

களைன்ற சோஸ்ஸ்பட்டிபுருக்கினை, இது உண்மையென்றால், இவ்வூய் பெண்களுக்குள் அவர்களுக்கு மீதமிடப்படும்படி உண்மை அல்லவோ? பின்ன அவர்கள் கல்வி கற்றுப்போட்டு எவ்வளவு வித்தியாசமான கண்களைக்கொண்டு ஆகாச விளையுமல் அதில் அடங்கிய பிரகாசமான கட்டிகளையும் பார்த்திருக்கின்றனர் என்பவரது சந்தேகம் களைக்கியத்துடன் புவன கோசகத்தையும் காண்கிறார்கள்.

சு. முறு காலத்தில் பாபாஸ் செப்தம்பல்லம் எமக்கு முற்போதிரியாகவும் புத்தியாகவும் போதவாயாகவும் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு பெண்ணினவர்கள் கத்தாயாகவும் வசனத்திற்கு படிப்பெய்தும்போது, அவள் படித்ததற்கு நன்றிப்பெய்தும் விசேஷமாகியிட்ட சாபத்தாகக் காண்கிறார். வேதமாகத்தில் இதுகாசு தண்ணீர் அவள் வாசிக்கும்போது, தமது சனங்களைத் தம்மை அண்டினபோது பாபாஸ் அவர்களுக்கு இரக்கமுள்ளவராக இருக்கின்றதையும் தமக்குக் கற்ப்படியாயும் போகிறவர்களுக்கு அவர் காட்டுகிற கோபத்தையும் அவள் காண்கிறார்.

எனக்குத் 'பலவீனம்' இல்லை.

ஒருமுறை ஒருநூலாசிரியர் விவாகச்சட்டத்துக்கு அமையக்கூடாது. ஒருமுறை உயர்வின் எண்ணுக்கு சார்பு இரக்கத்தைக் குடிக்கும்படி அவரைப்போட்டு. ஒருமுறை அவர் அல்லலுக்குட்பட்டார். அப்பொழுது ஒருமுறை மரிமலிவாசனம் அவரைப்பாது "ஏன் சட்டத்துக்கு உட்பட்டேன்" என்றார். அதற்குத் துறவையார் பிரதேசத்திற்கு, உயர்வின் குடிப்போகக் கொஞ்சம் தண்ணீர் குடிப்போகின்றார். அப்பொழுது விந்தையார் அவரைப்பாது, "உனக்குப் பலவீனம் இருக்கிறவையா? கோஞ்சுச் திரட்டும் பதவையைப் பானம் பண்ணைப் பவல் தீர்மானத்தையும் புத்தியாகக் காண்கின்ற உமக்கு நிலப்பலவீனம் வாய்ப்பு உண்டா?" அதற்குத் துறவையார் "எனக்குப் பலவீனம் இல்லை" என்றார்.

யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

இந்தமாதம் பதினாறாம் தேதி ஞாயிறுக்கிழமை மதியளவில் பிரின்ஸ்டன்மேல் வானத்திலே ஒரு கோள இரைச்சலுண்டாயிற்று. கோள்கள் போலவே காணப்பட்டன. அவ்வாறு சேர்ந்திருக்காமல் கோட்டுக்கொள்ளும் அதன் விபரம் மென்மையானவரும் பொருள்கள் சோஸலிசுக்கொள்ளக் கூடியதாயிருக்கவில்லை.

பேதிவியாதி.

உவாந்த பிராந்தியென்னும் பேதிவியாதி நவாலிக்குச் சிபியே இங்கு மதுமுண்டிக்கு எழுப்பும்பேரி மாந்தப்போனார்கள். முன்னிலும் இப்பொழுது நவாலிக்குச் சிபியே அவ்வாறு அச்சுப்பாயுண்டிருக்கிறது. சிபியேயிலும் பேதிவியாதி உண்டாயிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அச்சுப்போனியை யன்றித் துறவையாரின் தமக்காணவில்லை. மெலும், காம்புகள், சின்னத்தொட்டு நெய்ப்பெய்தும் குழியல் விவாசகங்கள் அதுமே இவ்வாறு உண்டாயிருக்கிறது. கேதவாயிருக்கிறபோலே காணப்படுகிறது.

காரிய மிப்படியிருப்பதினாலே கோதாரியுண்டாகி ஒரு முறை பேதிக்கண்டவுடன் ஐந்து குற்றமணி நிறை இரசப்பெறும், 5 grs., Calomel இரண்டரைக் தன்முண்ணிரை கற்பூரம், ௫ grs. Camphor, ௨ grs. Opium ஒரு தன்முண்ணிரை அல்லது ஒன்றரைத் தன்முண்ணிரை வங்கச்செய்யும், ௩ grs. Sugar of lead சேர்த்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு கொடுத்தால் பின்னும் பேதிப்பலவது வாந்தி நிறுத்தவாய்க்கில் விவாதியின் முயற்சிக்கித் தத்தகவாய் வயிற்றுலே போவது அல்லது உவாந்திப்பது கண்டபொழுதும் அல்லது பேதியின் நிறும் பித்தத்துடன்சேர்த்து கற்பூரம் அல்லது பச்சையாய் போகத் தவறுதல் வரைக்கும். இரண்டொரு மணித்தியாலத்துக் கொழுமுறை பத்தக் குழியுமணி நிறை இரசப்பெறும் 5 grs. Calomel கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கோதாரி வயாதிவியல் தானும் பேதி போடுதல்பதமாகக் கண்டுக்கொள்ளுங்கள். நிறமான பேதியைக் கண்டுக்கொள்ளுங்கள். இப்படிக்கொத்த நிறமான பேதி இரசப்பெறும் சிபியேயுடைய கற்பூரம் அல்லது பச்சையாரிமாக மாற்றியெய்தும்படி மருந்து விவாதியைக் கேட்டு நவங்கொண்டிருக்கிற சிபியேயுடைய நம்பலாம். பேதியும் உவாந்தியும் தமக்காசுள் அநேகமுறைகளில் அநேகமேயுடைய பதவையுடன் போகின்றன. இப்படிக்கொத்தவாசனம் போடும் போக்கு என்ற மருந்தில் பண்ணிரண்டுசொட்டும் Essence Peppermint லொட்டும் என்றமருந்தில் நார்ப்பது சொட்டும் Laudanum கொஞ்சம் தண்ணீர் கலந்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

