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MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, March 8th, 1849.

For the Morning Star.

A PIECE OF INDUSTRY.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

Having taken a deep interest in the welfare and elevation of my nation in spiritual and temporal affairs, I feel it to be my duty to communicate to you some of the points of which it seems to me that most of you have not taken notice. If the intelligent inhabitants of this Province should take this subject into their candid consideration, they will, I suppose conclude that the moral degradation of their country is the sole cause of its misery.

The wealth and elevation of a country is always proportional to the number of *men of principle* native to her soil. Here I ought not to omit mentioning that those who have not received a course of education have manifested in their conversation that *principle* must belong to Christians only, thereby meaning that Christianity is the only religion which enforces *principle* upon its devotees: such an observation from heathens themselves adds proof to the excellency of Christianity, but at the same time it must be borne in mind that there is a vast difference between the *religion* and *principle* of a man. A man may possess principle without religion but not vice versa. *Religious principle* is a thing arising from a sense of duty to God and his revealed will; but mere *principle* often from a constitutional propensity common to the human species, admitted without examination, and imbibed as frequently from observation and circumstances as from any direct personal efforts. The excellency of the religion of a man is surely tested by the principles he possesses and by the doctrines he keeps, but the common or general principles of a man are not always to be ascribed to his religion but to the habits and moral precepts which he learns in society. I will here mention an anecdote to illustrate what I mean. Aristides and Themistocles both were Grecian heroes and rivals in the days of Grecian glory. Aristides by his influence procured the banishment of Themistocles. Themistocles with his usual good nature repaired to Darius who recognized him instantly, as he and Themistocles had been in the habit of arraying their respective armies against each other on their bloody war fields. Darius having received Themistocles in his interest, offered to support him on condition that he would teach war tactics to his soldiers. He complied with the request and resided at his Court for a series of years; but one day when the forces of Darius had been severely beaten, Darius in hopes that Themistocles would be glad to embrace an opportunity to avenge himself upon the Grecians for the unjust treatment he had experienced from them, requested him to muster his forces and proceed against them. As soon as these last words fell upon his ears, he silently swallowed a morsel of poison, informing him at the same time that it was his principle not to take arms against the country which gave him birth. This was the principle and spirit of that hero. If you read Grecian and Roman antiquities, you will find such characters as Socrates, Plato, Cicero, and several even among the ancient Hindus, who had some noble principles better understood among them than most of the modern infidels of civilized countries.

None can deny that religion has much influence upon the principles and characters of individuals and communities. Though infidelity is a heinous crime before God, yet it is often noticed that even an infidel cannot be induced to tell a falsehood, or commit a burglary or breach of trust against his principle. Further, notice the Nattocotta Chitties of the Hindu race, who now monopolize nearly all trade by keeping up certain principles of honesty among themselves, although many of them, on every opportunity, cheat other classes of people and drain them of all their money. The traits of character which exist among these Chitties lead to the following conclusions, *viz.* *wealth* may be secured by keeping up a *principle of honesty*; and *wealth, character and influence* may be secured by keeping *purity of religious principles*.

Now if you read the histories of the different countries of the world and compare them with the present condition of this small tract of land—Jaffna, will you not say that something must be done by the leading part of this community to effect a change in this land in thoughts, feelings and actions, so as at least to resemble other civilized nations whom we honor for character and trust.

In order to find out your own deficiencies you are to be acquainted at least in part with the present real state of things in Jaffna.

1. The money we raise and pay to the Government is returned by the Government to its public officers and to erect buildings and construct roads for the public use and a portion of it is appropriated to instruct our youths.

2. It is calculated that about one hundred thousand Rix Dollars per annum are expended within this Province by the different Foreign Missionary Societies.

