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யாப்பத்தகாரத் துசப்பொருத்தவிலக்கணம்.

[Tamil Prosy and versification.]

நாமனேசேற்றுட்டோன்றினும் யாவராலும் மகிற் றுமேற்கொளப்படல்போற் பின்வரும் புன் சொற் றால் அறிவல்லாவென்னிடத்திற்குத் தவறவனவாயினு கொரியத்தவற்றை சமஸ்தம் சமுத்திர பதார்த்தமெ னைவீர யாறும் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கென நீச்சுயிற் கிறுந். பஞ்சலக்கணங்களுக்கும் யாப்பிலக் கணப்பொழிப்பைச் சுருங்கச்சொல்லல் வனப்பா டு உங்களுக்கெடுத்துரைக்கும்படி இதயத்துக்குக் கொடுத்தேழுதுதொகுத்தபடி இதயத்துக்குக் கொடுத்தபடி எழுத்துதொகுத்தபடி இதயத்துக்குக் கொடுத்தபடி காட்டுவான்ருடங்கி மங்கலம் பூத்தகொல்லாதவன் வருணமாய்பொருத்தக்கண் டாய் முன் முறை வந்த சங்கத்திற் சாற்றி முற்றுப் பற்றுகக் கற்றுந் கற்ற கட்டாச்சுமீன்றய வாட்ட பொருத்திருக்கின்றன. ஆதலால் அவற் றைஇன்று காட்டுவேன். கூ. கணப்பொருத்தம். து விளங்குதற்படி சீர் இலக்கணத் சமஸ்தமும் வி ளங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது. அதனை நான் ஆ சிப்பொருத்தினேன் — அங்குக் காரணம். (இவ் வுரைத்தாயினென்றுவெண்ணுதற்குத்தவர்த்.) ஒருவன் சிவனைய கடத்தித் தென்கு ஒரு பிண்டத்தைத் தாக்கி அது பொன்னாலாயதென காட்டி அதிச யமாகவெனக்கூட காலம்ல்லாதபடியால் புறத்துச் சென்று மறுகாட்டும்படி அப்பிண்டம் வேண்டி யவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றனர் அவர்கள் முன் கொன்னதை மறுத்து என்னென்று அறித்து நின்றா டியவராய் மீன் காட்டிய சீரிலக்கணமற்றவரால் மயலக்கணமுடும். நூற்கவின் முதற்சொற் றைதவற்றையொழித்து வருவனவாகிய இயற்றார்ச் சிவனே இப்பொருத்தத் சொல்லப்படும். தேமா, ஸை, பரவலக்கணம்; புரிமா, சிதேவிகணம். இவ் வியற்றை நன்வைய பங்கும். கருவின, கருடன், கணம்; கவின, பகலின்கணம்; இவ்வினன(நீதி ய)ன, தேமாங்கம், இந்திரகணம்; இயன்கணம் எ ன்கணம். புரிமாங்கம், சந்திரகணம்; கருவின ன்கணம், நிலக்கணம்; கவினன்கணம், நீர்க்கணம்; இ வ்வின்கணம். கருவினங்கம், அந்தரகணம்; க மன்கணம், ஆத்திரகணம்; தேமாங்கம், மாநுத் தகணம்; புரிமாங்கம், அகீகணம்; இவை தீயன டிரகணம் வாய்நாளை நீட்டும்; சந்திரகணம் சித் திரகணம்; பூமிகணம் செல்வங்கோடுக்கும்; நீர் கணம் செல்வ நன்வையுமாயும்; குரியாக்கண்கண் டம் தம் பெரும்பு பிராணமாய் உபத்திரவங்க கொடு தற்படி அந்தரகணம் அந்தரத்ததூற இழைக்கக்க களப்பொருத்தெச் செய்யும்; வாயு கணம் பலத்த படியும் காலக் காற்றினுக்கம் பொருச்சங்கோடுக் கும். — உம். பாராமாணம், ரதவக்கிஷத்திலைக கொண்டு; வானகோலாவென்று புவமேயவனமும்; ஸைத்திதீய சுவடுவெனவற் சிதேவிகணம் வைத் தார்கள். கந்தப்பாணத்திற் தீருவந்தவெனச் சு திரகணம்வைத்தார்கள்.

