





MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, March 27th, 1851.

REPORT OF THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF JAFFNA, FOR THE YEAR 1850.

According to an intimation in our last number, we now proceed to make a few more remarks upon this Report.

On page 39th, they say—"Catholic pupils had for a time the fortune of getting admittance into this Seminary (at Batticoota); but it seems now that they are to be admitted no more; at least some have been refused admittance." We will not say that the writer intended "to bear false witness against his neighbor," but we will say that either he must have been grossly misinformed, or else he has drawn largely upon his imagination. It is undoubtedly true that the sons of Roman catholics have been refused admission into the Seminary. So have the sons of protestants and of heathens. There are certain qualifications which all must possess in order to gain admittance. There are certain studies prescribed in which all must pass an examination. And even then, only a limited number can be received. We are therefore under the disagreeable necessity of rejecting many applications for admission from all classes. But if the writer of the Report means to intimate that any have been refused admission to the Seminary, or turned out of it, simply because they were Roman catholics, he is entirely mistaken. There has never been any ground for such an insinuation, and we trust there never will be. The greatest obstacles to the education of Roman catholic lads in the Seminary, have always arisen from the priests themselves. They forbid Roman catholic parents to send their sons to us, and then turn round and attempt to throw the odium of not educating catholic lads, upon the conductors of the Seminary. Very consistent conduct truly!

Roman catholics feel greatly injured and insulted when protestants accuse them of imitating the heathen in their rites and ceremonies. Let us hear the testimony, not of protestants, but of one of their own body on this point. The Abbe Dubois was for a long time a distinguished Roman catholic missionary in Southern India. From his able work we make the following quotation upon this subject:

"If any one of the several modes of Christian worship be calculated more than another to make an impression and gain ground in India, it is no doubt the catholic form which protestants consider idolatry. Its external pomp and show are well suited to the genius and disposition of the natives. It has a pomp of sacrifice, processions, images and statues, tithes or holy water, feasts, fasts, and prayers for the dead, invocation of saints, and other practices which bear more or less resemblance to that of the Hindus. Of these facilities and coincidences the Jesuits availed themselves to the utmost; they conducted the images of the Virgin and the Savior on triumphal cars, imitated from the orgies of Juggernaut; they introduced the dances of the Brahminical rites into the ceremonial of the church; and in fine by a system of insidious privation and conformity, and a life of indescribable privation, they succeeded in superseding the authority and the influence of the Franciscans throughout Southern India, and in enlisting multitudes of nominal converts to the church."

Concerning the above quotation from the well known work of the Abbe Dubois, it will be difficult for them to say to their people as they commonly do, "Don't believe it, for it's all a protestant lie."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received from an unknown correspondent the first part of a Review of the Report of the Vicariate Apostolic of Jaffna. We regret that on account of the smallness of our paper and length of the Review, it is impossible for us to make room for it.

THE BIBLE.—At the commencement of the present century, it is computed that there were in the whole world about 4,000,000 copies of the Bible; whereas, there are now more than 30,000,000! Then, the Scriptures were published in less than 50 languages; now they exist in nearly two hundred languages and dialects! Then, they were accessible in languages spoken by about 2,000,000 men; now, in tongues and dialects spoken by six hundred millions!

The answer to the charade, in our last, is, the ETC.

ROMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

A display of "Romanism" as "it is," has been made in Quincy, Ill., which has resulted in the closing of the fine large church recently built there, and also in the flight of the priest, who feared the violent visitation of the popular wrath upon him, if he remained within their reach.

In St. Louis, a large city in the State of Missouri, a Mr. Leahy lectured on the abominations of the confessional, and offered for sale a book of which he is the author, exposing those abominations in simple quotations from Den's Theology, and other standard works of Romanism, hearing the endorsement of the Popish Bishops in the United States.