3. By exporting tobacco, chilly, jaggery, and a few

other articles from this place, we receive in value some thousands of Rix Dollars from the continent and from other Provinces of our island, but if we enquire where this money which we get from various sources goes, we see that it goes into the hands of the Chitties who have stores on the continent, and into the trunks of the Nattocotta Chitties who are here. They are our Godown keepers or Store keepers, as is known to all of you; whatever we want they furnish us as soon as they see our bill. If they should leave our country to-day, we should be distressed for want of proper supplies, as our countrymen have not hitherto felt that it was their privilege to cultivate proper principles to attain to that height of influence in mercantile matters which will secure that money that is now yearly drained and carried out to foreign places. All of you perhaps know that there is nothing to raise a nation to opulence like mercantile business.

Here you ought to know how the rich people in our country dispose of their money. Some put it out on interest at the rate of 9 or 12 per cent. The majority however unwisely prefer to give their money to purchase parcels of ground at the rate of £10 for one-sixteenth of an acre of ground, no matter whether such parcels are productive or not, if they only lie contiguous to their hereditary estates; others by reducing their money to jewelry, prevent the increase of their money. Suppose the said classes of people should join together and lay their money in a joint-stock as the companies of Merchants in the world do, and divide the profit among themselves according to their respective shares, what will be the aspect of this country? Why can't you that have small sums of money unite them in a common stock for useful undertakings and reap the profits by obtaining an ordinance from the Government for such specific undertakings.

I remain, your faithful servant,

Oodooty,

Feb. 23, 1849.

W. VOLK.

(To be continued.)

EARTHQUAKE AT NEW ZEALAND.—On the opposite side of the earth, about 3,000 miles south of the latitude of Ceylon lies the group of islands called New Zealand. Together they are nearly four times as large as the island of Ceylon. The group consists of two large and numerous small islands and are in shape something like a gentleman's boot. The natives of New Zealand are savages. In 1815, missionaries first went there. By emigration and other causes the Europeans on the island gradually increased, and in 1840, it was first constituted a British Colony. The Europeans are now estimated at something over 10,000. They have three principal stations, of which Auckland is the capital. The Government officers consist of a Governor, Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, who with the attorney general and three senior justices of the peace compose the Legislative Council.—There are also a Bishop and 12 or more clergymen of the Church of England and between 60 and 70 ministers and missionaries of different denominations. We have given this brief geographical sketch for the information of our readers and as introductory to a description of several severe earthquakes experienced on these islands in the month of October last, the account of which has but just reached us.—Every one on reading this narrative ought to be thankful to Almighty God, that such awful visitations, have not hitherto been experienced here.

On Friday the 18th October the day was fine though rather close and sultry, but towards night the weather changed, and on Saturday the wind was from the southward and eastward, blowing half a gale of wind and accompanied by heavy rain. This lasted all the Sunday. About 1-2 past 1 o'clock A. M. on Monday a distant hollow sound was heard, the sound travelling at a most rapid rate, and almost instantaneously, in the course of a few seconds of time, the whole town was laboring from the most severe shock of earthquake ever experienced in the remembrance of the inhabitants, European or native. The shocks continued, at intervals, until half past 7, A. M. Most of the large brick stores and dwellings together with many of the solid clay dwellings were severely shaken, and about two-fifths of the chimneys were down. The Wesleyan chapel, the goal and other public buildings received severe damage. During Monday three or four slight quiverings were experienced, and it was feared from the appearance of the weather shaken so as to endanger the inmates or those passing beneath them. Barrack-sergeant Lovel and two of his children, a boy and a girl, were buried beneath a wall, and though dug out immediately, the girl was found to be dead, and the boy so much injured that he died in a few hours, while the father was shockingly bruised and died in a few days afterwards. The Colonial and Military Hospitals were so seriously shaken that the patients had to be removed from them, and the prisoners were also removed from the Military Hospital. On Wednesday, passed with two or three comparatively slight shocks, and it was hoped that the severity of the earthquake had been spent, but this soon proved fallacious. On Thursday morning at 3 minutes past 5, a shock stronger than any which had preceded was felt, which completed the destruction already so far advanced. All the buildings which had suffered from the previous shocks were still more terribly shaken or completely destroyed. The Wesleyan chapel, and a large brick store were thrown down, and