எ வது. உண்டிப்பொருத்தம். ஓகரமொழிந் துற்றியும், கசுத நயம வக்கனமுதெழுத்துக்க ளாம் இவைவெய்யுட்கட்புணர்ப்பின்மையாம்; அளபெடைகளும், மகரத்துக்களும், யரல் லொற்றுக்களும், யா எமா ரா ரோ லா னோ க்களும், ணட்டுயிற்களும் ஆய்தமும் நச்செழுத்துக்களாம். இந்நச்செழுத்துக்கள்செய்யுளிலெங்கனெனும் தசா ளுக்களாகிய வந்தாலுமாகா. தசாக்கமாவன, மலல ஆறு நாடு ணர் தார் பரி யாவை கோடி முச யாவனயென்பனவே. இவைகள் பாட்டுடைத்தவல வன்யற்பெயரோடு சேர்த்துப்பாடினால் அவற்றைடை நச்செழுத்துக்களெனும் கொல முதலாகிய கொடு மைச்சொல்லெனும்வாற்றவலவனுக்கு மரணம் கு ரு உபத்திரவம் வருமென்பார்கள். அமுதெழுத்துக் கள நன்மைச்சொல்லும் வரின் வாழ்வாம். நீக்கள ன்விடிகள் இவ்வுளிலேயேயுத்திரன் வையவனையா னுற்போலவெனவரத்தால்விழுத்தகைமுரிக்காலொ டி வயிற்றிலித்தபெருத்தசெய் அம்மைவினையாடுக் காட்டுகோதாரியுட்டு எட்டு ண்ளிலே கழுத்துத் திரு சென்று பாடுவார்கள். ஆற்று பாடுகற்றவர்கள் முறைய யாகப்பாடுகற்றுகளென்று சொல்லவொட்டென். அ வது. பாட்டுபொருத்தம். மொழிக்கு முதலாமெ ழுத்துக்கள் யாவுக்கும், உள் நச்செழுத்துக்களும் வுத் திருத்திருக்கள். அவற்றை இந்தச் சொல்லத்தரு ணையிலவ. கவிநாயகன் பேர் முதலெழுத்துக்குரிய நட்சத்திரத்தின்று சீர் முதலெழுத்து நட்சத்திரத் தையெண்ணுக. ஒன்பதுக்கு மேற்படியல் ஒன் ற்றன்டென்றுதொடங்குக. இப்படி. உ, சு, ஈ, அ, க, கூ, ஆகவிற்குநால் நாடுபொருத்தமாம். அல்லவேலா காது (உங்கனகேருதைய நாமங்கள் இந்நட்சத்திரப் பற்புப்புக்கட்கணங்கள் எழுத்துக்களற்றொடங்கிய தாகவிற்கும். அன்றெனுமுங்க ஐயபத்திரிகை களற்ற காணப்படும்.) கூவது கதிப்பொருத்தம். நகரமொழிந் த வல் லொற்றுக்களும் ஓகரமொழிந் துறில்களும் தேவர் ச்சு, ஸகரமொழிந்தமல்லொற்றுக்களும் ஓகரமொ ழிந்த தேவில்களும் மக்கள்க்க, இவைவயுத்தம். ஓ, ஓ, ய, ர, ல, ந, துக்கள் விலக்கண்கதி. மற்றையன நகரக்கதி. இவைதீயன. ய வது. பாட்டுபொருத்தம். குறில், ஆண்பால்; நெடில், பெண்பால்; ஒற்றும் ஆய்களும் அன்பால். ஆண்பாலெழுத்தாடவர்க்கும் பெண்பாலெழுத்தாட ம கவேக்கும் புணர்க்குக. இவைமயங்குந்நதவரல் அன்பாலாகாதெனத்தவர்க்குக. தசப்பொருத்தமு டி கண்டோமே. இவற்றுப் பலவாய்வருகென்ற ல், கோடைகாலத்துச் சூரியன்கீழ்வரும் பேய்த்தே றைத் தண்ணீரென நயந்த தாகக் தவர்க்குமெனல் போலும்; செய்யுட்களவர்க்கு கொடுக்கும் பொரு ட்டாக இவைகளைக் கவின்க்க வேண்டியது. இப் பொருத்தங்கள் சரிப்பாடத னு நாவலுத்தமிழிற் அங்கீகாரம் பண்ணுவார்கள்எனவென அறிக்கிறே ன். இவற்றை நகற்று விளக்கும்படி ஓர் செய்யு ள் உங்களுக்குக் காட்டவேண்டாம். அதற்கு வேறு தொல்லாசிரியர்கள் செய்யுளாக் காட்டுவதிலும் நாம ஒன்றுக்கிக் காட்டுவது சின்னையயங்களுக்குக்கா வுத்தமென்று கொண்டுடன். —கவின்க்குத்தம். “தி ருணா ல்பலதேயவாழ்கற்றவன் இடுகின்வண்மை கற்றையையாக்க குருவிச்சங்கத்துக்கோசீங்காற் சீங்கமாம் மருவாழ்கவையாழ்குவென்றுசீகம்.” இ தனிட்டதே பத்திரத்தவர்க்குநால் காட்டுவேன். “திருந” என்னுமுதற்சீர் திருவெந்ததோடக்காலா லுமுதெழுத்து வியன்வையாதலும் வகையுளமுத ன்பொற்றிற்குநகர்விலத்தவராலும், கோசீங்குளெ ன்பதென்றமுதலாகவும் பாதுகாணமாகக்கொண்டு இச் சீரீகரம் அரசதாணமாகக் கோடியும் புரிமாவா தலார் சிதேவிகணமயக்கணப்பொருத்தக் கோடியும், தகரமாவதலால் முதலெழுத்துக்கடியும் ஓர்வாத லாலானப்பொருத்தமும், தவவன் பெயர் முதலிலு த்தின் னாள் விசாகமயம் செய்யுளெழுத்துக்கடியு தானமயம் என்னென்குது. கூ. வாதாக்கிண்டா துட்டபொருத்தமாயும் வுத்தவராலும் ஒன்பதுபொரு த்தங்களும் முறையுத்திரவாழ்களாக. காண்குரு ணத்துள்ளும்பாட்டுடைத்தவலவருடன்பாடாத லாலவர்கள் சத்திரயுதவெண்ணியவர்க்குரிய வ க்காரம் தகரமாவதலால் வருணப்பொருத்தம் பொருத் தும் வலவ்காண்க. இச்சிறு புன் செய்யுற்றசப் பொருத்தமும் கண்டிருக்காதால் இவர்க்குப் பலவ னையெழுத்துக்களும் நாட்டமும் வரவேண்டியது. சி