இவ்வாறு மருந்துகள் கொடுக்கும்போது தண்ணீர் தாகமுண்டாயும் மருந்துகள் கொடுத்த ஒரு நாழிகை சேன்றிப்பின் வேண்டியவையுபச்சைத் தண்ணீர் குடிக்கக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். குன்றண்டாயும் கடுகு வகும் முதலானவைகளினால் குடையுட்படவேண்டும். குன்றண்டாயும் குறையுட்பட தவக்கிப்பேதியும் மறிபாதிநூதலும் (Liquor Aniam) அம்மேலாயும் என்ற தண்ணீர் பதினாறு சொட்டும், பெய்மேந்தில் எட்டுச் சொட்டும், லொட்டிண்டத்தில் எட்டும்பலவது எழுபத்தைந்து சொட்டும் ஒரு சிறங்கை விறண்டியுத் தண்ணீருக் கலந்து அதில்விட்டுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பேதி மறிபாதிநூதலும் இன்னமொரு முறை கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

இவ்வாறுமே இம்முறையிற் பேதிவியாதிக்குக் கொடுத்து அதிக் காலம் கண்டபடியால் கூடியவையுபாய்சாப்பட்டுச் சகலமும் இந்த மருந்தை வாங்கித் தின்சவேண்டும்.

இவ்வாறுமே இம்முறையிற் பேதிவியாதிக்குத் தம தத்துவமகத்துவம்பெருகிய கோவாரண தேசாதிபதியும் அவருடைய மந்திராலோசனைத்துவனவளும் இந்தமாதம் எட்டாம்நேதும்பலவற் கொழும்பிலிருந்து காலவியாயாக மட்டுக்கொழும்பிலிருந்து மலக்குவந்து அவ்விடமிருந்து இந்த மாதம் இருபத்து நாளாகத்தேதி ஞாயிறுக்கிழமை பின்னேயும் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே வந்துசேர்கிறார்கள்.

இந்த மாதம் இருபத்துமூன்றாம் தேதி திருக்கோணத்தையிலிருந்து புறப்பட்ட கப்பல் மற்ற நாட்புத்திருந்துகொண்டு நேருங்குப்போட்டவனே இவ்விடத்துக் கோவாரணமேந்தின் ஏசுமேந்தித் துறவையும் இரண்டாம் ஏசுமேந்தியையும் பருத்தித்துறையிற் போலிசு நீதாயாளும் கப்பலுக்குப்போய் இராசாவைக் கண்டு கொஞ்சகொத்துக்குள்ளே கண்டு வந்தார்கள். அதன்பிறகு பதினாறு நாளை மணிபோலத் திரும்பவும் டைக்குத்துறை அவர்கள் கப்பலுக்குப் போய் இராசாவையும் அவருடைய மந்திராலோசனத்துவனவளையும் அழைத்துக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். கலாத்தி கலாத்தி வந்தார்கள். அந்தமேயில் அந்தமேயில் கோவாரணமேந்தியிலிருந்து குடிசனங்களுள் தவமைக்காராந் கரையிலிருந்து இராசாவாக்குதல் மரியாதை சேலுத்திரும்பும். அதுவமன்ற அவ்விடத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் அல்லுபாந்தியில் ஒரு வங்காளப்போலித்து அதில் இங்கிலிசுக் கோடுகளைத் தாக்கிறார்கள்.

புத்திரத்துறையிலிருந்து யாழ்ப்பாணம் போகிற வழிகளில் இராசாவாக்குதல் மரியாதையாகக் குடிசேசனங்கள் போட்டு அல்லலுக்குத் சகல வங்காளியும், காலத்திசென்றபொழுது, ம. ம. அமல்பலமுதலாயார் குறாம் அல்லலாவையின்ன அங்காளத்தியார் செல்லியுண்டி ஒரு வங்காளச்சேமம் பித்தி அதற்குப் பலவண்ணமான வெள்ளக்களைக் கட்டிக் கங்குலாவசனம்பெருகிய பாலுவித்து பட்டங்களிலும் மற்றும் பாந்தக் கண் பாலுவித்துக் அதி நூதன போருட்களாலும் அரைச் சிக்காராயும் அலங்கரிப்பதும் வைப்பித்ததும்மற்ற இராசாவும் அவர்கள் துணைவரும் இருந்து ஆறும் வசதிபண்ணுவதும் ஆசனங்கள் மகா மேன்மையானவைகளாக இருந்ததை இராசாக்கண்டு அரைமணித்தியாலம் போல அந்த வங்காளவிலிருந்து சிந்தியுடையமுதலிய சகலவாரணமேற்கும் முகமன் வாந்தக்களைக் கூறி யாழ்ப்பாணம் போகப்பட்டார்.

பிரசே சமாசாரம்.

இங்கிலாந்து.

