

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, September 27th, 1849.

LOOK AT THESE WITNESSES.

Bacon, the father of modern philosophy, who had been represented as "the wisest and brightest of mankind," was a Christian.

Newton, the most distinguished of philosophers, whose fame is spread through an admiring world, wrote in defence of Christianity.

Locke, the deepest thinker, "whose office was to detect the errors of thinking, by going up to the fountain of thought, and to direct into the proper track of reasoning the devious mind of man,"—Locke, thus qualified to judge of evidence, in his latter years studied little but the Bible.

Milton, who for exalted genius, stands unequalled, who possessed a mind "rich with all that man ever knew," sung, in those poems that will hand down his name to the last period of time, the hallowed theme of Christianity.

Howard, the benevolent friend of the prisoner, of whom a poet, who was no Christian, writes:—

The spirits of the just,
When first arrayed in Virtue's purest robe,
They saw their Howard traversing the globe,
Mistook a mortal for an angel guest,
And asked what seraph foot this earth imprest.
Oward he moves; disease and death retire,
And murmuring demons hate him and adore.

Howard was a Christian, and Christianity made him what he was.

WASHINGTON, the patriot whom all admire, avowed himself a Christian. But the time would fall to tell of Johnson, and Addison, and Jones, and Boyle, and Hampden, and Russell, and of thousands more of the most intelligent and distinguished of mankind in the different classes of society, who have investigated the claims of Christianity, and confessed its divinity.

Is there not reason to think that *that* religion may be true whose evidences such men have investigated, and whose truth and divinity they have acknowledged? Is there not reason to believe that those who treat it with indifference or hostility, really know nothing respecting its nature and its claims, or are not willing to submit to its requirements?

Is there not cause to think they deserve a reproof similar to that given by Sir Isaac Newton to Dr. Halley—

"I am always glad to hear you speak about Astronomy, or other parts of Mathematics," said he, "because that is a subject which you have studied and well understood; but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it—I *have*, and am certain you know nothing of the matter."

Does it display wisdom, or folly, to treat with contempt and neglect what Bacon and Milton, and Newton, and Locke, and Johnson, and Washington, revered and loved?

Does it display wisdom to profess to be wise, by scorning what the wisest and most distinguished of mankind have revered as the truest wisdom?

Rather, does not such a course display the self-conceit and ignorance of the most destructive folly.

DREAM OF A QUAKER LADY.

There is a beautiful story told of a pious Quaker lady who was much addicted to smoking tobacco. She had indulged herself in this habit until it increased so much upon her that she was not only smoking her pipe a large portion of the day, but frequently sat up in bed for this purpose in the night. After one of these nocturnal entertainments she fell asleep, and dreamed that she died and approached heaven. Meeting an angel, she asked him if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared, but replied upon returning, that he could not find it.

"Oh," said she, "do look again; it must be there."
He examined again, but returned with a sorrowful face, saying, "it is not there."

"Oh," said she in agony, "it must be there; I have the assurance it is there! Do look again!"

The angel was moved to tears by her entreaties, and again left her to renew his search. After a long absence, he came back, his face radiant with joy, and exclaimed:

"We have found it, but it was so clouded with tobacco smoke that we could hardly see it!"

The woman upon waking, immediately threw her pipe away, and never indulged in smoking again.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION.—Nicholas Biddle, the late President of the Bank of the United States, once dismissed a clerk, because the latter refused to write for him on the Sabbath. The young man dependent on his exertions, was thus thrown out of employment by what some would call an over-nice scruple of conscience.

But a few days after, Mr. Biddle being requested to nominate a cashier for another bank, recommended this very individual, and mentioned this incident as a proof of his trustworthiness. "You can trust him," said he, "for he would not work for me on Sunday."—*New England Patriot.*

ITALIANS AND POPERY.

The New York Observer's French Correspondent after showing that faith in Popery has much declined among the Italians, says of the people of Italy:—

The higher and middle classes indeed give little heed to the traditions of the Holy see. Go to Rome, to Florence, to Pisa, to Leghorn, to Genoa, to Turin, to all the cities of Italy; enter into the halls of learning the counting houses, parlors, coffee-houses, and other public resorts; inform yourself of the religious sentiments of those you meet there, and you will be surprised at the bold avowal of their opinions. They express freely their contempt for monks, their detestation of the misconduct of priests, their pity for the old mummeries of Popery. They laugh at relics and pilgrimages. They refuse to join in processions. Many of them never put foot in a church; and those who go there from habit treat the mass as a worthless formality.