லர் தொன்றுதொட்டதாய் இவ்வின்கணங்குவருதா யாகக்கியார் செய்த புலமைகளின்மீதம்நுககநே கன்மைக்குதையராணரென்பார்கள். ஆனால் இ வைகளை அத்தாட்சிப்பணைஇருந்தால்! முற்றால த்திலே அதிகம் பிரமமாய்ப் பான்மையுள்ளதனை அரக்கனதவசெய்த தமது கற்றுச்சொல்லுகள்துத் து பிறருக்குப்பகாரங்கொடுத்தார்களென்கிறோம். கம்பரிடமிருந்திப்படியொரு கவிபுத்திரக்கொண்டா ற்துப் போற்றுகமாய் நாவிற்குத் தேடித்திரவார்கள். இப்பொருத்தங்கள் யாவும் பொருத்தவது பிரயாசமா தலால் ஒரு புலவன் வேறொரு புலவன் பிறைமக வந்ததே வினாமமாய்த் திரிவாழ்களாம். அவைநீர் க முன்ணப்பலவர்களின்மறைப் புலவர்களும் தங் கள் பாட்டில்கள யறுத்பெறுவலங்கீர்க்கிறத்கேயன் நீச் சீவபத்திரக்கணக் அவபத்திரையக்கொண்டா ல்லவென்பதற்கெங்கத்திருட்டாந்தங்களுள்ளன. இ வை பலவகையாய்களையு ணையாய்கள்கள். மெ ய்ச்சுப்படி காட்டுவேன். பாட்டுடைத்தவலவர்க ளுத் த நன்மைகளைப் பிறப்பிக்கிறதே புலவர்களுடை யகோக்கமெனவெண்ணிக்கொள்வோம். இப்பொ ருத்தவகளைத் திருத்தமுறைவைத்துத் தேவர்க்குப் பே ரி பாட்டில்கள பலபாடிருக்கள். கந்தப்பாணம், இராமாயணம், சேதுப்பாணம், பெரியபாணம், ச் திறம்பலக்கோவடி, கந்தரத்தாதி முதலியவாய் நூ ர்கள் தேவர்களைத்தவலவர்களாகக்கொண்டபாட் பட்டிருக்கின்றனவே. தேவர்களைப்பெடைப்பாட் டுக்காக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறோமென்றுஉறுத்சொல்லுக் கின்றத்சீயப்பன், கம்பன், மானக்கவாசகர், நகீரீர முதலானவர்கள் தங்களைப்படைத்ததேவர்களுக்குத் த்செல்வமுதலானஅறுபோகங்கள்படைக்க நீணத் தார்களா! பாரதத், சிந்தாமணி, துவங்கியும் முதலி ய நூற்கள் அந்தந்தத் தவலவர்க்குப்போல் அவர்கள் இறந்து கோடியகாலத் சென்றதின் பன் பாட்டிட்ட னவென்கீழ்க்களே பின்னை இறந்தவர்களுக்கு அறு பலங்கள் கோடுக்கப் பாடிருக்களா! இவைகள் ஒருபேர்தம் உண்ணுமகாய இருக்கப்பட்டது. இங்க ளப் புலவர்களுக்கினும் பிரதாமமாக நாட்க்கண் ற் கண்டுக்கொள்ளலாம். இப்பல நியாயங்கிலும் புலவர்களையாரும் புலமையைச் சீர்ப்பித்தற்கும் தம் போலிகள் தம்மில் துற்றச்சாற்றுகமக்கம அப்படிச் செய்யதாரைப்பது பிரத்தியட்சமாய் விளக்கிக் கட்ட தது. அப்படிச் செய்த நியாயத் துக்கள் காலத்தில உடன்கீவித்திருக்கும் மனுடர்க்கற்றி மற்றொருக் கொல்லவர்க! யான்குத் காட்டிய சாதனைசாத்தி யங்கனென்று புலவர்கள் உவம உருவகக் அலங் காரங்கள் வைத்துச் சீர்ப்பிப்பது போல இப்பொரு த்தங்களையும் அவங்காலுடன்கணத்தக்காக்ககை க்கொண்டுகளெனக் காரியசீத்தி புத்திட்டப்ப து என நையாய்க்குள்ளுமாயன வன்வைப்பது உணர்வாக்களாக. சூரியன் இருக்கும்பெற்றமட்டா ன், சந்திரன் தன்சுரண மறிப்பாட்டான், சத்தியமா ர்த்த மனவிரனோட்டாது, முத்திரை சர்வகக் கோ ர்ளங்க காட்டாது, என்பையுனைமையாக் காலத்து எ ன்நியாயங்களுக் நியாயவந்தகற்ற நீபுணர்க்கு முறையிலாதாம்.

உதயதாரகை.