இச்சேலவு இங்கிலாந்து பட்டினத்திற்குக் கச்சாக்கற்று அதிக் உருக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதற்கு மேலும் கண்ணும் நதி பொங்கிக் கரையைய மிச்சிப்பவந்து வேளாளம்பெருகின்றதிலும் அதிகம் ஆலதி அழிகிறதற்கேதவாயின்றது. கிறேக்கத்தேசத்துக் கண்களில் விடத்திலுள்ள இங்கிலாகாப் பிரச்சைசுக்குக் சில பலவகலும் வருத்தவித்ததிலும் அந் கட்டத்தை இறக்கவேண்டும் என்று மதித்திராணியாக்கடலின் இங்கிலிசுக் கப்பல்கட்டத்துத் தவலவை கேட்டுக் கொண்டபோது அவர்கள் அதற்கு மறுத்ததிலும் பிறக்கட்ட ஆயிரத்தொண்ணூற்றாண்டுகளில் உறுசிய புகழ்க்கருத்து முன்னிட்ட சாதாரண உடம்புக்கையிப்படி இங்கிலாநாடுக்கு வரவேண்டும் இரண்டாம் சிறுத்தியுக்காயும் இங்கிலிசுகா அரசாட்சியாருக்குத் திருக்கீட்டுக் கொடுக்கமாட்டோமென்று எளித்ததினும் அவர் கிறேக்கத்தேசத்திற்கு கோண்டுவந்தோம்.

வந்தோதுக்குத் துறையை அடைத்துப்போட்டபொழுது சமாசாரம் இங்கிலாந்து லேட்டினவுடனே அவ்விடத்திலேனாடுபெரிய அருட்சிபியைப்பயின்றது. இதைப் பற்றிப் பள்ளமேந்தில் விவாசியும் நடந்தபோது, அம்மேலப்பட்ட "இரங்கு சிறுத்துவர்கள் விவலையப்பற்றி ஒருவர் சொன்னதென்னவென்றால், முற்காலத்திலே ஒரு தீவ இரங்குவேளாளன் டட்டிலும் மிறந்து தீவ ஒரு முசலிலுள்ள குடியேற்பட்டதேயும் தானினக்கீறேனேயுள்.

பிற்பாணம் அரசுக்கையாகிய ரோமாபுரியில் போழுது வறமையும் நிறுத்தும் நேருக்கீட்டுக்கொண்டது. அரசாட்சியார் திருக்கீட்டுக்கொண்டுகளைப் பழுதுபார்ப்பிக்கப் பணமில்லாததினால் புல்லுக்கம் முண்டக்கின்றன. கல்வியும் கணமுள்ள அநேக துறைக்காரணமாக நேருக்கீட்டுக்கொண்டுகளில் சிறந்து தமம்கொடுக்கின்றன யிடச்சைசேபெறுகிறார்கள். காடென் என்றும் காரணம் பிறரைப் பிறுந்திய கொய்சினாராமேல்லாரும் ஒருமீத்துத் திரண்டி தாங்கள் திரும்பவும் அசுசெலுக்கின்றதற்கு ஆர் தடைசேய்தவிராதிக்கீட்டுக்கொண்டுவர்கள் பிறந்து அங்கிய தேசாந்தரங்களுக்கு கணுப்பிப்போடுவேமென்றுத் சொல்லியிருப்பதும்மேற்பித்தி பெரைமற்றும் கூடத்திற்குப் போடுவதும் இருக்கிறார்கள். காள் சீக்கிய ரோமாபுரியுக்குத் தமம்கொடுக்கின்றது பாப்புவானால் பலமுறை வந்த குழலம்பண்ணிக்கொடுத்தாலும் அதை இன்னமும் நிரைவேற்றவில்லை. இத்தாலியிற் புருடெனடென்மோர்க்கும் பாம்பிவருவதற்குப் பப்புவானால் எச்சிக்கொடுப்பதும் போருமென்கொண்டு தமது விசேப்பமானாருக் கொடுக்கமுடியுமி அதுல் ரோமாயுக் கப்பத்திரியிறுண்பாமாய்ப்போயிருக்கிற கோயார்க்கைத் தமமே சொமென்றென்னும் போய்ப்பாந்தி வந்து சிறுது கணம்பெருகிய இங்கிலாந்து தரைக்காரணமே செக்கிளென் விபாந்தி வந்துசேர்ந்தார். இவ்வாறு வைத்தியக் கோவையானது தமது சபாமான பலவணப் பிறப்பிக்கின்றது. பாப்பமுந்தித் தமமென்பதைப் பற்றியுவெண்ணும் சேற்றே கோவையையும் விவகையமுள்ள எவ்வொரு ரோமனித்துருடைய மனதிலும் கண்டிருக்கிறது. தீர்மானமாய்ப்படியவங்கம் மனதிற்குத் தோற்றினதே பாப்பமுந்திக்குறும் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கக் கோருகிறது. அத்தொழுகிற குழம்புண்டாகப் பாப்பமுந்திக்குறும் தவாயிருக்கின்றது. மேலும் இவ்வகையான குழம்புண்டாகக் கொட்டிற்று பாப்புவானால் அதில் முயற்சிப்பெருவாளர்களைக் கொடுத்தவர்களைத் சிறுச்சபைத் தீக்காரம்பண்ண வேண்டுமென்று ஆலோசனைத்து அவர்களுக்குப் பிரத்திபலவண்ணம் அனுப்பின கட்டளவு நகுத்திற்குத் தவவகையால்விடுத்த பிரத்தியுத்தமென்னவென்றால்— 'பாப்புவாகிய கிறோமாரியை விட்டுப் போனபோது, விலிவிலி வாகையும் அதற்குள் ஈட்டுக்கொண்டு சிறந்தவிலிச் சேட்டும் அப்போன்றுரோமனிப் பரிசுத்தரிபுட்களும் பெருள் சேற்றி யிரிப்பாயுவித்தால்பயிதாபாலையாக்கிச் சனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. அவர்கள் அவகையை வாசித்து ஆலெய்சுக்கும்போது அவற்றிற்குப் பாப்புவானுத்தல் பாப்புக்கட்டைய மருந்தையாருத் பிறுக்கீட்டுக் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை கொடுக்கக் காண்கிறார்கள்.