the end walls of several other large and lofty buildings including the Ordnance store, were all thrown down, and the remaining walls reared in various directions; the end walls of the Goal were destroyed and the boundary wall reared from top to bottom, and the walls of the Colonial Hospital were broken and partly thrown down. Several cracks or fissures were observed in the earth, the most remarkable being on the beach. During the following twenty-four hours, several shocks were felt, the most severe being at half past 7, A. M. and at 10 minutes past 12 noon. During Wednesday night and the following morning a violent south-east gale prevailed with rain. On Thursday night, which was calm, a fiery glare, apparently the reflection of some stronger light, was observed in the heavens towards the south, which lasted from half past 8 to 12 o'clock, becoming more faint towards the latter hour until it disappeared altogether. Capt. Crow observed a similar appearance in the same direction between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning. During Friday 13 successive shocks more or less severe, were felt with slight intervening shocks at intervals. Several slight shocks occurred on Saturday, Sunday and Monday 23d Oct. On Monday and Tuesday preparations were made to repair in some degree the damage done by the earthquake, but on Tuesday afternoon about six minutes past two o'clock four severe shocks occurred within the space of three minutes, the second being nearly as violent as the most severe shocks which had been previously felt. From that time up to the first Nov. slight shocks had been felt accompanied by a hollow rumbling noise. From other parts of New Zealand accounts had been received mentioning that the effects of the earthquake had been productive of much damage, the buildings of brick being everywhere seriously injured or destroyed, while the wooden buildings escaped with comparatively little injury. At Wellington measures were being taken to repair the damage done, and the Governor was doing every thing in his power to alleviate the distress, having given up Government House for the shelter of those whose houses had been destroyed. No lives appeared to have been lost except those of Barrack-sergeant Lovel and his two children. Many persons thought that there was greater safety on the water than on shore, and the ships in the harbour, but especially the Squadron of London, were crowded at night by persons from the shore. Capt. Mills of this ship was presented with an address acknowledging his kindness, accompanied with the sum of £70 for the purchase of a piece of plate.

EDUCATED NATIVES.

There is nothing more encouraging to the Missionary in the prosecution of his arduous duties, (next to the sense of the divine approbation) than to find those for whose intellectual, moral and spiritual improvement he has long labored and prayed, when they go forth as men into the busy world, cherishing a sense of their obligations, and endeavouring, as their means and opportunities allow, to extend the influence of Christianity by doing good to their perishing fellow men around them. True there are some, who, having received the benefits of a Christian education under the missionary, have, after leaving him, relapsed into heathen practices, and as the dog that is turned to his own vomit again, and the sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire, so they, after looking upon and tasting of the heavenly fruits of Christian benevolence, have gone back to feed upon the ashes and dung of practical heathenism. But thank God all are not so. There are some, who dare to stand up before the proud followers of Siva and Vishnu and declare themselves Christians; there are others who, without having experienced the renewing power of Christianity are yet too manly and independent in their feelings to crouch before a Brahmin or to stoop to such debasing ceremonies as Hinduism enjoins; and who know that the welfare of their countrymen depends on their being liberated from the thralldom of their degrading superstitions, and upon their reception, nominally, if not spiritually, of the intelligent and rational religion of the Christian Scriptures. The following two Letters from native Correspondents of the Morning Star are pleasing exhibitions of the interest we would like to see manifested for the various objects of Christian benevolence on the part of all those who go out from under Missionary influence. They were not written with any view to publication, but are too valuable as specimens of native co-operation and encouragement in the good work in which we are engaged, to be withheld from public commendation. May many others of our native friends, similarly situated, "go and do likewise." The influence and usefulness of the Morning Star, as well as of religious Tracts and Scriptures, might be greatly extended if all of this class of persons would show a similar interest for promoting their circulation.

