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நாற்சமையகோளரி.

எம் காண்டம்.—10ம் பிரிவு.

மேலும், இந்தத் திரிமுத்திகள் வேறுமணித் திரைக்கானேயன்றி மெய்தேவரல்லவென்றும் இவர்களுடைய தன்மத்தேவர்களைப் புண்ணியத்தோடு! அவ்வது பாவத்தோடு! எது நிச்சயமானசொல்லைகளென்று அதுபுத்திகளுக்குத் தெளிவாய்ச்சொல்லுகிறேன் கேட்பதற்காக. அதேவாழை நூல், பிரம சிந்தைக்கவும், விஷ்ணு இரட்சிக்கவும், சிவ அழிக்கவும், முத்திபுறியும் இவர்களுக்கும் தருன்றும் சொல்லுகிறோம். இதைக்குறித்து முண்டகாட்டியவருக்குப் பாரப்பிக்காக.

காண்கேடுபலவன் சொன்ன வேண்டபாவத்து. கண்ணபுரமாவேகடவுளால் நடுபிரியோன்—உன்னியுமோனென்பிரியோன்—ஒன்றுகளை—என்னியுமோ—உன்பிரியோனத்து உயர்சிலைனுக்கோர் பிறப்பு—என்பிரியோனென்னியுமோ.

என்பதில் இவர்களுக்கும் மற்றவற்றைமொப்போவதுமாய்ந்தில் பிறந்தபடியிலுமேயும் சத்திப்பாவை ஆங்காங்குத்தேவரல்லவென்றும் இவர்களுக்கும் சொல்லுகிறேன் ஆங்காங்குப் பாரபரன் வலக்கிண்களியைத் தின்று பாலியப்பப்போனபிறப்பிற் பிறந்தவர்களுக்காய்த் தோலே தேசத்தின் சந்தியைச் சார்ந்தியைச் சம. உட்புற. காலேயோன்றியது மன்றி இவர்களுக்கும் பாலிகளல்லவோ? அவ்வாங்காரத்திலே பிறந்த இந்த மூன்றுபெருக்கும் நீட்டவுள் ஈர்க்கவுடனேயும் துர்க்குக்கும் மூன்றுஉலகமட்டும் உண்டாயிருந்ததென்றும், அவரவர்களுடைய வடிவம், வர்ணனையும், தன்மம், தோற்றம், பொசிப்பும் அசுடஅபரணம், பெண்டில், பின்னம், மாமன், மச்சினன், உறவியல்முறையும், டுப்பினையும், வெற்றி, தோல்வி, தேவியை, மயக்கம், சுகம், துக்கம், விவேகம், அவிவேகம், ஞானம், அஞ்ஞானம், சனிபலன், சண்டை, படை, ஆயுதகாலெத்தியாகங்களும், காமக்குறையுமொச்சியம், நல்லவையிருந்ததுபொருத்தாத வேஷங்களைப் பூண்டுக்கொண்டு பெண்டுகளையும் தவலியலையும், வாயிலையும், மாப்பிலையும், முத்திலையும், காலிலையும், ஒவ்வொருவன் அனேகம் பெண்டுகளைக் கூத்தாடுவான்வோலே சம்பந்தகொண்டு திரிகிற

