

பேர்ப்பீட்டின்னும் பீரமாவைப் பீத்தலியெனவும் விட்டிருந்தால் அப்பீராவையும் உருத்திரவந்த தேயுடையவையும் துத்தவாறுலிற் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. பீரமாவோடு பீரமலின்னது வாய்க் திருட்டாந்திரத்தினால் சீரட்டக்காசும் பீரமாவாழ்ந்து சீர்ப்பு, பீரமலிப்பீரந்து சீர்ப்பு, பீரத்தல் வீர்ப்பு (பீராவாதனலும்) பீரமலும் விட்டிருந்தால் ஒருகடவுள். அக்கனலின்னதும் சீர்ப்பு, பீரமலின்னதும் சீர்ப்பு, உருத்திரன் அக்கனலையுடையவையும் உருத்திரனும் ஒருகடவுள். முன்கூறியபடியே பீரமாவும் திருட்டாந்திரம் இருக்கடனானதனாலும், பீரமாவும் சீரவனும் ஒருகடவானானதனாலும், பீரமாவும் சீரவனும் ஒருகடவுள். இன்னும் ஒவ்வொரு ஒன்றித்தின்னது முடியாவும் சீரவையாகக் கொப்பம் வருவதாவது மாமரமாவும் தலின்னது முட்டத்தமுக்கொடு. தவோகன் உண்டுபட்டான். இவர்கள் யாவரும் கடவுளெனது கருதலால் இவர்கள் கூட்டம் ஒருகடவுள்; இப்படித்தமீறப்பினுக்கன்சீலர் சொல்லுக்கருள். இவை யாவர்களுக்கன் கூவுள் சாகனொடுபென்னும் உருத்திரமேயுத்திரத்த திருட்டாந்திரமாதற்கு,

[illegible]

தடமொன்றே காணச்சுற்றுநீட்சைதானுமொன்
றுமையுடனேயவருநுள்மதவொன்றே அம்பு
யிம்மனுப்பிறவானுநொன்றே-கடையழிப்பவ
னுமோர்க்கொன்றேயல்லால் நால்வேதமுதைய
கடையேறுய்தீ-திறமுடைய தேவபவருந்நடே
கோர் தீர்த்தகுறையார் தின்னெங்கானே" இ
வகடவுளெனத் தீருட்டாந்தமாதலற்கு,

வது. உலக சிந்தையின் இயல்பினாலே பிரபலமானவர்களோடு பங்குக்குடனாக சிந்தையுடன்கொண்டதாகத்தடுத்து வந்ததாகவாயின் பரிதாபகத்தோற்றமுண்டிதம். பூலோகத்தோற்றமுடையவையையென பொருத்திய யாவும் தத்தம் ஸடையின்படிப்புகளோடு பிழைக்கின்றனவென்கின்றது. மேலுபயிப்பதற்குரியவற்றின்றனவாகக்காணா வனையாய்நின்றபடியிட்டு பொருள் யாவையுமும் ஏக்காவத்தம் பரிசுத்தம் ஏதற்காகவனத்தாற்றப்படுவாயினாய் பகர்ந்ததைத்தெரிக்கின்றன. எப்படியெனில், தாமாகநித்தவந்தித்தீர்ச்செய்துமாய் ஓர்வனையுடையவர்களுள்வனவர்க்கு ஒத்ததற்குப்பலிவச்செய்துமுடையவரால் ஓர்வனவியன்றவருக்கின்றன. சீவ பிராகாராய்வித்த ஓர்வியப்பன சிவத்திற்கையுடைய ஸடையோளென்கின்றன. பூலோகத்தோற்றமுடையவர்க்குமேயுடையவர்களுள் சீட்டையாக மறுபுனாற்றமுடையதீர்ச்சு உற்பத்தித் ஓர்வனையுடையதீர்ச்சுநின்றனவாய் விரைக்கீர்க்குந். இவ்வனவாய் ஓரத்தத்தித்தவனவர்களுள் லெளகீகத்து அகீர்ன்றமயின் உபுலோகநவனென்கின்றார்கள். வது. மேய்க்கவாடையாய் ஆறையுடையவியித்தத்தித்தால் சர்வவலாக்களையுமீ உண்டாக்கியும் தத்தவது முதலிய இலையென்களையுடையவிய் லெளகீகீர்க்குந். ஒருவரேயன்யுடையவெருமுதாய் முதலியவனவென்கின்ற சொல்லியபடி தேவன்வல்லவென்றும் ஏகனென்றங்கொள்க.

தேவாரம்.

பார்த்துநல்லவகவழ்வைப் பகைத்தீடமுடியா
று — சுரத்தின்னருளாலேகை கூடுமென்று
ந்துகொண்டேன் — தீர்த்தின்னுபயபாதச் சே
யையமீர்த்துநகீக — காத்தீரட்சிக்கவேண்டுந்
தனையேசுநாதா.

கீர்த்தனம். ராகம், சங்கராபரணம்.

பதியேயென்மேற்சற்றேபாருமே
அதிபதியே-நரபதியே-குணபதியே
என்மேற்சற்றேபாருமே.

