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செருமானம்மம்.

சாசிரியர்களைக் கோணியிலொசடிப்பண்ணுதேட... பழமொழியை அத்தாட்சிப்படுத்துமோர் வர... கோல்க்காருவத்திற்குமுன் பிழுவல்லதே...

யோசிப்பவியிம்மாட்டேல் என்ற ஒருத்தி ஊதவரு... டத்திற்குமுன் புறேடுஸ்டான்டோமர்க்கத்தீர் சே... னத்தான். அவரையுட்க்காவல் அதிக கருவியாதிப்...

நாளினிம் புகழிய வேலான்றிவருகத்தே தந்தன... வந்தன தசக்கிஞ்சுக்கலிவம். தாரகையே நாடு... ளைசவசாயிவட்டு கொளுந்தகாலையிருந்தாலும்...

ளரிய போகாமல் அங்கேதானே இருக்கும்படிக்க... தீர்மானம் பண்ணிக்கொண்டனர்.

பிற்போடு குருவானவர் அறைதங்கள்ளே தன் ப... காரிக்குச் சிட்டவந்து, நாண் குறாமர்மத்ததை வி... டத்திலும் மெத்தவியாகுறப்படுகிறேன் என்ற ஒரு...

இப்படிப்பட்ட சத்தியசரித்திரங்களை எடுத்த... விசித்தரைப்பேசுவோண்டியது அவசியமில்லை.

நாளினிம் புகழிய வேலான்றிவருகத்தே தந்தன... வந்தன தசக்கிஞ்சுக்கலிவம். தாரகையே நாடு... ளைசவசாயிவட்டு கொளுந்தகாலையிருந்தாலும்...

ந்துமோ கையிலய்யம். மருந்துகளைக் கொல்ல... ய பிராடமோடுகளின் கருத்து மனதிலய்யம். அவ்...

இவருக்குப் பார்ப்புவுக்குமுள்ள போகையை... ளின் இவட்டசனை விசுறம்ப...

யாழ்ப்பாணம், சுதமலா.) இப்படிக்கு, தகராடுக (ஸு). பந்தளிர்) உருது நகம்பன், மீ. உஉக. தேதி.) வயித்திய உரைக்கல்.

கிறிஸ்துவக்கும் பார்ப்புவுக்குமுள்ள போகையை... ளின் இவட்டசனை விசுறம்ப... கிறீஸ்துநாத்த தமது சலிசெஷுத்ததை விசாரசு...

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, April 10th, 1851.

TEMPERANCE.—We learn with much pleasure from the last Colombo Observer, that His Excellency Sir George Anderson, in answer to the urgent requests of the friends of temperance, has abolished 31 taverns out of 133 in the Central Province. The Kandians, we are told, are greatly rejoiced that these taverns are abolished. They consider it a great act of kindness on the part of His Excellency. Most sincerely do we hope that His Excellency will soon be able to abolish the whole system of tavern licenses throughout the island. The loss of revenue we think, might soon be supplied from other sources. This measure would prove an unspeakable blessing to the inhabitants of this island, and thousands yet unborn, would rise up to bless his memory for this act of kindness and mercy.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—The friends of the Rev. D. Poor will be glad to learn that he and Mrs. Poor have reached Calcutta in health and safety, and that they may be expected in Jaffna, via Madras, in four or five weeks.

We are happy to see also that the Rev. J. Gillings and wife of the Wesleyan mission, arrived at Galle by the last steamer. They are to be stationed at Batticaloa.

The Rev. J. Walton and wife, also of the same mission, arrived in Jaffna from Trincomalie, on the 2d instant.

THE TWO GIVERS.—A collection for foreign missions was being made at a church door. Up walked the richest man in the congregation, and laid a five pound note on the plate. The people admired the gift, and praised the giver, but it gave no thrill of joy in heaven. Directly after him there came a little, pale, poor girl, meagrely clad, and poverty written on in all her looks, yet with a countenance full of sweetness, and a tear trembling in her eye, and laid beside the rich man's note a single penny. The crowd pushed her rudely by. No one noticed or cared for her gift. But Jesus and his angels, who were looking on, accepted it, as far more precious than the rich man's note, and made a record of it to her honor.