காக்குத்தர் அச்சிலி என்பவர் பாப்பமுந்திக்குத் தீக்கீட்டுப் புருடெனடென் மருந்தைமேற்கொண்டதிலும் அவையும் பிடித்து மறியலிற் போடுவதற்காக, இதுசெய்தியும் பிறுக்கீட்டுத் தவகட்டியாருக்கு இங்கிலிசு அரசாட்சியாருக்கு அறிந்து அவரை விடுவென்பண்ணுவித்தார்கள்.

பிரான்ஸ்.

இந்தமாதத்திற்குப் பிரான்ஸ்தேசத்தில் அதிகம் விசேடித்த சமாசாரங்களேன்றவில்லை. ஆகிலும் முந்தைய யுத்தத்தில் நடப்பட்ட சமாதானமென்றும் மருக்களைத் தற்குத்துவது. ஒர்ட்டென் சிறுபுண்ணாளுதினும், தேருக்களிற்கு சில பல கட்டுப்பாட்டுப்பட்டது. அப்பொழுது படைவீரர்களா அணியுத்தத் தேருவனுடைய கலியில்கொண்ட அமர்த்துப் பார்த்தபொழுது அதிற் சிறுதுபார் சீவனையிறுக்கவேமுதுவாக்கது.

பிரசியா.

பிரசியதேசத்துப் பிரான்ஸ்தேசத்திலும் சிசேவுட்குக்கவ்வலாய் நிறுத்தி கட்டளைக் கட்டமென்றுக்குத் அத்தேசத்து இராசா கையெழுப்பும்வைத்து அதைப் பலவண்ணகொண்டு வங்குப்பண்ண மாட்டுகொடுமென்று மறுத்ததிலும் இருக்கியிருக்கும் ஒரு வில்லெக்கமுண்டிட்டிருந்தது. இப்பொழுது இராசாச் சம்மதித்து அவர்கள் அனுமதிப்புலே சொட்டியும் வைப்பெருமென்று சம்மதத்துக்கொண்டபடியும் அந்தவிலங்கும் தணிந்துபோயிற்று.

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, March 28th, 1850

THE ARTS IN RELATION TO CHRISTIANITY.

The progress of the arts appears most splendid when viewed in lines parallel with the progress of Christian evangelization, promised with that, to end in one glorious condition of a regenerate world. Here, all the progress of human arts undergoes as it were a sanctification, and is seen to be God's work of restoring to man his lost dominion over this lower world. Every labor-saving invention is a new degree of that restoration. That invention which brought the illimitable powers of steam into the service of man, inconceivably extended man's control over the materials of this world. So all other inventions in the arts are laying broader the foundations of man's empire over God's works. Each art is God's agent, and all together are God's workmen, working together, each in its place, and under an order from him to bring out, at the proper time, the comprehensive result. For this purpose, the earth's surface is being overlaid with a web of railroads making near neighbors of all men; for this purpose the sea, hitherto a great cause of the estrangement of man from man, is becoming, under improved means of traversing it, the great highway of nations; for this purpose, lines of telegraphs are to be strung round the globe, tying together all cities, making the lightning news carrier, and equalizing and vastly augmenting the aggregate intelligence of the world.

But of all arts, that of agriculture, as it most immediately subserves the life of man, stands in most direct subservience to this end. Improvements in this, go directly to the repeal of the curse of thistles and thorns. And in these improvements, especially, is the creation sighing for deliverance from the bondage of corruption, into the liberty of the children of God. As a slight illustration of the changes which an improved agriculture may work on the face of the world, look at Palestine as it was in the reign of David and Solomon, bearing on that little patch of earth a population of six millions, fed not by manufactures drawing food from abroad, but by the products of their own soil, and Palestine as it now is, starving a miserable fraction of a people. In the palmy days of Palestine, agriculture did the best that the imperfect condition of the arts would then allow. The dry and barren places were made fertile by artificial watering. The mountain sides, terraced from the base to the summit, held forth to the sun tiers of shelves, and each shelf was a garden with condensed fertility, in the grape, the fig, and all fruits, grains, and vegetables of that climate.

This may help us to some idea of what an improved agriculture wrought by a dense population, is to do on all the face of the earth. Then will come in, changes that now seem impossible. Then may the deserts over which the wild Arab has roamed, and wilder wastes have swept the drifting sands, be made the green abode of a teeming population, giving literal truth to the prophet's vision of the wilderness and the solitary place being made glad, and the deserts blossoming as the rose; instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier the myrtle tree. Then may the art of man, which converts the ice of our piercing winters to the means of refreshing our summer heats, and gladdening the burning tropics, lay a tribute on the eternal snows of the Andes and the Alps.

To such a transformation of a barren earth to the garden of the Lord, causes in actual existence are now tending. And with these concur all the improvements in the other arts, which go to multiply the materials of human subsistence and comfort. Through them all, man is regaining his lost dominion over earth, and effecting a repeal of the curse upon the ground.

And it was so ordered that this work of improvement should take its impulses simultaneously with the impulses given to the progress of religion, especially in modern times. The Lutheran Reformation came in about the same time with the art of printing, the parent of arts. And the movement of the mind of the world, of which that reformation was the quickening, gave all so a proportionate quickening to the arts, which is felt to this day. The era of evangelic missions opened at the same time with a new era of physical improvements more distinguished than any that had occurred for five hundred years before.

Now in this course of improvement, keeping pace with the spread of the Gospel, we think we see a gradual repeal of the curse upon the world, going hand in hand with a gradual redemption of the creature, waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God. This consummation, however, will not be in all respects complete till after redemption is complete, upon the bodies of the saints in the resurrection, and till we have the new heaven and the new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.—New England Puritan.

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION TO NATIVE FEMALES.

