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இசுவேலாவின்

சங்கதி.

இசுவேலாவென்பதும் இலங்கைத்தீவின் வடமா கானத்திலுள்ள யாழ்ப்பாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பண்டிதேருப்பிற் கோவிற்குப் பற்றில் உருமான் கத்தாலிக்குசெலையின் பிதாமாதவிடத்திற் பிறந்தான். இவன் உருவிலேயே பெண்பிள்ளைகளுக்காக ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டதற்புரன்பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் துணைவரையுடைய படிக்கும்படியாகச் சேர்க்கப்பட்டான். அப்போது இவன், அ, சு, வயசுள்ளவனாயிருந்தான். இவன் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலிருக்கும்வரையில் தனது பல கடமைகளில் முயற்சியுள்ளவரும் ஒழுங்கான ஸ்தையுள்ளவரும் பலத்திருமுள்ளவருமாயிருந்தான். துணைவரையுடைய இவன் சிறந்த சமையோடு சேர்க்கப்பட்ட பத்தியுள்ள கிறிஸ்தவனாய் நடந்து, துணைவரையுடைய இவன் கோவிலைமேற்காரின் இங்கிலீசு உபாத்தியாய தவா லுத்தியோகஸ்தவருமாயிருந்தமையால் இவன் சந்தையாய் வரையோடு சேர்த்திருப்போடு கோவிலையுடையிருந்தது. ஆகையால் இவன் தான் பிறந்த ஊரை விட்டு வரையோடு சேர்த்துப் போய் வேருவலை என்னுமில்ல வாய்சம்பண்ணு காலத்தில் தன் சமுசாரத்திலுள்ளவர்களுக்கே வேத வாக்கியங்களை வாசித்து விளம்பரம் பண்ணி அவர்களுடன் ஞானப்பாட்டுக்களைப் பாடிச் செயப்பண்ணுவதற்குமன்றித் தன்னிடத்திற் படிக்கவரும் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் படிப்பித்துத் தன்னைக் காணவருவர்களுடனும் ஆத்திரமொடர்ப்பைப் பற்றிப் பேசி வேதவாக்கியங்களைச் சில புத்தகங்களை வாசித்து விளம்பரம் பண்ணி வருவான். இவ்விதமாகப் பிறகு மாதக் காலம் வரைக்கும் நடந்துவந்து இவன் தந்தைக்குப் பயணம்பண்ணும்போதும்,

அ. இப்போது வழி போகையில் கத்தாவே, என்னைப் பாறும் பிதாவே நீர் என்னன்னிடையில் எப்போதுங்கூட வாறும் என் உயிர் உடல் சுகமும் நான் செல்லும் நோக்கங்கூடவும் உமக்கே ஒப்பிவிடப்பேன்.

உ. வழியில் என்னை மோசங்கன் சற்றுநிப்பதில்லை மெய்யான இளைப்பாறுதல் புலியில் எனக்கல்ல நான் இங்கும் அங்கும் உலாவான் நிலையிலாதவனுமாய் நடக்கும் பாதை.

அ. ஆனாலும் என் சகாயர் நீர் என் பாதச் சுமையோடும்

சாவந்தும் மோட்ச விட்டிலே விழாபடிக்குத் தேவரீர் காப்பீர் இரட்சிப்போடும் உம்முடன் முடிவின்றியே நான் வாழ்வேன் என் கத்தாவே.