துமிசக. ஸ்ர. ஸை. ௨௫ தேதி.

உதயதாரகை. துமிசகம். ஆண்டின் உதயதாரகைக்குக் கை யோப்பக்காராய் வர விரும்புகிறவர்கள் தங்கல் நாமதேயத்தை இன்னமுமென்கருத்து அறிவித்து வை யாததினும், அந்தத் துடக்கல்லெயிருக்குக் காரிய காரி தாங்கல் இவ்வுருத்திற்கெல்லவது தாரகை வங்கல் ரீரமெனப்பதத் தயவுபண்ணி எழுதும்புப் பும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறோம். கட்டைவேலியில் உபாத்தியாய் யோன் உணதறு என்பவர்க் கட்டைவேலியுத்திரிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு உ தயதாரகையாங்கிக்கொடுக்கும்படி காரியகருகரு தப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று சகலருக்கும் அறிவிக்கிறோம். காசுத்திரப்பித்திரத்திற்.

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, January 25th, 1849.

GOD'S PROVIDENCE IN REVOLUTION AND REFORM.

There is a probation for systems, as well as persons. If they do not accomplish the good for which they are responsible, then they are thrown aside, full trial having been made of them. The monarchies and monarchs of Europe have been on such a trial for centuries. They have had incalculable spheres and opportunities of good. They might have enlightened their subjects, shown them the Bible, instructed them in religion, led them to God. Instead of that, they have proved supremely selfish, and in most cases despotic. They have ruled, not for the good of the nations, but for their own aggrandizement. God's kingdom has not been advanced by them, nor sought; but their own—their own families and parties. The few have not ruled for the many, but have used and ruled the many for themselves. The happiness, the peace, the interests in every way, of whole nations, have been sacrificed to the personal ambition and luxury of individuals and families. It looks now as though God were bringing this experiment to its end. He seems about closing up this book of the demonstration of human depravity. The next experiment may be, whether the people will use their opportunities, and the time of their power, any less selfishly—any more for the good of mankind and the glory of God. It takes time for such experiments; but there is a great deal learned when they are got through with. They are vastly instructive experiments, but very costly. Probably they are all necessary before the last grand and blissful consummation in the reign of Christ. God will perhaps let the world and the universe see, by actual experiment, that nothing but the reign of Christ can at all alleviate or put a stop to human sin and suffering. He will let the experiment be tried by kings and nobles, and by the people; by every form of government, and perhaps every shape of social organization, every theory that men may choose to adopt, not based on God's Word. He will let men try the experiment, work out the problem, and reduce it to a demonstration, which will be the demonstration of the human shame. It will be the proof that their own depravity and unalterable depravity is virulent and powerful enough, if not cured by the Gospel, to destroy the most perfect plans, and machinery, and opportunity for human blessedness, that the reason of men can idealize, or the providence of God prepare. We are by no means sure that God does not intend, now, to let that last experiment be made on a grand scale, which ignorant and sanguine spirits—rejecting the Bible view of human depravity as an evil of human nature, and attributing it entirely to unfortunate circumstances, to man's unnatural position, perhaps to every restraint of society—have proposed, as the means and infallible preventive of human guilt and evil. Perhaps He will let a whole nation put itself into phalanxes of associations, and attempt to march into a state of regeneration, a state of virtue and happiness, without God's regenerating Spirit, and without the ordinances and institutions of His Word. And, indeed, if they can do this, what further need of the Spirit or the Word? If men, by virtue of associations and brotherhoods on equality, can work out their own salvation, without God working in them by His supernatural grace, what need of all that vast system of grace—what need of the sanctions of the eternal world, or of the preaching of the cross, or of a regenerating Spirit—or, indeed, of anything but the unobscured, god-like attributes of human nature, so dreadfully slandered in all evangelical systems of theology, and so dreadfully abused, betrayed, and deformed, by the treacherous deformities and tyrannies of human society? Perhaps, now, God will let this experiment be tried. Almost every other has been tried. The world has endeavoured to live without God, and cannot do it. Empires have tried it, and ruin after ruin has tumbled to the ground. False religious and corruptions of Christianity have been tried, and they and the world have rotted on together. Now if the French people, or any other people, imagine that a favorite or untried form of Government or socialism is to make them, without a radical change of character by the influences of the Gospel, good and happy, they are sadly mistaken. The people will speedily discover that Government was never instituted to stand on the place of personal religion, industry and virtue; and that if they leave it to government, and leave it upon government, to do all for them, for that very reason government will be able to do nothing; Government cannot be supported by popular virtues, but otherwise cannot produce them. The object of government is not to give or prescribe religion to a people, nor to protect them in becoming and being religious, in God's way.—*Am. Chreer, U. S.*

INTOLERANCE OF ROMAN GOVERNMENTS.