Would you know what is the prevalent opinion in Italy on matters of religion? The truth must be told: It is *Voltairism*. Infidelity rules generally among merchants, men of wealth, professors, and students. And what wonder? They are ignorant of true Christianity. Misled by their priests, they regard Christianity and Popery as the same thing; and disgusted with the gross imposture practised before them they fall into a deplorable skepticism.

But if we descend to the lower ranks of people, quite another spectacle is presented to our view. The poor country people and the populace in large towns, carefully kept by the priests in stupid ignorance, continue attached to their superstitions. The *lazzaroni* of Naples still gaze with wonder at the blood of St. Januarius; they bitterly regret the departure of their *dear Jesuits*.

Address of His Excellency The Right Honorable Viscount Torrington, on opening the Session of the Legislative Council—Sept. 18, 1849.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

It is highly satisfactory to me to be able to congratulate you on the continuance of that perfect tranquillity in all parts of the Island, which I announced to you at the close of the last session of the Legislative Council. I have reason to believe that the benevolent intentions of the Government and its anxious desire to promote the prosperity of all classes of the people are daily becoming more perfectly understood and more justly valued; and that the full development of the resources of the Island is found to be inseparable from the maintenance of the public peace and the cultivation of mutual good-will among the inhabitants. The most gratifying evidence of this fact is offered to you, by the increased amount and value of the exported produce of the Island, and by the improved tone of the public finances.

Between the 11th October 1848 and the 13th Sept. 1849, upwards of 362,000 cwt. of coffee have been exported and 526,000lbs. of cinnamon, so that on the completion of the twelve months ending 10th October next, a much larger trade in these articles will be exhibited than at any other similar period. There is every prospect also that the crops of the coming season will be fully equal to those of the last; and from the early arrival of Malabar coolies from the Coast, there is reason to hope that abundance of labour will be at the command of the producer.

I observe, however, with much regret that in certain Districts the cultivation of the grain crop has been injuriously affected by the unfavorable state of the weather and that a partial failure of the harvest has been the consequence.

The Revenue of the first six months of the current year, has exceeded the estimate for the same period by the sum of £10,837 while the expenditure has fallen short of the estimated amount by the sum of £10,110. The apparent excess of income over expenditure for the half year ending 30th June was £13,257, but inasmuch as it will be necessary to make good the amount of the Military contribution for which no provision was made in the Supply Ordinance of 1849, and from the payment of which H. M. Government have not yet consented to relieve the Colonial finances, the Surplus Revenue will be reduced by the transfer of the £2,000 for the half year to the Military Chest, to the sum of something more than £1,200. At the same time it must be observed that large payments have been made during this period for Colonial Stores for the public departments.

The accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the year 1848 will immediately be laid before you.

Notwithstanding the injurious mercantile crisis of the past year, and the many unforeseen causes which were calculated temporarily to disturb the ordinary current of internal prosperity, the total income of the year was nearly equal to that of 1846, and only fell short of the Revenue of 1847 by about £25,000, although the actual surrender of Revenue by the abolition of the export duties during the last four months of the year entailed a loss of £18,602.

The Expenditure of the year 1848, notwithstanding the unlooked for demands upon the public revenue, consequent upon the movement of troops, and other unusual charges which were rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances of the time, was less than the expenditure of the year 1847 by the sum of £13,438.

It cannot be a matter of surprize however, that it slightly exceeded the income of the year, and you will be gratified to learn that the excess amounted to only £16,559.

The estimates for the ensuing year have been prepared with the utmost care and economy, and after making a very moderate calculation of the probable revenue to be received, I have every confidence that it will amply suffice to meet the entire expenditure including the Military contribution. Indeed I have every hope that further reductions will continue to be effected without detriment to the public service, and that the real amount of expenditure will be kept considerably below the Estimates of the year.

The Loan from the Oriental Bank, which as you are aware has received the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, has been reduced from £30,055, its highest point in December last, to about £23,000 at the present time.

A Committee of the Executive Council has been employed by my direction, in consequence of Instructions from the Secretary of State, in preparing a Scheme for the remodelling of the various Public Establishments, and for effecting such reductions in their cost as appeared consistent with their efficiency. The result of the labors of this Committee will, when its details have been finally arranged be laid before you in the shape of an Ordinance.

