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ஜயாவே உமக்குக்காலம்வந்தனம்.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலிருக்கும், ம. அ. ஊ. ஊ. என்பவருக்கு.

எனதுமையான சினைக்குளே,
நீர் இப்பொழுது கத்தோலிக்கப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை விட்டு விலகிவரும் நான் உமக்கு முன்னேழுதன காத்தலத்து வாசித்தாலும் இன்னும் நீர் அம் மதம்தான் உன்மையென நம்பி இன்னும் மோசம்பெய் போய் மைமையும் உமக்குவெடுத்து முன்னே காட்டுகேனே. ஆனால் நீர் புறங்கதோரி இவ்வேளையில் உமக்குப் போன முறை எழுதின காகத்திக்கு நீரும் உமது மறுமுறை கத்தோலிக்கச் சினைக்குறமாகக் கூடி மறுமொழி எழுதங்கள். ஆ! சினைக்குளே, காட்டுகேனே. ஸ்லாவிதும். ஒருவேளை நான் கத்தகிறீன்தமதவே தத்துத்த வினோதமாய் அல்லது நற்பிறமது (Reformation) தேவதத்துவத்தினோடும் எழுதின Mr. Minor ஐயர் ததுததானவயிற் பிரசுரஞ்செய்ய மாட்டாரெனச் சாட்டுகேசொல்லுவீர். ஏன் இந்நக்சாட்டைச் சொல்லுகிறீர். போய்சொன்னாலும் பொருத்தஞ்சொல்லும். உமதுகருத்து உண்மையானது Mr. Minor ஐயர் அவர்களுக்கு ஓர் தோஷம் இருக்கமாட்டாதென நான் நம்புகிறேன். போய்மையானது த உமையிருக்கும். நீர் எழுதினதற்கேற்ற ஏராய் இல் லாவிட்டால் அது போய்மையாயிருக்கும். அப்பொழுது Mr. Minor ஐயர் அவர்களுடைய தாரகையிற் பிரசுரஞ்செய்யுதற்கு ஓர் ஏற்றதையாயிருக்கும். கூடியமட்டுக் கேட்குதலுக்குச் சாட்டுகேசொல்லாமல் நீரும் உமது உறவினர்களுடைய உற்றச்சினைக்கு ம் கத்தோலிக்க வேதத்திற் பிரியானாய் இருக்கிறவரும் நீர் படிக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்து ஓர் மாணுக்கனாய் இருக்கிறீர். உ. என்பவருமாய்க்கூடி மறுமொழி எழுதங்கள். ஒவ்வொருகருத்துக்கும் மறுமொழி எழுதும். நானும் என்னுள் இயன்றளவு உங்களுக்கு மறுமொழி எழுதவேன். உண்மையானவேதத்திற் காசுப் பேசுகிறதற்குப் பயில்வல். போய்மையான வேதத்திற்காகப் பேசுவோம் முத்தியில் கலக்கடியாயிருக்கும். இது இவ்வளவுயிரிற் காசு நான் போனமுறை எழுதின கடிதத்தில் இம்முறை விக்கிரகாராதனை தேவனுக்குப் பகையெனப்பெற்றநீர் சீவ போழ்ப்புகள் எழுதவேதவென வாக்குப்பண்ணினிருக்கையாய் இப்பொழுது அவ்வாக்களைக் கிறைவேற்றப்போகிறேன். "நிறுது வேதத்தை நம்பி விக்கிரகத்துக்காராதனைபண்ணி அவ்விக்கிரகத்துக்கு முன்பாகச் சாஷ்டாங்கமாய் விழந்து கணவந்திரமில்லாமல் ஏதாவதும் ஓர் பொருள் கணவந்திரப்போனால் அம் விக்கிரகத்தின்காலிலே பச்சைசுளில் நேருக்குட்டித் தே

வமாதாவே அல்லது வேறுதரத்தில் சுத்தவாளரே இக்களவுபோன உடைமையை வெளிப்படுத்தித் தால் உன்மையேந்தித்தருவாய் அல்லது ஒருநகரத்தில் பின்னாமில்லாதிருந்தால் அவ்விக்கிரகத்தின் காலிலே போன்வளையத்தை இட்டு எங்களுக்குப் பின்னாகி டைத்தால் இன்னும் வேறு தேந்தியை அதுவது நு அல்லது இறைசால் அன்னாகாச் எழுவோம் என்றும் வேறு ஆதாரணகையுஞ் செய்தவருக்கீர் கள். நான் இப்பொழுது விவரித்த டுாரங்களை நீ ராருடைய செய்யாவிட்டாலும் உமது உறவினமுறை யார் செய்திருக்கக்கூடும். ஆகிலும் நீரும் அவைக ண் சீவனத்தைச் செய்திருக்கக் கூடும். ஆகையினாலே நான் இதைப் பற்றி எழுதுகிறேன். நீர் உமதும தத்தை நம்பி விக்கிரகாராதனைவிலுட்பட்டு மோச ம்போறதை நான் கண்டு விக்கிரகாராதனை தேவ னுக்குப் பகையெனப்பெற்றப் பற்றி பின்னா காட்டு வேன் கவனமாய் வாசிப்பீராக.

விக்கிரகாராதனை தேவனுக்குப் பகை.