Before the late revolution M. Roussell a distinguished Protestant preacher and tract-writer in France, was arrested and tried as guilty of outrage against the Romish religion, because he dared publish an argument proving the Romish religion to be contrary to the Gos-

pel. Just so with M. Bost, an evangelical preacher to a small congregation, a few miles from Paris, was interfered with by the French Minister of Public Instruction, because he instructed his people in the sinfulness of worshipping the Virgin Mary. He sent a command to the consistory of M. Bost's own Church, that they should reprimand their minister, and order him no more in that manner to meddle with controversy. That is a Romish government's idea of religious liberty. But the dynasty of this kind of religious liberty, we verily believe, like that of Louis Philippe, has come to an end—its days are numbered. Its most recent freaks have been sufficient to show how little understanding or permission of true religious liberty there was, as yet, in the French kingdom. If M. Roussell published a tract, they summoned him before the king's attorney. If he opened a place of worship, they prosecuted him. If he wrote a letter to the priests, they sent him before the grand jury. He thought he would try once more, doing just as little as possible; so he simply made a picture of religious truth, and got it engraved; but they forbade him to publish it. Will it be credited that that engraving, containing only the simple interior of a Romish Church, and some sentences from the Word of God, was not allowed by the government to be published! Truly it was a government of barricades, religious as well as political. But barricades and edicts by the government are poor things to keep out light; and if erected to preserve the system of Romanism from exposure as a State religion, they only produce investigation and satire. It is no wonder that the people thought that government had continued a little too long, and too late. Such intolerant measures will no longer be pursued or permitted.—*ibid.*

PROGRESS OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN FRANCE.

It is one great anxiety of good in France, that ever since the beginning of the old French Revolution, the clamps of the Papal system on the minds of the people have been breaking from their hold. There was a violent wrench then; and the very religious nature of the people, intertwisted as it was with the iron sinews of this superstition, almost fell with it, and the residuum was scarcely any thing better than atheism. But since then the seeds of a different system have been, here and there, taking root. There has been a great gain in the knowledge and possession of religious freedom. There have been powerful Protestant evangelists labouring in various departments, and the Spirit of God has been poured out to accompany their labours.

Thus the field is wide open; it is all ready to be sown, and it shall soon be white to the harvest. God has a great triumph of His cause in reserve for the descendants of the noble Puritans of France, the martyred and banished Huguenots. Already, before the late grand outbreak, this work of God was in preparation and in progress. For several years, whole communities of the population, in some parts of France, have been separating themselves from Rome, and demanding evangelical ministers. In one town, a year or two since, from 1,500 to 2,000 persons detached themselves at once from the Romish worship, and five parishes demanded evangelical teachers. Perhaps we ought now to be looking and certainly we ought to be earnestly praying, for a great and sudden outbreak of the fire of divine truth and the power of God's grace, in a wide and mighty revival of religion.—*ibid.*

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

What will our readers think of the wonder of manufacturing lightning and holding and using it instead of lamps for lighting streets and houses in the night. Well, here it is, a new discovery of this wonderful age. Read the following extract from an English Paper and you will know.

A new light under this title is exhibiting in London with such complete success that it promises to be extensively available not only for railway and lighthouse purposes, but also to supersede gas for the illumination of our streets and houses. It is the invention of M. Le Moit, a French gentleman, who has been for several years employed in electrical experiments in Russia, and whose discoveries in that department are well known to the scientific world. The apparatus by which it is produced and sustained can scarcely be described; it is a piece of mechanism of comparatively simple construction, by which pieces of charcoal, &c. are supplied with the electric current.

The light is generated or produced by a battery of 44 plates, of the dimension of one and a quarter square yards. It is understood to be self-regulating, and to be so cheap, that any person can afford to pay for it.

rough calculation is, that it supplies a light equal to that of a hundred candles, for an hour, at one penny. Last week its powers were tried on the Great Western Railway, and with such perfect success, that as the train passed down the line, in a dark night, every object, such as a bridge, was rendered distinctly visible at the distance of about 2 miles. The experiment was made as far as Slough, on arriving at which station the light was turned in the direction of Windsor Castle, as it was the expectation of M. Le Moit that it would be seen from thence. The first experiment of

the light for street purposes was made on Tuesday evening, in front of the National Gallery. The apparatus was so placed as to illumine the whole of Trafalgar-square, the rays reaching as far as Northumberland-house. So brilliant was the light that it was impossible to look at it for a length of time without a dazzling effect upon the eye, and the gas lamps appeared dim and insignificant in comparison. The rays were continually moved, and as they swept through the somewhat foggy atmosphere they produced the same sort of illumination as the sunlight through atoms of dust. The objects upon which they fell were most brilliantly lighted, the Nelson column, which was selected as the principal point, being frequently as conspicuous as at noonday. The result to all who witnessed it was the conviction that if the illumination can be sustained there is no other means of lighting the streets that can at all be compared with this electric light.—The light is not a flame, but an incandescent light; it resembles a spark of the most brilliant and vivid fire, about the size, or rather less than the burner of a common argand lamp. There is no combustion nor will the light produce combustion, by coming into contact with combustible substances.

ANOTHER VALUABLE DISCOVERY—NEW PROCESS FOR PURIFYING SUGAR.