தமல்லவாம் பெற்றதாய், பெற்றவர்களையும், கூடப் பிறந்த தமையன், தங்கையையும், முறையாராமல் மிருக்கவளப்போலே கண்மக்களைச்செய்கிற இந்த அதர்மங்கோ அந்தத்தோழில் கொடுக்கப்படுமோ! அதற்கவர்களைப்பாத்திரவாக்களாவார்களோ? இந்த மூழ்த்திகளுடையசெய்தியை இன்னமேகேளுங்கள். தத்தாத்திரிமெய்ச்சுதக்கவேனே சொல்லியிருக்கிறதேதென்றும் அதிதிரிவிஷியினுடைய தேவியாகிய அனுசை என்பவள் இன்திரிகளுக்குள் னே பதிவிரதத்தினையிலே சிறந்தவளானே. இவ்வள மோசப்படுத்தி இவளுடைய கற்பை அழிக்கும்படியாகப் பிரமா, விஷ்ணு, சிவன், என்பவர்களை தேவதீதிரன் மற்றுமுண்டான தேவர்களால் ஆகாதென்ற திரிமுத்திகளைச் சொல்லக்கேள்விப்பட்டு அவளை எவ்விதத்திலும் கற்பழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஆலோசனைபண்ணி பாசேசிப்பிரமாணனாகப் வந்து அவள் வீட்டுக்குப்போய் அன்னதானம் பிச்சைகேட்டார்கள். அந்த இவதிரி அவர்களுக்குப் பத்தமோடே பிச்சைபோட வந்தபோது அவர்களிந்தப்பிச்சைவேண்டாமென்றுசொல்லித்தங்குள்முன்பாக பிறந்த சுருபுடைய நிர்வானத்தோடே கின்ற பிச்சைபோட்டால் அதுவேதங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பிச்சையென்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்போது அந்தப் பதிவிரதே அப்படியிட்ட போல்லாதவாற்றைதையைக்கேட்டு அவள் வெட்கித்து அதுதிரிபிரமாவைவினாத்துவார்களென்போலேதிர்த்தத்தைத் தெளித்துப் பிரம்பால் அடித்தபோது இவர்கள் மூலகம் ஒரேமுகமென இளைத்துமுறைபாடுகளாய். அப்போது அந்த மூலகமும் முறையோடுதங்குகொண்டுவந்தனர். பின்னையும் அவர்கள் கிறுமாணத்தோடே கொண்டுவிந்து போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டபாடுத்திரிவே அவள் தன் புருஷனிடத்திற் போய் தோசனைகேட்க அவன் அதற்குச் சம்மதிக்க அவள் சமையல்பண்ணிவிட்டு இவர்களை வந்து போசனஞ் செய்ய உள்ளே அழைத்துப்போய் இவர்களைப் பந்தி அமைத்து முன்னமே இம் மூலகங்கள் மேலே சலத்தைத் தெளித்துப் பிரம்பால் அடித்து இவர்களை அரேமுகமான குழந்தைகளாக மாற்றினார்கள். இம்மூலகமும் அவன் முன்னாலே சுகதவல விரித்தகொண்டு நிர்வானத்தோடே சாத்தியப்பாறிக் சரப்பிடக் கொன்னதின் மேற் சார்பிட்டார்கள். நடந்த இக்காரியத்தைக் கண்டு திடுக்கிட்டுக்கொண்டதாங்கள் வேட்கைடைத்துத் தவிர தங்கள் குழத்தை மாற்றிக்கொள்ளச்சாபத்தியில்லாமலிருந்தார்கள். அப்போது இவர்கள் தேவர்களாவார்களா? பின்பு இவன் இவர்களைத் தொட்டியிலே படுக்கவைத்து அட்டிக்கொண்டிருந்தான். அப்போது அவன் திரிமுத்திகளைத் தன் வசமாக்கிக்கொண்டபாடுதேவர்களிந்து பாய்ப்பட்டுத் தெய்வேந்தியுடனே மூலகமட்டப்பட்டார்கள். தெய்வேந்தியுள் தன்னை அழைப்பதற்கு மூழ்த்திகளை மட்டிக்கொண்டுவாக்கொண்டதும். அதற்குப் போகாமற் பயந்து, நாற்றரைவரவழைத்து அவரிடத்திற் போய் திரிமுத்திகளை மட்டவேச்சொன்னபோது அவ்நாற்றையுடைய பாய்த் அவர்களுக்குப் படிச்சாபமிட்டவன் என்னவன் என்னசெய்வானோவென்றதிற் காண் போகமாட்டேனென்றுசொல்லி மூழ்த்திக்கொண்டே தேவமார்களை வாலழைத்து இரக்ச்சுசங்கதிகளை அவன் அவர்களுக்கு அறிவித்து நீங்கள் அனுதூசையினிடத்திலேபோய் உங்களுக்கு அல்லது தங்களுக்குப் புருஷப்பிச்சை தரவேண்டுமென்று உபசாரத்தொன்னதிலே நாற்றையோடு உடைய ஆச்சிரமத்துக்குப்போய் தந்திரம்பண்ணி வோமவெருகாமலாக வந்திப்பிலுல்லாமலிருந்து. இந்த மன்றாட்டை கட்டவன்பண்ணவெனவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டதிலே அவன் சம்மதித்துத் தங்கள் தங்கள் புருஷர்கள் இன்னுங்கொன்றிந்து கட்டிக்கொண்டபோகச் சொன்னான். அவர்கள் இவர்களைப் பார்த்தபோது இம்மூன்று தழுவதைகளும் ஒன்றையொப்ப ஒன்றித்திருந்ததிலே அவர்களுக்கு இன்னுரையையாற்ற தங்கள் புருஷர்களுடைய பரித்துக்கொடுத்து அனுப்பவெனவேண்டுமென்று மன்றாட்டுக்கேட்டுக்கொண்டபடியிலே அவன் தாத்திரிமெய்யுடைய நாற்றையையுடைய திரிமுத்திகளைப்பொருத்தி ஒரு துமாரை அவன் தனக்காவனப்பண்ணி அவளைவருக்கு அவளவன் புருஷர்களைப் பத்திக்கொண்டென்றும் அந்தச் சாபத்தையுத்திரித்துப் போகச்சொன்னான். ஐகையால் இவர்கள் தீஷடி ஸ்திதி