எப்படியெனில், ஆதியிலே பரப்பான் வானத்தை யும் பூமியையும் சீர்திருத்திப் பின்பு மோசெழு தின உண்டாம் ஆகும். உய். அக்காரத்தில் எழுதி யபடி சேலே வானத்திலும் கீழே பூமியிலும் பூமியின் கீழ்ச் சலத்திலும் உண்டானதற்குக்கொத்திருக்கி ற் ஒரு சுருத்தையாகிலும் யாருடைய விக்கிரகத்தை யென்கிலும் நீ உனக்குண்டாகவேண்டாம். நீ அ வைகளை நமஸ்கரிக்கவல்லவோம். அவைக ளாகச் சேவிக்கவல்லவோம். ஏனென்றால், உன் பரப்பானுயிருக்கீர் நாம் எரிச்சலுள்ள தேவனுயிருந் து நம்மைப் பகைக்கிறவர்களுக்குக்கோவென்றால் பித்ரா க்குநடைய அஞ்ஞபத்தைப் பின்னாகவிட்டதில் முன்னால் நாலாந்தறுமுறைபரியந்தும் விசாரிக்கிறவ ராயிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் நம்மைச் சினைக்குற நமது கருப்பணகளைக் கைக்கொள்ளுகிறவர்களுக்கு ஆயிரம் தவறமுறை பரியந்தும் தவறுசெய்கிறவராயிருக்கிறோ ம் எனக் கற்பித்திருக்கீர் இப்படிச் செய்கிறதென் ன் கிந்திநீர் இக் கற்பவையிலே உயரவானத்திலோ ததில் இருந்திநீர் காரியங்களுக்குக்கொத்த சுருத்ததை உண்டாகவேண்டாமென வேளையாங்கமாய்ச் சொ ல்விருக்க நீங்கள் உயர வானத்திலிருக்கிற பறவை க்கொத்த சுருத்ததை அதுவது, இலிபிந்து சாந்தவி ன் சுருத்ததை உண்டெய்வண்ணைக்கொடுக்கீர். இலி பிந்துசுருத்த பொருளாய்—அன்று கோவிலில் என் லாருக்கூடிருக்கும்பொழுது மேகங்கள் பிரியவும், அ ல்விட்டதிலிருந்து இலிபிந்துசுருத்தவென்று நீங்கள் போட்ட ஓர் பிறப்பினான்ற ஒரு சுருபம் இறங்கத் தே வ மதாவின் தவறவேல் வந்திருக்கும் இதைச்செ ய்கிறதிலே நீங்கள் தேவாலியைப் பரிசாரம்பண் ணுகிறீர்கள். எப்படியெனில், அந்தக் கிடைக்கீர் அ ல்லது அம் மரத்திலுந் செய்யப்பட்ட புதுப்போன்ற துணியைமேக ஆவி (Holy Ghost) க்கு ஒப்பிடு கிறீர்கள். இது சரியோ, இது உங்களுக்கு முறைபோ! தன் படைத்தமற்றத்துக்குத் தம்மை ஒப்பிடுவோரை? நீங்கள் ஒப்பிடுகிறது சரியோ? அது சரியல்லவோ? இதெல்லாம் மேற்றத்தினைமீன் விக்கிரகாராதனை செய்யுங் குழப்பம். மேற்றத்தினைமீன் விக்கிரகா ராதனையே என்ன செய்யுமாய்? நீ எங்களைக் கே கேசுவந்திரமாய் உன்னை நான் கருத்துக்குப் போகவேண்டியதாய் இவ்விக்கிரகாராதனைவியற்றி றான் இவ்வளவு கேடுவந்தது. நீர் என்செய்க்கையா யிரும். என்வயிர்தோள்களும். மெய் வேதத்தைப் பற்றிப் படியுமாய். நீர் எங்கும் விளாபித்திருக்கு தே வனை நம்பும் அப்பொழுது அவர் உம்மைக் கைவி டமாட்டார். நீர் இப்பொழுது தாழ்த்தப்பட்டிருந்தா லும் இனிமேல் உயர்த்தப்படுவீர். விலியிய வேதா கம் கிறைவேறுமலிருக்கமாட்டாது. அதை நம்புமீ. இதற்கு, நீங்கள் உங்களுக்குக்கொத்த சுருத்ததை உன் டாக்வுக்குச் சேவிக்கவாய் நான்விக்கவாய்வேண்டாம் என வெளிப் பொருளாய்க் சொல்லியிருக்க, நீ ங்கள் உங்களை சுருபங்களுக்கு முன்பாக விழுந்து ந மஸ்காரம்பண்ணுகிறீர்கள். நீங்கள் ஒரு வேளை நாங்கள் விக்கிரகங்களுக்குக்கால விலியிலை, ஆனால் சுருபங்களுக்கு முன்பாக விழுக்கேடுமென்றும் விக்கிர கத்துக்குச் சுருபத்திற்கு அநிக வித்தியாசமிருக்கிற தென்று சொல்லுவீர்கள். ஆனால் கந்தித் அந்தச் சாட்டுகேடு இடங்கொடுக்கமாட்டார். ஏனென்கிலு துத்தையாகிலும் வணக்கவேண்டாமெனக் காண லாயிருக்கிறது நான் வேறேனே காரியங்களுள் இப் படிப்பட்டசாட்டு நீங்கள் சொல்லுகிறதென அநிந்