அனுபல்லவி. துதிசோந்தியே மோட்சகதியே சி
வந்தியே, பதியேயென்மேற்சற்றேபாருமே.

சரணங்கள். ஆசையம்போதிதலில்-வேதாரியே
யழந்தி-நாசமுறல் வெதநேசமாயோடிவந்து, பதி,
சசவசனமராதேரீவையோடோடி- தருமு
றைதவநீர்க்குழைட்டமல், பதி,
திசையோர்புகழ்துதிங்க நசராபுரியிலெங்கும் - இ
யசேசேசுவீசேடத்தை நசையபுரியர்க்கஞ்செய்
யம், பதி. இப்படிக்கூ,

புலவர்கடாட்சம்பெற்ற
ஒர்க்கிநிஸ்துமாணுக்கன்.

To the Editor of "the Morning Star,"

MY DEAR STAR,

Allow me to ask the students that have gone through Joyce's Arithmetic to furnish me through your valuable paper with the reasons, for the second and third part of the rule laid down in the book to extract the cube root, and oblige me,

W. M. School,
Cattaraugus, 19th Jan. 1849 }

Your most obedient servant,
CASPAR ALVAN.

உதயதாரகையின் எட்டிற்றார் அவர்களுக்கு பல
கால் வந்தனம் முறையொடு தந்தனம்.

எனது அருமைப்பிள்ளை கியாவே,
சோமியா என்பவர் செய்த கணக்கதிகாரத்தில் க
னமால் காணக்கூடிய குத்திரத்தில் இரண்டாம்
மற்றும் பிற்பகுதியாய்வு ஏதேனும் அக்கணக்கத
காரத்தைப் படித்த மாணக்கர் தங்கள் தாரகை வ
ரியத்தோடு பித்தும்புமன்றி நான் எழுத இடந்த
தியப்புகேட்கின்றேன்.

இப்படித்து, கட்டைவேலியில்
உலேசிலியன் மீசியோன் பள்ளி
கட்டித் து மாணுக்கன், காசியர்
ஆள்வான்.

To the Editor of "the Morning Star."

DEAR STAR,
I beg to state that what has at first perplexed me after I commenced the study of Mental Philosophy and Metaphysics, is the anxiety of obtaining a correct understanding of the origin of our ideas and notions as well as of innate ideas.

Let me therefore beg you to insert this to the perusal of your readers, (many of whom I hope are profound philosophers) and favor me with their explanations on the above subject.

Mission School } Your most obedient servant
 at Cattaraly. } S VALLIPURANADAN.

அவர்களுக்கு வந்தனம் தந்தனம்.

தத்துவசாத்திரத்தை வாசித்த துவங்கிய பின்
துமானதக்காட்சி (Idea) கணவ (Notion) சு
பாணம்கூற்து (Innate Ideas) எப்பலவவ
காணம் யாதேற்து அறியாமையால் மலப்பயு
அவர்த் தாரணத்கவப பூணமாய் அறியத்
அறிவ அதையவேண்டித் தாரணமைய வாசி
வர்க்கால் அகேர் ஆமாதத் தத்துவசாத்திரத்
தத் துற்திற்தவவவனாததால் அவர்களே எனக்கு
தத் துற்திற்தவ வனாதத் துற்திற்தவ வனாதத்
தத் துற்திற்தவ வனாதத் துற்திற்தவ வனாதத்

பாசகும் (நூல், தைமீ) இப்படிக்குத் தங்கள்
கூ தேதி, உவெசிலியன் தாழ்மையுள்ள மாண
சியோனச்சேர்ந்த க ட்க்கன், சங்குநாத்தீசே
டைவேலிப் பள்ளிகூ வ் வல்லிபுரநாதன்.

உதயதாரகை.

சூ. அராசகாஸ்ர மாசி மாதம், அ. கேதி.

தேசாதிபதியவர்களின் பிரசித்தம்.

[illegible]

மாநகப் பெட்டிசுக்களா அனுப்பிவைக்கவேண்டியது. அப்படிச் செய்மாதிக்கச்சம்பலிக்கில், அந்தப் பெட்டிசுக்கள் எப்படுகின்றனவெனளப் இருந்தாலும் அவைகளையப்பற் றுப்போடுகையதன்முறையையும் தரும் மகாராஜாவிடம் அனுப்பப்படுமென்பதால், இராசாக்கட்குப் பெட்டிசுமேதுதகர்வாதி மகாராஜாஸ்ஸலமன் அனுப்பினுலன்த் மறுப்பது. அபிசாஸ்தையை பெட்டிசுத்தற்கு யாதொரு மறுமொழியுங்கிடையாது.

பேய்களின் சாத்திரம்.