சங்கரம் எந்திர முன்றுதொழிலுக்கும் பாத்திரவாக்களென்று எப்படிச்சொல்லலாம். இதல்லவாம் திரிமுத்திகள் முன்றுபெரும் இவ்விதமுன்றுவைக்குத் எவ்வளவோதாவித்தியாசமாய் இருக்கின்றது. இப்படிப்பட்ட விபரமான கதைகளைப் பங்குக்குப்போது புத்தியானுக்கு என்னதோன்றுமுன்முல் அந்தப் புராணங்களின் உண்மையுஞ்சிறி, அம்முத்திகளுடைய தேவதத்தவமுஞ்சரி, அதைப்பற்றிப் பிரமா ஆருடைய மகன்? விஷ்ணு ஆருடைய மகன்? சிவன் ஆருடைய மகன்? இவர்கள் தேவர்களல்லவென்று மனம்மீண்டுந்த பாயுணன். பின்ன ஒரு பிரபந்தத்திலே மூழ்த்திகளின் ஒரு பவஸ்திரியின் சாபத்திலே கல்லாப்பிற்றத்தாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கின்றது. எப்படியென்றால் கண்டிகை எந்திர வேசியினிடத்திலே நித்தம் நித்தம் எப்படியிட்டவல்லவன் வந்தாலும் அன்றையத்தினம் புருஷனுக்குப்பெண்ணசாரியாருக்கிற பதிவிரதமேறையாழிப்பாடுகளென்றும் அவர்களை மகா பத்தியோடே ஏற்றிக்கொள்ளுவானாம். இவ்வளச் சோத்திகேற்றத்துப் பிரமா விஷ்ணு உருத்திரன் வெவ்வேறு வேஷங்களைத்திரித்துக்கொண்டு ஒரு இராத்திரியிலே அவரிடத்திலிருந்து அநேகச் சேட்டைகளைச் செய்தார்களென்றும் கண்டியாய் படுக்கையிலே விஷ்ணு முன்றுவிலை வயிறுமழிந்து அவருடைய படுக்கையெனவே ஸ்திரிங்களை எல்லாம் குறைபைபண்ணினான். அதெல்லாம் மனம்பொறுத்தாளென்றும் அந்தவாசி காலம்பண்ணப்போனபிரப்பாடு அவளுக்குக் கண்டிக்கியென்கிறபேர் உண்டாயிற்று. அந்தக் கண்டிக்கியிலே திரிமுத்திகள் முன்றுபெரும் மூன்று திரிசு கல்லாய் பிறந்தார்கள். இப்படிச் கல்லாய் பிறந்து பிரமாவுக்குப் போர் இரவாக் குப்பென்னென்றும், விஷ்ணுவுக்குப் போர் சாலக் கியுமென்றும், உருத்திரனுக்குப் போர் சிவனென்றும், இப்படி முன்றுவகைக் கல்லுக்கு இந்த நாமங்கொண்ட இட அவைகளைப் பூச்சியமாய் வைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அநேக சனங்கள் அவைகளைச் சம்பாதித்து அவைகளுக்குப் பூசைபண்ணிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள்.

மெய்துளானேசாமென்கிற பிரபந்தத்திலே அந்தக் கண்டிக்கியினாய் பற்றிச் சொல்லியிருக்கிற வேட்கக்கேடுகள் கலோகமாவது. வேசியாதெரிசினாய் புண்ணியம், சுவாசனம் பாவாசனம், சம்படம் (முத்தம்) சர்வததீர்த்ததானம், மைதனம் மோட்சாதனம், என்று இப்படிக்கொத்த அவலட்சண அசியான கலேர்க்கத்தைப் பாடம்பண்ணிக்கொண்டு சிலபிரமங்கள் மெட்கியினிற் செபித்துக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். அந்தக் கலோகத்தின் அருத்தவாது: வேசிக்கெத்தாசிக்கிறது புண்ணியமென்றும், அவனைக்கொண்டுதுபாவலியோசனமென்றும், அவனை உசுப்பகிறது சகலதீர்த்தத்திற்குச் சமமானமென்றும், அவனை மைதனம்பண்ணுகிறது மோட்சத்தை அடைவாயிரமென்றும், இப்படியென்று அந்த அசுத்தமானவைகளை மனதிலே திடமாய் வைத்துக்கொண்டு அத்துடகம் பிரமாணம் தங்கள் செய்க்களிலே செபித்துப் பாராட்டிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். மேற்கொல்லிய உதாரணங்களினால் திரிமுத்திகளுக்குப் பிறப்புபுண்டென்று நிச்சயமாப்பச்சொல்லினாமல்லவோ! அப்படியிருக்கக்கொள்ள அவர்களைச் சுயம்பென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு! அவர்களுக்கேற்போது சனைமுண்டாயிற்றுமோ! அப்போதுதான் அவர்களுடையபிறப்பு. அதுகையால் அதுதிரியென்கிற இலட்சணமும் அவர்களுக்கிலை. பின்னும் அம்முத்திகளுக்கு அபிபுஷணமென்றென்றே சேத்தார் சாஸ்திரம் பத்தக்கவளிலே விளங்குகின்றது சதர்வேத சித்தாந்த அந்தகே, அதேபடுமெய்நல்ல, நறு சதர்யும் பிரமாவென்று குறிமொசிய கற்புமாமென்றும், அப்படிப்பட்ட சிவக் கற்பங்களை, காணல். பிரமாவுக்கு ஒரு வருஷமாமென்றும் இப்படிப்பட்ட வருஷங்களில், நறு பிரமாவுக்கு ஆயுளாமென்றும், இற்று விஷ்ணுவுக்கு ஆயுளென்றும், முன்றுது ஈசபருளுக்கு ஆயுளென்றும் ரிசயித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பிரமாவுக்கு அந்த வருஷஞ் சென்ற பிறகு அவன் ஸ்தானத்திலே குறுகு என்கிற அனுமந்தனை வருவானென்று சொல்லியிருக்கின்றது இப்படி அஞ்ஞானிகள் மூழ்த்திக்களுக்கு ஆயிச காலந் தங்கள் இட்டத்தின்படி பெருந் தொகையாகப் பெருக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

காலியோபேரின்... ிறிகைட்டி மார்சுயிமாதத்தின் பி
தது ஐக்கிய சூசாமபி அமெரிக்காவின் பரபல
தறுமுகங்களிலிருந்து நூறறுமபித்தேம மகக்ல
... காலியோபேரின்வாங்குப் பூதாங்குச்சிபோத
... னின் னின் பயனக்காரப் னொடாமெட் என்
யிரபுத்தத்தொண்ணூற்றுநூட்டு. இவர்களில் பி
யுமார்த்தப் பட்டினத்திலிருந்து போதவர்கள் சத
தூருக; வோச்சின் பட்டினத்திலிருந்து கூடாரு
... ிலோலெட்டியா கசுபியிலிருந்து நகசு; மேலு
... கார் பட்டினத்திலிருந்து நாகசு; நூளேரின்
காரிலிருந்து நோசு; இலையோபேரின் மந்து
... கர்களிலிருந்து சூசாமபி; ிட்டம்போவ
... மக்களிலிருந்து சூசாமபி; ிட்டம்போவ
... னுக்கு சினாண்டாபுத்தம் பத்தினிலிருந்து,
... னா.