These lectures and this book were assailed by the political press with great violence (as such politicians are wont to do with all opposition to Romanism, where Catholic votes are to be gained or lost and as they always will do until they are taught with some emphasis that there are other interests besides Popery to be conciliated,) and every abuse was heaped upon their author and his friends, and equal commendation was lavished on the adherents of a system thus arraigned as essentially corrupt. Attempts were early made to intimidate the exponent of popish principles by threats of mob violence, and thus to deter him from the dreadful exposure—threats which they soon showed their readiness to execute.

The friends of truth and of free discussion rallied in defence of their rights, and the mob was awed by their firmness and deterred from the commission of personal violence.

But the Protestants were not satisfied with defending the liberty of speech. They wished to know whether it was truth that excited these outrageous demonstrations.

A very large meeting of the citizens assembled to consider the violent proceedings of the Romish mob, and after expressing their views of the methods adopted to suppress investigation, they appointed a large and most respectable committee to visit the Roman Catholic Bishop, and inquire whether in his opinion Mr. Leahy was ever a monk of La Trappe, and whether his statements respecting the confessional were true, and his quotations correctly made.

The Bishop very politely declined receiving the Committee in their public capacity, but as individuals he was very happy to see them. As such, he frankly replied to their quotations that he had no doubt that Leahy had been a monk of La Trappe, and that his quotations from standard Catholic works respecting the confessional, were correctly made, although those works were designed for the priests and "not for the public."

There it is, mark it! Those deluded victims of the Man of Sin had been for days vociferating through the city that the pretended disclosures of Leahy were a lie, that his book was a lying witness, that his lectures and his book were a sink of pollution, and that such audacious mendacity and defamation deserved and should receive the justice of a mob. Tar and feathers were too good for the lying scoundrel, and the most respectable political papers were loudest in condemning the filthy sentiments of the book and the lecturer.

When lo! the tumult is hushed. The Bishop says to the gentlemen of the Committee, (whom he cannot receive as a committee, but only as individuals) that the book of quotations is correctly taken from their standard works of theology. Only those books are not for the people but for the priests. Well that is the very thing charged, namely, that their books of theology instruct the unmarried priests in Latin, to propose as the confessional to married and unmarried women and girls, questions so filthy and obscene and licentious and abominable, that when translated into English and published, the publication is fit only for a brothel, and the Bishop says it is a fact, and the quotations are correctly made.

It may well be supposed that when the committee published their report, embodying the above facts, over their signatures and on their responsibility as a committee and as individuals, the effect on the community to the Catholics and Protestants was electrical. Romanism was silenced, and ashamed. How many were led to adopt the following course cannot now be known, but one man went home, and asked his Catholic wife if the priest had ever asked her such questions as had been charged, sternly insisting on a direct answer. She acknowledged that he had. He then sent for the priest, and asked him on his peril the truth respecting the matter. He found that he was exposed and owned the truth, when the justly indignant husband led him to the door, kicked the priest into the street; and declared his intention to kill him if he ever entered his house again.

The amount of similar feeling produced by such decisive evidence, cannot now be ascertained, but it is impossible but that the attachment of many to a church that justifies such a confessional, should be weakened. New York Evangelist.

Jealousy violates contracts—dissolves society—breaks wedlock—betrays friends and neighbors—no body is good, and everybody is doing them or designing them a mischief—it raises either guilt or ill nature, and by reflection it thinks its own fault other men's, as he that is overrun with the jaundice takes others to be yellow.

THE DOOMED MAN.

There is a time, we know not when,  
A point, we know not where,  
That marks the destiny of men  
To glory or despair.

There is a line by us unseen,  
That crosses every path;  
The hidden boundary between  
God's patience and his wrath.  
To pass that limit is to die,  
To die as if by scythe;  
It does not quench the beaming eye,  
Or pale the glow of health.

The conscience may be still at ease,  
The spirit-light and gay,  
That which is pleasing still may please,  
And care be thrust away.  
But on that forehead God has set,  
Indelibly a mark,  
Unseen by man, for man as yet  
Is blind and in the dark.

