $\frac{180-BAE}{2}$ | 10.1250602 |
| AB-AE | 3.1865608 |
| AB+AE | 3.3915338 |
| 39° 45' 29" | 9.9200872 |
| ABE. 13° 22' 47" | |
| Sin BAE | 9.9822372 |
| AE | 2.6659529 |
| Sin ABE | 9.3643688 |
| EB=1922 | 3.2832213 |
| tan. $\frac{180-ODF}{2}$ | 10.2297970 |
| CD-DF | 3.30770879 |
| CD+DF | 3.5778857 |
| 28° 10' 6" | 9.7289992 |
| DCF=31° 18' 52" | |
| Sin CDF | 9.9418457 |
| DF | 3.1121364 |
| Sin DCF | 9.7157819 |
| CF=2179 | 3.3382002 |
| &c. | |

Therefore the distances required are about, FB=998 EC=1326 FD=1295

$$\begin{aligned} AF=1589 \quad AE=463 \quad EB=1922 \\ CF=2179, \text{ \&c., \&c.} \end{aligned}$$

Cor. The principle involved in the solution of the problem may be enunciated in the following words Of one triangle or of two or more triangles having a common base, if one side and the opposite angle in each with the other part when necessary be given, the triangle or triangles may be determined by describing on the given side or sides the circular segment or segments containing either the whole or half the given angle or angles as the case may require. For instance if the hypotenuse and the sum of the base and perpendicular (the opposite angle being always right angle) be given to construct the triangle. Upon the hypotenuse CD describe the circular segment DH C containing half the right angle, from the point D, at the distance DH the sum of the base and perpendicular describe a circle which will cut at any point H of the circular segment; Join DH and CH and from the point C, draw CN perpendicular to DH. DNC is the triangle required.

Balticotta } Yours truly,
Seminary. } D. H. CLARK.

ஞானப்பாட்டு.

WESLEY'S HYMNS. 43.

"And am I born to die."

- க. என் தேகம் மரித்து
புதைக்கப்படுமோ?
எனதாவி மறுமைக்கு
பிரிந்துபோகுமோ?
செத்தோர் தங்குந் தலம்
நடுங்கத்தக்கது.
நரர் யோசனை அணைத்தும்
கடந்து நிற்பது.
- உ. செத்தபின்பெனக்கு
வரும் பங்கெதுவோ?
நித்திய வாழ்வோ அல்லது
நரக துன்பமோ?
எக்காளத்தைக்கேட்டு
குழிவிட்டுடையுவேன்.
கர்த்தர் மகிமை தரித்து
வருவதைக் காண்பேன்.
- ங. நான் எழும்பும்போது
என்னதீர்ப்படைவேன்?
ஆசீர்வாதம் சாபம் உண்டு
இரண்டில் ஒன்றே கேட்பேன்.
ஆசனத்தின்முன்னர்
என் வணக்கூட்டுப்போவோர்
தூதரோ? அல்லது பின்னர்
பேய்களோ இழுப்போர்.
- ச. மனசை குழப்பும்
இவ்வையம் தீர்ப்போர்யார்?
தேவன் எனக்கு தரிக்கும்
பங்குக்குரியோர்யார்?
தீயோரோ? நல்லோரோ?
என்னோடே நிற்பவர்
மோட்சத்திற்கோ நரகிற்கோ?
என்னோடே போபவர்.
- ஊ. நான் தேவனை விட்டு
தள்ளப்படுவேனோ?
அல்லதிரட்சகரோடு
வாழ்ந்து சுகிப்பேனோ?
எங்கனா கேட்டுக்கு
நீக்கி இரட்சிக்கவே
செத்தீர் பாவிசாவதற்கு
நீர் சம்மதியீரே.
- ஈ. தேவ கோபத்துக்கு
தப்ப வழி காட்டும்
இனி நீர் வரும்பொழுது
விண்ணில் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும்
அப்போதென்னை முந்த
நேசித்த தேவனில்
நானும் நேசம்வைத்து துதி
பாடுவேன் மோட்சத்தில்.

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, April 13th, 1848.

OUR PAPER.—To provide room for the various communications on hand, and for the important Intelligence by Overland from Europe, we issue this No. of our Paper in an extra sheet. At the earnest solicitation of the author we give insertion to the demonstration of a Geometrical Problem, by D. H. Clark. It is deserving of the attention of the curious in those matters;—but our Paper is too limited for such articles and we must decline their insertion in future.

THE TODDY RENTING SYSTEM.

The Toddy Renting system of Government, as I see it in operation on every side, must be regarded as an efficient system for initiating the great mass of the community into intemperate habits. It is farther reaching and more thoroughly pervading, than any system of popular education hitherto adopted. This is true in two respects. First, by demolishing the mighty barriers previously existing against the use of intoxicating drinks; and secondly, by creating a demand before unknown, by means of bringing supplies of toddy into the market for sale. These barriers were the prohibitory *Laws of Menu* and other Hindu Legislators—the pointed instructions of the *Caval*—the standard book on morals among the Hindus—the fear of losing Caste and character by associating with toddy-drawers—or toddy-drinkers; and finally, the good sense and the good usages of the people on the subject of toddy-drinking. These barriers have been swept away, almost at a stroke by the magic wand of a Government Regulation.