Taking a broad view of the general aspect of affairs in this island I think I am fully justified in looking forward to a progressive increase of prosperity in all branches of public Industry, intimately blended as they are the one with the other.

Urgent complaints have long been made of the evils and disorders occasioned by the prevalence of Cattle trespass in some parts of the Interior. An Ordinance has been prepared which will shortly be laid before you for extending to Police Courts the jurisdiction and authority hitherto exercised by District Courts in these cases, which will I hope be well calculated to correct the evils which so much demand a remedy. In this and all other questions which may be brought before you, I trust we shall continue to work cordially together in a spirit of harmony and good-feeling for the promotion of the public good, and that peace and prosperity will under the Divine Blessing be firmly and lastingly secured to the inhabitants of Ceylon.

MISSIONARY.—Obituary. Died at Panditero on Monday the 3d of September, Mrs. Mary Apthorp, widow of the late Rev. Geo. H. Apthorp, of the American Ceylon Mission. She had been sick for many months, and her death was an expected event. She died as she had lived in the faith of the Gospel, resting alone on Jesus.

DEPARTURES.—Rev. Messrs Spaulding and Percival sailed on the 10th inst. for Madras on the Caroline with the view of prosecuting in conjunction with the Madras Committee, the important object of preparing a new version of the Tamil Scriptures.—Mr. and Mrs. Hoisington sailed by the same opportunity for Madras on their way to the U. States. The party arrived safely at Madras on Wednesday the 12th inst. We regret to say the accounts of Mr. Hoisington's health are not of a very encouraging character.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

We select from the Colombo Observer a few paragraphs exhibiting the chief items of intelligence by the last Overland Mail.

Parliament was prorogued by royal commission on the 2d Aug. in a speech alluding to the principal measures which had occupied the legislature during the session. The Navigation Laws Improvement Bill was favourably noticed, as were the several acts for the amelioration of Ireland. Foreign relations were spoken of in a much more encouraging tone than when Her Majesty last addressed her faithful Lords and Commons; the supplies were duly acknowledged, and the speech concluded by expressing the royal thanks to the government of India and officers and soldiers of the army of the Punjab.

Previous to the recess, allusion was made in Parliament to the Sattara question, the Punjab Prize-money, and slave trade in the Persian Gulf; but the great discussion was with reference to Ceylon, the select Committee of the House of Commons having reported in favor of a commission to proceed to that Colony and examine witnesses on the spot in proof of the serious charges made against Lord Torrington. This recommendation was successfully resisted by ministers, who have, however, been compelled to consent that the Committee shall be re-appointed and witnesses summoned to England. It was very generally expected that Lord Torrington would resign.

In the short period which had elapsed since the prorogation of Parliament changes in the ministry were reported as certain. Lord Grey and his friends were considered likely to withdraw. Several changes on the judicial bench were also spoken of in consequence of the dangerous indisposition of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's bench.

The Queen left the Isle of Wight on the very day that Parliament was prorogued. Her Majesty's reception at Cork was most enthusiastic, and not less so in Dublin where magnificent preparations had been

made. The Queen had expressed herself, so far, highly delighted with her visit.

The Foreign news generally is interesting—as regards Austria and Hungary it is almost exciting. When according to the accounts from Vienna, the Magyars were beaten, and to all appearance had no resource but to surrender at Comorn, Gergo suddenly attacked and defeated Paskiewitch with a loss of 8,000 men; then moved to the north, capturing Raschan, crossed the Theiss at Tokay, cutting off the Russians from Galicia, the source of their supplies. Denbinski, whose case was deemed equally desperate, succeeded in retreating without loss to the middle Theiss. In Transylvania Bem had succeeded in destroying the Russian army under Luders, and in Croatia in defeating the Ban Jellachich, whose position, according to the last accounts, was most precarious.

Accounts from Canada and the West India Colonies are not re-assuring. At Quebec and Montreal dissatisfaction seems extending, and a junction with the United States is openly discussed. The Assembly in Jamaica having respectfully declined to proceed with business till the question of retrenchment was disposed of, Sir C. Grey, under instructions from home, has dissolved the House of Representatives, with the comfortable certainty of a stronger opposition when the new one meets.