தேன். எப்படியெனில், ஒரு முறை நான் ஒரு பொ டியுடையே தற்கம்பண்ணிஉங்கள் குறாருக்குப்பொ ண்சாதிமார் இருக்கவேண்டுமெனச் சொன்ன பொ டியை அவர்கள் ஆம் அதிலோகுற்றமுமில்லை. எங்கு க் குறாமார் ஆன்சாதியும் அவர்களுடைய சகோதரிக ள் பெண்சாதிபுமாயிருக்கிறார்கள் என வினைபோக் குச் சொன்னான். இதற்கு, இந்தக் கற்பவையின் பிற்பகுதியென்னவென்றால், பிதாக்கள் செய்கிற அக் க்ரமத்தைப் பின்னாகவிட்டதில் முன்றும் நான்காம் தவறுமுறைபரியந்தும் விசாரித்தது தண்டிக்கிறவராய் இருக்கேடுமெனச் சொல்லியிருக்க, உங்களுக்குப் ப யங்கமில்லாமலிருக்கிறதென்ன? உங்களைப் பிதாக்க ள் செய்த அக்கிரமம் உங்களுக்கும் உங்கள் பின்னாக ளுக்கும் உங்கள் பின்னாகவீன் பின்னாகவருக்கும் ஒரு வேளை வங்ககூடியதாயிருக்கும். இதிலே நான், நான்காம் அக்கிரமஞ்செய்யாமலிருக்கேடுமென்றும் உங்களுக்குத் தான் பாவம் வருமென்றது சொல் லவில்லை. ஆனால் விக்கிரகாராதனையைப் பற்றித் தான் அதிக உறுதியாய்ச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறபடி இ தை எழுதுகிறேன்.

ஓம் சினைக்குளே, உமக்குக்காலம்வந்தனம். பித்ரா ததில் உம்மைக்குப்பெயர்ச்சி மரபுமையாய் (M. Luther) என்வயிற் முன்னேழுதும் உங்களைக் கற் றக்களைக் கட்டிக்காட்டினதென் நம்பியும் நீங்கள் அவைக துணைக்குத் அவர் இப்பொழுது நகத்தே ஆ அம்மிந்தி எரிக்குமெனச் சொன்னீர்களே, நான் இதற்குமுந்தின கடிதத்தை உங்களுக்குக்குறித்து லே நீங்கள் மிகவும் கோபித்து நகைத்திருக்கிறேன் ஆ னால் அந்நகைப்பெல்லாம் உலகத்திற்கு நகைப்பா ய் இருந்தாலும் தேவனுக்குப் புகழ்ச்சியல்லவோ! நீ ங்கள் மாற்றின் ஐந்தரை (M. Luther) நகைத்தால் இப்போ உங்களை இடச்சிக்கு பாப்புவாங்க ளாய் என்வயிரையும் நகைக்க வேண்டியதல்லவோ! ஏனெனில் மாற்றின் ஐந்தரை (M. Luther) என்பவர் உங்கள் குற்றங்களைக் கண்டு உதும் உங்கள் மதத் தை விட்டு விளக்கப்போவ உங்கள் பாப்புவாங்க ளையன் என்பவரும் இப்பொழுது லௌகீக வாஞ் செயையவிட்டு முன்னிருந்து பாப்புகார் எல்லாருமே மோசமாய் இருந்தார்களுந் து விளக்குகே. பழிப் பாராப்பாழிக்கும் பழிப்பு, ஆணக்கொருகாலம் வந் தார் பூணக்கொருகாலம் வராதார் என்ற பழமொழி கிறைவேற்றியது. இது நிறைவேற்றத்தையாவே இன்னே பாப்புகார் இல்லாமல்போம். வேதமல்லா கிறைவேற்ற வேண்டியதல்லவோ! இதற்குமல்லாம் நீங்கள் பாப்பு ஒருநரை வைக்கிறது வேதத்துக் குத் தவறென, உக. தேவமீற் பிரசுரஞ்செய்யப் பட்ட தாரகையென்றும் பத்திரிகையில் A. B. என் பவர் எழுதப்பட்ட வாசியுங்கள். அப்பொழுது உங் களுக்குக் கண்வளவரும். இதற்கு மோசே மலையி ல்லோகாக் காற்புகாரம் இரவும் பகலும் போயிடுந் ததைச் சாணங்கள் கண்டு அவர் இவ்வளவாட்டாரெ ன்றென்னென்றுத் தங்கள் ஆபுலுத்திகள் யாவையும்க் க ளற்றி ஆரோனீடத்திற் கொண்டுபோய்க் கொடுத்தா ர்கள். அப்பொழுது ஆரோன் அதை அவர்களுக்குக் கட்டி உருவாகச்செய்து அதை அவர்கள் ஸ்ரீப்பாக நீ றுத்திப்பொழுது அவர்கள் எங்களை எக்பித் தேசத் திலிருந்தெழுத்துவந்ததென இதுவேனெனச் சாஷ்டா ங்கமாய்விழந்து வணங்குகிறதெனத்தென்கிறேன் (மிகவும் கோபங்கொண்டு மேடுமேடுமே ஆனப்பி அ வர்களின் சிலனைக் கொண்டுபோய்டாரென்றதை நீங்கள்நானும் வாசித்திருக்க இன்னும் பயமில்லாம ல் சுருபங்களை வெட்டி இதிலே கடிதங்களுக்குச் சமர னாமையெனக்கே சொல்லுகிற அக்கிரகமாய் இரு க்டும். நீங்கள் அரைப்போல எத்தனை கன்றுக்கு ட்டையை நத்தாற்றினான் அன்று வைக்கிறீர்கள். ஆகையினாலே இக்காரியங்களுல்லாம் வினென் றென இன்னும் மிகத்தென்கிறேன் இராமல் நீரும் உமது சினைக்குளே, உ. உ. வும் கூட கத்த கிறீன் துமத்ததை அனுசரியும் நான் மற்றமுறை இரப்போ சனத்தில் இருக்கீர் அப்படியும் இரக்கும் கிறீன்தவனு டைய இரப்புகச் சரியும் இரத்தங்கமாய் மாறவில் லென்பதைப்பற்றிச் சிற்து போழ்ப்புகளை எழுது வேன். இக்கடிதத்தைநீங்கள் தயவுடன் வாசித்து என்னையப் பழிக்காமல் இதற்கும் முற்கின்றதற்குமா றுமொழி எழுதுங்கள்.