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, July 12th, 1849.

PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN ENGLAND.

The Editor of the London Christian Times, contrasting the civil quiet of England compared with other European nations, attributes the result to the Word of God; and from the same source draws encouragement for the future. He says: Our people are largely under the influence of the Bible, millions reverence the Sabbath and assemble for worship under some teacher of the word. Forty thousand protestant pastors are engaged in reading and teaching it every Sabbath to the people. Hundreds of thousands of Sabbath school teachers go forth to their work; Scripture readers and benevolent visitors in endless variety of ways are pressing on the religious movement. The religious aspect of the country is such, the religious elements at work are so effective, acceptable, and growing in the midst of us, that we do not look forward to the future with alarm. Let the electric agency of revealed truth go forth by ready invitation, a welcome visitant along prepared lines throughout the land; and then, without explosion, or alarm, the whole atmosphere shall be healthily cleared and illumined by its intense light, and the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.—*New England Puritan.*

PARENTAL TEACHING.

If parents would not trust a child upon the back of a wild horse without bit or bridle, let them not permit him to go forth into the world unskilled in self-government. If a child is passionate, teach him, by gentle and patient means, to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he is selfish, promote generosity. If he is sulky, charm him out of it, by encouraging frank good humor. If he is indolent, accustom him to exertion, and train him so as to perform even onerous duties with alacrity. If pride comes in to make his obedience reluctant, subdue him, either by counsel or discipline. In short, give your children the habit of overcoming their besetting sins. Let them acquire, from experience, that confidence in themselves which gives security to the practised horseman even on the back of a highstrung steed, and they will triumph over the difficulties and dangers which beset them in the path of life.—*N. E. Puritan.*

BOUGHT WITH A PRICE.

The time will come, says the venerable Dr. Alexander, and I cannot but hope that it is near at hand, when all the difficulty about funds for the spread of the Gospel will be done away: when Christians will learn a lesson, which hitherto they have been very slow to learn, that the richest enjoyment of wealth is to give its increase to the treasury of the Lord; and that the sweetest of incentives to labor is the hope of gaining something that may aid in furthering the cause of God. The excuses for our want of liberality are utterly futile; they are worse, they are often impious. If we are Christians, let us act like Christians and not dishonor that sacred name by a base, selfish, avaricious spirit, which keeps back from the Lord what is due. If we are Christians indeed, we owe not only our wealth, but ourselves to the Redeemer, who has bought us with a price. Was he willing to purchase our salvation by pouring out his blood, and shall we be unwilling to give liberally of what he has given us? The very heaven will rise up in judgment against narrow-hearted Christians; for they spend ten times as much on their idols as these do in supporting and propagating a religion which is truly divine, and which is the only hope of salvation. Oh that men would remember that they are but stewards, and that God will require a strict account of the manner in which they dispense what has been committed to them!—*Episc. Rec.*

THE THEATRE.

The Rev. James Hervey was once on a journey with a lady who happened to be in the same carriage, and was expatiating in a particular manner on the amusements of the stage, as in her esteem, superior to any other pleasures. Among other things, she said, there was the pleasure of thinking on the play before she went, the pleasure she enjoyed while there, and the pleasure of ruminating on it in her bed at night. Mr. Hervey, who sat and heard her discourse without interrupting her, when she concluded, said to her in a mild manner, that there was one pleasure besides what she had mentioned which she had forgot. "What can that be?" said she, for sure I included every pleasure when I considered the enjoyment beforehand, at the time, and afterward; pray what is it?" Mr. Hervey, with a grave look, and in a manner peculiar to himself, replied, "Madam, the pleasure it will give you on your death-bed." A clap of thunder, or a flash of lightning, would not have struck her with more surprise; the stroke went to her very heart. She had not one word to say, but during the rest of the journey seemed quite occupied in thinking upon it. In short the consequence of this well-timed sentence was, that

she never after went to the play-house but became a pious woman, and a follower of those pleasures which would afford her true satisfaction even on her death-bed.

THE POPE.

The British Banner says that the Pope is in a fair way of losing not only his temporal crown, but his reformatory glory. The journalists of Florence are lifting up their voice, in loud demand for the Bible for the people in their native tongue, and for the marriage of priests. The press has in fact become almost Protestant. Things go on well in the Roman States. It seems probable that the new Constituent Assembly will assume the powers needful for the desired junction of the States—forming a nation of 25 millions of men. The Pope's bulls have lost their power to alarm. He may curse from dawn till sunset, and nobody cares. The Romans have tasted the sweets of liberty, and will not easily surrender them.

FLYING MACHINE.