And yet the doomed man's path below  
Like Eden may have bloomed;  
He did not, does not, will not know  
Or feel that he is doomed.  
He knows, he feels, that all is well,  
And every fear is calmed;  
He lives, he dies, he wakes in hell  
Not only doomed, but damned.

O! where is this mysterious bourn,  
By which our path is crossed;  
Beyond which God himself has sworn,  
That he who goes is lost?

How far may we go on in sin?  
How long will God forbear?  
Where does hope end! and where begin  
The confines of despair?

An answer from the skies is sent;  
"Ye that from God depart!  
While it is called to-day, Repent,  
And harden not your heart."

"SMALL SWEET COURTESIES OF LIFE."—I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others, is to show that you care for them. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, "who cared for nobody—no not he—because nobody cared for him." And the whole world will serve you so, if you give them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them, what Sterne so happily calls, "the small sweet courtesies of life," those courtesies in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still to cease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little kind acts of attention—giving others the preference in every little enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting or standing. This is the spirit that gives to life its sweetest charms. It constitutes the sun total of all the witchcraft of woman. Let the world see that your first care is for yourself, and you will spread the solitude of the Upsas tree around you, in the same way, by the emanation of a poison which kills all the juices of affection in its neighborhood. Such a person may be admired for his understanding and accomplishments, but he will never be beloved.

The seeds of love can never grow but under the warm and genial influence of kind feelings and affectionate manners. Vivacity goes a great way in young persons. It calls attention to the one who displays it, and, if it then be found associated with a generous sensibility, its execution is irresistible. On the contrary, if it be found in alliance with a cold, haughty, selfish heart, it produces no further effect except an adverse one.—William Wirt.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.—By a work that has been recently published in London, there were in operation at the commencement of 1849, in different parts of the globe, a total length of 18,656 miles of railway, on which a capital of £368,567,000 had been actually expended. Besides this, it is estimated that there were at the same epoch, in progress of construction, a further extent of 7,826 miles, the cost of which, when completed, would be £146,750,000. Thus when these latter lines shall have been brought into operation, the population of Europe and the United States (for it is there only that railways have made any progress) will have completed, within the period of less than a quarter of a century, 26,482 miles of railway; that is to say, a greater length than would completely surround the globe, at a cost of above £500,000,000 sterling. To accomplish this stupendous work, human industry must have appropriated, out of its annual savings, £20,000,000 for twenty-five successive years.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A WIFE.—A wife should have nine qualifications which begin with the letter P. Piety, perseverance, patience, prudence, patriotism, politeness, persuasion, penetration and portion. That which should be first of all and most of all in consideration, which is piety, is now-a-days the least of all, the last of all and with many not at all. That which should be the last of all and least of all in consideration, which is portion, is now become the first of all, most of all, and with some all in all.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

The late arrival has brought us but little news of importance. We however select a few items.

Queen Victoria opened the fourth session of the present Parliament, in person, on the 4th February. The day was very fine—the audience large, and the Queen in excellent health. She read the speech with the eloquence for which she is remarkable. She is blamed by some for not speaking of the late papal aggressions in a more decided tone. Lord John Russell has promised to bring forward a measure on this subject which shall extend to the United Kingdom. What that measure will be, we shall probably learn by the next mail. Earl Minto distinctly denies having directly or indirectly encouraged the Pope in his recent act of aggression—that the subject was not mentioned to him while he was in Rome either by the Pope or his Cardinals.

Things are becoming more settled and quiet both in Holstein and in Germany. The French have withdrawn a portion of their troops from Rome, and the Austrians keep up theirs in Romagna against the remonstrances of the Papal government.

Borne has been in open insurrection against its ultra-liberal Ministers, and peace is only maintained by the Conservative volunteers.

The Poles appear to have given up all hope of successful resistance to the power of Russia. Since the 1st of January the territorial limits of Poland have been effaced and complete uniformity of administration pervades the Russian and Polish provinces.