As the trade is now under the sanction and patronage of Government, the owners of palmyra gardens, who formerly regarded the small gains from toddy as not deserving notice, and as the perquisite of their slaves (the toddy-drawers) have now good reasons to look for their portion of gain from this quarter. But the most distressing part of the business is, that the new and honored position in which toddy is placed in the community, has not only removed the odiousness of drinking it, but has so brought it under the favorable notice of the owners of the soil, who are the higher castes in the country, that they are fast falling a prey to the insidious practice of toddy-drinking! In this neighbourhood, I am happy to say, the higher classes of society do not at present drink openly, but some of them in secret, being yet restrained by fear and shame at losing caste and character. In some villages, as I am credibly informed, fear and shame have almost ceased to operate, and Valalers are fast verging to a dead level in this practice with the toddy-drawers—their former slaves. From the few specimens that have come under my notice, and by which I have been greatly pleased, I see that this falling of the higher classes into the hands and under the power of toddy-drawers, is becoming one of the most terrible scourges that can afflict the country.

When Mr. Meigs resided at Tillipally, he was under the necessity of having a company of *Covias* in this neighborhood, (formerly a caste of slaves) put under bonds, for future good conduct, in consequence of public disturbances, when intoxicated. One of the said company is this year, 1847, a sub-toddy renter for the neighbourhood in which the Mission House is situated. Before being informed that this notoriously intemperate man was licensed to sell toddy, I was earnestly applied to, by one of my neighbours, to use my influence with the Vedhan, to take charge of this said company of drunkards, who had disturbed the neighbourhood during the greater part of the night. Here note the operations and efficiency of the Government Regulation. The man referred to has paid, or is to pay, the sum of £3 to the sub-renter for the privilege of selling toddy in the neighbourhood. The first object must be to indemnify himself against loss; then to obtain a maintenance for his family, and as great a profit as possible by his new calling. And to what is he now called? He must first bring supplies of toddy into the market temptingly in order to create a demand. He must bring it within sight and reach of those who would never think of going in pursuit of it. Under these circumstances, the demand and supply have a reciprocal influence upon each other. And when the demand outstrips the supply, then it is, that the sub-renter is in the ascendant, and his gains increase. True, Government have specified a maximum of price for a pot of toddy; but who presides at toddy parties to vindicate the laws? On these occasions it is, that the attendants already intoxicated, will literally *denude* themselves, proffering the last article of clothing for the favorite liquor. What scenes then must ensue on their return to their families? Of these I have occasionally been an eye-witness.—*Rev. D. Poor.*

for, as Solomon says, "money answereth all things." But there are some things about the uses of the *tungtseen* worth knowing. You must not think that a man gets as much for his labor in China as he does in the United States. You would be much surprised to find how little most men get. A common workman, such as a carpenter, mason, tailor, house-builder, and the like, will come and work for a whole day for one hundred and sixty tungtseen, which is about thirteen cents. (This is just about the amount that was given in the time of our Saviour in India, for you know that our Lord, in one of his parables, speaks of hiring men "at a penny a day." The penny which our Lord speaks of, was not an American cent, or an English penny but the Roman *denarius*, which was worth about fourteen cents.) Out of this sum, he pays *sixty* for his daily food, and thinks he is living well when he has so much. He buys a *sing* of rice (i. e., about a quart of unboiled rice), for thirty,—some fish or pork and vegetables for twenty, and wood enough to cook it for ten; in this way a man spends about a dollar and a half a month for what he eats, but I am afraid there are multitudes who do not get that much for food and clothing and house rent altogether. With the other hundred cash, the workman buys his clothes, rents his house, and supports his wife and children, and it takes no little economy and all the help he can get from his wife and children, to make both ends meet. Very few of the common people are able to lay up anything, and as the saying is, "they live from hand to mouth." If they get sick, or if there is a famine, or if rice is scarce and dear, their sufferings are often very great, for the country is so full of people that there is nothing to spare, and often a great many people die of actual starvation.

In the United States one hardly ever thinks of buying less than a cent's worth of anything, but here there are a great many things that may be bought for one tungtseen, or the twelfth part of a cent. A man can buy as many onions as he wants to eat with his rice in two or three days, for one tungtseen, and as they are in the habit of buying what they want on the day when they eat it; they seldom spend more than a few coins for each article. I saw a boy once who had been buying things, and he had sixteen little parcels, all wrapped up in papers, containing sugar, salt, flour, and other things, which together would not have filled a quart, and in the other hand he carried a little cup about half as big as a teacup, about half full of vinegar. You can go across the ferry for two tungtseen, and a little boy is charged half price. If a beggar comes to the door it is not the custom to send him away without anything, but if you give him one copper he must go.