The new *ultra* of human locomotion has now become a matter of serious attempt in New York; and if the experiment succeeds, it will be but a few months before the regular lines and opposition lines of steam balloons will be in active competition, on all the aerial routes to California. There is a company in New York seriously employed in the construction of a model air-boat, 24 feet in length and 2 feet wide, which is to move point foremost like a fish, to be suspended in the air with hydrogen gas—propelled by a steam engine, working two screw propellers, and guided by a rudder, so adjusted as to guide both right and left, and up and down.

If the model boat answers expectations, then one is to be constructed for use, and put upon the line to California for carrying passengers. This is to be 500 feet long and 40 wide. Its engine is to be one of only four horse power. It is to carry about 5 tons, besides its own weight. Such a one can carry fifty passengers, with a reasonable quantity of baggage. It is to make the trip to California in five days. It will probably take the "overland" route. Two hundred names are already entered for a passage. One hardly knows how to speak of such projects in these days. In former times it was safe to ridicule all attempts of men to fly in the air; but now, he is a wise one who can fix a limit to human inventions.—*N. E. Puritan.*

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

Since December one hundred and thirty-seven vessels have sailed from various ports in the United States for California, carrying, in an aggregate, 8098 passengers. Of this number of passengers, 4359 sailed from New York; 1251 from Boston; 166 from Philadelphia; 361 from Baltimore; 549 from New Orleans; and 1412 from other ports. Three hundred and twenty-one went from other ports in this State exclusive of Boston, making 1572 adventurers from Massachusetts—nearly one-fifth of all that have left the United States. Six thousand eight hundred and ninety-five were from the free states, and 1203 from the slave states.—*Massachusetts Puritan.*

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY UNABRIDGED.—In the unanimous judgment of the leading literary press of Great Britain and the United States, Webster's Dictionary is the most learned, the most comprehensive, and the most complete work of the kind in the English language; containing all that is excellent in Dr. Johnson's great work, with numerous philological corrections, more concise and accurate definitions in many instances, and the addition of some sixteen thousand words—these additions consisting for the most part of terms used in the various departments of science and the arts, in commerce, manufactures, merchandise, and the liberal professions. [*Journal of Education for Upper Canada, Toronto, January, 1849.*—ib.]

POLITENESS.

Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, President of New Jersey College, once gave out politeness, to a division of one of his classes, as a subject for composition. The young gentlemen were delighted with it; and when the time came for reading, some of them expatiated upon it largely, learnedly, and politely. After they had all read, they waited for the President to sum up their observations, and then, state his own views. But, he told them, he should only give them a short definition, which they might always remember. "Politeness," said he, "is real kindness, kindly expressed." This is the sum and substance of all true politeness; and if our readers will put it in practice, they will be surprised to see how every body will be charmed with their manners.—*Anecdotes for Boys.*

POSTING ONE'S SELF A LIAR.—When General Scott of Kentucky was Governor, some one sent him a challenge to fight a duel, to which he deigned no reply. The challenger, after waiting for a time, sought an interview, and desired to know if the General intended to accept.

"I do not," said he.

"Is it possible that General Scott, brought up in the army, declines a combat!" said the gentleman.

"I do," said the old hero.

"Then, the only means left me for satisfaction, is to post you a coward!"

"Post me a coward! Do so, and you will post yourself a liar." And there the matter ended.

THE WISDOM OF SILENCE.—Coleridge tells a story of meeting a stranger, whose silence during dinner time, and his attention to what others said, without interrupting them, gave him a favorable impression of his understanding till unfortunately, on the appearance of some dumplings, the delusion was dissipated by the stranger suddenly exclaiming: "Them's the jockeys for me! How little is known of a person's face till the mouth opens!"

A STUDENT OF LINDLEY MURRAY.—An old footman having read Lindley Murray was afterwards very precise in his announcements when ushering in visitors. On one occasion, a gentleman named Foot, with a daughter on each arm, was ushered into the drawing room with this introduction: "Mr. Foot and the two Misses Feet."

HAPPY EFFECTS OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE TO DIMINISH CRIME.—Rev. Hugh Stowell, in an address before the British and Foreign Bible Society at its last anniversary, stated, that the Recorder for Manchester had told him, that the statistics of the criminal committals in that place would show a diminution of at least 6100, as compared with six years ago, and this in the face of a large increase of population, and he ascribed this result either directly or indirectly to the great diffusion of the word of God which had been made in that place within the last few years.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—At the last annual meeting of this Society, it was stated that the "general funds amounted £99,767, the special funds to £1,826, the local funds raised and expended on the missions, to £9,410, making a total of £101,803. It was announced at the meeting that £20,000 was to be appropriated to the support of disabled missionaries and to the education of their children."

HINDU BENEVOLENCE.—At a late marriage of a rich native in Bengal 27,000 Rupees were distributed to mendicant priests, the most worthless and undeserving class of people in India, and 562 Rupees to the poor!

RAPID TRAVELLING.—An American merchant, bound for Hongkong, left New York April 4th in the Steamer, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th, in London on the 21st, sailed from Southampton on the 24th, reached Calcutta on the 28th May; went on in the steamer for Hongkong, which he would reach on the 15th June, making a voyage of nearly 15,000 miles in 72 days, or about 208 1-2 miles each day! How this compares with travelling by dhony, three or four weeks at this season from Madras to Jaffna; and one or two from Jaffna to Colombo! Oh for an era of steam in native navigation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

We have been kindly favored with the following account of the proceedings of the Supreme Court at the Sessions just now closed.