You will ask how came this difference?

That same morning the rich man had said within himself, "What shall I give to the collection to-day, for foreign missions? I must give a five pound note; for this is what will be expected of me; and I wish my donation to be above all others."

The same morning the little girl had been reading her Bible and had seen the story of the love of Jesus, and loved him in return. She thought within herself, "If Jesus did so much for me, oh! what can I do to show my love to him? There is to be a collection for foreign missions this day, and I have only a penny; but I will give my penny for Jesus sake, and it may be he will accept it from me, for I love him very much."

The little girl took her penny and laid it on the chair before which she was kneeling and prayed thus for a blessing: "Oh, my God! here is a penny which I will give to thee. Take it, Lord, although I am not worthy to give it, and bless it, so that it will do good to the poor heathen." Then rising from her knees, she took it to the church and gave it as we said.

Reader, bear in mind, it is not what we give, but how we give, that makes the service acceptable. The poor widow's mite was declared more precious than the great man's gold, by Christ, and your single penny will be held of greater value, and perhaps do more good than many pounds wrongly presented, if only given in the exercise of faith and love.

THINGS THAT COST NOTHING.—Sunrise and sunset costs us nothing, all glorious as they are. Colors that are only to be seen in the heavens, and brightness beyond description, are profusely spread, and we have sight to behold them, pulses to throbb, hearts to beat, and minds to contemplate with wonder, thankfulness and joy. Rising and setting suns are common place exhibitions, when, were there only one such exhibition to be witnessed in a century, multiplied millions, nay, almost half the population of the globe, would behold it with rapture.

We give money and time and labor for many things of little value, but we never give either the one or the other for the cheerful sunbeam and the grateful shower; the gray of the morning, the twilight of evening, the broad blaze of noonday, and the deep silence and darkness of the midnight hour! The poorest of the poor have these, and they have them for nothing!

LOVE OF THE BIBLE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

The following account, which we copy from the Annual Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for 1850, will be read with interest by all who love the word of God and who are interested in the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom. It would be a great comfort and great encouragement, could we believe that the native Christians in Ceylon and India prized the Bible as much and were as ready to pay for it, as these poor islanders of the Pacific Ocean. We believe it is valued and read carefully by some, but we have also reason to think that it is sadly neglected by not a few. We hope that such neglecters of the Bible will be stirred up by the perusal of this article, to a new love and interest in that blessed book. We wish also that many might be led to feel that it was their duty to contribute to the Bible cause. Surely if the Christian will put the question to himself, "How much do I owe the Bible?" he will find he is greatly in debt. Come, then, O fellow Christian, pay your debts; or at least show your gratitude, by helping to send the Bible to those who are without it. We will receive any funds persons are disposed to give, and pass them faithfully over to the Treasurer of the Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society. Who of the readers of the *Morning Star*, will give for this noble object eight shillings, the price paid by the Tahitians for the Bible? Some of you can do it. "Where there is a will, there is a way," is a true proverb. Those who cannot give that much, can give less. But, give something. Remember that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Rev. J. Johnston, one of the Missionaries in Tahiti, writes as follows:

"I have great pleasure in informing you of the safe arrival of the revised edition of the Tahitian Bible, consisting of 5,000 copies. A portion, 1,900 in number has been sent to the Leeward or Society Islands; the remainder have been retained in Tahiti, for the use of the inhabitants of the Wigtward or Georgian group. It is intended, as soon as possible, to forward a number of copies to the Austral or Paumotu Islands, where it is calculated there are 4,000 or 5,000 people, of whom the Tahitian is the vernacular tongue. Up to the present time 700 copies have been sold on this island at 8 shillings each; and the Secretary of the London Missionary Society has been instructed to pay you the sum of £250 sterling, being the amount realized by the sale. As more copies are sold, the proceeds will be accounted for by an early opportunity. The natives express their admiration at the neatness and clearness of type of the revised Bible, and all, both natives and missionaries, feel under great obligations to your noble institution, for having furnished the inhabitants of these distant isles with such a beautiful and improved edition of the Sacred Scriptures."