In a late No. of the Madras Native Herald, we find the following article, written by a native youth, who is now studying divinity in connection with the missionaries of the Free Church at Madras. It is in

teresting as an exposition of an enlightened native's views on one of the most important subjects that can engage the attention of the native community.

1. None can deny the softening influence of Christianity upon people's passions, and of its quelling the enmity of sinners even in unconverted persons. We have witnessed with our own eyes heathens educated in Christian knowledge and trained up in missionary institutions, that their character and conduct are very different from those that are altogether ignorant of that Christian knowledge. We see in them gentleness, yea, even an intellectual consent to the truth of the Christian religion. Though they live among their heathen relatives, yet they submit to the rites and ceremonies of heathenism with a full persuasion of their falsehood, simply because they are placed in a trying position. When we come in contact with such minds they are less prejudiced in favor of heathenism, and more reasonable towards Christianity. Such was the case with the writer when he adhered to heathenism five years ago.

2. We know India is as full of lies as it can hold. What is Hinduism but a fabrication of lies and falsehood? What can we expect from persons who have been so long addicted to and under its influence? Nothing but lies. A mind accustomed to lying can alone be cured by depositing truth in it. When a female is under Christian instruction, her mind, which was once directed towards lies, is now directed towards truth. She sees truth visibly set before her, and the danger and punishment that will befall her if she follows and utters lies. This word of God is brought to her remembrance, "All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death." Besides this truth, other natural truths are presented before her mind, such as the truths of history, geography, &c. Thus she comes in contact constantly with truth; and thereby her mind is drawn towards truth. She is now placed in the midst of truth, which is a step in the right direction. We have witnessed young native females under Christian education afraid to utter lies, when we showed their heinousness and consequences. Their minds before were bent towards falsehood, but are now bent towards truth; so that they are more fitted to receive an impression of things which concern their eternal happiness than if they had been left in ignorance.

3. God's sincere wish is that woman as well as man should know him in the works of creation, providence and redemption. How can a mind buried in ignorance know these realities in their different features? It is said of the savage Africans, that they gaze upon heaven as do the oxen. If this statement be true, the females of this land are not a whit before them. But when they are educated, with what a different eye do they behold the spacious firmament with all its glorious luminaries, and with what pleasure and delight do they view the terrestrial globe?

4. Whatever things God has done in time past, they are for our example, warning, and instruction. But when a female is taught in the word of God, she beholds God's judgment denounced against sin and ingratitude. When she peruses the historical portions of God's word, she sees how God was merciful whenever his people clave to him, and how He put forth his wrath against their rebellious spirit. It is a remarkable feature of our mind because of sin, that it is quick in judging others severely, and in hating sin in others. It is difficult to remove that feature of mind. To female minds when the history of Israel is brought forward, in whom we see a true picture of fallen nature in all its parts, we then get their minds to pronounce a severe judgment spontaneously; then it is a fit time to strike the iron when it is hot. When we turn and apply to them the same ingratitude manifested in the midst of overflowing mercies and forgetfulness of God, their minds are more disposed to receive the truth. By this, we gain another step in the right direction.

FIBROUS PLANTS OF INDIA.

Most of our readers are aware that in India many "gunny bags and pauls," are made from the fibres of a species of Aloe; that in Manila, cordage, equaling that formed from good hemp, is prepared from plantain leaves; while the beautiful silky fabric obtained from dressed pine-apple leaves has long been a favorite material for blouses. But although the raw materials are all so abundant here in Ceylon, we have never heard of any experiments on them, such as it is now proposed to produce in Madras by the offer of small prizes.

A prize of 10 rupees will be given at the Polytechnic Institution, for the best substitute for linen thread made from the fibres of the plantain leaf.

A prize of 10 rupees will also be given for the best bundle of fibres prepared in the same way from the leaves of the large aloe, which make whipcord superior to that of England, as it does not fray off at the end so soon.

Conditions and suggestions for the preparation of the fibres:-

The ordinary modes of separating the fibres of plants in India are exceedingly faulty. Every day's steeping of a vegetable substance in water, takes from its

strength, and communicates a tinge to the fibres which can only be removed by employing lime or some corrosive substance to bleach them. The fibres of the plantain stalk yield an excellent substitute for hemp or linen thread. The fine grass cloth and ships' cordage of Manila are made from this substance. The outer stalks of the stem-leaf yield the thickest and strongest fibres. The process of preparing them is very simple. The stalk part of the leaves is to be lightly beaten with a stick on a board, as soon after being stripped off the living plant as possible. All the pulp is to be carefully broken, the fibres are then to be cleaned from the pulp by scraping with the back of a knife or a smooth piece of iron held very close to a flat board.

After being once or twice drawn through between the board and the knife, most of the pulp will be separated. The fibres are next to be well washed in clean water two or three times a day for a day or two. By this process strong white fibres can be procured from a great many plants.—Obs.

LEARN TO THINK.—Thought engenders thought. Place one idea upon paper—another will follow it, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it the more clear and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to think yourself, and use other people's thoughts—giving them utterance only—you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps—homely and shapeless—but no matter, time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to think, and you will soon learn to write—the more you think the better will you express your ideas.