என்ற முப்பதாம் ஞானப்பாட்டைப் பாடினான். இவ்விடத்திற் வந்ததற் பின்னும் தான் முன் செய் ததுபோற் சமுசாரத்திலுள்ளவர்களுடன் வேதவாக்கியங்களை வாசித்து ஞானப்பாட்டுக்களையும் பாடிச் செயப்பண்ணுவதற்குமன்றித் தன்னிடத்திற் படிக்கவரும் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் படிப்பித்துத் தன்னைக் காணவருவர்களுடனும் ஆத்திரமொடர்ப்பைப் பற்றிப் பேசி வேதவாக்கியங்களைச் சில புத்தகங்களை வாசித்து விளம்பரம் பண்ணி வருவான். இவ்விதமாகப் பிறகு மாதக் காலம் வரைக்கும் நடந்துவந்து இவன் தந்தைக்குப் பயணம்பண்ணும்போதும்,

அ. என் நேஞ்சேம நீ மோட்சத்தை விருப்பித் தேடிச் கத்தரை வணக்கத்துடனே துதித்துப் பாடி. என்னைக்கும் புதுமச்சி செய்த வாழ்த்தும் மா பயத்துடனே.

உ. அவர் இப்பிடித்திலே இருக்கும் தேவதூதரே பாடுங்கள் தேவனை வணங்குங்கள் சாஷ்டாங்கமாகச் செலுத்துங்கள் மாபணவாய் ஏற்ற ஆராதனை.

அ. நட்சத்திரங்கள் சந்திரன் வேலெறிக்குத் தூயிண் ஆகாய சேவனே கிரானம் மின் முழக்கமும் வானங்களமேல் வானங்களும் செய்யுங்கள் அதியே.

அ. விஸ்தாரமான பூமியே நீயும் எழுந்த வாழ்த்தல் செய் கர்த்தருண் டை உன் உன்விலுக்கும் யாவற்றும் அவர் சொற்படி நடக்கும் கர்த்தாவே காரணர்.

உ. எல்லையிலாகச் சமுத்திரம் மாகோஷ்டமுள்ள கடலும் மோதியடிக்கவே களிப்பாய் நீநும் மின்களும் மகா தீமிங்கிலங்களும் கத்தாவைப் போற்றுவே.

அ. வாணேற்புவோர் மாசேவையாய் பூமியின் தோறாமாய் வணங்குவாருங்கள்

யேகோவாத்ரமே காரணர் சத்திக்கவும் நடத்துவார் துதியாய்ப் பாடுங்கன்.

இந்த இரண்டாம் ஞானப்பாட்டைத் தானுக்கப்பலமு னைகளிற் பாடினான் வியாதிப்பட்ட நான்காம் நாட் காலமே நேரத்தோடெயெழுந்திருந்து எனக்கு மிகுந்த சுகமும் பெலனுமிருந்தது. பிள்ளையை எனக்குத் தூ ருங்கள். நான் பால் கொடுக்கவேணும் என்றசொ ள்வீ வாங்கிப் பால்கொடுத்தபின் இந்தப் பிள்ளை எ ன்னுடையதென்று நினைத்தான். அதுஎன்னுடையதல்ல அது கத்தருடையது. அதை அவரே வள ரிக்கவேணும். அதன் தாயைக் கத்தரழைக்கூர் நானும் வருகிறேனென்று வாக்குச் சொல்லிப்பா ட்டேன். அவர் சேவனை என்னைச் சூழநிற்கூர்கள், நான் மரிக்கிறது நீசும். எனக்காகத் துக்கப்படாம ர்சத்தோஷப்பட்டத் துதிசெலுத்துங்கள். அவர் பெரியவர் அவரென்னை அழைக்கூர் என்றான். இதற் பின் பரிசாரிவந்து இவருடைய சுகத்தைப் பற் றி விசாரித்த தருணத்தில் நல்ல சுகமாயிருக்கிறேன். இனிமேல் எனக்கு மருந்தவேண்டாம். உமது மரு ந்து என்னைச் சுகப்படுத்துதா. என் பிறனைனைக் காக்க உங்களார் கூடுமோ? ஏன் பிடியாசப்படுகீ ர்கள் என்றான். அதற்குப் பரிசார் எப்படியிருந்தும் மருந்தின்னவெனும் தின்னுமல் விடுவது புத்திய ல்லவென்றார். அப்படியானால் மருந்தகளைத் தின் னேன் என்பயணம் நீசையமென்று சொல்லி மருந் தகளை ஆசையுடன் சாப்பிட்டான். நான் கீட்டிச் சேர்ந்து உனக்கு என்ன செய்யவேணுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு,

அ. சருவவல்ல ஆண்டவர் என் வழிகாட்டியாய் வேண்டியதை அளிப்பவர் என் நல்ல மேம்பபாரம்.