துணைக்கூறு இப்படிக்கு. சினைக்குளே உமதுயிச்சினைக்குய். உக. நீ தேதி ஓர் சுத்தமத்திராய்.

நேதும் கடிதங்கனயிட்டித் தாரகையை வாசிப்ப
வர்கள் குறைபட்டகாண்பது மெச்சு மிகவுந்துக்கம்

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, May-10th, 1849.

THE DEMANDS OF THE PRESENT TIMES.

In the struggle for political liberty which is now agitating Old Europe to its very centre, those who have taken the lead have, in some countries, had the good sense to advocate Religious Freedom; and this is especially true where there has been a Protestant element, to enlighten in some measure the minds of the people on the subject. In some cases nothing more than Tolerance can be hoped for. In a third class of countries such as Spain and Portugal, Sicily, and all the Southern part of peninsular Italy, (including the Pope's dominions, notwithstanding his boasted zeal for liberal institutions), not even Tolerance has yet been secured; and Hierarchical despotism will be permitted to flourish by the side of popular liberty! Vain attempt! Time will soon show that it is utterly useless to hope for the permanent existence of such institutions without religious Freedom, and that aid which nothing but a pure Christianity can give.

In relation to this grand popular movement, this up-rising of the nations, to which I have just referred, it may be interesting to inquire: *What is the true mission of Christianity?* I answer unhesitatingly: It is to espouse the interests of the masses; to seek their enlightenment, their happiness; their elevation in society to the possession of their proper social, and political position and rights. This is the path of duty for Christianity; and it is the path of sound policy and safety—or, I would rather say, of *true wisdom*. There is in this no danger whatever; no radicalism which would subvert the established order of things, array the Poor against the Rich, and fuse all the existing distinctions of Society into one vast mass of communism. Nothing of the sort. It is true that Christianity, rightly understood, and as exhibited in the doctrines of its glorious Founder, does, in one sense, bring down the Great and Powerful, by teaching them a proper humility in view of their sins and deficiencies and a becoming benevolence and kindness towards their fellow men who are in less favorable circumstances. This it certainly does. Would that its legitimate tendency and influence, in this respect, were more fully comprehended, and more deeply felt! Would that rich Christians more generally understood the just claims which humanity has upon them! What benefactors they might be, and would be, were that the case! And with how strong a bond might they attach the masses to them, and what a rich inheritance they might secure in heaven, against that day when every thing on earth must be abandoned!

"But it is one of the chiefest glories of Christianity that it levels up as well as levels down, that it raises up the poor and the lowly, the degraded and down trodden, by requiring that they should be treated as men, with proper sympathy and kindness, and furnished with the means of self-elevation on the part of those whose position is more favorable. The great Author of Christianity was one of the people—born of poor and humble parents, brought up to labor, and all his life-long associated not with the aristocracy and the rich, but with the poor, and the humble. And whilst the rich and the great for the most part turned away with scorn from his heavenly instructions, the 'COMMON PEOPLE,' we are told, 'heard him gladly.' Here is the true field for the labors of Christianity; here the true scene of its triumphs,—both because the People are the great bulk of mankind and ever will be, and because their position renders them more accessible to the Gospel, and is more favorable to the culture of piety. For it will ever remain true that 'They who will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which draw down men in destruction and perdition.' Whilst to the truly humble, or the 'poor in spirit,' is promised the 'Kingdom of Heaven.'—*Dr. Baird.*

INFLUENCE OF COLLEGES ON THE PROSPERITY OF A PEOPLE.

Colleges have ever originated Common Schools, because they are ever the natural patrons and instructors of those nurseries from which they derive their own life, as the mother stork is the natural nourisher of the young brood, who are afterwards to bear her abroad upon their wings. The places of incipient education, as pupils and 'protégés' of the chief seats of learning, will prosper and grow much in proportion to the prosperity and growth of these central establishments on which they are dependent, as satellites wax and shine with every new brilliancy which is kindled upon the face of their parent orb. We have seen in the lap of a prairie, or beside a stream, a few straggling dwellings in such convenient proximity as to be called a village. But in the whole place, there was scarcely a brush of paint, a green dooryard, a shade tree, an apparent comfort, any stirring of enterprise, any appliances of productive labor. A grand manufactory is planted in that thrifless scene. Suddenly wake the activities and the hum of industry. The village shoots out like a crystallization. Cottages, neatness, content-

ment, prosperity, happiness, almost simultaneously are there, and constitute a most advantageous, habitable, attractive dwelling-place. Like this is the intellectual regeneration, on planting in a community a sound and elevated Literary Institution. Immediately there will spring up around it, elementary nurseries of education, of various grades, as subsidiary aids in exciting to an emulation and a struggle after knowledge. Then follows a general awaking, evolving, energizing, expanding of embryo intellects throughout a wide and numerous population. A stirring emerging industry and enterprise of the common mind, urgent aggressions made into the regions of intellect and truth, the visible mental acquisitions and growing mental power—these, as they arise under a Common School system, to which an individual College has given birth, constitute a scene of activities and advancements far more brilliant, infinitely more important, than any actual or possible accumulation of physical improvements.