A confirmation of the manner in which these books have been received and valued, not only in Tahiti, but in other and distant islands to which they have been carried will be found in the following extracts of letters from the Rev. W. Howe, another missionary, who writes thus:

"The eagerness of the people for the Bible in the Austral Islands is truly delightful. Many of them will not take anything for their work or goods, but the Bible; and, when obtained, many of them press it to their bosoms, and say, 'My utmost desire is now fulfilled.' Upward of 400 copies have passed through my own hands to this interesting people."

One of the many small vessels which trade between this port and the Dangerous Archipelago, called the *Paumotu*, came in the other day, and the captain had a long list of names of persons who would not take any thing for their work or produce, but Bibles; and he was obliged to return here for them before he could pay them. Upwards of 1,000 copies have gone to that group alone; and so desirous are the people for them, that the merchants would take many more to distribute among them, if we could spare them. How gratifying it is to see the little vessels, as they pass out of the harbor, with 50 or 100 Bibles on board, as the case may be, to exchange for the labor or commodities of the people, instead of demoralizing and destructive drinks. The young people of this group are generally supplying themselves with copies of the Holy Book: oh that it may be so blessed to them, by the power of the Holy Spirit, that they may be preserved by its precepts from the baneful influences by which they are surrounded."

It will be gratifying to the Committee and friends of the Bible Society to know, that the very general circulation of the Holy Scriptures in these islands has, under the Divine blessing, so fortified the minds of the people against the errors of popery, that not one individual, as yet, has attempted to make a public profession of belief in the system.

He that believeth in Christ, and does according to His will, shall be saved.

DOCTRINES OF CHRIST AND ANTI CHRIST DISTINGUISHED.—Christ fought against Satan with God's word. Antichrist fights against his enemies with a temporal sword.

Christ compels no man against his will to believe his Gospel. Antichrist, with his suspensions, excommunications, persecutions, fire, sword, and halber, enforces men to receive his decrees and traditions.

Christ says he is the Head of the Church, and says, Give Cesar his due. Antichrist says he is the head of the Church, over all kings, princes, and emperors, and they must all obey him.

Christ, by his holy apostles, calls marriage honorable among all men, none excepted. Antichrist forbids the marriage of his bishops and priests.

Christ saith, "Blessed are the peace-makers." Antichrist saith, Blessed are they that fight, and go together by the ears, to defend the Pope, and break oaths, to destroy subjects and princes, to hold the Pope up; for they shall be called the children of the mother Church of Rome.

Christ saith, "My kingdom is not of this world." Antichrist will have a triple crown upon his head, and, when he dared, trode upon the necks of emperors, and let kings run like lackeys by his horse's side.

Christ and his ministers took the Supper in their common daily apparel. Antichrist has made a law that they must have garments like players, a white coat, and a black coat, and decked with gorgeous furniture and great pomp, wonderfully setting out his merchandise, to sell his mass-mongers his stuff.

Christ in his doctrine taught, that whosoever believed on him should have everlasting life, as it is written, "He that believeth on the Son of God has everlasting life; but he that believeth not, shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." And he said, "I am the Resurrection, and the life: he that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth on me, he shall never see death." Antichrist directs men to their own works, to the merits of the Romish saints, to the prayers of the Virgin, to penances, to pilgrimages, to confession, to absolution, to every thing except the only ground of human hope! Therefore perish the system of Popery.