உ. பசும்புல்லான மேச்சலில் ஆற்றி நடத்துவார் நீத் ஓரத்தில் மடுத்தின் நீயுறி போஷிப்பார்

அ. அவருடைய பாலியை நிலைநிறுத்துகூர். நீதியின் பாதையின் என்னை நடக்கச் செய்யகூர்.

அ. யாதோருப் பயம் நடட்டும் இல்லமற்ற சாவேனே நீர் நீட்டுக்கோவும் தண்டமும் தாங்குமேன் ஆவியை.

உ. இவ்வருள் செய்யுள் தேவன்தான் என்னுடன் நீற்பதால் அவருக்கேற்றும் சேவிப்பேன் என் முழுப் பலத்தால்.

அ. மோட்சலோக நாதரே நீத்த அன்புமுள்ளோரே நோக்கிச் செய்கிறதன் எல்லாம் தேவருக்குள்ளாயம்.

உ. நான் பிறக்கச் செய்தவர் சாவும்ட்டுக் காப்பும் எனக்கேற்ற யாவையும் தேவபுத்தி ஆண்டுகும்.

அ. நோக காலம் இன்பமும் ஏழ்மையும் நீ செல்லும் துக்கமுற் சந்தோஷமும் தேவனாக அளித்தும்.

அ. மாவேகமுள்ளோரே எனக்குள்ள யாவும் உமக்கொப்புலிக்கிறேன் நீர் நன்றும் நடத்துமேன்.

உ. காலநேரமும் உம்மையே தோத்திக்கில் முத்தியே நீரென் செல்லவானவரே என்மும் அன்புக்கற்றவர்.

என்ற உ. உ. உ. ஞானப்பாட்டுக்களையும், மீத்தே யு எழுதின கலிசேஷம், உ. அகிகாரத்தையும் வாசு க்கச்சொல்லி அதை உற்றுக்கேட்கச் செய்ப் பண்ணுவதைச் சூழவிரந்த ஆன்மேனச் சுகநிலை கண் டு அதிசயப்பட்டார்கள். மறுபடி என்னைக் கூப்பிட்டு நான் இனி இருப்பதில்லை. எனக்காகச் சலிக்க

[illegible]

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, February 22d, 1849.

JAFFNA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

[Communicated.]

The Thirteenth Anniversary of the above Society was held at St. Paul's School-room, Jaffna, February 1st, 1849.

The Report stated that during the year above 5000 copies of portions of the Word of God had been issued from the Depository to the various classes and religionists around:—Hindus, Mahometans, and Romanists, Tamils and Europeans, Churchmembers and Heathens, as well as the youth of the male and female schools of the Province had been more or less supplied, and the gloomy prison itself had been visited by the rays of Gospel light. Two grants,—one of £200, and the other of £250 had been received during the year from the Bible Societies of America and Britain.

Extracts from the Correspondence of various individuals in the Northern, Eastern and Western Provinces of the island, were read, bearing upon the gradual improvement of the Native mind in regard to attention to, and interest in, the Sacred Scriptures, and the relaxation of the bonds of superstition. An extract from a letter from the Governor of Wellicade Jail at Colombo, remarked on the improved condition of the Prisoners, in a moral point of view, consequent partly on the instructions they were receiving, and in which they had been aided by a supply of Scriptures furnished by this Auxiliary.

The Report spoke favourably, and with considerable hope, of the efforts now making by the united Auxiliaries of Jaffna and Madras in the Revision of the Tamil Translations of the Scriptures, the work having already advanced nearly to the end of the Acts of the Apostles. Reference was made to the efforts now being used by various parties "well acquainted with the Christian Scriptures" to prevent the spread of Christianity, by the establishment of Heathen Lectures, and English and Tamil Schools.