பேய்களின்சாத்திம் பாபபுமத்தீர்த்துச் சுற்றத் தி
லட்சணம்பாப் இருக்கின்றது. கோமாதாவென்று
சொல்லப்படுகிற கண்மரியான சிற்றிதழ்பேய்ம
னத்தெல்லாந்நவவி. அவரெனடைய வேஷத்தை
என்றாலெவ்விய காண்கலாந். பாவெனடைய பே
ரை ஒவ்வொரு பிராத்தவையிலும் சிந்தனைத்திலும்
கேட்கலாந். பாபமயும் சூற்றும் பசாக், மரியா
நுக்கத்தோப்போல், தீர்க்கச்சுரங்கம், அப்போலா
தலும்; சத்தவாழ்வான மகாத்தமர்க்கும், யுவோக
விசுவாசிகள் பண்ணுது கருத்திக்குப் பச்சாநாள்
இருக்கிறார். ஏனென்றால் அவர்களுள் பசாசுக்
கள், பரபாபிப்புத்தவையிலும், மெய்திலிதத்தையா
சுமும், அவர்கள்த்திலுண்டு. பதவித்தவது ஆவிக்
சென்ற ஏய்ப்புமது பசாசின் போதவனகருத்திக்கு
நிங்குத்தொப்பிர்க்கென்று பவுலு சொல்லியிருக்கீ
ர். ஒரு தவானையையும் பிடித்து அவனுக்குப் பது
கப்போகுகிறீர். இன்னாண்டிவையவைத்தாலும், முன்
அவனிடத்திற் பன்னடான ஆதீனப்பன் பழக்கக்க
னல்லாமல் தவறுத்திடுகிற கணப்படுமர். ஏனெ
ன்றால், பசாசென்பவர் பெரியமயர்வாள்.

நடுத்தியுள்ளார்.

இக்கலாநகரத்தைப் புகழ்ந்துள்ளார். இவ்வூரில் எப்போது
சூறாடும் துறையெய்தும்புகொண்டேயேயுடையவர்கள், அ
ருக்குமுடியும் மீதத்த அனாதைகளைப் புகழ்ப்பட்டார்.
பெரியோர் அனாதை மேய்த்த இடையன் இராசாவும்
வல்லோரெனும், மூலாபாரபெயர்வை அனாதை வல்லோ
ராகத்த தீர்வைமுடிப்பித்தான். இத்தலை இராசாவுக்கு
கொண்டேயேயுடையவர்கள் அனாதைகளைப் புகழ்ப்பட்டார்.
அவர் புகழ்ப்பட்டாரெனும், “நாடு இராசாவின் கீ
த்தமுமானவன். அருளும் வல்லுபவன் உத்த
யாரத்தை நாடும்புகழ்வேயுடையவர்கள், நாள்
சாலவுக்கு கீழ்ப்பட்டவனல்ல. கீழியன் நாயார்
பாராணத்தக்குடும்புப்பட்டவன்” என்றுவந்த
பயன் பயங்கரமில்லாமல் பேச்சினதை இராசாவுக்கு
அவ்வாறெமச்சிச் சனம்பட்டவனார்.

லாகேவர்.

முலத்தான் பட்டினத்திலுள்ள கோட்டையை இங்கிலாந்துப் பிடித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும், இங்கிலாந்துக்குத் தலகோடி நாட்டவர்களுக்கும் நடப்புத்தத்தில் உக்னா என்ற தனத்திலும் அவரைப் பிடித்து ஆபீசர்க்கும் யுத்தத்தில் மடிந்தார்களைச் சம்பாப்பிலுள்ள ஐத தரை காலியிருக்கின்ற துத்தான் துவைநம் என்பவருக்கெழுதியிருக்கார்.

“லாந்தோம்தேதி” என்ற புகைக்கப்பலில் நடந்து
விதனசங்கதி.

நாங்கள் பின்னேயும் நாலுமண்போலே இந்தக்க
 லில்(வயப்பூல்) என்ற பட்டினத்துக்குப் போ
 யிருப்பீம், நெடுசமுத்திரத்துக்கு, அன்றாத்திர, மூ
 ல்லுண்டனத்திலும், கப்பலாடாளோய்வாளாமற்
 மருமலிற்றது பண்டக்காரர் கப்பலில் மேற்றருளே
 லுள்ளார்வது மற்றும் லில்லங்காமாமிநத்தினுல்,
 லுள்ளதொல்லுமையையும் பித்தக்கொண்டேபோய்க்
 பல்லிடித்துப்போய்க் பூட்டிப்போய்க்காங்கள்
 பர்கள் அடைபட்டிருந்த இடத்திலே காற்றுக்கெ
 லு வசதியில்லாததும், அங்கனில் எழுப்பப்ப
 டுக்கார் மூக்கலாடாப்படிக்கு அமுக்கிக்கெட்டேபோ
 க்ளீர்.

சாக்ஷிப் பிரதீயுக்கரம்.

ண்டியிலுள்ள "பிறந்தமுன்வன்" என்பவர் இ
 சுவலு யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் கத்தோலிக்கருக்குள் ந
 கலாதீயைப்பற்றி மெத்த முரண்டுத்தனமாப்
 பசுக்குள், அப்படிப்பட்ட கலாதிடங்கீடுக்குவ
 லையென்று பேசுகிறார். யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் நட
 காரியத்தை இல்லையென்று கண்டயானைருவ
 சொல்லுவது முற்றும் பைத்தியம்.