Biblical Repository.

WONDERFUL POWERS OF THE FIGURE NINE.

However many nines may be added together or by whatever number or numbers it may be multiplied, the line of figures for the sum or product may be added together, and it will consist of one or more nines. For instance, twice 9 are 18; then 1 and 8 are 9; 4 times 9 are 36; and 3 and 6 are 9. A learner finds some amusement in increasing the amount, as if he expected some variation might be found, but when he gets to 11 times 9, he finds the product is only 99; two nines. And at the next step higher, viz: 12 times 9, he obtains only 108, or one 9.

Then he may be shown the fact that nine digits, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, amounted to a large number of nines; namely, 45, and 5 nines are 45; and he may be taught that if, instead of adding a nine up, he will multiply the middle figure by the last figure, namely, 5 times 9 he will find the value of the whole most readily; and this upon a principle of taking averages, to which he will have occasion to resort in higher departments of the science.

He may then be directed to notice the effect of adding together the two lines formed of the nine digits, but in reversed order—For instance:

123456789
987654321
111111110

There is something striking to the eye in such a product, for the wonderful number recurs in nine ones; and it may serve to induce thinking. Or then let the one line be subtracted from the other in this way:

123456789
987656789
864197532

In this result the odd and even numbers become curiously arranged; the whole of the nine digits are there as in the upper line; there is no surplus or repetition; there is only one figure of a kind; of course they amount to five nines.

Would the pupil wish to see a sum in multiplication the product of which shall contain several figures alike? Tell him to set down all the digits except 8, and if he would like the product to be all ones, let the line be multiplied by one nine.

12345679
9
11111111

And here again is the faithful number for the product presents nine ones.

If the product of twos would please him, let him multiply the line with two nines or 18, and so on with 7, 36, &c., until by multiplying by 9 times 9, or 81, he will have a product of all nines, and nine of them.

12345679 12245679 12345679
18 45 81

22222222 55555555 99999999

The pupils may try by inter-mixing numbers to produce threes, fours, sixes, sevens, and eights. There will be found nine of each, and the figures of each product added together will be of equal value to each respective multiplier.

If the number nine be multiplied, eight places in a line by two and the other digits, up to nine exclusive, the whole line of results will be ranged alike, from left to right, and from right to left; that is from a 9, reading the figures in either direction.

99999999
23456789
89999999
79999999
69999999
59999999
49999999
39999999
29999999
19999999

2345678954321

The first figure in each couplet, for either end, is a simple rotation from one to eight.—*Reese's Mental Calculator.*

THE GIFT OF GOD IS ETERNAL LIFE, THROUGH JESUS CHRIST, OUR LORD.—Rom. vi. 23.

Father! in Christ we live, and Christ in Thee!
Eternal Thou, and everlasting we.
The heir of heaven, henceforth I fear not death;
In Christ I live! in Christ I draw the breath
Of the true life! Let then earth, sea, and sky
Make war against me! on my front I show
Thy mighty Master's seal! In vain they try
To end my life, that can but end its woe.
Is that a death-bed where the Christian lies?
Yes! but not his—'tis Death itself there dies.

S. T. COLERIDGE.

BITE OF A SNAKE.—A woman at Moolai was lately bitten by a venomous snake and died.

DROWNING.—A boy at Choolipooram in the parish of Sangany—and a girl at Seerovelan, in the parish of Panditerip, were lately drowned by falling into wells.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

By the last Overland mail, intelligence is received from England to March 24th. The news from England is not of very great importance.—Sir Charles Napier had been honoured with the usual public Dinner given by the Court of Directors to their nominees, and came out to India by the last mail Steamer. Negotiations for the construction of Railways in India are again open, and it is thought the encouragement offered by the Government and the Court of Directors is such as to ensure the immediate undertaking of the enterprise. A reward of £20,000 is offered by the British Government to 'any ship which might be instrumental in saving "Sir John Franklin and those under his command."

Sir Alexander Johnston, distinguished for his efforts, when Chief Justice of Ceylon, to secure 'freedom of conscience, trial by Jury—and the abolition of the Slave trade,'—died at his residence in Scotland on the 6th March at the honorable age of 74.—A public meeting has been held in London, at which upwards of 4,000 persons were present, to express their sympathy with the Rev J. Shore, who has been imprisoned for refusing to pay the costs of a prosecution instituted against him by the Bishop of Exeter, for preaching while a clergyman of the church, in Dissenting Chapel. The proceedings were conducted in the Archdeacon's or Ecclesiastical Court, and the conviction of Mr. Shore furnishes an illustration of the oppressive character of some of the existing Ecclesiastical laws of England. We are happy to state that a Bill has been introduced into Parliament, which it is thought will pass, providing protection for dissenters from the church, against these oppressive Laws.

FRANCE continues quiet.—A Bill for the suppression of Clubs, introduced by the government, met with much opposition in the Assembly, but finally passed.—Orders were cut affecting the movement of the troops and ships of war at Marseilles and Toulon, the object of which had not transpired.—The cholera had appeared in Paris.