The Financial Report gave a balance of £29. 17 s. 11 d. in favor of the Society.

A number of resolutions were unanimously adopted and the following persons chosen as Officers of the Society for the year 1849.

Rev. B. C. MILLS, *President.*Rev. P. PERCIVAL, *Treasurer.*Rev. J. E. S. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*E. S. MISON, *Ex. Depository.*E. S. MISON, *Esq.*

Rev. J. O'NEILL,

Rev. A. H. FLETCHER,

Rev. W. W. HOWLAND,

Rev. H. R. HOISINGTON,

S. F. GREEN, *Esq. M.D.*

Rev. L. STAUDING,

Rev. P. PERCIVAL,

Rev. R. PARGITER,

General Committee.

Revision Committee.

JAFFNA FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

[Communicated.]

The Seventh Anniversary of the above Society was held at the Police Court House, Jaffna, on Monday, February 6th, 1849.

P. A. DYKE, *Esq. President, in the Chair.*

From the Report, read by the Secretary, the Rev. P. Percival, it appeared that the average number of Pensioners on the list during the year was 54, the Disbursements to them being about £5 10 monthly. Several instances had occurred of poverty stricken individuals, suffering from disease and accident, who had applied to the Society for support during the period of their being under medical treatment, all of which cases had been fully met.

An account of the efforts of the Society during the year to provide for the establishment of a General Hospital and Dispensary for the Province occupied a prominent place in the Report, from which it appears that the total amount of sums subscribed on account of the Hospital is as follows:

English List	£181	5s.	6d.
Native List	484		
The sum appropriated from the Funds of the Friend-in-Need Society.	100		
	£765	15s.	6d.
Of which the following have been actually received.			
English List	£127	19s.	
Native List	330		
Friend-in-Need Society	100		
	£557	19s.	

As a full statement of the measures adopted by the Committee will shortly appear in a printed Diglot Report, it is deemed unnecessary to enter into further particulars at this time.

At the above meeting, a Provisional Committee was appointed to take the whole business into consideration and to prepare Rules to be laid before the General Committee at the next Anniversary, for the manage-

ment of the Institution when it shall have received an established form.

The income of the Society for the year, including the balance in hand at the end of last year, was £190 9s. 8 1/2 d. and the Disbursements, including the sum of £100 appropriated to the Hospital £176 14s. 7 1/2 d. leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £13. 15s. 1d.—

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the Meeting:

Moved by M. Lemarchand, Esq.

Seconded by Savarimuttu Modr.

1. That the Report now read be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by F. C. Grenier, Esq.

Seconded by G. B. Hodges, Esq.

2. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President and the office-bearers of the Society for their services during the past year, and that the following gentlemen be the Committee for the year 1849:—

P. A. Dyke, Esq., *President.*H. Mooyart, Esq., *Treasurer.*Rev. P. Percival, *Secretary.*Rev. J. E. S. Williams, *Minute Secretary.*

Rev. J. E. Arndt

H. Pole, Esq.

Dr. Dyce

R. W. Langslow, Esq.

M. Lemarchand, Esq.

F. A. Toussaint, Esq.

W. C. Twynnam, Esq.

Savarimuttu, Modr.

Asirvatham, Modr.

P. F. Toussaint, Esq.

H. Toussaint, Esq.

Rev. R. Watson.

Moved by H. Toussaint, Esq.

Seconded by R. W. Langslow Esq.

3. That the thanks of the meeting be presented to those Gentlemen who have aided the Committee with reference to the contemplated Hospital and Dispensary, and also to those numerous friends who, though not members of the Friend-in-Need Society, have nevertheless contributed to this special general object; and that this meeting, approving of the suggestion of the Committee contained in their Report, that a Provisional Committee be appointed, with power to add to their number, for the management of business, and the preparation of rules for the future regulation of the establishment, request the following Gentlemen to form that Committee:—

P. A. Dyke, Esq., *as President.*H. Mooyart, Esq., *as Treasurer.*Rev. P. Percival, *as Secretary.*

Rev. J. O'Neill.