இரீ பார்ப்பான்” தீர்கோணமவலயிற் சைவசம
பார்ப்பாரும் படும்பாடு, தூயிர், ஆ. பவுலீஸ்
மகமதங்களும், கோரக்கர் புராணம், சமீபாட்
ருக்கமும் வந்தசேர்ந்தன.

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, February 8th, 1849.

REVOLUTION AND REFORM.

In Italy, there is a great preparation, and an open field equally remarkable. And in Italy, the suppression of the Gospel, and the protection of Romanism against light, will not now be attempted by brute force any longer. Every where in the recent revolutions, the people are demanding religious freedom. And what wonders God has been working even in Turkey, where we have not the least expectation, as yet, that any political revolution will take place; yet there, in the heart of the Turkish Mohammedan empire, God has raised up a Free Christian Church, and has constituted the Turkish Sultan the protector of its freedom, and we have the singular spectacle of the Sultan teaching the Pope what be the principles of religious liberty, and demanding the restoration of three kidnapped Christian children, violently detained in Rome to be educated as Romanists. Truly these are wonderful transactions. And it is under the principles of religious freedom, against which Rome will now in vain contend, that the gospel will be freely, successfully, and everywhere preached. And the fact that God is so widely and simultaneously teaching this lesson, that he is so setting the popular mind against religious persecution, and making men to begin to understand the theory and practice of religious freedom, is a cheering sign that a great, universal, and rapid triumph of the gospel is on the eve of accomplishment—a triumph that will not again be rendered transitory by a society of Jesuits, or the fires of an Inquisition.

What is very extraordinary, in regard to Italy, God has been himself preparing a theological school of educated agents, in contemplation, as it were, of just such an exigency and opportunity as his own divine providence has now opened. He has gathered at Malta a band of converted Romish priests, ready for action. Dr. Achilli is among them—a man of wide reputation and influence in Italy, known as a profound scholar and estimable character, professor of Greek, and Hebrew, in the University at Rome. He has already preached without interruption, in Florence, to a congregation of hundreds. He is now preparing, in conjunction with other learned and pious individuals a translation of the Bible, from the original languages in modern Italian; and Italian Bibles will no longer go stealthily, or as contraband articles, or at a price of extortion, or by one, secretly, in traveller's knapsacks, over the kingdom; but they will come like flakes of snow, like a cloud of doves, like carts of sheaves, or fresh grapes from the vineyards. There will be men to carry them, and men to read them, and men to listen to them. The Waldenses are waiting to engage in this missionary work. It is for such a time as this, that that college among the mountains has been fostered and protected of God, even amidst persecution. We have reason to believe that the next Reformation in Italy will be a history of popular enthusiasm and success. God is removing obstacles out of the way. The Jesuits everywhere, before the popular indignation, are driven off. The Romish priests themselves are compelled to join the popular progress.

It is a time of great promise: it is a time, also, for great work. And what Protestant is there who does not desire to have a part in this work? It is of incalculable importance that, just at this moment, the agencies for spreading religious and scriptural light should not be diminished; nay, they ought to be increased. Your contributions should be accompanied by your prayers. And let it be remembered, that there is no surer mark of a regenerated heart, than a fervent, persevering interest in the consummation of that reign of Christ in earth to which these revolutions are tending, and a spirit of prayer and of holy effort for its accomplishment. All the changes, says Edwards, brought to pass a world, from age to age, are ordered by Infinite Wisdom, in one respect or other, to prepare the way for this glorious issue of things. As, in a clock, all the motions of the whole system of wheels and movements are to the striking of the hammer at the appointed time; so it is with the revolutions and restless motions God's creatures and governments on earth and in heaven. And in the great clock of the universe, it is as if the hammer of God's providence had just struck for us in this world an hour not far from the midday watch in the day of redeeming mercy. Let us take courage, and labour and pray, and give God the glory.—Dr. Cheever.

THE BIBLE A CRITERIA OF RELIGIOUS TRUTH.—In saching the sciences, some last authority is always appealed to, as in natural science experiments and observations are appealed to which all men may make of themselves; and the clearness and authoritative of the Science, to the general mind, will be just according to the perfection of this last authority. Now, it is in this relation which the Bible holds to all human teachers of Divine things; it contains the last authority to which every man may appeal for himself. Human teachers by their learning may clear up doubtful passages by a more accurate translation, and by biblical geography and archeology; and, in respect to these,

the common mind will repose upon the universal consent of the learned, as well as upon the greater consistency of the whole, made apparent to them by simply comparing Scripture with Scripture: but any received translation, like our English translation, for all the ends of a Revelation, is clear as noon-day. As God's book, the Bible is a perfect and unquestionable authority; and, therefore, to it must the teacher of religion refer at last, as the natural philosopher refers to the phenomena of nature.