AUSTRIA.—After experiencing the slow and uncertain progress of the Krensiar Diet, which has for some time past shown a greater partiality for theoretical discussions than for the practical business of Legislation, the EMPEROR has dissolved the Diet and promulgated a Constitution, in which all the concessions promised twelve months ago by the Emperor have been made, and the storm of revolution are subdued and confirmed. By this Constitution, all the states which constitute the Austrian Empire are henceforth to form a free, indivisible, hereditary monarchy: each state is to have its local Diet, while the affairs of the Empire itself are to be administered by an Imperial Diet, consisting of two elective Chambers,—the members of the upper one to be chosen by the local Diets, and those of the Lower to be chosen by the people on a qualification of a small tax payment. The Emperor of course reserves to himself the usual prerogatives of a Constitutional Sovereign, including a veto on the decisions of the Chambers. While all the provinces will thus become integral parts of one great Empire of which the Metropolis will still be Vienna, the ancient privileges of Hungary will be so far consulted that all questions connected with education, judicature and the Religious Communities will be left to the local Diet, and a similar concession will be granted to the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. In other respects, the Imperial Charter will be found satisfactory to the friends of constitutional monarchy. The great principles of civil and religious liberty, the complete equality and independence of all creeds and confessions, the freedom of the press, the right of association and the extent of education to all the race of the Empire in their national tongues, are among its leading features. The citizens of Vienna have naturally enough received the act of their Emperor with great enthusiasm, and if the several provinces co-operate cordially with the Government in carrying it into effect, we may still see the vast empire of Austria united on a solid and enduring basis.

HOLLAND.—The king of the Netherlands, expelled at the Hague on Saturday of inflammation of the lungs, having now completed his 56th year in December last. The late King was educated in England, and had been in every relation intimately connected with this country. At the age of 19 he was appointed, as Prince of Orange, a Lieutenant Colonel of the British army, and served as extra aide-de-camp with the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula from 1811 to 1814. He commanded the Dutch troops in the campaign of 1815, and at the battle of Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded, afterwards taking an active part in the preceding engagements. His conduct in reference to the Belgian revolution in 1830, and the protracted negotiations to which it gave rise, are too well known to require notice here. He acceded to the throne in 1840, upon his father's abdication. The death of the king was formally announced at the Hague on Saturday. The second chamber of the States-General was immediately called together, and the decease of his Majesty having been notified to its members by the Ministry, the Prince of Orange was proclaimed King under the title of William III.

Some of our readers may not know that Sir John Franklin, in an expedition on the discovery of a North West passage round the earth, which in England several years ago, and has not for a long time been heard of.—*Ed. Sta.*

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The Danish papers contain an official proclamation, declaring that all the ports and river mouths of Schleswig and Holstein are to be blockaded on and from the 27th March. The islands of Als and Arroe, and other places which are noted by the King of Denmark, are, excepted from the blockade of each place will cease the moment it is taken possession of by Danish troops. Warlike preparations, both by land and sea, are carried on with much activity. Four corvettes took up their positions in the roadstead on the 9th, and all hands are now engaged in equipping the frigates. It is said that the King intends joining the army on the 20th, to have a grand inspection of the troops, which may then be ready for sea, and which are to quit for their respective stations immediately after. The manning of these vessels is estimated at 6,000 men. The *Cologne Gazette* attributes the firm attitude taken by Denmark to a secret understanding of that power with Russia, and states that an incessant interchange of couriers is going on between St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Copenhagen.

ITALY AND SICILY.—Accounts from NAPLES of the 4th inst. contain the draft of a Constitution agreed on by the Ministers, the British and French Ambassadors, and the King, to be offered to the Provisional Government of Palermo, on condition that it lays down its arms and returns to its obedience. The King's manifesto to the Sicilians, calls upon them to return to obedience, to resume the cultivation of the land, and promises to promulgate a new Constitution on the basis of 1812, with such modifications as are demanded by the pressure of the times. The draft of the Constitution, which is to guarantee individual liberty, the guarantee of personal property (which is inviolable, unless the welfare of the public should render its legal acquisition necessary), and liberty of the press with restrictions to prevent the abuse of the same.

The English and French Ambassadors, with the fleets arrived at Palermo on the 6th. In the afternoon of the following day, the King, accompanied by the British and French Ambassadors, arrived at Palermo. No particulars had as yet been communicated which took place, but an anxious and serious feeling was everywhere prevalent, and it was reported that the King's ultimatum would be rejected.

From TURIN, we have the manifesto addressed by the Sardinian Government to all the powers of Europe, setting forth the motives which induce it to resume hostilities against Austria. It is a document of great length, and is intended, not merely to justify the recommencement of hostilities on the part of Piedmont, but also to argue the question of the right of Austria to her Italian territories. Acting on this manifesto, King Charles Albert has sent Major Cadorna to Marshal Radetski, with the official announcement of the expiration of the armistice. The official arrived at the headquarters of the Austrian Marshal on the 12th, and formally delivered to him the name of King Charles Albert, the armistice concluded on the 19th of August, 1848, between the two contending armies. This information spread among the garrison with the quickness of lightning, was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy, and eight bands of music played in the evening the popular national, before the Villa Reale, which was responded to by loud cries of honor to the emperor and the monarch generally by the assembled crowd. On the same day Marshal Radetski issued an order of the day to the troops, telling them that he will lead them to war and victory, and that the peace which he generously offered to "a disloyal enemy" he will now gain by force in his own capital of Turin.

From FLORENCE is issued a manifesto, addressed to Europe, by M. M. Guarnazzi, Mazzoni, and Montanelli, members of the Government of Tuscany. It is dated the 4th March, and accuses the Grand Duke of various constitutional acts, alleging that he had secretly and without advice, contrary to his repeated promises, and with a view to return as an absolute Sovereign, in the hope that, supported by foreign bayonets, and aided by the divisions of the Tuscans, he should be enabled to insure a triumphant entry. The Provisional Government, however, had declared that it would judge between him and the Grand Duke, and appealing to the whole of Tuscany in corroboration of the truth of their assertions. From ROME we learn that M. Mazzini took his seat in the Constituent Assembly on the 6th, and that the Government had taken possession of the library of the Vatican and its invaluable archives.