A fortnight ago, we published an extract from the *Madras Spectator*, containing an account of a very important discovery, made at that Presidency by Professor Key, of the means of purifying sugar through oxide of lead; the deleterious qualities of which were entirely extracted by another agent, which at present remains a secret. We now learn from another notice on the subject, in that journal, that simultaneous experiments have been made in England, and that Fairrie, the most extensive sugar refiner in England has taken out a Patent for a plan which he has discovered, and by which, as it appears, the raw material may be turned into excellent sugar by a very cheap and expeditious process. Professor Key calculates that nearly one third more of sugar may be obtained from the jaggery, by the process he proposes, than is now produced, and we trust he will continue these experiments till they are crowned with complete success. The subject is one of the highest importance to the interests of this country.—*Fr. of India, Dec. 23.*

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1849.—Roads. A Draft Ordinance has been published which provides that there shall be applied

- £500 for the road from Pattam to Korngalle.
- £400 for the roads in the Peninsula of Jaffna.
- £200 for Parish roads in Jaffna.
- £705 for opening a road from Mannaar to the central road from Dambol to Jaffna.
- £150 for surveying roads in the northern Province.

SUICIDE.—A man at Mallagan lately committed suicide by hanging, on account, it is supposed, of the pain he suffered from a boil in the eye.

THE PRETENDER.—His kingdom the Pretender received a hundred lashes, on the 6th inst. and is to be transported for life, as the penalty of his folly in the late insurrection.—Surely it is better to be good than had subjects of the Government under which we live.

MISSIONARY.—Rev. E. Coppe and family of the American Ceylon Mission, sailed from Calcutta on the 20th ult. on the ship *Delhi* for Boston, U. S.—Rev. E. P. Hastings and Rev. W. Scudder and family left Jaffna on the 17th inst. on a visit to the Madura Am. Mission.—Rev. J. T. Johnston and family of the Church Mission have left Jaffna and taken passage on the *Serena* for England. Mrs. J's ill health is the cause of their return.—Rev. R. Fargiter succeeds Mr. Johnston at Chundicherry.

RETURNS TO ENGLAND.—We understand Mr. Wodehouse has obtained 6 months' leave of absence, to visit England. It is rumoured his trip home has much to do with public affairs as with private.—Sir J. E. P. Tennent has formally announced his intention of leaving Ceylon by the May Steamer. He goes on leave of absence, but will probably not return.—*Obs. Jan. 18.*

THE PRINCE.—We understand that Captain Twynam, at Galle, has received a letter by the *Braganza Steamer*, from the Oriental Company's Agent at Bombay, in which it is stated that intelligence had been received of the capture of the fort of Moollan, and of the escape of Moollaj; that general Whitham had been killed; and that many officers had been killed and wounded.—*Col. Obs. Jan. 18.*

THE MORNING STAR.

Returns of Subscribers for 1849 not having been received, the List of names will not be published before the next or following number. Agents who have not sent in their orders are respectfully requested to inform the Publisher of the number required by their respective agencies for 1849.

E. S. MINOR.

Government Proclamation relative to the forwarding of Petitions to the Secretary to State for the Colonies.

TORRINGTON.

Whereas it has been encountered from the practice of forwarding communications intended for Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, direct to England, instead of transmitting them through the medium of the Governor; and likewise from placing documents so destined in the hands of His Excellency at so late a period on the eve of the departure of the packets as to preclude the possibility of their being considered by His Majesty's Government at home cannot produce to take them into consideration: The Governor directs that all persons desirous of making any communication to the Secretary of State may be informed, that by the established regulations for the administration of all Her Majesty's Colonies, "If an Officer serving under a Colonial Government, or, if a private individual residing in a Colony, has occasion to address any representation to the Secretary of State, he must address the medium of his communication. Whenever this course is not strictly adhered to, the representation, of whatever nature it may be, must in every case be referred back to the Governor for his report."

And that "This regulation is by no means intended to preclude the free representation of Her Majesty's subjects to the highest authority in the State for the redress of any grievances under which they may deem themselves to labor, provided they pursue the course of communication which justice and fairness to all parties concerned, as well as convenience and regularity in the dispatch of public business, render it necessary to prescribe."

And that "The practice which has in some instances been followed of addressing Memorials direct to the Secretary of State's Office, and only sending copies of them to the Governor, on the eve of the departure of the vessel which is to convey them, will not be recognised as a proper course of communication, and must not be repeated."

Conformably to these regulations, His Excellency the Governor desires that all communications intended to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, should be forwarded for that purpose, at such a reasonable period before the dispatch of the mails as may afford opportunity for their fair consideration with the view to the preparation of such report or explanations as they may seem to require; and His Excellency has it further in command from the Secretary of State to make known that "No advantage can be derived from forwarding those regulations on the part of those who may wish to communicate with Her Majesty's Government, inasmuch as it is impossible to pronounce any opinion on representations from the Colony, unless they shall have been accompanied by such a report from the Governor as the respective cases may seem to require;" and that when communications shall have been received, "which the Governor has not and a proper opportunity of considering and reporting on," they will be referred back for that purpose to the Colony.

SUPREME COURT SESSIONS.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following interesting notice of the trials before the Supreme Court in its present Sessions in Jaffna.

The sessions of the Supreme Court were opened in Jaffna on the 15th inst. the Hon. Christopher Temple, Esq. acting Junior Puisne Justice, presiding. R. W. Langslow, Esq. Deputy Queen's Advocate, conducted the prosecutions, and C. Koch, Esq. acted as Proctor for the prisoners.