The Bible, however, as a last authority, is more simple and available, and involves far less of learned authority than any acknowledged criteria of Science. For although there be many facts of Science which are open to all men, still there are many also,—and these, too, of the last importance,—which lie beyond the field of ordinary observation; while the most momentous and central facts of Christianity—those which absolutely determine and fix the character of the religious system, are just those which lie most open to the common reader. Hence, hermeneutics, and philology; biblical archeology, and geography, have cast light only upon isolated passages without modifying essentially the great body of Truth. What the early Christians received and found efficacious for the salvation of the soul, we, at the present day, receive and find efficacious in like manner. From the age of the Apostles, onward through every subsequent age, there has been but one genuine and vital Christianity; and this has been known to every true disciple, however he may have been led through custom or philosophy, to add on extraneous dogmas—or however he may have failed, through lack of learning, to perceive some curious secondary points.

Dr. Tappan.

THE PAPACY:

APOSTASY—ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC.

"Some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils."—See Campbell's Dissertation on Demonology.

Pagan mythology, often chaotic, fabulous and absurd, is full of demons. They were spirits, real or imaginary, superior to men in rank and powers, good or bad in character, celestial or infernal in respect to place of abode, often local genii, presiding over sea or land, city or country, and having much to do with the persons, pursuits and happiness of men. These were objects of reverence or dread, and sacrifices were offered to conciliate their favour.

The apostasy which the Spirit predicts in the latter times or in the ages subsequent to the introduction of the Gospel, bears another mark: "Some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." The faith is pure Christianity. To depart from it is to renounce its principles, or to embrace others subversive of them. The manner is described. Some will give heed to seducing spirits, or listen to false teachers, who will seduce them to believe pernicious errors. One prominent class of these errors relates to demons, their existence, influence and worship. This was to introduce into the Christian Church the idols of the heathen temple. It was to stamp on Christianity a prominent feature of paganism.

Who were these demons? They were deities, celestial, terrestrial and infernal, male and female, with the long and doubtful catalogue of their descendants. Others were the spirits of heroes, kings and philanthropists.

Demonology is a memorable characteristic of the pagan church. Mary stands at the head of Christian demons. This form of idolatry is nearly universal. Her image is seen at every corner. Her name is found in every manual of prayer or praise. The prophets, apostles, and canonized saints, male and female, come next to share in the veneration of the faithful. They are guardians, mediators, advocates. Days are consecrated to their memory. We lately saw the suggestion that Mary should be constituted the patron genius of the American Republic.

That pagan sects, when they professed to embrace Christianity, might wish to incorporate into it their demonology, it is easy to comprehend. That some gave heed to such seducing spirits, is a historical fact. Baptize paganism with new names, and you may retain the spirit and machinery of the whole system, lucky and unlucky days, images, festivals and processions. Satan is the great seducer. Other seducing spirits, whether men or apostate angels, are only agents to assist in his work. They promulgate error, solicit to vice, alienate from God, betray to perdition.

This superstition is gross. The human mind is fettered. God is set at a distance. The simplicity of his worship is corrupted.—New-England Puritan.

CATASTROPHE ON BOARD THE LONDONDERRY STEAMER

The Londonderry left Sligo for Liverpool at 4 o'clock on Friday evening, having on board, besides cattle, &c. nearly 150 steaming passengers—the greater number of whom were on their way to America; and in the evening the weather became so boisterous that none but the crew could keep the deck. The passengers were ordered below.—The hatch, or companion, was drawn partially across, but it appears that sufficient space was not left for the purpose of ventilation, which caused the unfortunate people below to experience all the horrors of suffocation. One passenger,

more fortunate than the rest, succeeded in gaining the deck, and alarmed the mate, when he, with some of the crew, hastened to their relief; but alas! too late. 72 human beings had ceased to exist. There lay in heaps the living, the dying, and the dead, one frightful mass of mingled agony and death—a spectacle enough to appal the stoutest heart. Men, women, and children were huddled together, blackened with suffocation, distorted by convulsions, bruised and bleeding from the desperate struggle for existence which preceded the moment when exhausted nature resigned the strife.

THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The second public exhibition of the new electric light took place on Tuesday night on the raised steps forming the entrance to the National Gallery and the Royal Academy. There was a large attendance of scientific gentlemen. Upon the summit of the steps a kind of easel was raised, beneath which were placed the battery and a small lamp. About a foot above the battery was the light produced upon two pieces of charcoal, backed by a single tin reflector, and enclosed within a glass case. The light was of a most powerful character. The easel on which the machinery was suspended admitted of being turned about, and as its position was altered, objects within several hundred yards' distance were rendered as clearly visible as in the light of day, and persons at a considerable distance beyond the Nelson column were able to read a newspaper distinctly.—Another exhibition of the light took place on Thursday night from the summit of the Duke of York's column, upon which the apparatus was placed. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the Park, Pall-mall, Regent-street, and the vicinity were crowded with spectators, and in Carlton-gardens were several carriages of the nobility and gentry, who were accommodated with sittings in the neighbouring club-houses. Shortly after 9 o'clock the light was shown from the north-east corner of the column, and subsequently its position was altered so as to throw its rays to different points. A single jet, apparently not larger than a star, as seen with the naked eye, made the whole area of Waterloo-place as bright as day, and enabled spectators to distinguish features and road hand-bills across the street. The effect was extremely singular and picturesque. The gas lamps cut a most inglorious figure, making shadow instead of light in every place not penetrated by their more brilliant rival, while in parts under the influence of the light, every frieze and cornice was thrown out with a distinctness which we have seldom noticed even in the day-time. At the same time the light, though brilliant, was fitful, exhibiting changes of intensity and colour as the ends of the charcoal were consumed by the electric fluid. The patentee however promises to attain a continued light for ten hours, and hopes to make his invention applicable to lighthouse and railway purposes, not contemplating street or house illumination at present. He stated that the light would be applicable for lighthouses, that the light then exhibiting (the expense of which would not exceed a halfpenny an hour), if placed at a sufficient altitude with the reflector above it, would perfectly illuminate an area of 10 miles in circumference, and that it would be possible to produce a light which should illuminate an area of 100 miles.—Eng. Paper.