PRUSSIA.—Accounts from Berlin state that a note has been received from St. Petersburg, declaring the intention of the Czar to interfere in Germany in favor of annexed sovereignty, a right which he founds upon a treaty of 1815. The Prussian Government has taken up a decided position. The answer from Berlin to the Czar's note is, that the first step of interference on the part of Russia will be the signal for a declaration of war on the part of Prussia. Meanwhile all the orders of the Czar to the troops are strictly drawn up and signed, and with only the date of the 15th of March.

The address of the First Chamber was presented to the King on the 17th. Its most important feature was a paragraph expressing the earnest desire of the Chamber to see the realisation of German unity; a feeling which will be expressed still more strongly, it is said, by the Second Chamber. It was believed, however, that the King of Prussia will refuse to accept the imperial crown, except by the unanimous consent of all German princes. In the sitting of the 15th, Count Brandenburg announced that orders had been issued, at the request of the Central Government, for 12,000 Prussian troops to take the field against Denmark, should hostilities recommence; at the same time that it was the wish of the Government to exert every effort to conclude an honorable peace. The 19th inst. is the anniversary of the struggle of last year, passed off with extraordinary turbulence. Several thousand citizens, most of them with hats bristling with black crepe, flocked during the day to Friedrichsbad where the victims of the terrible street-battles of last March are buried. The notice of Gen. Wrangel, intimating that the rules should be altered, under a strict, forbidding gatherings of the people, would be strictly enforced, prevented the formation of a regular procession. The people behaved quietly, and were not incited by the soldiery, of whom a considerable force was posted round the spot of pillage, while strong patrols continually passed to and from the city.

UNITED STATES.—General Taylor's inaugural address was delivered on the 9th inst. at Washington, in the presence of all the authorities of the States, the Ambassadors, and more than 10,000 persons. The address was extremely short compared with those of some other Presidents, and the following are perhaps its most important portions: "Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that

my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the country, and to the support of any particular section, or merely local interest, I this day reject the declaration I have received, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt, as the basis of my public policy, those great Republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence. In reference to the army and navy, carefully employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficiency; and the maintenance of that object the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress shall receive the special attention of the executive. As American freemen we cannot but sympathize with all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but at the same time we are warned by the admonition of history, and the voice of our beloved Washington, to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes with conflicting governments it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral while the geographical position, the genius of the institutions of our people, advancing civilisation, and above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise, that may not be settled by negotiation; and that our countrymen, and the citizens of all nations, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interest and the true honour of the country. * * * It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary to secure the most efficient and economical application to the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbours; to provide for the speedy extinction of the public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditure."

The following is the constitution of the Cabinet of the new President: Secretary of State, George B. Erskine, of New York; Secretary of the Treasury, Thomas H. Ewing, of Ohio; Secretary of the Home Department, William B. Preston, of Virginia; Secretary of the Navy, Jacob C. Collamer, of Vermont; Post-master-General, Jerome W. Crawford, of Georgia; Secretary of War, George W. Johnson, of Maryland; Attorney-General, John A. Campbell, of Georgia. The latter two have been received, and the contents of the journals, touching the numerous districts, are merely repetitions of old statements.

CANADA.—A great excitement has been going on in Canada in relation to the question of paying for property lost in the rebellion of 1837. The measure is supported by a large majority, composed mainly of the Lower Canada or French-Canadian population. The latter section in the House of Commons, and in the House of Assembly, have been expressing their views, and their expression, declaring it to be a scheme to compel them to make good to the rebels the losses of which these very rebels were the cause. Meetings have been held in various quarters to protest against such an outrage; and so high does the agitation run, that fears were entertained of a great riot at the municipal election in Montreal, which was to take place on the 20th inst. The journals on both sides have done their best to fan the flame, and the organs of loyalism have threatened that the Government scrip, to be issued in payment of the proposed indemnity, should be formally repudiated by a future Parliament. The threat of seeking annexation to the United States has also been used. This measure, which originated with the Government, was the result of petitions which were signed by some 200,000 persons, and was intended to have the effect of raising a rebellion. The amount of the indemnity is fixed at about a million of dollars, and only those actually engaged in participation in the revolt are to be excluded from its benefits. After a debate which lasted from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 11 o'clock the next morning, a vote "to go into committee on an indemnity to be paid for rebellion losses," has been carried 209 to 23. The large majority and unanimity being which is called in Canada "liberalism," is mostly of the French Canadian party, it is considered a triumph over the Home Government and British interests.

A COMPLAINT.

[There ought to be some more legitimate means of redress, for such evils as are here complained of than an appeal to the public through the columns of a Newspaper. If the members of the Dutch Church have not enough of the Christian life and spirit to maintain discipline and Church Order among themselves it is to be feared their state will not be improved by exposing the fact to the public.—We suppose it may be compatible with the Office of a Deacon, to pursue the business of a merchant, or to be an Organist, but we may be mistaken in this, as we are not learned in the Ecclesiastical customs of our Dutch brethren.—We know nothing of the things complained of but what is here stated.]

To the Editor of the Morning Star,

SIR,
I beg to bring to the notice of the Public in general the irregular state in which the duties of the Dutch Church here are managed; particularly I allude to the Deacons, none of whom have been regular communicants before any ordained Minister of the Dutch Congregation as is the usual custom, to act strictly in their Office according to the command of the Lord God. The 1st Deacon is a merchant and Shop keeper and never attends the Dutch service.
The 2d is an organist, and the 3d and 4th are not regular attendants.