Perhaps some one will ask, "If the Chinese can live for so little, why can't missionaries do the same?" This is a fair question, and I have no objection to answer it. It is because the Chinese are brought up to live in a way that we are not and probably could not live in, if we tried it. The people who live on one hundred and sixty tungtseen a day, have nothing but earthen floors in their houses, nor any glass windows, even in the cold winters in Ningpo they have no fires except to cook their food. They have no table cloths on their tables, no sheets on their beds, and no shirts on their backs, and all the other particulars of their living correspond with these just mentioned. Now, if any one thinks that missionaries ought to live in this way, the best thing he can do, will be to come and try it, and probably in a little less than a year he will think it is expensive living; for I suppose that one missionary would soon be laid up with rheumatism, another would die of consumption, and the others would sink down to the dirty habits of the Chinese, who seldom wash their bodies, and their clothes still seldomer, instead of raising them up to the standard of comfort and refinement that prevails in Christian land.—*Rev. W. M. Lowrie.*

THE LOVE OF THE WORLD.

My fellow sinner, you peril your everlasting interests for earthly and evanescent pleasures. You play a game that will ruin you forever. You reverse the choice of Moses, and prefer the pleasures of sin, which are but for a moment, to the recompense of an everlasting reward. Your days are closing, and you cannot help it—the sands of life are ebbing, and you cannot arrest them—the sun of your existence upon earth is rapidly setting behind the hills, and the shadows of the grave are rising over and about you. With nothing of your wealth or pleasures, with only the memory of a neglected God—a rejected Saviour—and misused opportunities, you are nearing the end of your journey upon earth, to knock at the awful gates of the unopened future, and to find there your character and your doom likewise: "Lo! this is the man that made not God his strength, but trusted in the abundance of his riches." This is the age of worldliness—the hour and power of Mammon. In God's strength dislodge him from your hearts if he has entrenched himself there. Dispossess him of the spoils of souls. Ally yourselves to Jesus. Lay hold of his strength; seek "unsearchable riches," the "true riches," and you will find that "greater is He that is with you."—*Message from God.*

*Tungtseen, a Chinese coin—Ed. M. S.

†Cent, a U. States coin equal in value to a half penny. The value of labor in China appears therefore to be about the same as it is in Jaffna.—Ed. M. S.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.—The next month or two will witness the departure from our shores of rather an unusual number of the Members of the Civil Service. The names of these as far as we have learnt them are, the Honourable G. C. Talbot, Assistant Colonial Secretary; Major Skinner, Commissioner of Roads; Capt. B. Layard, Assistant do. F. Saunders, Esq. Collector of Customs; T. Lavelliere, Esq. District Judge of Colombo; J. Dalziel, Esq. Police Magistrate; H. J. Staples, Esq. Commissioner of Court of Requests. Most of these go home by the Overland Route in April and May. We are not aware of the parties who are to act for them though we have heard that the Superintendent of Police will do duty for Mr. Dalziel and that Mr. Vane, will act for the Collector.—*Examiner.*

WATERPROOF VARNISH FOR LEATHER.—Boil linseed oil with resin to the consistency of honey; apply it once or twice as thin as possible with a brush; when dry repeat it if necessary.

THE SEAFORTH.—The *Seaforth* is expected to arrive at Colombo early on Friday morning, with Sir J. Emerson Tennent, and his party on board. We do not learn that any success has attended the labour of the Master Attendant, (in his visit to the Pearl Banks) which will be of course a matter of regret to us all. The Governor is to be in Colombo on Saturday ready for the meeting of Council on Monday.—*Examiner.*

TAMIL MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—We understand that a large and influential body of Tamils have signed a Memorial to the Governor requesting him to appoint to the vacancy in Council, the Modliar Don Abraham Wijesinghe Jayawardenne. His father, a Tamil, was Modliar of the Army, and as Head of the guides of the Ceylon rendered important services to the British which were acknowledged by Governors and Generals from North to Brownrigg. Moodliar has wealth enough to be quite independent and possesses intelligence and activity.—*Obs.*

WHIRLWIND AND HAIL.—On the 4th inst. the weather was cloudy and cool, and the wind, strong at intervals, varying to all points of the compass. A native correspondent informs us that about 11 o'clock A. M., a fiery red cloud appeared in the heavens near Panditeripo, which was soon after followed by a whirlwind—that passed over Mallagam, and a part of Copay prostrating plantain trees tearing up tobacco and betel plants and twisting off the tops of Palmyras.—After the whirlwind there was a smart shower. It is said that the rain was hard and transparent and had a blistering effect.—We should be obliged to any of our subscribers and correspondents for further information respecting this storm.

After the above was in type, the following communication relating to the storm was received.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

DEAR SIR,

On Tuesday the 4th inst. the sky was overcast with clouds, and it had a dusky appearance before the commencement of the whirlwind, which, though vehement in some villages at Mallagam, had not its force equally exerted in all places. It appeared in the eastern part with a great roar, carrying away in its ascent all the dry leaves, dusts of the earth, and other light substances in circling motions. In a few gardens, the plantain trees are injured to the great loss of the owners, and in others, the tobacco plants. Its effects were felt most by the people of Eveny, a village of Mallagam and those of Poonalycuttoowan. A large cottage in Chunnagam was, by the fall of the part of a palmyra tree, stripped of a portion of the roof without any injury to the inmates. The clouds which were driven by the wind discharged large drops of congealed water at Eveny and Navoogery, and in some other places. They are not *snows*, but they ought, as I think, to be called *hails*. Their form was like that of pomegranate nuts which are not matured and which are white.