THE GOLD MINES IN CALIFORNIA.

From the various account that have been received from California from time to time, within the last eight months or a year, we think there is little room to doubt that that newly acquired territory of the United States is rich to an extraordinary and almost unparalleled degree, in mineral resources. We were not disposed to place much reliance on the first statements which we got thence, because the finding of gold among the sands of rivers, in such large quantities as were represented, is altogether unprecedented; and we expected the population of San Francisco, who deserted that town and rushed to the auriferous region, would soon return to their usual pursuits disappointed. This, however, has not occurred. The people of San Francisco are still scattered along the banks of the Sacramento and its tributary rivers, and are as busy as they were at first in the work of gathering the precious metals. Instead of the accounts first received thence being exaggerations, they were, in the intelligence recently received from that country, to be credited, rather than the truth. The excitement in that territory on the subject is increasing too; old and young, male and female, the halt, and we verily believe the blind too, are of their way to the land of promise and gold, cup and tin-kettle in hand, to avail themselves of the riches so unexpectedly developed. The men of the sea vie with those of land in pursuit of the treasure—the occupant of the bench is expensed in endeavoring to outrun the sheriff, the lawyer jostles against his client; the farmer and mechanic throw aside their implements, each on his own account, eager to reach the gold region first, and to be the first in reaching the rivers, among the sands of which they find the object of their pursuits.—This picture is not too highly coloured. It is beyond all question that gold, in immense quantities, is being found daily in this part of our territory, and that every pursuit of trade or business is abandoned. If the product is as great as it is represented to be, and the trou-

blo of gathering it tonight, it will effect great changes in the value of the precious metals all over the world. —*New York Herald.*

“H. PAPA PIANGE.”—THE POPE WEEPS.

[It was mentioned in a Florentine Journal that when Pope Pius heard the news of the late revolution at Milan, he wept bitterly, whereupon in another Journal appeared the following caustic address to His Holiness, which since, reprinted as a handbill, has been circulated far and wide through Tuscany.]

“The Pope Weeps! weep, ill-counselled Pontiff, weep for your vanished glory—acquired at so light a price, and lost at so costly a sacrifice of the blood of men, who idolized a vain man, an image of clay—the shadow of a man.

“Weep, Pontiff—weep for the nations you have betrayed; for the destinies of Italy, which your fearful, timid, paltry mind could not grasp; sheltering yourself under the sublime mantle of a religion which you might have led back to its pure fountain heads, but to which, on the contrary, following the old custom of your predecessors, you have added your own contribution of shame and defilement.

“Weep, O Pontiff—Thou sceptred and living Antichrist! weep for your dearly beloved Germans, and hurl at the heads of their slaughterers before proud Milan, and unconquered Bologna,—hurl all your thunderbolts—they have not weight nor edge.

“The Pope Weeps—Weep, Count Mastai, weep that the Providence thou trusted in has not yet granted the results aimed at in the destinies of Italy; for it is plain that the Providence to which thou hast committed thy people means nothing more than thine ancient ally, the Empire, that ever faithless prop of the Simoniacal Papacy.

“In order that Rome might lie tranquil under the double yoke of thine own demoralizing policy and of northern despotism, thou hast, in vain, commended thyself to all thy saints—and so it should be. Hast thou not, in thy delirium of fear, reached to very blasphemy? Hast thou not defroned the Eternal, and placed in his stead the Virgin, with the chief of the Apostles for responsible ministers? Hast thou not, to ingratiate, rather than to Him, committed the guardianship of Rome, hoping, perhaps, that this Provisional Government in heaven, like a Provisional Government on earth, would be weaker and less watchful than that of the God of Vengeance, the terrible God, who stands for the defence of peoples, as thou dost for Kings?

“Weep, weep, Father—no longer Holy!—weep that your orders to desist from fighting were treated like a light breath, and as the idle wind, your orders of blind obedience to the compact with the enemies of Italy, concluded in the silent and sinister depths of the Vatican.

“Weep, thou favored of Loyola, for even if the followers of freedom fall by the German sword, the followers of Ignatius will not go scatheless.

“Weep, Pope—weep burning tears over the tomb thou hast dug for thyself; weep, for Italy will yet be a great and glorious land, while the Popedom becomes a polluted name; weep, for while Italy rises more beautiful from the stake to which thou condemnest her, the Popedom will sink into purification and decay, amidst the joyous shout of emancipated nations.”