It is said that Mazzini is still in Geneva and has for some time been actively engaged in the recruiting service of the Revolution. It is affirmed that Mazzini is in attendance at his head quarters, and that he is meditating a descent upon some part of the Neapolitan provinces. Garibaldi is expected from New York with two vessels full of Volunteers.

In Vienna, an extensive conspiracy against the Government has been discovered. A general outbreak was fixed for the fourth of March. Seventy persons, students, citizens and officers on half pay have been arrested. Three battalions of the garrison of Vienna have been sent to the provinces.

The insurrection in Turkish Croatia has led to a complete state of anarchy.

In the United States numerous petitions were presented to Congress praying for the repeal of the fugitive Slave Bill. A Bill to establish Penny Postage through the country had passed the House of Representatives by yeas 106 and aye 89.

From the Cape of Good Hope, we have very distressing news. Sir Harry Smith, the Governor, is involved in another Kaffir war. All the tribes in the east of the Colony are in open and determined rebellion. They fight with the greatest bravery, and many lives and much treasure will probably be lost before they are subdued and peace is restored.

EGYPT.—It is reported that Abbas Pacha has fallen into a state of mental imbecility. On many occasions the Viceroy had conducted himself in a manner to create apprehension both in mind and without sound, but a recent act has settled all doubt upon the subject.

AMERICA.—Great numbers of people are preparing to go from the United States to attend the great exhibition in London next May. It is said that merchant vessels are to take passengers there and back again at first class prices, for £20 allowing six weeks stay in London. Rumor says that 100 gentlemen have subscribed £5,000 among themselves to hire a first rate vessel for the transit, on board of which they shall reside, receive visits and give entertainments during their stay in London. Also that arrangements have been made for running a packet daily from New York after the opening of the exhibition.

ROMANISM AS IT IS AT ROME.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

DEAR STAR:—That many of the recent converts to Romanism have been laboring under a strong "delusion," is a fact which is almost weekly corroborated by the strange circumstances which occur. The following extract from an English paper, will show to what lengths men can go, when they once leave the word of God, and place themselves under the guidance of that monstrous system of corruption, the church of Rome:—"Lord Fielding (a recent convert to popery) is making his round of devotional pilgrimages at Rome. When he visited the church of St. Peter ad Vincula, at his request the chains of the apostle were placed upon his neck, and afterwards on that of Lady Fielding, and of the servant man. He has ordered a silver cradle to be made for the INFANT STATE called the Santo Bambino, in the church of Ara Coeli, in the hope that thereby an heir may be granted to perpetuate the honors of his noble house."

And this is Romanism! this is the teaching of the papacy!! Where, I ask, is the difference between a poor ignorant heathen, who, in his blindness, goes to the temple, with his votive offering, to secure from his god some temporal good, and this nobleman? Surely we may say, that those who embrace Romanism, "sell their birthright for a mess of pottage." I leave this fact to speak for itself, and an yours, &c., VERITAS.

PRIESTLY FRAUD.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily News, under date of July 26th, writes thus:

The Catholic priesthood at Schleimbach, near Vienna, have been pretending a display of supernatural power in the person of a girl, out of whose hands, feet, and left side, blood is said to flow every Friday as sweat. On her brow are the letters J. N. K. Hundreds of people hasten to Schleimbach to cast their nites into the sacred treasury in honor of the new saint. The Courts have investigated the matter, and reported that the whole history of this miracle turns upon a fraud; that the secretion of bloody sweat is accounted for in a most natural manner, and that the initial letters have been produced by chemical agents. Although the fraud has been so clearly proved, the peoples' eyes are not open, nor will the priesthood be brought to punishment.

SUBSCRIBERS

For the Morning Star, 1851.