There were this time altogether 14 cases in the Calendar of which 7 have been tried; 4, withdrawn, and 3, postponed.—The cases tried are:

1. An Arson case from Anoorajapoorah. An aged Singalese was charged of having set fire to certain Government Buildings intended as a Rest House for the Emigrant coast coolies proceeding to the interior to be employed on the Coffee Plantations. This crime is a piece of the late Kandian Rebellion extended to Anoorajapoorah. The miscreant made his escape at the time but was subsequently taken up and committed. He made a full confession of his crime, but apologized that it was committed under intimidation from some of the rebels; but as no evidence was adduced in support of this, he was convicted by the Jury but recommended by the Judge in consideration of which he was sentenced to a mild punishment of 3 years imprisonment at hard labor in chains.

In the second case, the prisoner was indicted for Cattle stealing at Maniputy. By the evidence it appeared that the Cattle stolen was a calf and was immediately restored to the owner, but the charge against the prisoner not having been clearly substantiated the Jury acquitted him. The Judge however on discharging the prisoner from the dock, warned him to be on his guard for the future as he had made but a narrow escape from the hands of Justice.

The third is a case of perjury from Point Pedro committed at an inquest held there by a Deputy Coroner on the remains of an unfortunate man who came to his death by a fall from a Palm-tree. The prisoner unlearned for, offered his evidence in the case, and upon oath, implicated an unconcerned innocent man who was the object of his grudge as having murdered him, but the evidence to the contrary being full and substantial the prisoner's guilt was clear, and the Jury found no difficulty in coming to a verdict of guilty against him. He was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment at hard labor in chains with 75 lashes.

The fourth is a case of aggravated murder at Oodappity. Six prisoners were brought for trial on this case. After a long and patient investigation of three days the case was delivered to the Jury. They referred, and found a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, who have been sentenced to be hung on the 20th of March next.

The unfortunate victims of this murder were an aged woman and her son of the Parish of Oodappity. It appears that the murder was committed with the hope of acquiring undisputed right to some property lying in dispute between the parties.—The attack was made in the night,—the son was lying outside the house, and was killed by repeated cuts from some sharp instrument. The murderers then gained admittance to the house and attacked the old woman in the same manner. The roof of the room where she slept, it is said, was splined with her blood.—We have no hesitation in saying that in our opinion, the guilty participators of such cold blooded murders as these do justly deserve the penalty of death, and we do not believe that the peace of Society can be preserved without sustaining the righteous penalty of the law in such cases.

The fifth was a case of robbery committed at the temple of Ganesa at Poonnallee Kettovaan. The prisoner in this case is the notorious Sinnayyan. He was charged with having sacrilegiously laid his hands on the brass utensils and a golden spear belonging to the temple. The evidence was clear against the prisoner and the Fiscal produced the convictions against the prisoner in similar indictments on former occasions and he was convicted and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment at hard labor in chains and 75 lashes.

The sixth is a case of Burglary of a minor description committed at Maniputy. Many suspected persons were at first arrested, but for want of evidence only two of them were arraigned before the Judge, of whom one only was convicted. This convict is to be sentenced on Saturday next.

The seventh is a case of Cattle stealing at Jaffna. The prisoner charged in this case was proved to have actually committed the offence. Several witnesses were called by him to prove his good character, but unfortunately the principal one was known to be a person once on trial before the Supreme Court, and had therefore to prove his own character before he could be admitted to speak to the character of the prisoner. The prisoner was convicted by the Jury and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in chains.

The 4 cases withdrawn are one arson case similar to the one already tried and against the same individual of Anoorajapoorah as he was convicted of one; the other was withdrawn; one of highway robbery and one of Assault at Chavagachery.

One of cattle stealing at Point Pedro. The cases postponed are one of Forgery and one of Perjury at Jaffna, and one of Perjury at Batticaloa.

The criminal sessions are concluded with the exception of passing sentence on the prisoner aforementioned and on this the Court stands adjourned till Saturday next.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

News from England to Dec. 7th was received by the last Overland Mail.

FRANCE.—In England, Lord Melbourne, once Prime Minister, and the Hon. C. Buller, brother of the late Prime Minister, and the Hon. C. Buller, brother of the late Prime Minister, are dead.—There was but little stir in politics—the cholera had scarcely increased—the Manchester capitalists had begun to agitate the question of Indian railways with especial reference to the improvement of cotton cultivation in Western India.—Almost a whole family had been horribly murdered in open day at Norfolk. A masked assassin, armed with several loaded pistols, had entered the residence of a Mr. Jerny, and meeting him in the porch, fired at and killed him; then proceeding through to the back part of the house, and meeting with a son of the deceased he fired at him, who fell instantly dead—then he advanced toward the drawing room and meeting with Mrs. Jerny and her daughter he fired at them without effect. Mrs. J. then seeing the danger, fled, but he followed her to the door, and while in the act of fleeing over it received another shot which severed one of her arms and wounded her in the breast—one maid servant more courageous than the rest ran to the spot and while embracing her mistress the murderer fired at her and seriously wounded her in the thigh.—The house being a retired residence, before the alarm could be given in the town, the murderer made his escape. A respectable farmer, a Quaker, living in the neighbourhood, named Russ, who had been engaged in litigation with the deceased had been apprehended on suspicion of having committed these awful crimes.