[Communicated for publication in the Morning Star.] ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Monday, March 25, 1850. The Colonial Steamer "Seaforth," Commander DeWass, having on board His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Torrington, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Ceylon, and the Honorable C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., Acting Colonial Secretary, arrived at Pt. Pedro, yesterday morning, at half past 9 o'clock. As soon as the Steamer came to anchor, the Government Agent of the Northern Province, P. A. Dyke, Esq., accompanied by Mr. Twyman, the assistant Agent, and Mr. Layard, the acting Police Magistrate of Point Pedro, proceeded on board to pay their respects to His Lordship. The party remained on board for a short time and then returned. At about half past 11 o'clock, the Agent alone again repaired to the vessel and remained in conference with His Lordship until 2 o'clock, when Viscount Torrington, with the Colonial Secretary and Agent, landed in a boat, which was specially fitted up for their accommodation. The beach was lined with an immense number of the inhabitants of Point Pedro, and the adjacent parishes, among whom were the principal headmen of those places, all eager to catch a glimpse of the noble Viscount at the head of the Government, and all every one intent on paying their respects to His Lordship.—The inhabitants had previously erected a splendid bungalow on the wharf and decorated it with English flags, flowers, &c., and they welcomed His Lordship on shore with every demonstration of joy, esteem and respect. His Lordship then proceeded for a few minutes to the house of Mr. Layard, and, afterwards, in company with the Colonial Secretary and Agent, left Pt. Pedro for Jaffna, where His Lordship arrived at about 6 o'clock, having instead of crossing the road to Nellore to go to the Cutchery, passed the main street of the Pettah in his progress to it.

During His Lordship's travel from Pt. Pedro to Jaffna, he was in several places, waited upon by the native headmen as well as by the other inhabitants of the country, though which he passed, who presented him with nosegays, and garlands of flowers and lemons in token of the pleasure and delight they experienced at His Lordship's advent in the province, and the satisfaction they felt at the measures, adopted by His Lordship, through the Agent, for the amelioration of their social and political condition.

Lord Torrington appeared in perfect health and spirits, and bowed most graciously to those who paid their respects to him as he passed the streets.

Arrived at the residence of the Government Agent, His Lordship was waited upon by Messrs. Price, Pole, Parsons, Mooyart, J. Cowen and the other elite of the station, (all of whom, His Lordship received with his usual urbanity of manners,) in addition to the vast assemblage of native headmen and other inhabitants.

A detachment of the Ceylon Rifles, under the command of Lieut. Graham, was in attendance, and presented arms on His Lordship's arrival.

Besides the bungalow at Pt. Pedro, the native inhabitants erected several other pandals of the fine of road from Point Pedro to Jaffna, and decorated them in true native style with fresh cocoanut leaves, garlands of flowers, plantain trees, various fruits, &c. A bungalow with a pandal attached to it, which the people of Copay (5 miles from Jaffna), had erected for His Lordship's reception attracted special notice, from the superior and tasteful manner in which all the de-

corations were got up. Here His Lordship was invited to take a seat, every accommodation having been made in it for his reception and the two other functionaries who accompanied him. An address was then read to His Lordship congratulating him on his safe arrival in the Province, &c. His Lordship returned a suitable reply and after staying for about 10 minutes, started for Jaffna.

The following is a copy of the address presented to Lord Viscount Torrington by the Burgher inhabitants of the Northern Province, through their esteemed Government Agent, with the reply of His Lordship:

To His Excellency, the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Torrington, Knight Grand Cross of the order of Ereastine of Saxony, Governor and Commander in Chief,
 J. C. J. C. J. C.

WE IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—
 We the undersigned, inhabitants composing that class of the colonial general population known as the Burgher Inhabitants or European Descendants of the Northern Province, desire to approach your Excellency with feelings of the most profound regard and esteem for your Excellency's exalted person as the representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, to congratulate you on your safe arrival at this our town, under circumstances of the most suspicious and encouraging character; to assure your Excellency that we are thankful to Him "who rides upon the storm and to whom winds and waves are subservient," for the protection afforded you while on the mighty deep, and for having conducted you, by His Divine Providence, to this part of the Colony on your Excellency's tour of inspection.

Of the loyalty of our sentiments, and the strength of our attachment to the principles of the British constitution, we might boast, but we choose rather to leave the demonstration of this truth to the silent but powerful expression of our conduct, knowing that to be more decisive in its evidence than the most solemn protestations.

Under the wise and equitable administration of your Excellency's predecessors, as well as during your own Government of this Colony, we have to acknowledge and thank you with feelings of gratitude that have enjoyed, in common with the other Burgher Inhabitants of the Island, those inestimable privileges, immunities, and benefits to which we were so justly entitled under so mild and benignant a rule, and we also beg most sincerely to assure your Excellency, that we are by no means insensible or unmindful of the many advantages and encouragements we have from time to time received under the careful and judicious paternal Government, benefits which we have always endeavoured rightly to appreciate.

We could indeed adduce innumerable instances, demonstrative of that admiration and approbation in which we have viewed the statesmanlike qualities which have been exhibited in your Excellency's general administration of the affairs of Ceylon, since the time you assumed the Government thereof, but these we think unnecessary to dilate upon, in our present story, but loyal and affectionate address.

We beg to express, in terms the most unequivocal and respectful, that we are extremely grateful to your Excellency for the many reservations which you have made for the Burgher Community, inhabiting this part of the Island, in appointing them to the highest revenue and judicial situations, both in and out of the service, and for the provisions which have been made, in the shape of pensions and allowances, for retired servants of Government, and their surviving widows.

We cannot however refrain from bringing to your Excellency's notice that there are still a great many young men who, although descended from respectable Dutch and other European parents, are still wholly unprovided for, from the fact that most of these young men have inherited a hereditary trade, though not the best education, but such as the schools in the Province afford, they are eligible for some of the subordinate situations to which they may be appointed.

Being literally and truly "European Descendants," who, during a succession of generations have adhered to European manners, customs, usages, and dress, they require to be supported with at least a moderate degree of respectability and decency, with reference to their general position in society. Many of them would gladly and cheerfully embark in trade, agriculture, and commerce, were it not that they, as well as their parents, are greatly circumscribed in their means, which, consequently operates as an insurmountable barrier against the exercise of those industries and the development of their talents.