Table of subscribers with names, addresses, and subscription amounts.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JAFFNA.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES. March 10. 1851.—Arrived Schooner Calanahachimi, Ranappilly from Madras Feb. 27, bound for Jaffna and Colombo, cargo, 30 bags coffee and sundries. Sailed March 10 for Colombo. March 11.—Sailed Schooner Tharnelathchy, Vastan, for Colombo and Caylpatam, cargo tobacco bales, passengers, 5 natives. March 17.—Arrived Brig Valvettooray from Pt. Pedro March 15, for Jaffna, cargo sugar candy. POINT PEDRO.—March 10. Arrived Brig Valvettooray from Caracol and Nagara March 4 and 10, bound for Pt. Pedro, cargo paddy. Sailed March 15 to Jaffna in ballast. March 15.—Arrived Schooner Analethchy, Deegoppalay from Kayes March 6, bound for Madras, cargo chinks. KAYTES.—March 10.—Sailed Schooner Mohyeddin from S. Manual, for Negapatnam, cargo limestone, passengers 5 natives. March 13.—Arrived Brig Virgin Mary from Colombo and Pamban March 7 and 11, bound for Trincomalee, cargo sundries, passengers W. H. Williams, Esq. Sailed March 16. March 13.—Sailed Schooner Analethchy, Drogo for Madras, cargo chinks. Sailed Brig Providence, M. Yaam for Meyya, cargo tobacco, passengers 3 natives. March 17.—Arrived Brig Ruby, Inasimootoo, from Colombo and Pamban March 11 and 16, bound for Jaffna, cargo sundries, passengers Mrs. Flanderk and 6 children and 14 natives. Arrived Schooner Arthivalethchy, Supramanian, from Madras and Valvettooray March 11 and 16, bound for Colombo, cargo sundries. Arrived Schooner Armino, Sabanyapalay from Negapatnam March 16, bound for Galle, cargo rice, passengers 2 natives.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the goods and chattels of the Estate of JOHN MODDER, Esq., late of Jaffna, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration of the above Estate having been granted by the above Court to Mr. EDWARD MEYER of Jaffna, all persons having claims, being indebted to, or holding property of the said Estate, are hereby requested to prefer their claims, pay their debts, and deliver over such property on or before the 20th of May next, in failure whereof no claims will be attended to, and legal proceedings will be instituted for the recovery of such debts and property.

C. G. KOCH, Proctor for the Administrator. Jaffna, 20th March, 1851.

REWARD.

WHEREAS A Double Barrelled Percussion Gun, made by "Haddin of Perth," was stolen on the night of the 4th January last, from Mr. Dunlop's Bungalow at Tammekeeni Estate in the Patchiypalie District, it is hereby announced that whoever will produce the said Gun to Mr. Dunlop at Jaffna, shall receive £3 as a reward. Any party giving information which may lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves shall receive a further sum of £10 sterling.

VELAUDER CANAGASAVAY. Nellore, 12th March, 1851.

விளம்பரம்.

பச்சிவையாரியைக்கேர்ந்த தன்மக்கேணி என்னுந் தோட்டத்தில், டன்லொப்துரையுடைய வங்க கனாலிலிருந்து, பிறக்கிடத்தைமற்றும், நாலாந்தேதி, "Haddin of Perth" என்னும் அட்சம் வெட்டிய இரணைக்குழல் அப்பாக்கிசுறை களவடியாய் ப்பதினும், அந்தத் துப்பாக்கியைக் கொள்ளோம் டன்லொப்துரையிடம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள்து ழுந் துயலும், அத்ததை எடுத்த கள்ளனா அல்லாத க்வனரை பிடித்துக்கொடுத்த அவர்களக் பத்தி வளியாகக் ஏதப்பண்ணுகிறார்கள்துக்குத் துத்துப்பலையும் நன்வொடையாகக் கொடுக்கப்படும். நல்லூர் தளமுக்கு, (வலு) வேலாபுதர் கணக் பத்தினி, மீ. யெ. உ. உ. உ.

Printed and Published at the American Mission Press, Maney, Jaffna, by THOMAS S. BURNELL.

THE DIAL-PLATE OF ETERNITY.—The dial-plate of time measures off the flight of man's days, months, and years, with ceaseless diligence, "till all are fled."