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

At a meeting of the York Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, on Thursday, Mr. J. T. Bourne, one of the agents to the Parent Society, related the following incident, as illustrating the truthfulness of the proposition advanced by a preceding speaker, that the present proud position of England is to be attributed to the fact of the British throne having for its foundation the word of God.—“Some time ago, Miss Hillyard, the governess to his studies, said the Prince of Wales inattentive to his studies, said—Your Royal Highness is not minding your business, will you be pleased to look at your book, and learn your lesson? His Royal Highness replied that he should not. ‘Then’ said the governess, I shall put you in the corner!’ His Royal Highness again said that he should not learn his lesson, neither should he go into any corner, for he was the Prince of Wales, and, as he to show his authority, he kicked his little foot through a pane of glass. Surprised at this act of bold defiance, Miss Hillyard, rising from her seat, said—Sir, you must learn your lesson, and if you do not, though you are the Prince of Wales, I shall put you in the corner! However the threat was of no avail, the defiance was repeated, and this too in the same determined manner as before. His Royal Highness breaking another pane of glass. Miss Hillyard seeing her authority thus set at naught, rang the bell, and requested that His Royal Highness Prince Albert might be sent for. Shortly, the Prince arrived, and having learnt the reason why his presence was required, addressing the Prince of Wales, and pointing to a foot stool or ottoman, said—Will you sit there, Sir? His Royal Highness then went to his own room, and returning with a Bible in his hand he said to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—Now, I want you to listen to what St. Paul

says about people who are under tutors and governors, and having read this passage to him, he added,—‘It is undoubtedly true that you are the Prince of Wales, and if you conduct yourself with propriety, you may, someday, be a great man—you may be king, in the room of your mother; but, now you are only a little boy;—though you are Prince of Wales, you are only a child, under tutors and governors, who must be obeyed, and must have those placed under them do as they are bid. Moreover,’ said His Royal Highness, ‘I must tell you what Solomon says’ and he read to him the declaration, that he who loveth his son, chasteneth him sometimes, and then, in order to show his love for his child, he chastised him, and put him in a corner, saying,—‘Now, Sir, you will stand there until you have learnt your lesson, and until Miss Hillyard gives you leave to come out, and remember that you are under tutors and governors, and that they must be obeyed.’—*Patriot.*

WASTE OF TIME.—He that hopes to look back hereafter with satisfaction upon past years, must learn to know the present value of single minutes, and endeavor to let no particle of time fall useless to the ground. An Italian Philosopher expressed in his motto that time was his estate; an estate indeed that will produce nothing without cultivation, but will always abundantly repay the labors of industry and satisfy the most extensive desires if no part of it be suffered to be waste by negligence, to be overrun by noxious plants, or laid out for show rather than for use.—*Johnson.*

DETRACTION.—Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself; and enjoy the pleasure of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.—*Johnson.*

POETICAL BELL.—An excellent military road constructed under the late General Wade, runs through a part of an Argyleshire laird’s estate, who has recorded his sense of this improvement, by a conspicuous monument, on which is inscribed the following distich:—
“Had you seen this fine road before it was made?
You’d lift up your hands and bless General Wade.”

ENERGY.—The longer I live the more I am certain, that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy, inexorable determination; a purpose once fixed, and then death or victory. This quality will do any thing that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a man without it.—*Sir T. F. Buxton.*

AN IMPARTIAL JUDGE.

As Charles V. was riding from Antwerp to Brussels, he trod on a lamb and killed it. The shepherd entered a complaint against the Emperor, and judgment was given against him as it would have been against a private person. This displeased the court, and the judge was called to account. In reply he said, “I am a subject of the Emperor; but in the discharge of my office I am subject only to the laws of justice.” This answer made so strong an impression on the Emperor that he ever after placed great confidence in the fearless judge, and took every opportunity to distinguish him.

IRISH WIT.—“The first half dozen lessons are tedious, difficult and disagreeable,” said a German teacher to his Irish pupil; “after that, you will begin to appreciate the beauties of the language.” “Then suppose,” said the lad, “we begin at the seventh lesson at once.”

COLONIAL SECRETARY.—We regret to announce the indisposition of the Colonial Secretary, but are glad to learn that no serious apprehensions are entertained.—*Obs.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Governor before closing the late Session of the Legislative Council, observed that he should have occasion to call Hon’ble Members together again, he hoped, at an early period in the present year; when he should be able to lay before them, matters of the highest importance for their consideration. He could not at this moment name the precise period, but he had every hope that the measures which he should be able to propose to them would be of such a nature as would prove the earnestness of his desire to promote the public good, and the anxiety with which he had applied himself to advance the interests and meet the just wants of the community at large.—*ibid.*

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

By the last Overland Mail English Papers were received to December 22d, from which we gather the following Summary.
GRAND BRITAIN.—Parliament had been prorogued to meet Feb. 1.—Mr. Russ, mentioned in our last as the suspected assassin of Mr. Jerry and his son, has been committed for trial on the charge of murder.—The Hon. and Rev. Bishop Noel has published his reasons for leaving the Church, in the shape of an Essay entitled “Church and State,” being a thick book of 631 pages. He thus expresses his views on the point of his own separation from the Church.—“While I condemn a Simile prelacy, I honor each pious prelate; while I condemn the

relations of gaily pastors to the State, I no less rejoice in their godliness. The reasons for separation appear to me plain, and I do not expect others to think as I do. In claiming the liberty of religious I have not respect theirs. To require the Establishment with no views would be criminal—will theirs it is a duty.”