Some people collected a few drops in their hands, but they immediately thawed; and a few, gathered them in cocoanut basins with a view to keep them safely; but they also dissolved. This is the first time in which the people of Jaffna saw frozen drops of water; and as it is a great curiosity to the people, who have heard nothing about congealed water either in conversation or in reading they have constructed various imaginary stories and waited them through the air in every quarter by means of our credulous natives.—H. A. Wood.

JAFFNA NATIVE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We rejoice to hear that a Society denominated "the Jaffna Native Missionary Society" was formed at Jaffna on the 6th inst. for the special purpose of maintaining in the islands attached to Jaffna, an establishment for educating native youth and for propagating the Gospel.—Further particulars in detail will be given in our next issue.—*Communicated*

USES OF MONEY AMONG THE CHINESE.

One hardly needs to be told about the uses of money,

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

The last Overland mail arrived in Jaffna on the 7th inst. On the 8th, we received the Colombo Observer Extra, containing the

Important Intelligence

that a **REVOLUTION IN FRANCE** had transpired,—attended with loss of life—the king, *Louis Philippe* had been forced to abdicate his throne and flee to England for safety,—a new Provisional Government had been established on the Principles of a **REPUBLIC**, and was acknowledged by the Representatives of England and of the U. States.—In **ITALY** every State is in a condition of Revolution, so highly wrought in its interest—that the occurrence of an earthquake in Sicily which destroyed the city of Augusta, is scarcely noticed—**AUSTRIA**, in anticipation of a struggle in Italy is using every effort to augment her forces and means of aggression and defence.

In **BAVARIA**, the king who had disgraced himself and disgusted his people by his undisguised passion for a Spanish *Danseuse*, *Lola Montes*, on presenting himself in the balcony of his palace to address his people when in a state of riot in consequence of some proceedings of his favorite, was saluted with a stone from the crowd which struck him on the cheek—and forced him to retire. Subsequently, he felt obliged to banish *Lola Montes* from the kingdom and to recall some obnoxious decrees he had issued to please her.

In **ENGLAND**, to meet the exigencies of the Government it is proposed to renew the Income Tax for five years and raise it from *three* to *five* per cent.

The denunciations from the Altar by Roman Catholic Priests in Ireland, had called forth a Rescript from the Pope to the Primate of Ireland, admonishing the clergy to refrain from all political agitation—and confine their attention to the spiritual wants of their flocks.

From the U. States and Mexico, we learn that there were rumours that a Treaty had been negotiated between Mexico and the United States on nearly the same terms which had before been offered and refused. General Scott had been recalled from the command of the army.—The President had dismissed the charges made by General Scott against General Worth. The proceedings of Congress were without special interest.

We give below more extended details of the events in France and Italy.

The immediate cause of the Revolution in France—was the determined opposition of the Government to the *Reform Banquets*, it being construed as a denial of the right of the people to assemble for constitutional purposes. The debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on that part of the Address to the Throne, which denounced these popular assemblies was one of intense excitement.—M. Thiers defended the right of the people to hold such meetings, and maintained that no court of Justice in France would sanction the pretensions of the Ministry to prohibit them.—The Minister of the Interior compared the meetings to the clubs of the French Revolution; and said they were dangerous to public order.—M. Odillon Barrot expressed his sorrow that a Government originating in a Revolution should resort to measures of repression which the Government overturned, by that Revolution had never attempted.—The Minister of Justice declared the Reform dinners to be illegal and expressed his resolution that no other meetings of the kind should take place.—M. Odillon Barrot exclaimed: "you are worse than Polignac and Perronet!"

The Abbe Genoude, the celebrated Legitimist, predicted an impending revolution if the Ministry persisted in the paragraph which stigmatised the deputies who had taken part in the Reform banquets as obeying "blind and hostile passions." Several amendments were moved by various members, and among them one of a very moderate tone, by M. Darblay, but the Ministers, in spite of the entreaties of their leading supporters, declared their determination to resist all concession. M. Odillon Barrot, in another speech, adverted to the political dinners of all parties that so often take place in England, without alarming either the Court or Ministry, and observed that in calling upon the Chamber of Deputies so formally to condemn the banquets he had attended, the Ministry must have entirely forgotten the struggles France had sustained for above half a century past in order to secure "political life." M. Odillon Barrot's arguments were so overwhelming that M. Guizot's reply was scarcely heard amidst the interruptions from the Chamber. M. Thiers then rose in defence of the minority and spoke amidst alternate murmurs and applause. Among other things M. Thiers said, with the utmost warmth, "I have my right; it is as constitutional and as sacred as that of the throne." Then explaining his notions as to the way the parties in the Chamber ought to act towards one another, he added, addressing the Ministerial Bench: "You may tell me that my course is anarchic; I can tell you that yours is counter-revolutionary, violent, and perilous to the throne, which you are endangering along with the whole country." (Here immense bravos arose) "To make," added M. Thiers, "the Crown say that there is even one enemy to it in this Chamber is the most extravagant imprudence."