There were 13 cases in the Calendar for the present Sessions—3 from Jaffna; 1 from Manar; 6 from Batticaloe; 1 from Pt. Pedro; 1 from Trincomalee; and 1 from Kaites.

Of the 3 cases from Jaffna, one was assault, charged against Mr. F. Clark, who pleaded guilty upon the indictment being read, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £10.

The 2d was a case of forgery and false personation in which there were 5 prisoners from Manar; all of whom were tried, convicted and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment at hard labor in chains.

The 3d case was one of perjury; the prisoner plead guilty and was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment at hard labour in chains.

The case from Manar, was one of assault and highway robbery. It was postponed on account of the absence of the Complainant who is the first and the most important witness for the Crown.

Of the 6 cases from Batticaloe, one of fraud and forgery in which there were 2 prisoners, was tried and acquitted.—3 are postponed and 2 may be heard if the indictments in those cases (which are referred to the Queen's Advocate) be received in time (i.e.) before the Court closes its civil Sessions.

The only case from Pt. Pedro was one of arson, in which the two prisoners charged with the crime were tried and acquitted.

The case from Trincomalee was one of an attempt at rape, by an English soldier belonging to the Royal Artillery. The case was tried and acquitted.

The case from Kaites was one of Burglary in which the prisoner plead guilty and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in chains.

The Court commenced its civil sessions on the 5th instant, and may resume the criminal sessions if the Returns alluded to, are received in time from the Queen's Advocate.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

By the last mail intelligence is received from England to May 24.

A pistol was fired at the Queen by James Hamilton, an Irish labourer, as she was returning to Buckingham Palace in an open carriage, but it appears to have been charged only with powder. The man made no attempt to escape and has been committed for trial. The only motive assigned for the act is a morbid desire for notoriety or want. The news spread quickly through London, and produced great excitement and unending acclamations, attended the gratification of Her Majesty's subjects at her safety, which was further manifested by a splendid illumination of houses in the evening.

In Parliament the Bill for repealing the Navigation Laws was passed to its second reading in the House of Lords by a majority of ten. The Duke of Wellington supported the ministry, who notwithstanding were saved from defeat only by the votes of proxies to which they appealed. So great was the anxiety manifested on the occasion that Lord Normandy was summoned from France and the Lord Lieutenant from Ireland, to give their votes in favor of the measure. The second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill was carried in the House of Lords by a majority of only two.

FRANCE.—France has been in danger of another convulsive struggle, nor is the danger yet passed. The National Assembly appointed a Committee to examine the instructions given to General Oudinot relative to the expedition into Italy, who reported that the instructions given to the General differed from the declarations made in the tribune by the Government, and that the General appeared also to have gone beyond his instructions in attacking the Roman Republic. In consequence of this report a resolution was introduced and carried by a majority of 323 to 211—inviting the Government to take immediate measures to direct the expedition to its proper objects. After this vote of censure on the Government, the President wrote to General Oudinot, encouraging him with the promise of reinforcements that would enable him to retrieve the loss of honour the French had incurred in being repulsed from Rome. This course of action was not regarded as serious indignation against the President also, and a resolution was introduced impeaching the conduct of the Ministry. But this was going farther than the Assembly was prepared for, and with French inconsistency, the Assembly rejected the vote and passed to the "order of the day" or in other words gave their vote of confidence in the ministry, thus virtually retracting the censure which had just been pronounced against the Government. This confidence was however again disturbed by the imprudence of M. Leon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, who sent despatches through his office holding up to obloquy the persons in the Assembly who had voted against the Government. His conduct being brought to the notice of the Assembly, a vote of censure was passed by a clear majority of 314, only 5 voting for him. In consequence of this disgrace he was led to tender his resignation, which was accepted by the President. The elections for the new Assembly, disclose the fact of the increasing prevalence of socialist sentiments, especially in the army, but the returns are thus far favorable to the cause of order, the moderates being in the proportion of four to one over the socialists and democrats.—The alliance of Austria with Russia is regarded as serious cause of alarm, and the Assembly by a vote of 459 to 53, directed the attention of Government to the movements now taking place in Europe and called for the adoption of energetic measures for the protection of French interests. This is thought by some to be equivalent to a declaration of war with Austria and gives rise to very gloomy apprehensions of the future.

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.—Prussia and some of the other German States have disowned the authority of the Frankfort Parliament and recalled their deputies. The King of Prussia has invited an assembly of Plenipotentiaries from the German States to discuss the project of a Federal Constitution for Germany, more consonant with the principle of royalty than that of the Frank Assembly. Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Saxony are united, as also is Austria in the attempt to reestablish despotic power.—Meantime the Frankfort parliament persists in claiming authority over the nation, and meets with strong sympathy from the people. Insurrections have occurred at Dresden and Leipzig which were put down by the Prussian troops. In Baden, a republic has been proclaimed. The whole of Germany is in a state of intense excitement. "In every quarter is presented the ominous spectacle of the Parliament and the people ranged against the sovereigns, and preparing for a struggle more decided than any which Europe has witnessed since that between Charles I. and the English Parliament."

ATENIA AND HUNGARY.—Public notice has been given by the Austrian alliance with Russia for the subjugation of Hungary, and 150,000 Russian soldiers were on the march to the seat of warlike. The Hungarians continue successful against the Austrians and it was reported that a large body of Russian troops had been defeated by them. Nearly the whole of Hungary is now in their hands and their forces were continually augmenting by accessions from the suburbs of the city. The Diet of Hungary have deposed the Emperor of Austria, and declared the kingdom of Hungary with Transylvania and Croatia to be an independent State.