News from New York to the 25th June, is received. The slavery question is assuming a very formidable aspect. Evidently a grand struggle is approaching, and the advocates of freedom are plainly gaining ground.

Latest News.

The Malta Times says, on the authority of a person lately from Rome, that "the Pope's life is not worth a week's purchase if he venture to his chair under the protection of French Bayonets."

P. S. 7th Aug. Before I close this letter, I must mention that the measures adopted in the provinces in the Pope's name by the Cardinals, are far from ensuring peace. The people declare that it is a mere system of re-acton and a return to the old plans of sacerdotal absolutism. The plots concocted at Gaeta do not thrive; the Roman people insist on being constitutionally free. The Pope is anxious that they should be so, but the Camarilla or Clique, which surrounds him, are labouring in a contrary sense, they seek to keep him up as their "Grand Lama." But we may doubt that he will long continue to be their mere tool.

The French soldiers are discontented and fear of being assailed by treachery: they are on the quiv and sleep in their clothes with their muskets loaded. General Oudinot has set out again for Gaeta to explain matters fully to the Pope, and to point out the dangers of such a Government as that of the Commission and to beg of his holiness to come up to his Capital. The Roman people and the French army insist on his return to his own Government.

This is a time of high excitement?

[For the Morning Star.]

By what practicable means, may the sphere of usefulness of the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society be advantageously extended and improved?

[Concluded from page 76.]

Life's a quick journey, and what should be done, Must not be delayed, since all things move on.

"In this essential work of benevolence the superior orders will be found two mighty levers for rousing latent energies. These means are however to be perseveringly employed in order to produce the desired effect."

"Too many females who in former days enjoyed a competency, are now lingering in woe and a state bordering on degradation. The poor and miserable seldom, if ever can raise themselves. Indolence and supineness inherent in human nature, is a great enemy to despatch. And who is not acquainted with the prodigious force of habits in riveting the shackles which are not removable but by the omnipotence of loftier motives and corresponding resolutions. Is it really desirable to perpetuate a state of distress, which may be avoided by a moderate exercise of high minded determination? It is stronger that is simply neglected there is necessarily a stagnation in the social advance. Stagnation is almost synonymous with retrogression. In either state there suffering must be a diminution of social well-being. The necessary of one member, in the body natural or social, involves an abstraction of comfort in the whole.

"The converse equally true. In proportion as sympathy is exercised towards the ignorant, the poor and the destitute, so sure will the reaction be favorable on the intelligent, who enjoy competency and comfort. Encouragement and persuasion, accompanied by ingenuity to elicit scope for industry effects more substantial and permanent benefits than merely pecuniary contributions. Several unfortunate females at Galle at present earn by their own hands, far more than the pittance formerly doled out to them from the funds of the Friend-in-need society. Who can limit these happy results from an enlightened charity? Let but a similar experiment be tried in Jaffna, and the ladies and gentlemen, so benevolently disposed, will enjoy the gratification of spreading a spirit of industry and enterprise amongst human beings, who

now can do no more than prolong a vegetative existence.

A similar attempt has been recently and successfully commenced at Trincomalee. How ample is the field for benevolent exertions, by ladies throughout the island? They have but to taste the luxury of well-doing in order to enhance their personal happiness by extending their usefulness. What pleasing and profitable returns may not be derived from such exertions? In this respect the initiative must however be candidly taken. All half measures, proceeding from hesitancy and suspicion must be cordially abandoned. More faith must be exercised in the conservative and admirable provisions in human nature. But they require to be elicited by genuine love;—not that which evaporates in talk, but that which possesses a converting efficacy. A desirable concert may be established between the different benevolent institutions of Ceylon. Herely ingenuity would be sharpened and a more active spirit of enterprise would diffuse through all these agencies of benevolence and mercy.

With reference to the laudable project entertained by the Jaffna friend-in-need society, as detailed in the last number of the report, the public liberality in furthering this project seems to have exceeded any liberality evinced in other parts of Ceylon. For the purpose of establishing for the general benefit of the inhabitants, a hospital, infirmary and medical Dispensary, the considerable sums of £788. 4s. 5d. in donations, and 29, 19s. 7d. in monthly subscriptions have already been contributed. The former amount is intended to cover the outlay for the purchase of land, to the extent of five acres; and for the erection of convenient and airy buildings for general purposes. The Committee seems disposed to proceed with caution under the apparent impression that the extensive usefulness of the undertaking, applicable at least to natives is in a great measure yet problematical. The utility of the medical Dispensary is however more probable. That object in itself might be accomplished far more economically than the society have anticipated. If the liberal and judicious management adopt the experimentalising process in providing for a hospital and infirmary especially with reference to natives, it seems not unlikely that a large surplus may remain at the disposal of the society. How that surplus will require to be appropriated, will be an after consideration. To assist in the following suggestions may not prove irrelevant.