But there is no dial-plate of eternity. How solemn and fearful the thought that the wheels of time have rolled each man to the end of his journey in this world, his unmeasured duration begins. In reference to the flight of time, Dr. Spring once closed a discourse in the following graphic language:

"I shall never address this audience again. I shall never again meet them, but at the bar of God. That interview seems indeed far distant. But it will be as soon as time, with his eagle wings, shall have finished the little remnant of his short career. "After death, the judgment." We die; but intervening ages pass rapidly over those who sleep in the dust. There is no dial-plate there on which to count the hours of time. No longer is it told by days, or months or years; for the planets which mark these periods are hidden from their sight. Its flight is no longer noted by events perceived by the senses; for the ear is deaf and the eye is closed. The busy world of life, which wakes at each morning and ceases every night, goes on above them, but to them all is silent and unseem. The greetings of joy and the voice of grief, the resolutions of empires and the lapse of ages, send no sound within that narrow cell. Generation after generation are brought and laid by their side; the inscription upon their monumental marble tells the centuries that have passed away; but to the sleeping dead the long interval is unobserved. Like a dream of the night, when, with the quickness of thought, the mind ranges time and space almost without a limit, there is but a moment between the hour when the eye is closed in the grave, and when it wakes to the judgment."

ROMANISM.—The Bishop of Durhams, in a reply to an address from his clergy, draws up a catalogue of the most objectionable points in the papal doctrine, as follows:

- 1. The claim of the Pope to universal empire over the church of Christ; such a claim not being supported in the smallest degree by the text usually brought forward. (Matt. 16: 18-19). 2. Transubstantiation, and the refusal of the cup, in the holy communion, to the laity. 3. Divine honors paid to the Virgin Mary, the invocation of saints, and the worship of images 4. The doctrine of purgatory, and the power of a priest to procure relief from its penalties. 5. The grant of indulgences. 6. Restraint upon the use of the Holy Scriptures, amounting to prohibition. 7. The unnatural extent to which celibacy is enforced. 8. The pretence that miracles are even now performed in the Church of Rome. 9. The offering up of public prayers in a foreign tongue, little understood, with a disposition to discourage all education, except on a most narrow and exclusive principle. 10. The most dangerous of all is the confessional, pregnant with evil, moral and civil, social and domestic. The Bishop believes it may be necessary to provide some restrictions upon the introduction and circulation of papal bulls in England, and to prohibit the assumption of episcopal titles conferred by Rome and deriving the name from any place in England and desirable to forbid the existence of monastic institutions, and the residence of any Jesuits in the country.

THE FAMILY.—The family! What a holy compact—a constitution organized by Deity—union of hearts and interests. Ofttimes the family circle is so sacred, that the entrance of a kind friend seems like intrusion. It is a little heaven below. Who silent influences make home so sweet, so sacred a place? The mother. Her peculiar sphere is in her own household; she is to make home happy; to draw around it such attractions, that no allurements from without will be preferred to their own sanctuary. The mother is to secure the confidence of every child, and make it feel that she is its best friend. If the mother realizes her duty, and strives to do it, the child will soon feel that there are mutual obligations.

POOR mothers have done more to people heaven than any other class of persons next to the preachers of the gospel." When such mothers are no more, then will their children rise up and say, in the language of Coroper:

"My boast is not that I deduce my birth From loss enthroned, and rulers of the earth; But higher far my proud pretensions rise 'The son of parents passed into the skies."

THE WRATH TO COME.—An irreligious young man heard Mr. Whitefield without any interest until the preacher suddenly paused, then burst into a flood of tears, lifted up his hands and eyes, and exclaimed, "Oh, my hearers, the wrath to come!" "These words," said the young man, "sunk deep into my heart, like lead in the waters." I wept, and when the sermon was ended, retired alone. For days and weeks I could think of little else. Those awful words would follow me wherever I went. "The wrath to come." "The wrath to come." The result was, that the young man, soon after, made a public profession of religion, and became an eminent preacher.

Philip Henry said, There are two things we should beware of; that we never be ashamed of the Gospel, and that we never be a shame to it.