Kandy 10th February, 1849.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

I am sorry I have not written to you for a length of time, yet I have not forgotten you and my other benefactors who had done so much for the eternal good of my soul and for my temporal welfare. As the angel of the Lord, it is you that brought to us the glad tidings of great joy, and as a father to the fatherless, it is you that cared for us, instructed us, and brought us forward thus far. And, is humanity so depraved in this enlightened age, as to bury in oblivion these great and charitable benefits? No, no, they are present in grateful remembrance. Do I not recollect the size of the challenges which I used to get on Fridays from the late Rev. Mr. Wedderburn, the founder of our Navy Church, for repeating from memory the sermons on the Mount, the ten commandments and other select portions of the Scripture? nor is the year 1822, too old a time to have the power of etching on my memory the Nat (லொலாவா) and Nat (பூதன்) which we used to burn beneath your feet, while you were there and there teaching our young ideas how to shoot forth! I remember, yea, I remember all of them.

Your last letter contains several queries regarding your Dis-

tuotia boys as you call them; but, boys, are they? Men, full grown men, parents of several children, you say of them have already been in the Indian of Ceylon and are just stepping down towards deities; I have a long and detailed account to give you about each of them individually and therefore reserve it for my next letter, which I promise you to write next week or soon.

This is the last day of the Kandians' Perahera or grand festival, as you call it in Jaffa. A number of the deities, some of them about 10 or 12 feet high in procession in the streets bearing the heads of the clumsy set of a Boohi's tooth, and images of other minor deities amidst the hard beatings of tom tom and loud singings of the Singalese people. What illuminations of torches! What great multitude of people! About 15,000 men and women fill the streets. This is what you call a Perahera. "Much ado about nothing." The long eared elephant of Boohi is about 15 feet high with his dress on, and moves very majestically with a majestic air at the head of the procession, accompanied by two other elephants on both sides, composing perhaps his guard of honor. The high vehicle of Boohi obeys his driver very quietly and gives all facility for the priest, for seating the relic on his back and removing it again into the temple.

To the shame of our heathen friends at Jaffa, I must not forget to mention to you that the superior god Kaderasani is the same as Kandaswamy, and possesses a hundred or more temples in Jaffa, is found at the last of the procession, the Singalese's gods being considered higher in rank than he. What a great result this is to the supreme Siva's soul!!

The rice offered to Kaderasani in the name of all denominations of Singalese people in the great number of arts and denominations of people, but who I fear they make in Jaffa with serena and curtains, Goroos and Brahmins! Please attend to this in your conversations with our heathen friends in support of the poetry that lately appeared in the Star. "What is caste, and what is Sivaism?"

You wrote to me to know of our small Tract Distribution Society here. I will send you a copy of its report by post. You have also spoken to me about the prosperity of the Jaffa Evangelical Society. I am very glad to hear that Mr. G. has accepted the station at Valau; in commendation of his undertaking, I will send by my friend Mr. C., who returns to Jaffa on leave of absence, six volumes of Henry's Commentary on the Bible, which, please deliver to your friend with your prayer and my good wishes. I will also send a few tracts for Mr. S. by the same opportunity.

I enclose a one Pound note which please give to the Treasurer of the Evangelical Society as my donation for this year.

I intend to raise a small subscription from my friends here in Kandy, Europeans and Natives, on account of the American Mission, or the Oodovoo Seminary, if you please. I will return home. Should you approve of this, please give me an authority in writing.

Please to give my dutiful regards to Mrs. S., Miss. A., Rev. H. B. H., E. S. M. Esq., and others.

Believe me, Rev. and Dear Sir, Your most dutiful L. L.

To The Rev. L. Spaulding.

Port Louis, Mauritius.
11th December, 1846.

DEAR SIR,

I embrace this first opportunity of informing you of my arrival and settlement at the Mauritius. Thank God, that we enjoyed a fine weather throughout our voyage, and we landed here on the 5th July, 23 days out of Tranquebar.