There is not a regular Council Church or Consistory meeting; nor enquiries into the cause of the absence of hearers into the said Church, the Sexton occasionally reading a Sermon on account of the great age weakness and general afflictions of the Catechist. I therefore pray that you will be kindly pleased to insert into your valuable paper with your remarks, so

that the Deacons may do their duties properly to the honor of God, and the edification of the members and hearers of the Dutch Church.

Jaffna,
May 6th, 1849. } I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. GONSAZA.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

POINT PEDRO.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—April 26th.—Arrived Schooner Mahamado Mira Meidia, O. Allier, from Pondicherry April 6th, Negapatam April 20th, bound to Batticotta, cargo sundries, passengers 8 Natives.—Sailed April 26th.

April 26th.—Arrived Schooner Provinciale Maria L. Sevaramooto, from Negapatam April 26th, bound to Colombo, cargo 512 bags of rice—passengers for Jaffna Master Marcus Vincent and Julian Vanderstar; for Colombo Rev. T. Jay and 12 Natives.—Sailed April 29th for Colombo.

May 5th.—Arrived Cutter Veralethim, C. Callercott, from Pondicherry April 15th, bound to Batticotta, cargo sundries—passengers 24 Natives.

KAYTES.—24th April.—Arrived Brig Nassry, Savarimooto, from Negapatam April 19th, bound to Colombo, cargo, rice.—Sailed April 29th for Colombo, passengers Mr. and Mrs. Kriekenbeek, 3 children, 3 servants, 4 prisoners, 2 Poms, and 8 Sepoys.

April 26th.—Sailed Brig Maria St. Anthony, Simon Pillay, bound to Negapatam, in ballast.

April 26th.—Arrived Brig Ruby, M. S. Sallo, from Colombo April 23rd, Pamban April 25th, bound to Jaffna, cargo sundries, passengers 20 Natives.—Sailed for Negapatam May 5th, cargo Aceonates.

Arrived Schooner Ally Cader Box, D. Nicolan, from Colombo April 23rd, Pamban April 25th, bound to Negapatam, cargo 20 bundles Guinies, passengers 5 Natives.—Sailed for Colombo April 30th.

Arrived Schooner San Miguel, Frances, from Tranquebar April 9th, bound to Colombo, cargo rice.—Sailed for Colombo April 29th.

April 28th.—Sailed Schooner Mahamado Maulair Selia Box, Bastianpillay, bound to Negapatam, cargo Aceonates.

April 29th.—Arrived Brig Abdulla, Chidre Saico Mani, from Madras 10th March, bound for Jaffna, in ballast.

Arrived Brig Providence, S. Wallesar, from Quilon 24th April, bound to Batticotta, cargo, cargo, cargo, cargo, cargo, passengers 6 Natives.

Arrived Brig Coomaraletchimy, Bastianpillay, from Negapatam April 25th, bound for Colombo, cargo sundries.—Sailed April 30th, for Colombo.

April 30th.—Arrived, Schooner Provinciale Maria Joseph de Lantins, Savarimooto, from Negapatam April 26th, from Pondicherry April 23rd, bound for Colombo, cargo sundries.—Sailed April 30th, for Colombo.

Arrived Brig Thondapay Veralethim, Teeromoolapillay, from Negapatam, April 30th, Valvety (only April 29th), bound for Jaffna, in ballast.—Sailed for Negapatam, May 5th.

May 1st.—Arrived Schooner Meckee, A. Francisco, from Colombo April 27th, Pamban April 29th, bound for Negapatam, in ballast, passengers 3 Natives.—Sailed May 2d for Negapatam.

May 2d.—Arrived Schooner Mahamado Maulair Selia Box, Bastianpillay, from Pondicherry, May 1, bound for Colombo, cargo, rice—passengers 11 Natives.—Sailed the same day for Colombo.

May 4th.—Arrived Schooner General Cullin, Soosapilly Jacob, from Colombo May 1st, from Pamban May 3d, bound for Negapatam, in ballast.

Arrived Schooner Hermoddy, Simantamb, from Colombo April 30th, from Pamban May 3d, bound for Negapatam, cargo 2 bundles old Guinies, passengers 3 Natives.—Sailed May 5th for Negapatam.

May 5th.—Sailed Schooner Ardiveralethim, S. Marial, bound for Colombo, cargo sundries.

Sailed Schooner Calamanchelilly, P. Anthony, bound for Colombo, cargo sundries.

May 7th.—Arrived Brig Addeethim, Bastianpillay, from Tranquebar April 30th, bound for Colombo, cargo rice, passengers 2 Natives.—Sailed the same day.

May 7th.—Arrived Schooner Caroline, G. Fryover, from Madras April 23rd, Pondicherry April 30th, Teeromoolawassalam May 5th, Negapatam May 5th, bound for Jaffna, Pamban, and Colombo, cargo sundries. Spoke at Teeromoolawassalam, Barque Mary Nickson, bound for Mauritius. May 6th, spoke Steamer Emma, bound for Madras.

May 8th.—Arrived Schooner Mahamado Meydin, S. Lopo, from Colombo May 2d, Pamban May 7th, bound for Pondicherry, cargo 3 bags Palma sugar, passengers 3 Natives.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the former students of Batticotta Seminary on the 24th inst. at the Institution.—All who have been connected with the Seminary are invited to be present on that occasion.

Batticotta }
May 8th, 1849. }