Prepossessions in favour of their own medical treatment are notoriously fixed in the mind of the Tamil population. It will be difficult to prove that they are unreasonable; if not so, they are no doubt legitimate. These prejudices are strengthened by natural and habitual ties not easily severed. A hospital is an anomaly in the Tamil or Singhalese nationality, and the idea of confinement in a hospital is not generally received. None but the very outcasts are likely to seek the relief which an hospital can afford. In particular cases a kind and conciliating European might be consulted, without however the natives renouncing the advantages to be derived from domestic enclosures. All who can in any way ensure sympathy at home will not seek it in a hospital. The ailments of which natives are liable are simple and may be unattended by simple remedies, which are available to the poorest. In some aggravated cases European skill would be appreciated but probably less, when procurable only at a hospital.

A few of the diseased beggars by profession might be brought to estimate a hospital as a desirable asylum. They might thus cease to be a public nuisance, or unjustly to be a tax on the liberal contributors towards general objects of the Friend-in-need society. They would certainly be entitled to obtain medical relief, and by some legitimate means, they might be also placed in this asylum, and be removed from infesting the streets and roads as mendicants.

In behalf of this class of people the projected hospital would be highly advantageous, especially when an industrial establishment be connected with that institution. In that case the utility of these means would be increased. Good nursing, a wholesome diet and salutary exercise would be unattended to restoration of health. With this blessing, these unhappy beings might also be ensured superior benefits. They might be gradually weaned from vicious, idle and pernicious habits and be encouraged to acquire those of industry and providence. Such a reform is by no means visionary, when undertaken with a becoming regard to perseverance. But it will require the suspension of any feelings of outrage and self-reproach under the disguise of compassion. Appropriate appeals to the public, explaining the adequate provisions made for this class of persons would remove this evil. By a steady perseverance the probability is that the industrial establishment would prove a valuable auxiliary in carrying out most beneficially the general object of the Friend-in-need society.

An experiment of this kind was tried last year at Galle, with encouraging results. With very limited means, and with no additional support from the public liberality, the society has converted an unsightly waste into an ornamental and profitable garden. Idle habits of the paupers, who derived some scanty subsistence from the funds of the society, were gradually overcome, and these very mendicants were paid, daily in addition to the five cents they received. Some of the sick and infirm have been restored to health. From the sale of the productiveness of the soil,—not only is the aggregate of the additional expense fully liquidated but even a small monthly surplus is now added to the available resources of the Friend-in-need society.

The practicability of such a plan has been demonstrated by experience. The prognostics of failure were numerous and discouraging. When however the trial was made with becoming resolution and perseverance, success has been obvious. Indolence and supineness counteracted all vigorous exertions, except those attempted to eradicate nationality and to substitute in its place an unnatural and therefore an impracticable conformity to another nation.

The Combination of the two objects namely the hospital, infirmary and dispensary with an industrial establishment will be productive of a vast amount of good. They are indeed not all ostensible, and may therefore be expected to be unappreciated by degrees.—The undermentioned may however be fairly anticipated. A stop would be put to mendicancy; 2dly, encouraging simulant would be imparted to the idle and improvident; 3dly, the profits of industry would check idle and vicious habits; 4thly, a vast reservoir of talent for the society would augment rather than decrease; and 5thly, thereby the general sphere of the society's usefulness would be enlarged and its general efficiency improved.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.



POINT PEDRO.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—

September 12th.—Arrived Schooner Mahamode Meydin Calcutta, A. Simatambay from Batticaloa September 1st, bound for Pondichery, cargo 30 sacks wood pillars, passengers 22 natives. Sailed the next day for Pondichery.

September 14th.—Arrived Barque Mahamode Jundany, C. M. Marakiar, from Karael September 3th, bound for Trincomalee, cargo sundries. Sailed September 17th for Trincomalee, cargo as above, passengers J. N. Mooyart, Esq., and 9 natives.