It is a busy place, with a variety of strange people, and continual arrival of vessels, and I am sorry to say that the present state of the Colony is in a miserable condition on account of the late distress of all the mercantile community and similar other wants. For my part I am settled here as a Trader.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have procured here 12 subscribers for the "Morning Star" of 1846, and hope you will have the honor to send the paper from 1845 to be sent here by the Galle mail, to the address of Messrs. Camagary and Sandapann. The payment of which, and for 15 books of Tamil Classical Reader (தமிழ்நாடு) will be sent by a note order on Colombo or on Madras as you direct; but please order these books with a few Calendars for 1846 to be despatched by the first ship sailing for this port from Colombo.

Except with Europeans and their descendants almost all the people, including a vast number of Indian coolies, are heathens, as well as Roman Catholics. Among the coolies many have a wish and even learning the Tamil, some Telugu, and some Hindustani by their own expenses; but I am sorry to find of their not having any religious Tracts suitable to their early information through books, or even a Missionary to warn them of the wrath to come.

I have the pleasure to send you a few Tracts in Tamil and Telugu, I will not fail to disperse them among the miserable coolies. Hoping that you will be pleased to tender my dutiful respects to the Rev. Messrs. Moisington and Cope and other missionaries.

I beg to remain, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. C.

SHIPWRECK OF THE TIGRIS.—The Tigris, one of the principal passenger ships from Ceylon to London, went on shore at Dungeness, some two miles from Dover, while waiting for a pilot. The passengers and crew were all saved—it is feared the ship and most of her cargo, which was a very valuable one, will be lost.

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Preparations are making, it is said, to try the new Electric light at Bombay.

HOW GENTLEMEN DO.—The Examiner of Feb. 24, mentions that a Mr. Lakenan and a Mr. Simon Keir met at the Oriental Bank in Kandy, when Mr. L. fell to abusing Mr. K. and finally beat him over the shoulders with a horse-whip. A scuffle ensued—the Police were called in, and Mr. L. was taken before a magistrate, who committed him to prison, but he was subsequently released at the earnest request of Mr. K. A fine however of £5 was levied on him. Blessed is the man that can keep his temper, and save his character and his £5.

THE PUNJAB.—The latest accounts from the Punjab, indicate that another battle was about to be fought between the English and Sikh forces. Shere Singh had moved his forces nearer to the English camp, and it seemed to be his intention to commence an engagement before the reinforcements expected by the English should arrive. The Indian Papers, while admitting the courage and gallantry of Lord Gough, the Commander of the English forces, on the field, unite in condemning his want of prudence and generalship in conducting a battle. It is alleged that he relies for success too much on the force of desperate courage and too little on strategy and art in combining and directing his attacks on the enemy, and hence has followed the great destruction of life which has attended almost every battle fought under his direction.

GOVERNMENT BANK.—The establishment of a Government Bank is proposed, and the Observer is out against it on the ground of its interference with private enterprise, and its extending the powers of patronage possessed by Government.

MISSIONARY.—Arrived at Madras on the 20th of Feb. on the Ship Bowditch from Boston, Rev. Mr. Dullies and Mrs. Dullies, for the Am. Madras Mission; Dr. and Mrs. Shelton for the Am. Madras Mission; Rev. Messrs. Mills and Noyes, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Noyes, and Mr. and Mrs. Burnell, for the American Ceylon Mission. The party for Ceylon arrived at Pt. Pedro on the Caroline, on the 6th inst.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The Jaffa Packets for the next Overland Mail, are advertised to be closed on Saturday the 10th inst. at 4 P. M.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Some days ago a man named Aroonmogam Mylvaganam, of Moolar, was killed by an attack from an infuriated bullock.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