H. Pole, Esq.

Dr. Green.

F. A. Toussaint, Esq.

Savarimuttu, Modr.

Iranganthi, Modr.

Moved by F. A. Toussaint, Esq.

Seconded by the Rev. J. E. S. Williams.

4. That the thanks of the meeting be presented to P. A. Dyke, Esq. for his kind attention to the business of the evening.

THE PAPACY.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Sweet is their title, and excellent are some of their works. To instruct little orphans, to attend at the bed of sickness, to administer in the hospital and to visit in the prison,—such are some of their humane and self-denying services. Thousands can testify to their tender compassion. Others give themselves to special fasting and prayer, retiring from the company and pleasures of the world.

They are distributed into many orders or sects,—Black, White or Grey, Sisters of Jesus, Sisters of the Holy Heart and the like. They do not intermingle much in ordinary society nor do they appear abroad, except when they are engaged in offices of charity. Their courage and self-devotion, as in malignant diseases, have often entitled them to the reputation of martyrs.

It has been represented that some go into convents who are conscious that they have few personal attractions, or who have suffered a rude disappointment in this outer world of false promises. This may be an unkind insinuation without much semblance of truth. It is hardly delicate to analyze private motives.—Abesses, matrons who wait on visitors, and Sisters who appear much abroad, are often highly cultivated in mind and display many accomplishments in address. I have seen a Sister, so dignified in person, so benignant in aspect, so maternal in deportment, that any young man might well be ambitious to call her, My Aunt, or My Mother. How sad is it that she must not sustain these blessed relations. I have been disposed, I confess, to make a more affectionately respectful salutation, at any time she chanced to draw aside the veil to look at me with some intimation.

Indeed, in respect to education, personal character, kindness of spirit and good works, I wish to rank the Sisters of Charity among the best of the better half of our creation. There may be drudges behind the cur-

tain, but it is a dishonor to suppose that these, who are peculiarly beloved of God and man, are not among the fairest of the fair.

And now what a loss is sustained, not so much by themselves, as by the other sex, whom they might bless with their society and improve by the exercise of their virtues in the social relations of life. What a perversion of that Christianity, which declares marriage honorable in all, that those should be devoted to a life of celibacy. What a departure from the simplicity of that divine ordinance. How can it be explained? One thing leads to another. If there were no priests pledged to celibacy, there would be no nuns. If there were no stately monasteries, there would be no female convents. If celibacy is a virtue in an abbot, it is not less so in an abbess. If the church contributes to sustain a multitude of ecclesiastics in idleness, why not Sisters of Charity? But it is said, these make themselves useful, and do much for their own support. There is a want of such a class of benefactors in the community, and the rich may well leave a legacy to aid in the support of a charitable institution, and thus render more brilliant their celestial crown.

Still it must be admitted that children are more generally instructed in schools among Protestants than among Papists; that hospitals are as well served; and that the sick are not left to perish from neglect. It must be admitted that society is more prosperous, knowledge is more widely diffused, and the social virtues are not less happily exhibited.

In conclusion, therefore, I am inclined to think that Paul was under the guidance of the Spirit, when he said, "I will that the younger women marry, bear children, guide the house;" and when he commended to the office of deaconess "the widow of three score years, who had been the wife of one man, had lodged strangers, washed the saint's feet, brought up children, and was well reported of for good works;" and when he claimed the right "to lead about a wife, as well as Peter and other apostles." I am inclined to think that there would not be less order, happiness, morality and piety in the world, if "every bishop were to become the husband of one wife, ruling well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity." I am inclined to think that works of charity would be as well discharged, if all the Sisters of Charity were to enter the conjugal relation, so that our young people without a blush might address them as Aunts and Mothers.