In Ireland poverty want and crime are the leading features of note. The loss arising from the failure of the potato crop and its consequential results is estimated at £43,000,000. Estates are being sold in the hands of landlords to meet debts incurred on them—valuable farms are without purchasers and without cultivators—twenty-six hunting establishments have been given up in the south of Ireland from the want of game.—So will it be, we think, all the people are blessed with pure Bible instruction. The great want of Ireland is a moral and religious want.

SPAIN.—General Cavigliani having been accused by the Government of instigating the insurrection in June to acquire force that he might, by suppressing it, gain the credit of saving the nation and obtain the powers of Government which he now held, the General, with his characteristic courage, brought the matter before the National Assembly, and insisted on a full discussion of the charges brought against him. On the investigation of the case the General replied to his accusers in a speech which was received with applause, vindicating his conduct and carrying conviction to the minds of the Assembly. The general uprightness and wisdom of his course. His sense of unwearied work inspired his address with a power of eloquence which took his friends as well as his enemies by surprise, and all parties admit that he now ranks high in the

character of an orator as in that of a soldier. The Assembly declared their continued confidence in the General's integrity by a vote of 303 to 34. In consequence of his triumphant defence before the Assembly the General's prospects for the Presidency have improved.—Prince Louis Napoleon has issued a Manifesto of his views, which has been favorably received. He declares that he is a sincere republican—disclaims all ambitious motives—and says that he shall bow with respect to the voice of the nation.—He declares himself totally opposed to all Socialist doctrines—recommends the reforms which appear to him requisite for the good of the nation—considers peace with surrounding States and nations indispensable for the completion of national tranquillity order and prosperity. He advocates the freedom of the press and the abolition of all proscriptions and concludes by stating that if he is elected to the Presidency it will be his care to surround himself with men of admitted talent, without regard to their received political opinions, to assist him in the great and arduous duties of the station.—The Judicial Tribunal of Paris have decided that there exists no ground for prosecuting the ministers of Louis Philippe for the orders given by them during the days of February.—Monsieur Guizot then may yet be seated in the chambers of Republican France.

AUSTRIA.—Paris papers of Dec. 6, announce that the Emperor of Austria had abdicated his throne, and his elder brother the Archduke Francis Charles, had made over his right of succession to his eldest son, the Archduke Francis Joseph, who it is said will ascend the throne.—The Government are pursuing a conciliatory course, some distinguished members of the popular party having been appointed members of the new Ministry. It was rumored that the Duchesse de Bavaria, Wurtemberg Baden, Hesse Darmstadt and Nassau had declared for the definitive election of Archduke John to the dignity of emperor of Germany, and that if Prussia opposed it they were resolved to re-enter the old confederation of States.

PRUSSIA.—The contest between the king and the Assembly still continues. The king having convoked a meeting of the Assembly at Brönnberg, only the minority attended, and they were too small to constitute a House for business, consequently nothing was done.

It is said Marshal Radetzky commander of the Austrian forces in Italy had died of apoplexy. He had just before levied enormous fines on the wealthy nobles of Lombardy, threatening to sequester their property if the money was not paid—an act that had been denounced by the people as a piece of gross spoliation. A Revolution had occurred at Rome—Count Rossi, the Pope's Minister, having shot himself, and the Pope's Minister had been assassinated, and the Pope was besieged in his own Palace.

The points demanded of him by the people were: 1. The recognition of Italian nationality; 2. The convocation of a Constituent Assembly; 3. That the deliberations of the Council of the Deputies on the war of independence should be carried into effect; 4. That the programme of Signor Mamiani announced on the 10th June should be carried into effect; and that the following individuals should be appointed Ministers, viz: Mamiani, Sierbiu, Campello, Saliceti, Foscolo, Lunati, and Gallesi.—The Pope asked time for reflection, this was refused; then he declared he could not grant anything to violence.—This reply only increased the tumult. The Pope's Swiss guards attempted to beat back the people but they rushed upon the guards and drove them into the interior of the palace. Shots were fired on both sides, and the Swiss guards were killed, and the Pope was obliged to flee. The Pope was obliged to flee from Rome, and when last heard from was at Gaeta, a seaport town in the kingdom of Naples. Both France and England had sent troops to the Pope's personal protection, but without offering any interference with the affairs of his Government.

UNITED STATES.—General Taylor has been elected in the Presidency of the United States by an unexpectedly large majority. Mr. Fillmore of New York is elected vice President. The elections for the House of Representatives are said to give the Whig party considerable predominance. This election is regarded by the British Press as satisfactory to the friends of peace and favourable to a good understanding between Great Britain and America, which every friend of progress mutually desire to see maintained.—A basis had been agreed upon for adjusting the postal difficulties between the two countries, but the details remain to be adjusted.

AGENT.—We are happy to announce that Mr. John White will act as Agent for the Morning Star for Cattavally.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have many Communications on hand which are necessarily postponed, but in due time they shall receive attention.

ANNIVERSARIES.

JAFFNA BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETIES.
The Annual Meetings of the above Societies will be held at the Wesleyan Chapel in Jaffna on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 1. when reports of their proceedings for the year 1848, will be read, and addresses made on subjects connected with the objects of these Societies.

NEW WORK.

HINDU ASTRONOMY in Tamil, with an English translation, will be ready for publication in about two weeks.