We would therefore, like the liberty, most respectfully to solicit that your Excellency will be pleased (in consideration of our ancestors and forefathers having been in possession of the Island previously to its being ceded to the English, and also of the well behaved character of the Burghers of this Province)—without however making any invidious distinction with regard to the service, and that the other parts of the Island) after conference with the enlightened and energetic Agent of the Province, to devise some effectual means such as may be in your Excellency's power, to ameliorate the condition of the Burgher Inhabitants of this place.

And we beg in conclusion, your Excellency will be pleased to accept his compliments and sincerest wishes, and that a kind and overruling Providence may watch over you and conduct your Excellency in safety and health to the seat of your Government.

We remain, with profound respect,
 Your Excellency's most loyal, most devoted and most obedient Servants,
 Signed by upwards of 80 Burgher Jaffna, 23d March, 1850. J. Inhabitants.

REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

Jaffna, March 25th, 1850.

GENTLEMEN—
 I am directed by the Governor to express to you His Excellency's grateful sense of the loyal sentiments and cordial greetings on his arrival, embodied in your address presented to him by the Government Agent, on behalf of that class of the Community known as the Burgher Inhabitants or European Descendants of the Northern Province.

It is a subject of deep and heart-felt satisfaction to His Excellency to find on this, his first visit to the Northern Province, that so enlightened and respectable a portion of its inhabitants as those who have subscribed to this address should

come forward so openly and so spontaneously to express their loyalty and devotion to the Queen's representative in Ceylon, and this satisfaction is heightened by the warm and kindly welcome which His Excellency has personally received, and by the manner in which, in this address, you have been pleased to bear an honest and hopeful, not a too flattering testimony to the earnestness and sincerity with which he has endeavoured, to the best of his power, to fulfil the duties of his station.

His Excellency will have much pleasure in conferring agreeably to your suggestion with the enlightened and energetic Agent of this Province on the most effectual means of ameliorating the condition of the Burgher Inhabitants of this place.

His Excellency begs most cordially to return the good wishes and friendly greetings contained in your address and hopes on his next visit to Jaffna, to have the opportunity of renewing them with even increased cordiality.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
 Your most obedient servant,
 (Signed) C. J. MACCARTHY,
 Acting Colonial Secretary.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

Intelligence from England to Feb. 7, has been received by the last mail.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament was opened by commission, the Queen being unable to attend in person, on the 31st Jan. The royal speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. The speech commences by adverting to the death of the Queen Dowager, as a cause of deep affliction, while "the extensive charity and exemplary virtue of the late Majesty will always render her memory dear to the nation;" it then declares the continued peace and amity maintained with foreign powers; the successful mediation of England and France to prevent a rupture of Russia and Austria with Turkey; the efforts of the Government to induce foreign powers to make concessions in their mercantile regulations similar to those of the Navigation Bill passed at the last session of Parliament; and the reciprocity of the Governments of the U. States, and of Sweden, and the assurances of the same by other powers.

Allusion is then made to the late ravages of the cholera and acknowledgements of God's mercy in its removal, and the suggestion is offered that vigilant sanitary precautions on the part of the community would afford the best evidence of their gratitude. The highest gratification is expressed at the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes on the occasion of Her Majesty's late visit to Ireland; and satisfaction that the painful effects of former sequestration are mitigated by abundance of food and prevalent tranquillity.—Congratulatory addresses are expressed to the Government of commerce and manufactures; and regrets at the depressed condition of agriculture; but the increased enjoyment of the necessaries and comfort of life by the great body of the people is a source of sincere gratification. Her Majesty expresses her satisfaction at the improved state of the revenue—states that the estimates of the coming year have been framed with a strict regard to economy, and that efficiency of the various branches of the public service has not been neglected.—Defered measures, which were one for the better government of Australia; and various new measures for improving the condition of Ireland are promised to be laid before Parliament; and the hope is expressed that the sanitary measures that have been passed, will be successfully applied for the removal of evils that affect the health and well-being of Her Majesty's subjects.—Lastly, the favour of Divine Providence in preserving the Kingdom from revolutions that during the last two years have shaken so many of the continental states is devoutly acknowledged, and the hope expressed "that by combining liberty with order, by preserving what is valuable, and amending what is defective, the fabric of British Institutions will be sustained as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people."—To the answer to the resolutions adopted by the various parties from an amendment, "repudiating free trade principles, but it was a vote of 103 to 152 in the Lords,—and 192 to 311 in the Commons.—Owing, it is supposed, to the prevalence of high westerly winds, the Thames had overflowed its banks and filled some of the adjoining steets with water to the depth of two feet. Much property was destroyed by this extraordinary inundation.

Much excitement has been manifested in England by the intelligence that the British admiral in the Mediterranean had placed a blockade over the harbors of Greece, in consequence of the refusal of the Greek Government to indemnify certain British subjects, resident in Greece for losses sustained by the violence of the people, and also for refusing to yield the possession of two small islands, claimed by the British in former times with their conquests of the islands of Rhodes and Turkey in 1800, when Greece was established as a state.—In the discussion on this subject in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham said in regard to the value of these islands, he believed "one of them was inhabited by a couple of goats and the other by a single hare."—Malta papers intimate that the energetic measures taken in this case are designed to overawe other powers than the British in the East, and to prevent an intriguing against British interests in the Mediterranean. General disapprobation was expressed at the rigorous measures the Government had taken to enforce its demands, especially as the ambassadors both of France and Russia are said to have protested against them.—The decision of the privy council in the case of Bishop Ploots and Mr. Gorham had not been made public. It is stated by one party to be an authority that "the judicial Committee have determined that the doctrine of Baptismal regeneration forms part of the teaching of the church, but that the denial of the doctrine does not amount to heresy; and since a Bishop cannot, in regard to doctrine, refuse to institute a clerk, unless the latter be heretic."—Mr. Gorham must be instituted.