Celibacy is an unnatural mode of life, exposing to temptations, and not in harmony with the wise and benevolent institution of our Creator. It does not favour the proportionate development of the christian virtues. Who, without grief, can see a company of females, some young and attractive, and others more advanced in age and experience, subjected to this unnatural bondage? And what is a father's consent, when he follows a lovely daughter to the convent door, and there takes leave of her for life! Superstition, caprice, romance, or a sudden impulse of disgust, may prompt her to take a step, which will afterwards be the subject of regret to the latest hour of life.—*New-England Puritan.*

ARE YOU AT THE HEAD OF A FAMILY?

Your first duty, in endeavoring to show the spirit and do the work of the Redeemer, is to set before your household a visible pattern of Christian life. In the domestic circle, the influence of your example will be first and most powerfully felt. The companion of your life, the children of your love, and the inmates of your dwelling, will see and feel, and, to some extent, imitate your example. The prattling child whom you dandle on your knee, or who plays about the room in seeming thoughtlessness, while you, in the unrestrained habits of the domestic circle, are showing the ruling temper of your life, will soon catch something of its parent's spirit, and feel the effects of your example. And your children from six to twelve years of age cannot be deceived respecting the ruling principle of your life. They may not be able to analyze your motives, or to describe the attributes of your character, but they will feel the influence of your example.

THE GIFTS OF CHILDREN.

"Suffer little children to come unto me," said the blessed Saviour; and to this day the gifts, not less than the prayers of children, find acceptance in heaven. It was stated to the Sunday-school scholars in the church at Morris Plain, in New Jersey a few weeks since, that the Tract Society needed funds. When the subject was explained to the pupils, the eager countenances and readiness of purpose told plainly how their little hearts felt towards the object; and although the school is small, ten dollars, eighty-one cents, were at once contributed. In remitting the sum, the esteemed pastor says, "The single effort of our school is not of much consequence, but perhaps it is worth something as an example." Indeed it is, and most happy will be its influence, if other sabbath schools should emulate its generosity.

EARNSTNESS FOR BOOKS.

"On one occasion I was preaching under the shade of a jack-fruit tree, (*Artocarpus integrifolia*.) in the market-place of a town called Bikan. On my left hand was a pile of tracts and portions of Scripture, intend-

ed for distribution. At the close of a long discourse, I began to give away the books, when almost every hand and voice in the crowd was raised. Men and boys strained and shouted to gain a book. Low salaams, huge compliments, and right lofty titles were lavished upon me, in hope of catching my attention. 'Can you read?' I would ask one. 'Yes, I can read; and, seizing the book I handed, he would begin, in a low, recitative, to show his scholarship. 'Can you read?' I would ask another. 'Yes; but when told to do so, 'No, I can't read, but my son can.' In the crowd, I observed a tall country lad playing elbows and shoulders with all imaginary spirit, in the vain hope of forcing a passage. At length, despairing of success, he reached over the shoulders of a man, and cried at the top of his voice, 'Sir! Sir! you must keep one for me, sir; you must keep one for me!' Amused at his earnestness, I said: 'Why one for you, above all others?' 'Oh Sir, we want it for our school; we want it for our school!' This at once arrested my attention; and he told me that he lived in a village some miles distant, in which a Missionary had never been; that some of their people had got books from us during a former visit to Biddir-market; that these had been introduced to the school instead of those in use before; that they were wonderfully pleased with their books, 'sense; but that they wanted some more to complete the set.

Rev. Carl Von Bulow.

GIVING THE GOSPEL ANOTHER PUSH.
An Indian of the Wyandot tribe, attending a monthly concert, and hearing what missions had been done for other tribes, rose and said, 'They too had their missionary society; and when the first member, an old warrior, laid down his subscription, 'There, said he, 'take that and give the Gospel another push.' And so said we all, when we contribute of our substance or our endeavors. We are giving the Gospel another push until, by the blessing of God, it will encompass the earth, and fill every land with thanksgiving and praise.'