ITALY.—France, Naples and Austria are sending troops to reinforce Pope Pius IX. The French troops coming on a forced reception from the people, were marched against Rome and easily penetrated the suburbs of the city. There they found the streets barricaded and preparations made for a determined resistance. They advanced to attack and carry the barricades, when the Roman forces opened upon them a well directed fire, and showers of projectiles were thrown upon them from the roofs and windows of the houses. Two hundred and more of the troops were cut down and 400 wounded, and the French General was obliged to retreat. The Neapolitan forces had also been repulsed. The Austrian forces were before Bologna.—So great was the enthusiasm of the Romans that many women were found engaged in the conflict with the French troops, armed with muskets, knives and stiletto. The shopkeepers and others had sent in 50,000 francs to the French in more than the expenses of the war. One old priest brought his only silver cup, fork and spoon, as a contribution to the treasury.—Hostilities had been unexpectedly resumed at Palermo, its former submission having been brought about by treachery, and the people, it is said, were determined to resist to the last.

Denmark and the Dithmars.—Through the mediation of Lord Palmerston, the difficulties between Denmark and Prussia,

will it is hoped, be speedily terminated. The Danes had suffered repeated losses from the attacks of their opponents and their forces being unequal to a protracted contest, the Government seems willing to get out of its difficulties the best way it can.

CANADA.—Montreal has been the scene of wild outrage and riots, arising out of the opposition of a party to the passage of the Intemperance Bill. So furious were the mob, that the Governor General and his suite were pelted with stones and rotten eggs, on their way to the Parliament house, where the royal assent to the Bill had been proclaimed. The Assembly were then driven from the House and the building set on fire and totally consumed, together with a most valuable collection of records and one of the finest Libraries on the American continent. The mob then proceeded to the houses of several government officials, and attempted to destroy them, but after such wanton destruction of furniture the houses were spared.—Meetings had been held to petition the Queen to repeal Lord Elgin and to dissolve the Parliament but Lord Elgin in his despatches treats the whole affair as a lawless riot got up by disappointed political parties, which he felt quite able to suppress.

THE ISLAND OF VALANY.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

MY DEAR SIR:

Hoping that an account of the people of Valany, (where the Native Evangelical Society connected with the American mission in Jaffna is laboring in the cause of Christ, by two of their agents, viz: a teacher and a catechist) will not be unagreeable to the readers of your Star, I humbly offer the following remarks.

1st. The inhabited part of the Parish, is about two and a half miles square. The people do not live in this area so as to form a continuous population as in Jaffna, but they live separately, in small villages, and often in single houses, being divided by rice fields. Compared with Jaffna, the parish is very thinly inhabited.

2d. The population. From my own estimate and from enquiry, I understand that there is in all about 3,000 souls.

3rd. The means of living. About one sixth of the whole population may be said to enjoy a moderate living, whilst the remainder are extremely poor. Cooley work is denied to them by reason of the scarcity of wealthy people to employ them. Their houses contain nothing but a few baskets, chatties, &c. Their only work is making mats, baskets, &c. for which they get a scanty remuneration. They are required to pay a half penny to the Government at ferries every time they go to Jaffna to dispose of their stuffs. Also they have no fruit trees or other plantations to any considerable extent. It is true, there are a few coconut trees here and there, but these are short lived on account of the bad quality of the soil. Palmyra trees grow here and are the chief production.

4th. Education. Of the 3000 souls in the island only about one fourth of the male adults can read printed books, the others having eyes set not, and they are in this respect no better than their wives, mothers and sisters.

5th. Religion. Excepting a very few families, who are Roman Catholics, all the others are worshippers of the Hindu gods. They are the worshippers of 33 millions of gods and goddesses.

6th. Their present religious knowledge. Although in times past, by means of tracts, missionary visits, &c. a few had heard of Christianity yet the majority of them are quite ignorant of these things. Recently (thanks to the Father of mercies) the native Evangelical Society took it into their heads to take this place as the field of their labor, and since that time which was about a year ago, the people are taught the way of the Lord. If you ask me, Sir, how have they been taught, I answer, they have been taught by the Society's catechist, whose chief business it is to visit each family in their respective houses, and teach them the great truths belonging to their salvation. It appears from the catechist's journal that he visits on an average four houses a day. In the space of four months he had visited 480 houses, which he says are all the houses in the Parish. Thus you see, Sir, that all the people are taught the way of the Lord. In connection with this Society, are established two schools, one for boys taught by a Christian man, which has stood for about one year, and the other more recently established for girls. The number of scholars in the boy's school is 50 on an average, and that of the girl's is 12. Christianity is daily taught in these schools, and on Sundays the Catechist holds regular services in the school bungalow. Although the people in this place are generally poor and ignorant, still the feeble attempts that are now made to raise them, look like bright spots in the dark firmament. The promise of the Lord is, "even the isles shall wait for him." Is the Lord able to fulfill his promises? Yes, he is. From weak things he can do wonders. We may consider ourselves weak but strong by Him who is Almighty. Fellow Christians, be awake! Your Master calls you to do more for your dying countrymen. Do you not know that there are hungry souls to be fed and naked bodies to be covered. Do you think that your work is done and that you can now rest? You have only begun the work; then go on and continue in it that the Lord may prosper you and the people whom you have taken in hand to bless.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
1st June, 1849.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.