FRANCE.—There is now news of special importance from France. There had been some squabbling in the streets in consequence of an order to cut down the liberty trees planted during the late revolution. The troops were called out and enforced order at the expense of some lives. The Government in France is strongly tending to the assumption of imperial power by the President.

PRUSSIA.—The differences between the king of Prussia and his Parliament have been made up by concessions on both sides but chiefly on the side of Parliament and the King now declares himself ready to sign the constitution. The 6th of February was fixed as the time for this ceremony.

ITALY.—Rome deserted by its usual visitors, is in a state of poverty and misery.—Grass is growing over the public way—ladies of education and respectability are reduced to beggary and may be seen daily in the public streets asking charity. The cardinal Commission are banishing and imprisoning every person suspected to be inimical to their re-assumption of power. The Pope remains at Civita Vecchia, promising to return to his capital, but still evading the fulfilment of his promises. The spirit of fratricidal war in Italy has provoked his ire, and in a letter to his Bishops, he designates as harlots, respectable ladies some of them English, who from motives of philanthropy had attended the sick and wounded in the Roman hospitals. Such mad conduct is bringing forth its natural fruit. There is settling in the bosoms of intelligent Romans a deep hatred of the Papacy, which by the confessions of Romanists themselves, has done great damage to the papal authorities. Add to this the remarkable announcement, made by the late revolutionary leaders, in answer to the Pope's Bull of excommunication. "When you" (the Pope) say they "quitted Rome, the Bible entered it. The Bible so long persecuted by Popes—both the Gospel of Christ and the holy letters of the apostles—faithfully translated into Italian, are now in the hands of the people, who read them, and these, they find nothing to be reproved."—Dr. Aetili who was imprisoned in the Inquisition by the Cardinals for being a Protestant, has been released at the demand of the French and English Governments.

UNITED STATES.—In Congress President Taylor had recommended that California and New Mexico be allowed to form their own internal regulations, without interference by the States, the General Government accepting them into the Federal Union as soon as they apply for that privilege.

SUBSCRIBERS

Names not before published.

JAFFNA.	
P. F. Flanderka	1 copy
Rev. C. David	1
MOOLATIVE.	
J. L. Flanderka, Esq.	1 copy
COLOMBO.	
C. P. Layard, Esq.	1 copy



POINT PEDRO.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—
 March 14th, 1850.—Arrived Cutter Veralathchy, Calcutta from Galle January 8th, bound for Jaffna, cargo sundries. Sailed March 13th for Trincomalee and Batticaloa, cargo as above, passengers 12 natives.
 March 13th.—Arrived Schooner Annalathchy, V. Cadarash from Cotta totopooray March 14th, cargo paddy, passengers 14 natives.—Sailed March 13th for Galle, cargo sundries, 1540 bushels of paddy and 14 bags of rice.
 Arrived Brig Fattal Raman, M. Savarimooloo from Jaffna March 7th, bound for Trincomalee and Batticaloa, cargo sundries, passengers Mr. and Mrs. Vanzyl and 2 children, Messrs. J. Spellevinde, G. Theile, J. Rodrigo and 15 natives.—Sailed the next day for Trincomalee and Batticaloa, cargo and passengers as above.
 March 23rd.—Arrived Schooner Elizabeth, W. Yanamootoo from Valdivertooray March 20th, cargo 150 ola mats.
 March 24th.—Arrived H. M. Colonial steamer Seahorse Capt. De. Waas from Trincomalee March 23d, bound for Colombo, Passengers His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Torrington and the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, and servants.
 KAKI'S.—March 10th.—Sailed Brig Ruby for Negapatun, cargo arrumats.
 March 10th.—Arrived Brig J. Harriot, Sappahipilly from Galle, from Pamban March 7th, bound for Jaffna, cargo 14 bags of rice, passengers 5 natives.
 Arrived Brig Avodal Cadira, Saibo Maracair from Colombo, from Paumban February 25th, bound for Jaffna, cargo Coir yarn.
 March 14th.—Arrived Brig Adveralathchy, J. Fernando, from Colombo March 3d, Pamban March 13th, bound for Jaffna in ballast, passengers 3 natives.
 March 12th.—Arrived Brig Fattal Raman, M. Savarimooloo from Colombo March 6th, Pamban March 11th, bound for Jaffna, Trincomalee and Batticaloa, cargo as above, passengers 10 natives.—Sailed March 17th for Trincomalee and Batticaloa, cargo sundries, Mr. and Mrs. Vanzyl, 2 children, Messrs. J. Spellevinde, G. Theile and J. Rodrigo with 10 natives.
 March 12th.—Sailed Schooner Hamody, Chinamtbody for Colombo or Maldivae, cargo sundries.
 March 15th.—Arrived Schooner Caloline, G. Freyzer from Colombo March 14th, Pamban March 14th, bound for Mallicala in ballast, passengers 30 natives and an escort of a Serjeant, 1 corporal, and 8 Privates and 2 Invalids of C. R.—Sailed the next day for Mallicala, passengers as above.
 March 16th.—Arrived Brig Alison, A. Francisco from Colombo March 13th, Pamban March 15th, bound for Vallagannay, cargo 78 bundles Gunny Bags, passengers 3 natives.—Sailed the next day for Vallagannay, cargo and passengers as above.
 March 19th.—Arrived Brig Carotanchachery Vettiwalla, Mootosamiipilly from Negapatun March 8th, bound for Jaffna in ballast.
 March 21st.—Arrived Brig Rangoon, Diagoos Soosay from Colombo March 10, Tootoocorin March 14, Pamban March 20 bound for Jaffna and Trincomalee, cargo Sundries, Passenger 1 native.—Sailed March 21st for Trincomalee and Batticaloa.
 March 24th.—Sailed Schooner Danalathchy, Bastian for Cochin, cargo Bales of Tobacco.