SYMPATHY.
—'Tis an offering that angels love,
To give our sympathies with those who grieve;
And it is better that our feet should turn
Into the halls of mourning, than to sit
Where wine-fed mirth robs midnight of its sleep.
The whispered word, the softly-falling foot,
Each leave their gentle impress on the heart;
And when we weep for woes that others feel,
We scatter flowers along life's fiftful path,
Whose fragrant breath shall come when we are sad
And give its sweetness to our hours of care.

"Think naught a trifle, though it small appear;
Small seeds the mountain, moments make the year,
And trifles life. Your care to trifles give,
Else you may die ere you have learned to live."

THE PUNJAB.—A hard battle has been fought between the English and the Sikh forces, in which the English were victorious.—The conflict was however attended with dreadful loss of life,—the English loss is estimated at from 1,100 to 1,500—an unusually large proportion of Officers having fallen.—The Sikhs have retired from their late position, but more hard fighting is expected.

MOULTAN.—The citadel of Multan was given up by the rebellious Moolraj at the moment when a breach had been effected in its almost invulnerable walls, and the preparations for an assault were making.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.
The Overland Mail via Bombay are just in, and bring intelligence from England to January 7. We give our usual Summary.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Politics are quiet, through the free trade and financial Reformers were about to hold a Monster meeting at Manchester, to take measures to further their views, which Mr. Cobden it is said intends to urge upon the attention of the next Parliament.—The Post Master General has notified that all the money order business of the Office is to be discontinued on Sundays throughout England and Wales from the 1st of January.—Official announcement has been made of the reduction of the rates of postage between Great Britain and the United States. All letters are to be free from the cost of transmission by packets across the Atlantic, and will only be chargeable at the rate due from the port at which they reach either country.—Lord Auckland formerly Governor General of India and lately Lord of the Admiralty died suddenly of apoplexy, Dec. 31.—Ireland is in a state of great wretchedness—poverty and crime on the increase—landed property declining from want of cultivation. The Lord Lieutenant in reply to an address from the Lord Mayor and corporation of Dublin thus alludes to the subject of Legislative remedies for the existing evils of the country: "On the part of Her Majesty's Government and on my own, I can assure you that there exists a sincere desire carefully to investigate the causes of discontent in Ireland, and as far as possible to remove them by improved legislation. To rely, however, upon legislation alone is, of course, an open palladium, for evils that are chiefly social in their character would be better a vain delusion, and to neglect those remedies which are within the reach of individuals, and must depend on the strenuous and manual exertion of every class in the community, rather than on the wisest enactments of Parliament."

FRANCE.—The Programme of the new French Cabinet was

submitted by M. Odillon Barrot to the National Assembly on Tuesday the 26th Dec, and was received by all parties with satisfaction. Although it gives but a slight insight into the future policy of the Government, it is in all respects admitted to be irrefragable, and likely to conciliate the industrial interests of the country, which have suffered so severely from the late events. It commences by announcing the determination of the Cabinet to restore both moral and material order to society, by calming revolutionary agitation, by bringing back trade and commerce into their accustomed channels, and by inspiring all classes with confidence in the future. In financial matters it declares an intention to pursue a course of retrenchment, by simplifying the machinery of administration, and by reducing the expenses of the administration, which has corrupted and ruined the Monarchy under Louis Philippe. In regard to foreign affairs, the programme states that the Cabinet will promise nothing which it is not able to perform, and that it will seek whenever they are possible, pacific solutions of foreign questions, "because they are for the interest of France as well as of Europe."—Notwithstanding the satisfaction expressed with the Ministerial Programme the stability of the present Cabinet is broken. The absence of M. Thiers from the Cabinet, is regarded as a reason for distrust.—The Ministry were defeated by a majority of 43 on the Salt Tax, the first financial measure which they have submitted to the assembly. In consequence M. Bixio the Minister of Commerce resigned. M. de Malleville Minister of the Interior, has also resigned in consequence of a dispute between himself and the President on the nature and extent of his Ministerial responsibility.—It is said, the President is determined not to be a mere cipher in the state but to assert and maintain the rights which he conceives belong to his office.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian forces in Hungary are rapidly subduing the strong fortresses of that country. The Magyars (as the Hungarians are said to be) are 60,000 men under arms, and it is believed that it is their intention to offer no resistance on isolated points but to concentrate their main forces for a grand struggle with the Austrians in the neighbourhood of Pesth.—Prince Windischgratz the invading General, has an army of 100,000, and the successes he has uniformly had in all his contests with the Magyars induces the belief that the imperial authorities will soon be established over Hungary. It is said to be the intention of the present Ministry to abolish the separate administrative and local privileges which have hitherto been allowed to Hungary, so that henceforth the nationalities of all the races which are subject to the imperial crown will be merged in one constitutional Austrian empire.—The election of Louis Bonaparte to the Presidency of the French Republic is regarded as an indication that the French will interfere in the affairs of Italy and Hungary.