There is no great but some good news by the last mail. In Great Britain public attention is kept alive to the necessity of Financial Reform. Agitation has been begun on the subject on the plan of the old Anti-Corn-Law League, and its adherents are earnest and determined in pursuit of their object. A great meeting was lately held at Manchester, attended by nearly 1,000 persons. The agenda included among its objects, electoral reform and opposition to the extension of the Irish church. These movements have aroused the attention of the Ministry, and Lord John Russell, it is said is now as much in earnest as Mr. Cobden, on the subject of reduction. The London Times promises a saving of something like four millions by retrenchment in the Exchequer Department. A dead set is made at the "Vote of the Estates," a cry is up against the Ordinances governing the waste in ship-building, a denunciation, and a commission has it in charge to economize the management of the Home, Foreign and Colonial Offices. Cheapness is the order of the day. The next session of Parliament will be a cutting session in every department. This species of reform when once seriously begun is not apt to stop with its work half done, and one cannot but contemplate with interest the effects that are likely to follow this movement if vigorously prosecuted. Sir Francis Baring, a friend to reform, has been called to the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, vacated by the death of the Earl of Auckland. Cholera still continues, and in Scotland is thought to be on the increase. 9,000 cases had occurred with nearly 4,000 deaths. Parliament was to open the 1st of February, and the accounts of its proceedings may be looked for with interest.

In France, things remain quiet, and trade is improving. It is said, the President, the Ministry, and the people are tired of the long sitting of the National Assembly, and wish them to bring their labors to a speedy close, while the Deputies fearing that their official existence will terminate with the close of the session, are determined to prolong it as long as they can. At Boulogne M. de Meurice has been elected Vice President by 407 votes.

In Austria, the Diet and the Ministry are at odds on the point of the sources of governmental power, the former claiming it is in the nation or people. After a long discussion the declaration of the rights of the nation was drawn out by a large majority. The imperial power in Hungary continues to have much success, and it is now seen that the opposition made there to the Government, was the set of a democratic faction with which the nation at large did not strongly sympathize. The strife is considered as about at an end.

In Prussia, the king appears to be in good faith securing to his people the privileges guaranteed by the constitution he has lately given, and the opposition to his position is dissipated and the Government appears to be in peace.

In Germany the Frankfort Assembly maintains its existence, but without being able to command respect for its decisions, its movements do not appear to be regarded with much interest.

In Italy, things remain quiet, as they were a fortnight before. The Pope and his Court remain at Gaeta. He has published a threat of excommunication against the adherents of the rebel government, for which they do not care a fig. It is said the Pope declines the proffered aid of the French, Spanish and Sardinian Governments, and expects that the Romans themselves will return to reason, and call him back. Perhaps they will, for they appear not to have virtue and sense enough to maintain an independent Government, but the Pope that is to be can never be as the Pope that have been.

In the United States of America the anti-slavery movement is gaining ground. In the House of Representatives a vote has been taken 98 to 87 condemning the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia. The Committee on Territories have also reported in favor of granting to California these acts and talks of resistance and separation and English papers are speculating on such a probability. We feel no apprehension of separation between the States for this cause. In California the rush for gold continues. Over £2,000 a day is the alleged product of the diggings. There is said to be suffering among the gold diggers for want of the necessities of life.

To the Right Reverend Orazio Battalchini, Bishop of Toronto and Vicar Apostolic of Ceylon.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have long been a watchful spectator of your several labors in this part of the world, your numerous and curious measures to draw persons to attend confessions, masses, &c. Your flock has been gladdened to see your plans for working out your ends, and has ever been enthusiastic in praising you though in some instances you were opposed; and taken to be an extirpator of established customs.