POINT PEDRO.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—June

23d.—Arrived Schooner Mera Mohyudin Samdany, J. Thomme, from Batticaloa June 16th, bound for Colombo, cargo 401 bags of coffee, passengers Mr. J. De Visser and family, and 40 natives.—Sailed the next day for Colombo cargo as above, passengers 20 natives.

June 25th.—Arrived Colonial Steamer Seaforth, A. DeWass, from Colombo June 23d, Paumotu June 24th, bound for Trincomalee, passengers Mrs. Skinner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lazard and child, Sir A. Oliphant, S. Oliphant, Esq. Messrs Vane, Scowell, Gore, Parsons, Loos, Covindan, Captain Lillie and 15 servants.—Sailed the next day for Trincomalee, passengers Mrs. Skinner and child, Messrs Vane and Scowell, Capt. Lillie.

June 25th.—Arrived Schooner Petrel, S. Agamado Lebbe, from Batticaloa June 19th, Trincomalee June 23d, cargo 500 coconuts, passengers G. Moscrop, Col. Sergeant R. A. G. Gomers, 1 woman, 1 child, Messrs. Columb and Belshair, and 30 natives.

June 25th.—Arrived Schooner Mahamado Mohyudin Cader Box, A. Simintamby, from Batticaloa June 20th, in ballast, passengers, European and 10 native prisoners.

June 30th.—Sailed Schooner Anulechimy, L. Gregory for Batticaloa, cargo 85 bags of rice, &c. passengers 10 natives.

July 2d.—Arrived Colonial Steamer Seaforth, A. DeWass, from Trincomalee July 1st, in ballast, passengers G. Vane, Esq. and 2 servants.

July 5th.—Sailed Schooner Petrel, S. Agamado Lebbe, for Trincomalee and Batticaloa, in ballast, passengers G. Moscrop, Col. Sergeant R. A. G. Gomers, 1 woman, 1 child, Mr. A. Columb and 30 natives.—Sailed Brig Rangoon, D. Soose, for Trincomalee and Batticaloa, cargo sundries, passengers Mr. C. E. Hopker and 7 natives.

KAITES.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—June 25th.—Arrived Brig Virgin Maria Saint Anthony, Sandamany, from Colombo June 15th, Paumotu June 24th, bound for Jaffna and Negapatnam, cargo attack and accoutrements. Sailed the next day for Negapatnam, cargo as above.

June 25th.—Sailed Brig Cader Box Callanalechimy, Mera said for Trincomalee, cargo gunnies, passengers 10 natives.

June 28th.—Arrived Schooner Santa Maria, Massilammy, from Colombo June 23d, from Paumotu June 24th, bound for Jaffna and Negapatnam, cargo sundries, passengers 7 natives.

June 30th.—Arrived Schooner Wanderey, Jacco Hendrick, from Tranquebar June 23d, bound for Colombo, cargo rice. Arrived Schooner Mera Mohyudin Samdany, J. Thomme, from Batticaloa June 16, Trincomalee June 21st, Point Pedro June 23d, bound for Colombo, cargo sundries, passengers 3 natives.

July 2d.—Sailed Brig Mohyudin Cader Box, Mahamado Auker, bound for Caracc, cargo sundries.

June 29th.—Arrived Brig Rangoon, Diego Soosa, from Colombo June 26th, Paumotu June 28th, bound for Jaffna, Pt. Pedro, Trincomalee and Batticaloa, cargo sundries, passengers 26 natives.—Sailed July 2d for the places mentioned above, cargo sundries, passengers 8 natives.

July 3d.—Arrived Brig Colandandyvale, Sanjo from Trincomalee June 27th, Negapatnam June 28th, bound for Jaffna and Colombo, cargo rice and sundries, passengers 12 natives.

July 4th.—Arrived Schooner Letchimy, Marial, from Negapatnam June 29th, bound for Colombo, cargo rice.

July 4th.—Sailed Schooner Adveralechimy, C. Anthony for Colombo, cargo sundries, passengers 3 natives.

July 5th.—Arrived Schooner Fremont, Maria Joseph de Smiting, Savanaram, from Colombo July 2d, Paumotu July 3d, bound for Negapatnam, cargo sundries, passengers Mr. Malet Chantier and 10 natives. Sailed the same day for Negapatnam, cargo sundries, passengers 3 natives.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry to disappoint "A," but his poetry, though creditable as an effort at composition, is not quite worthy to be put in print. We would recommend him to submit his effusions to some one of his teachers for criticism. And here we would like to say, once for all, to our youthful and ambitious correspondents, that we feel obliged to be rather particular, about what Poetry we insert in the Morning Star. If the door was once opened to mere rhyming effusions, it would be difficult to shut it again, and our columns would be disfigured with articles that would edify no body and interest no one except the writers and their particular friends. To those who are desirous to appear in print, or to communicate their thoughts to the public, prose is a better medium than poetry, and we shall always be ready to encourage the efforts of our native Correspondents in this medium.

Communications of "A Lover of Peace," "J. K.," "S. Moorogoo," and "A. B.," are received and under consideration.—The communications of "A Manager" and "A Philanthropist," are so obscure that we cannot make out the sense clearly; therefore we do not like to trouble our readers with them.