PRUSSIA.—A Prussian army of 60,000 has been ordered to be stationed on the Rhine to observe and wait the movements of the French, the election of Louis Bonaparte being considered inauspicious for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Such a measure without the least provocation on the part of France is regretted, as being a step that may precipitate a war. Wurtemberg, Brunswick, and several of the other minor German States have declared themselves in favor of the king of Prussia as hereditary Emperor of Germany.

ITALY.—The Pope continued to reside at Gaeta—his future movements uncertain.—Rome is now governed by a temporary Junta, who are to propose a Constituent assembly, which shall decide what form of Government shall be adopted for the country. Want of unity among the statesmen of Rome, there as in many other European states opposes an invincible obstacle to the progress of good government.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Benton of the Senate had presented a Memorial from certain inhabitants of New Mexico, praying for a constitution which should exclude slavery from within its bounds. Mr. Benton supported the prayer of the Memorialists. Mr. Calhoun denounced it as hostile to southern interests. It was however referred to the appropriate Committee. It is said negotiations were in progress for the purchase of Cuba from the Spanish Government. Different schemes are afoot for constructing Railways across the isthmus of Panama.—The great topic of excitement is however the newly discovered gold region of California. It is said that the gold is inexhaustible. One lump had been seen weighing 13 lbs! One man was known to have obtained \$1800 dollars worth of gold in a single day. The quantity collected is far greater than was supposed. Every foot of soil in a territory larger than England is supposed to contain gold.—Thousands of people are preparing to emigrate from the United States to California. Thirty vessels from harbors of 120 tons to ships of 1000 were preparing to take their departure from New York for the gold region. Large amounts of the metal had been received at Washington, and have been found remarkably pure—too pure for the received standard.

To the Editor of "the Morning Star."

SIR,
I have heard many a person complaining of the prevalence of fever in the country which they attributed to the use of impure water.—I have selected a few receipts how to render bad water good which I trust will be useful and therefore send them to you kindly requesting that they may be published in the Star.

I am sir, your most obt. servant,
Jaffna, 24th Jan. 1849. A SUBSCRIBER.

USEFUL FAMILY RECEIPTS.
1.—To purify the muddy water of Rivers or pits.
Make a number of holes in the bottom of a deep tub; lay some clean gravel thereon, and above this some clean sand; sink this tub in the river or pit, so that only a few inches of the tub will be above the surface. As the water the river or pit water will filter through the sand, and rise clear through it to the level of the water on the outside, and will be pure and limpid.
2.—To purify River or any other muddy water.
Dissolve half an ounce of alum in a pint of warm water and stirring it about in a pancheon of water just taken from any river, all the impurities will soon settle to the bottom and in a day or two it will be as clear as the finest spring water.
3.—Method of making purged water sweet in a night's time.
Four large spoonfuls of unlacked lime put into a pancheon of 60 gallons of putrid water, at sea, will, in one night make it as clear and sweet as the best spring water just drawn.—[Rather tough.—Ed. M. Star.]

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