September 14th.—Arrived Schooner Annatelechimy, C. Sooper from Negapatam September 10th, bound for Jaffna, cargo 125 bags rice.

Arrived Brig Parvady Prasad, Simatambay from Terommalavara September 3d, bound for Colombo, cargo 891 bags rice, passengers 2 natives. Sailed the next day for Colombo.

September 16th.—Arrived Schooner Adveratelechimy, C. Anthony, from Karael September 11th, bound for Colombo, cargo 800 cwt. ebony, passengers P. F. Panderka, Esq., and 2 natives. Sailed the next day for Colombo, cargo as above.

KAITES.—September 13th.—Arrived Schooner Hamody, Simatambay, from Colombo September 10th, bound for Tranquebar and Negapatam, cargo gunnies, passengers 3 natives. Sailed September 14th.

September 14th.—Arrived Schooner Pravianca Maria Joseph Santana, Savarinootoo, from Colombo September 13th, bound for Negapatam in ballast. Sailed the next day. Passenger one native.

September 15th.—Arrived Schooner Wanderer, Jacco Hendrick from Colombo September 13th, bound for Muttopata and Adirampalam, cargo gunnies. Sailed the same day.

Arrived Schooner Meydin Samdaya, Thome, from Colombo September 12th, bound for Jaffna, cargo sundries, passengers Dr. Forteah H. M. 3th Regiment, and 20 natives. Sailed September 19th, for Trincomalee, cargo sundries, passenger Dr. Forteah.

Arrived Brig Providence, S. Walkinar from Ammapattam September 14th, bound for Colombo, cargo rice, passenger one native.

September 17th.—Arrived Brig Ardyatelechimy Vastiampply, from Colombo September 13th, bound for Negapatam, cargo gunnies, passengers 3 natives. Sailed 19th September.

Sept. 19th.—Arrived Brig Patal Rajaym, M. Savarinootoo from Mootopota September 12th, bound for Colombo, cargo rice and paddy, passenger one native. Sailed Sept. 22.

Sept. 21st.—Arrived Schooner Maliamode Madin Sainio Box, Bastian from Topponooty Sept. 17th bound for Colombo, cargo rice. Sailed September 23.

Arrived Schooner Tanatelechimy, P. Bastian from Galle Sept. 14th, bound for Jaffna, cargo sundries.

Arrived Schooner Ardyatelechimy, C. Anthony from Trincomalee Sept. 6th, Batticaloa Sept. 14th Point Pedro Sept. 17th, Valvettoory Sept. 19th, bound for Colombo, cargo ebony logs.

Arrived Schooner Calvanatelechimy, P. Anthony, from Galle Sept. 14th, bound for Jaffna, cargo sundries.

Arrived Schooner Puvavianta Maria Joseph de Santana, Savarinootoo from Negapatam Sept. 19th, Valvettoory Sept. 20th, bound for Colombo, cargo rice and sundries, passengers Rev. Andrew Brant and 15 natives. Sailed September 23.

Arrived Schooner Petrel, Lopen, from Topponooty Sept. 17th bound for Colombo, cargo rice. Sailed Sept. 23.

Sept. 22.—Arrived Brig Ardyatelechimy, J. Ferrando, from Colombo Sept. 19th bound for Jaffna, cargo sundries, passengers 15 natives.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. R. M." in our next.

NOTICE.

The following articles having been stolen from Mr. Gordon's house in Jaffna about the 24th Aug.—viz: Madeira with chunamed corks—port wine with black seals and stamped J. Gillon—claret with red seals—milk-punch—whiskey in long necked bottles, stamped Milne Cargyle and co.—beer with dammed corks—grape jars in large China jars—a small hanging lamp with silver plated mountings,—a new iron spit.

Notice is hereby given that a handsome reward will be paid to any one leading to the recovery of any of the above articles, and parties in whose possession they may be found after this date will be prosecuted according to law. Jaffna, 12th Sept. 1849.

Wanted

A Tamul lad about the age of 8 or 9 years to take charge of a child, one that speaks English will be preferred. Apply to Mr. Gordon, Jaffna, before the 15th Oct. next.

* The last sentence in the first portion of this article, published in our last No. commencing—"In this active spirit," &c. should be omitted in the reading, as it was brought in there by mistake.—Ed. M. Star.