The fanciful ornaments with which the streets you passed by, on the days of your arrivals, were decorated, and the firing of cannons and muskets that hailed your arrivals, evince, sufficiently, your flock's love towards you, and their uncommon zeal to honor you. Inquisitive though I was concerning your ecclesiastical affairs, I am indeed a stranger to you. Some of my friends, however, are your distinguished favorites, and zealous for your cause. Even many of them who are esteemed pious, are sunk in ignorance and base superstition. You gave orders last Ash Wednesday, to your people engaged in St. Mary's Church, not to read Protestant books nor allow their children to read them, and not to allow their children to be educated in Protestant Institutions, &c. I am sorry to see this ordinance tends to lower and degrade many of my friends and countrymen. Of all the great enemies of your cause, the spread of Romanism in our land, the greatest is the Bible. This is the enemy that the enemies of the Bible to the throne of Heaven, raised up Luther, to stand in defiance of the authority of the accepted Antichrist. This is that made the Waldenses, though poor, and comparatively uneducated, escape the spiritual plague of the times, that were then preying dreadfully upon the souls of many self-deluded Romanists. With this enemy you have allied the Apocrypha, yet its enmity is not gone. I repeat it, Sir, that the Apocrypha is an enemy. The New Testament, I said once of your monks "is full of serpents and thorns." Thomas Simlaer, a learned and celebrated Romanist divine, had never read the New Testament. Drawing near his end, (in 1524) he called for it, but publicly threw it from him with an oath, because his eye had caught the words: "But I say unto you, swear not at all." "Either this is not the Gospel," said he, "for we are not Christians." I wonder what you do not adduce before the Bibles to be read by many Roman Catholic students; but these all contain the aforesaid Apocrypha, books that have no claim for inspiration. Your revered St. Jerome calls one of them a fable; his opinion of the rest I know not. Many of your doctrines concerning many other things, are in direct opposition to those of that saint. Next to this enemy, your cause the Morning Star News, (the New Testament), &c. It is the M. S. News to light the hidden impostures of your religion. It says, the Pope has no more power to make a man a saint than to make him an ass. It says, what Romanists assure us—as having indubitable authority, is sometimes quite false, and gives instances of false quotations. It affirms, "the Pope weeps," is deprived of dominion and the cardinals are it is said, not to be allowed to give without the votes of the Bibles to the traces that have been carried among the Romanists of Jaffa and of Colombo, and shows that Romanism is a religion of confusion. Further, this foe brings to the notice of the public, the degradation of morals wrought in Roman Catholic Europe by this religion of ceremonies, and tells us that Protestantism is the security of Great Britain. In short, the Protestant writings prove Romanism is not what it claims to be.

These are the reasons for prohibiting the reading of Protestant writings. You ordered Roman Catholic children should not be allowed to learn in Protestant institutions. This is quite consistent with the spirit of popery. Popery hates the light, because its deeds are evil. Why, you may answer, we have a school where Romanist children may be taught. That school is not high enough, (as many Roman Catholic students complain). What is its use to you with the money collected in churches? Is it all consumed by the ecclesiastics? Or is it sent to the suffering Pious, who is now only a Pope, and an more a king? If so, it will be very curious to see persons supplying the wants of others, while they themselves are perishing by it. But Sir, let me return. Popery is a religion of ignorance, it encourages ignorance. Ignorance is the basis of despotism, and, perhaps, the worst principle of which the prohibiting statutes are founded. A few centuries ago, many a Spanish Clergyman was unable to read, which at that time any poor Waldensian girl could do. Bishop Benck is said to be damned.

"Heresies is hell,

Whose very names he scarce can spell."

This bishop, though he was unable to read, ordered certain books, which he thought were heretical to be burned, in order to please the Pope. Whether there is any such thing now in the world I know not. It is true, ignorance prevails, very much among the Romanists. My dear Sir, if students were to adhere strictly to the principles of Romanism, they could scarcely improve in the English language. For, the works of many of the principal writers in the English language, are prohibited as impious. Only prudent and aged Romanists, perhaps, are allowed to peruse these books, and the right of man to say your faith—Even so, friends of the Jaffa. Periodical understands the reason of this. Probably many other improvements of modern science are also obnoxious to your cause. Such is the religion of ceremonies! O the effects of the western idolatry! Lamentable indeed, my Honoured and Dear Sir, please first go to the Bible, and then make ordinances. Submit to no religious doctrine, the commandment of man, if it is not in the Bible. The bounds of his letter will not allow him to say any thing more at present on the foregoing or other subjects. I shall, I hope, have the honour of addressing you on some other occasions, if God please.

I am, My Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

A CATHOLIC.

* The word Catholic is used to denote sound faith—not more appropriate to a Romanist than to a Protestant. A. C.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have several communications in type; but they are necessarily deferred.