M. Desmousseux de Givres, a conservative, who has usually supported the Government, proposed a mild form of amendment, consisting in the mere omission of the offensive terms, leaving the paragraph of the address censuring the Reform banquets otherwise unaltered.—M. de Larmartine followed in a powerful speech, in the course of which he described the sys-

tem of peaceful and constitutional agitation for parliamentary reform now prevailing in France. M. de Larmartine was violently interrupted by the ministerial party when he reminded them of the memorable "Jeu-de-Paume at Versailles, when had arisen the first revolution, with all its fatal and glorious consequences. Remember," said M. de Larmartine, "that the Jeu-de-Paume was a public place, closed by the Ministers of those times, and re-opened by the nation itself." M. de Remusat, under secretary of State to M. Thiers made a solemn appeal to the Cabinet and the majority; and perhaps still a more powerful one was made by M. Deffore, who has of late years been considered a very influential member. Neither having attended the banquets and the latter having even declined an invitation to one at Saintes, their exhortations ought to have made more impression on the Government.

Amidst the most profound silence, the President said, "Je consulte la Chambre," and called on those who supported the amendment of M. de Givres to rise. Apparently half the Chamber instantly rose. M. Sauzet then called on those to sit down and those who opposed the amendment to rise. Half the Chamber again rose from their seats. No description that can be given can convey an adequate notion of the excessive tumult which followed this. Some shouted, the President among the number, for another division, by rising and sitting, while others vociferated for a division. Others again screamed for a division by ballot. M. Guizot and his colleagues left the hall and sent out in all directions to collect their auxiliaries. They soon returned, accompanied by members who had been dragged from their beds to vote. One, it is said, coughed dreadfully from influenza; another, probably from the same cause, was wrapped up in a blanket; a third crept on crutches, and a fourth had poultices on both eyes. With this reinforcement the Ministry watched the division with apparent confidence. The result was that M. de Givres' conciliatory amendment was thrown out by a majority of 228 to 135, being a majority of 43 for Ministers. The utmost agitation ensued. The President then put to the vote the original offensive paragraph of the proposed address, and another division followed. The whole opposition, including the Legitimists, abstained from the division, which yielded, after three quarters of an hour, 223 for, and only 18 against the paragraph.

M. Sauzet, the speaker, having most irregularly given his vote in favor of the paragraph against the Banquets, the Gauche sent him a delegate whose message was to the following purport:

"The opposition shall never visit you at your house, the rent of which the country pays, together with your salary. You have just closed your doors on a large number of the representatives of this country; they tell you that you are no longer the President of the chamber of Deputies, but that they consider you as the President of a mere faction."

On Saturday evening the debate was brought to a close, after occupying the chamber for 21 days. The last amendment, that of M. Sallondrouze, was in favour of annexing to the address some words expressive, on the part of the Chamber, of a desire that the Govt. should be conducted in conformity with that spirit of reform and progress which so peculiarly characterises the present epoch. This amendment was supported by a considerable number of conservative deputies but opposed by the Govt. M. Guizot signified that no acknowledgement of the expediency of a policy of reform or progress could be admitted, but means should be taken to satisfy the conservative party, for which alone he had any care. After an angry reply from M. Thiers, the Chamber divided, when it appeared that the ministerial majority had dwindled down to 33. The total number of deputies present was 411; of these 232 opposed and 189 supported the amendment. Thus 17 votes in a house of 411 would have turned the scale against the government. On the result being announced the whole of the opposition rose and quitted the hall. The last paragraph having been consequently adopted, the remaining members voted on the ensemble of the address, when the result was—for the address 241, against it 3; majority 238. The opposition, emboldened by their display of numbers on the division determined to brave the menace of Government and hold a Reform meeting in Paris. Upwards of 100 deputies met on Sunday in the Place Madeleine and agreed upon the terms of a Manifesto which was published in the journals of Monday. This document declared that the recent ministerial address is a flagrant and audacious violation of the rights of the deputies, that it infringes the sacred principles of the constitution, that it violates through the deputies the essential rights of the citizens and is calculated to spread disorder through the country. The opposition declare their determination to combat what they regard as a counter revolution, and defend by all legal means the rights of the meetings assailed by ministers. This manifesto appears to have alarmed the ministry, and the *Debates* hastened to assure the public that the government would soon introduce a Reform bill and supplicated the opposition to suspend their agitation. The reply to this was the announcement that the reform banquet would take place on Tuesday in the heart of Paris, in a temporary building erected in the Champs Elysees. In the mean time M. de Girardin resigned his seat in the Chamber and 150 others were expected to follow his example at the first sitting after the Banquet had taken place.

The Mayors of Paris, who belong to the opposition also signified their intended resignation, if Govt. persisted in obstructing the Reform meeting. On Sunday, 60 Officers of the National Guard sent an address to the opposition deputies, in which they offered their services as an escort to the banquets, and as a guard against any obstruction to the fulfilment of the intended demonstration. Twenty thousand of the national guards of the twelve legions of Paris are also reported to have asked to be associated in the movement so that it may become a collective manifestation of the 14 arrondissements of the Seine. In consequence of these ominous proceedings, General Jacqueminot, at the request of Government called together the Colonels of the National Guard of Paris and questioned them as to the spirit which prevailed in their respective Legions when he received answers not calculated to reassure a Cabinet which contemplated means of armed repression. General Sebastiani had taken similar steps in relation to the Superior Officers of the garrison of the capital, whose answers brought no other assurance than that the line would support the National Guard but that any independent action, in case of a popular movement, could not be relied on. In the mean time, the Govt. caused to be deposited in the barracks and especially in those of the 11th arrondissement, munitions and rations for eight days, and also axes and other implements as if for an approaching action.