From Ireland, we have news of continued tranquility and increasing distress. Near Limerick a family was discovered subsisting on carrion; and throughout the south of Ireland there is a sad prospect of suffering. Meanwhile the public tradition of the Pope is exciting the commiseration of the rich and the poverty of the poor, and contributions taken in his behalf.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon Buonaparte has been elected President of the French Republic by a majority of five-sixths of all the votes given in for all the candidates. A more solemn national act never before took effect. France having been the pulse of Europe, the slightest excess or irregularity there makes itself felt in all neighboring countries and in proportion to this political sympathy is the importance of the question affairs. The new President already receives the sincere homage of men of all parties. The interest of order predominates over all feigning intrigues. The public Journals are almost unanimous in giving in their adhesion, and all ulterior plans are now masked under a professedly hearty acquiescence in the new order of things.—The proclamation of the President in the Assembly and his induction by only two officers was a scene of great interest. On the one hand there was the military and civil dictator, ready to lay down, with a dignified submission to the will of the people, the power he had so lately wielded; on the other was the newly elected President, about to take part in a solemnity which if a vain aim was to determine the future destiny of France. General Vaigance in his final resignation to the Assembly, of the power he had so lately received from it, seemed to have exhibited an native dignity of character which has marked his brief political career. No one who saw and heard him but must have been convinced that he was sincere in his submission to the will of the nation. Equally, Louis Napoleon, by the manner of his taking the oath and the short address he afterwards delivered, gave guarantee of his sincerity.

AUSTRIA.—The young Emperor of Austria rallies round him the affections and respect of his subjects. There is every appearance of a determined Government honorably to arbitrate between the demands of freedom and the necessity of order to restrain democratic violence & he prepared to institute rather than merely concede, those reforms and guarantees of liberty which are still yearned for by the great masses of the people, although, after such dreary struggles they may be at the moment anxious for repose. It is wise in the Austrian states to not to mistake this temporary weakness for a reactionary spirit. The address of the Emperor to the new Emperor bespeaks regarding harmony and confidence, and a tone of manly friendliness pervading the Emperor’s reply shows that he and his advisers well know the German mind, and how far a touch of bean goes to stimulate their loyalty and patriotism.

PRUSSIA.—The affairs of Prussia present few points of interest. The late crop of elections have to have fully succeeded, followed up as it has been by the promise of a constitution, which the most startling features and universal acquiescence for membership without property in the Lower Chamber, and the abolition of all aristocratic privileges before the law. The King has followed up a promise of freedom of the press by abolishing the stamp on newspapers, and in many respects the political constitution of the Prussians, after a defeat of democracy in the court of power, will, if the King’s promises be carried out, be far more moderately in theoretical disposition than that of the people of England.

ITALY.—A Provisional Government has been proclaimed. It is composed of the senators for Rome and for Bologna, and the Grandfather of Ancona. The Pope has been obliged to deposit all central power. The Minister of State, who addressed the people, has said that the Pope, under the influence of his bishop, would have the right to enter Rome, and that all the cardinals and prelates would be strictly prohibited from entering the city.

UNITED STATES.—Intelligence is received from the United States to the 14th December. The directors have had an appearance on board the market New York, from Havre, in consequence of the case, which had been placed in quarantine. Only one case, it was said, was confined, however, in the carriage passengers of that ship.

Congress met on the 8th, and the President’s message was sent in the next day; it is very long and contains much of European interest.

The Postmaster-General’s report says nothing of postal arrangements with Great Britain; he remarks only on the influence of domestic postage of 5c., and 12c. per half ounce, for foreign letters; the franking privileges to be abolished.

The most interesting part of the message is that relating to the commercial experiment with limited free trade, when and been tried during the past year in the United States. The result is very satisfactory. The increase in the value of the exports predicted could not increase sufficiently, which was considered to make up for the reductions in the duties, but it was so rapidly as to completely negative all the theoretical objections which were offered on the part of the Protectionists. Mr. Webster said that the imports must rise to 140 million per annum to make up for the revenue lost by the alteration, and this he spoke of as impossible, while by official tables it appears that they have actually risen to 155 million. It is satisfactory to find that on both sides of the Atlantic free trade doctrines have been so successfully borne out by facts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received an Epistle from St. Peter, but as we do not understand its bearings the writer will excuse us for declining to publish it. Rather an angry abusive Epistle has come in from Frankland, declaring the statements of the Friends at St. Mary’s Church quite false. The writer must learn to be civil, before we can publish his communications.—(M. S. P. J.—) Postal Communication. It is wholly original, & creditable to the talents of a youth, but will not, we think, answer for publication in the Star.