On Tuesday morning the Government issued a proclamation prohibiting the intended Banquet. At eleven o'clock, upwards of 30,000 people had assembled in the Place Madeleine. Many of them came, in ignorance of the proclamations, to join the intended procession, or to behold it and accompany its progress to the Barriere de l'Etoile. Many others came to look on; others, who knew of the proclamation prohibiting the Reform Banquet, and the efforts of its managers to prevent disturbances, went, nevertheless, in the hope and belief that their deputies and friends would be firm, and that they would provoke the government to extremities by forcibly marching to the place of the banquet. The troops were immediately ordered to occupy all the points of military strength in Paris.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Odillon Barrot, after consulting with his colleagues, said, the intention of the opposition deputies in attending the banquet, was to assert the existence of the right, and allow the government an opportunity of settling the question before the tribunals.

M. Duchatel said, the intention of the government till that morning was to have allowed the banquet to proceed, and merely to have protested against it, in order to let the question be tried before the ordinary tribunals; but the manifesto issued that morning by the banquet, had changed everything. It was an appeal to classes opposed to the government, and was dangerous to the peace of the capital, and they resolved to suppress it.

Together with this proclamation was published an ordinance of the Police prohibiting the banquet and the people to assemble to form the procession.

At the same time General Jacqueminot issued a proclamation to the National Guard, prohibiting their attendance under the penalties of the law.

The Reform Deputies then announced their determination to postpone the banquet.—"In thus adjourning the exercise of a right, said they, the opposition engages itself to the country to establish this right by all constitutional means. It will not be wanting in this duty, and it will pursue with perseverance, and with more energy than ever the struggle which it has undertaken against a corrupt, violent, and anti-national policy."

The crowds were reading these proclamations, and every moment men, chiefly in blouses, were added to their numbers. The Count D'Alton Shee and other ultra reformers were with difficulty persuaded not to join the thing and head a procession. M. Odillon Barrot was to have impeached the ministry, but the president broke up the assembly before the Hon. Deputy had time to make his motion. There was still in the streets increasing motion and excitement among added crowds.

All the shops on the Boulevards, the Rue de St. Honore, and all the streets adjacent were closed.

Workmen were employed from an early hour in the morning in clearing away all the preparations for the banquet. Six hundred Municipal Guards took immediate possession.

The lamps in the Champs Elysees were all broken, and barricades were formed in the Rue Richelieu, the Rue de la Paix, the Rue de la Chase D'Antin, and the Rue de Joinville. Various collisions took place between the people and the Municipal Guard, and many were killed and wounded.

At five o'clock the *rappel* for calling out the National Guard was beat throughout Paris. The drummers were saluted with cries of "*Vive la Reforme!*" and with the *Marseillaise* and the Girondin chorus, "*Mourir pour la patrie!*"

Shortly after five o'clock a collision took place in the Rue St. Honore. A squadron of dragoons charged the people sword in hand and a great slaughter took place.

Throughout Paris the feeling was bitter against M. Guizot! *A bas Guizot! Las teete de Guizot! A vingt-cinq Francais la teete de Guizot!* were the popular cries. The movement was not confined to the merely poor and destitute.

At half past six, the people had obtained possession of the Rue de Rivoli, (close to the Tuileries,) and were unpaying it, using the pavingstones to form barricades. The hotel of M. Guizot was defended by soldiers. It had been repeatedly attacked.

On Wednesday the same scenes were renewed. Attempts were made to burn the royal Palace; the troops were attacked, and barricades raised. Lives were lost in the conflict.—The National Guards sided with the people and the Minister of the Interior resigned. At half past 6, P. M. a degree of tranquillity was restored by the resignation of M. Guizot.—The king immediately sent off for Count Mole and gave him the charge to form a new Ministry. After some effort to select a Cabinet, he announced to his Majesty that he could not succeed in forming a Cabinet which would be equal to the exigencies of the moment.—M. Thiers was then summoned, with M. Odillon Barrot for his colleague. They accepted the Mission and on Thursday morning hastened to announce it to the legions of the National guard and to the groups of citizens collected in all points of the city. But these efforts were without success and the agitation became more serious every moment.—At half past eleven, the king, despairing of seeing calm re-established consented to sign an abdication in favor of his grand son, the Count de Paris, with the Regency of the Duchess of Orleans. But none of these concessions would satisfy the people. The combat had now ceased—the troops having sided with the people and king Louis Philippe had scarcely time to leave his palace and flee from the city, before the victorious crowds rushed into the Royal apartments.—Immediately the cellars and stores were emptied—the furniture was thrown out of the windows, and burned with the Royal carriages, in the court yard. The principal apartments were emptied of all they contained, but the private apartments were respected.

LOUIS PHILIPPE and his family arrived at Trianon at 5 o'clock and set out almost immediately for Eu, and it was reported in Paris on Saturday that he had landed at Dover.—M. Guizot had crossed the channel in an open boat and arrived at Folkestone. The Duchess of Orleans with her two sons was at Dieppe on Saturday on their way to England.

Soon after the flight of Louis Philippe a Provisional Government was formed and the following Proclamation issued.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.
To the French people.

A retrograde and oligarchical Government has been overthrown by the heroism of the people of Paris. This Government has fled leaving behind it a track of blood which forbids its ever retracing its steps. The

blood of the people has been shed as it was in July. But this time that generous blood shall not be shed in vain. It has won a national and popular Government in accordance with the rights, the progress and the will of this great and noble people. The provisional Government arising from the present acclamations of the voices of the people and the deputies from the departments in the sitting of Feb. 24, is momentarily invested with the charge of organising and securing the national Victory. It is composed, of Messrs. Dupont (de l' Eure;) Lamartine; Crenieux; Arago (of the Institute) Ledru Rollin, Garnier Pages, Marie.

The Government has for its secretaries, Messrs. Armand Marrast, Ferdinand, Floccr, Louis Blanc and Albert.

These citizens have not hesitated an instant to accept the patriotic Mission which was imposed by the urgency of the case.

Frenchmen: give to the world the example which Paris has given to France! prepare yourselves by order, and by confidence in one another for those strong institutions which you are called upon to form.

The Provisional Government desires a Republic—subject to the ratification of the French people, who shall be immediately consulted.

Unity of the nation, formed henceforth of the classes of which the nation is composed; the Government of the nation by itself: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—for principles. The People—for motto, and the password of Order. Such is the democratic Government which France owes to herself, and which shall have all our efforts for its establishment.

The members of the provisional Government.
 Dupont (de Peure) Garnier Pages
 Lamartine Marie
 Crenieux Arago
 Ledri Rollin

The following was placarded in Paris:—Citizens—the Provisional Government declares that the present Government of France is the Republican Government, and that the nation will be called on immediately to ratify by its vote the resolutions of the Provisional Government and of the people of Paris.

The first act of the Minister of the Interior in taking possession of his department was to order by means of the Telegraph, the immediate liberation of all political prisoners and to secure them the means of joining their families.

Admiral Bandin had accepted the command of the Fleet, and orders were sent off by the Telegraph to change the superior officer to whom the surveillance of Abd-el Kader had been entrusted.

The Provisional Government had announced that the trapezoid tricolour was the national flag of the Republic and published an appeal to the people not to think of abandoning either of the three colors for the gallic cock.

The Minister announces that the Ambassador from the Republic of the United States of America yesterday went to the Hotel de ville to recognise the Provisional Government and present his warm congratulations. The Marquis of Normanby had also signified to the Government the intention of Lord Palmerston to offer no obstruction to the Government instituted by the people of France.

From Marseilles 29th February 1848.—Journals of the 26th state that the Barracades at Paris had been taken down at all points and order and confidence every where restored. *La Moniteur*, informs us of the first acts of the Provisional Government of the Republic, which shows itself equal to the occasion, and worthy of the noble mission which it has received from the people.

The Provisional Government has decreed that henceforth the Tuilleries shall be used as an asylum for dejected laborers.

That all persons in Custody for political offences shall be set at liberty.

That those citizens who shall ask for arms shall be furnished with them.

The French Republic engages to guarantee the subsistence of the laborer by his work.

The Republican government returns to the people the twelve millions, which were received yearly by the civil list. The children of Citizens killed in the struggle are adopted by the country.

The Republic engages to give succour to the wounded and to relieve the families of the victims of monarchical government.

The Provincial Government has at its disposal 200 millions deposited in the Bank

All the General officers have given in their adhesion to the Provisional Government. All the principal officers of the Navy, not excepting M. De Mackan have yesterday taken part in the act of allegiance, in the most patriotic terms, to M. Arago, Provisional Minister.

The Court of Cession made its first decree, in the name of the French people on the 25th instant.

The Provisional Government was receiving from the most important towns, testimony of the most impassioned sympathy with the cause of the people.

In ITALY, the people of SICILY had risen *en masse*, against the despotic proceedings of the king and his Ministers—formed a Provisional Government, and refused to lay down their arms till a constitution was given

en them and full liberty of the Press. The Military authorities had determined to bombard the city of Palermo and commenced their work of destruction, but were restrained by the earnest protest of the Foreign Ambassadors present. The king at first refused to make any concessions, but after several severe conflicts between his troops and the people, finding his throne endangered he was obliged to yield.—The king of SARINIA, has freely granted his people a constitution and published a full and complete amnesty for all past political offenses without any reservation or exception whatsoever. The Austrian ambassador stated to the king that his government would feel displeased with his proceedings.—The news from Sicily had filled the whole Italian peninsula, with joyful excitement. At Rome the arrival of the news was celebrated by a day of public rejoicing. The windows were decorated with flags—processions paraded the streets and in the evening a general illumination was given. In Milan, 30,000 persons assembled in the vast Cathedral to offer up their prayers for the liberators of Sicily, who had fallen at Palermo during the bombardment of that city.

AFFAIRS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Starvation and discord continue in Ireland; but we have not a word for the sister kingdom, England herself has a new and horrible vision before her in the shape of an increased income tax. Even the panic and the invasion yield in interest to the plan of Lord John Russel for making up the deficiency in the Treasury, and providing against increased expenditure.

On the authority of the party itself, we learn that Lord George Bentinck has renounced the leadership of the party called Protectionists: from other authority it is clear that the Marquis of Granby, who was nominated the noble lord's successor, will not accept the office. SIR ROBERT PEEL himself has formally and finally renounced the leadership of his own section of the Conservatives. Here then is the body of the opposition without a head.

The death of the Most Rev. Dr. HOWLEY has caused a promotion in the Church. "Pope John," who appears destined to merit the title, has appointed Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester, to be Archbishop of Canterbury. How strange it seems that that minister whom of all others the Church dreaded and disliked, should have lived to nominate two archbishops and three bishops in the course of a few months, one-sixth of the entire prelacy of England!

[For the Morning Star.]

ON INTEMPERANCE.

Proverbs xxiii. chap. 20, 21. "Be not among wine bibbers: among riotous eaters of flesh: For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags."

This is a subject which requires the concentrating and combining powers of such patriots as abolished the cruel tyranny of the slave-trade. If we consider minutely and deliberately the several mischiefs of which intemperance is ripened, and take a slight view on all the surrounding scenes which are fraught with the wickedness of the times, we shall have an adequate idea about this, in proportion to our weighty researches. He who is indifferent without thinking on the evils of this great vice which strides through the country sweeping numerous individuals, like epidemics may with propriety be enlisted in the side of those who, on seeing the great and slow burning of a house, though being able to extinguish it, are far from using those expedients that should be used in such a catastrophe. Who can forbear looking on the calamity of the burning of the house of a fellow creature?—and who can leave his fellow creatures to die within the house unassisted, when a great many signs of their being within, and of their imminent danger are known manifestly?—and more than all these, who can withhold succours which he could render to a single man, when he cries aloud and screams with a great agony within a burning house?—and who can help showing his feelings of sorrow when there are myriads of persons who call aloud on all their fellow-creatures, to exercise those benevolent dispositions on an occasion to which all of them must be ready? Wickedness is spreading its influence with double sway, and takes with ease and great assistance all those that are within the range of its extended arms, makes them

to be destitute and degrades them with their families and dependants below the rank of rational and accountable creatures. There is a remedy for them; for instead of taking the medicine which is very easy to cure them even without a physician, they plunge themselves deep into a great ocean of misery and are lost forever, being excluded from further hope. How many thousands of families are ruined not only by the use of spirituous liquors, but, even by using the comforts of life to excess! Yea, we may venture to say, that intemperance at its first approach, is like a friend: and it shows as a serpent its lovely azure neck and its masked head, and hides its poisonous teeth. It gives a fatal shock to our bodily frame, which after a series of protracted distress and anguish terminates in death and the reward which has been done in this life shall never cease to attend and bite the immortal soul eternally. Every one is endowed with a power of choosing those things that are strong enough to promote his prosperity and to reject those that are detrimental to his being in this world. There is a fixed point, in which every one is permitted to use those blessings of the Almighty with advantage; and if he goes above this, he may be reckoned with those, who, opposing the laws of nature, do harm to themselves: and he who enjoys any thing violating this, would be called intemperate. It is a matter of great importance to give an exact definition to the word intemperance; and, in the acceptation of this term it means an excess in our words, deeds or thoughts; although it is especially used to denote the use of intoxicating liquors. There are thousands of persons, of whom, if their thoughts were brought to the view of every one none will escape from this crime, as well as those who show it by their words and actions. By this definition we have a great advantage of including a great many enormities together with idolatry and dancing, which last attracts the attention of many and requires them all to be sacrificed. It may be better to enumerate the disadvantages of this crime, in time; but we wish to suggest a few things about this, and overlook it at present until we come to the voluminous subject. Dancing is now a favourite study of all persons in our country, and there are several places in which the youths of every village assemble together to exercise themselves in a profligate manner. The people are becoming more lazy in these days than they were three years ago. The sound of the drum the rude kind of songs which these men use in such places, and the clanging of the tinkling-bells which they bind fast in the feet whirl, and draw many who are in their work and who are like springs to the nation. We know as far as our inquiry extends, that the majority of the people depend on the labor of other men and consume the enjoyments of others who are the life of the whole community. If that part of the nation which is the life of all, be weakened and deprived of its strength, then all the people will be inanimate, or at least, cannot proceed with such a degree of vigorousness as is needed to conduct the affairs of the whole body of people. The subject which is predominant and which passes from one lip to the other, is that of dancing, and the language which they speak most generally theatrical. Every heart is delighted to hear the news of such places in which the young and old equally try to spend their mental and moral improvements and to corrupt their own strength in vain. It is with great expense and labor that these places are supported by men of influence; and these, in their turn decoy many of our young men into strong toils from which they cannot escape without wounding themselves; and in many instances even with great suffering.