ANTIQUITY OF PROTESTANTISM.—If you come to the question of antiquity, true Protestantism is as much older than Popery—I speak of essences and not of forms—as the truth as it lived in Jesus is older than the same truth when it was expressed in forms of word or ritual by a fallible church. Protestantism is as much older than Popery as the Spirit of God is older than the spirit of the world, and will last as much longer; I mean Protestantism viewed in its positive character, as a principle of freedom. For, as to its negative aspect, the time once was when there was no error or evil to protest against, and perhaps that time will come again some ages hence. We as true Protestants, are privileged to leap at once to our origin, and not obliged to creep back to it through the uncertainties of past time. We look upward for our authority, and not backward. "There in that world," said a poor, persecuted girl, pointing to heaven, "there great thoughts will be our ancestors." Protestantism needs her authority, if she needs any written authority, as far back at least as those words of patriarchal antiquity: "There is a spirit in man, and he is the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding." I waive even the New Testament, which bids "every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." But our chapter is written not with ink, it is written by the finger of God on the fleshy tables of the heart; it is infused by Him into the nature of the immortal and accountable soul.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—I have heard some very extraordinary cases of murder tried. I remember in one where I was counsel, for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the surgeon was called, who stated deceased had been killed by a gunshot in the head, and he produced the matted hair and stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. It was all hardened with blood. A basin of warm water was brought out, and as the blood was gradually softened, a piece of printed paper appeared—the wadding of the ball—which proved to be half of a ballad. The other half had been found in the man's pocket when he was taken. He was hanged.

TRUST IN GOD.—There is a beautiful butterfly. Look at it, look at it, and let them of little faith look at it. Some mothers grow grey with thinking what will become of their children in this hard and wicked world. One might wonder what the butterfly could do in tempestuous nights, in whirlwinds and in stormy days; but I have noticed it safe under a broad leaf, secure and dry under such a shelter as that, while rivers have been flooded and tall trees uprooted.

Thirty-one States form the galaxy of the American Union. In the thirty-first Congress, the number of States is thirty-one; and in the fortieth Congress, the number will probably be forty.

WOLVES WORRYING A DYING SHEEP.

A fact lately occurred in the hospital of Luneville, which deserves to be made known, and which, in addition to many others, shows how little the Roman clergy and *religions* in general, respect the great principle of liberty of conscience, and the regulations established in the (French) hospitals:

"A woman named Josephine Martel was converted to evangelical protestantism five years ago; and, after six months of severe sickness, decided, under the advice of her physician, and with his assurance that she would not be persecuted on account of religion, to go into the hospital. For about a fortnight, she had no reason to complain of her treatment, but, on the contrary, expressed perfect satisfaction; but as soon as the disease became aggravated, and symptoms of approaching death appeared, she found herself exposed to the assaults of the sisters first, then of a priest of the town, under whose action, no doubt, the almoner endeavored to cover his responsibility. On the morning of the last day of her life, a priest and a sister were at her side, soliciting her to confess. She refused; and her daughter, coming in at the moment, insisted that the priest should retire until informed of the will of the patient. He yielded, but not without letting pass some angry words. The rest of the day passed tranquilly, the poor woman having her son with her. But when evening came, a nun desired the young man to leave the females' ward. He obeyed, and his sister (a young person of fifteen years of age) remained alone with her mother. Then a nun made repeated efforts to draw her away from the bed, under various pretences; but she was the more determined to stay there, as she saw the three cornered hat of a priest, who was peeping in from a cross-gallery to see what was going forward, and because she had promised her mother, who feared further assault, that she would not leave her.

At length, weary of standing sentinel, the priest entered, and, approaching the bed where the poor woman was lying, endeavored to extort from her a word of repentance for having abjured Roman Catholicism. In vain the girl, indignant at the persecution, inflicted on her expiring mother, endeavored to get this fanatic priest away from the bed side. He constantly returned to the charge. Repelled from one side, he came back to the other, and this odious contest between the priest and the girl continued for an hour. The girl, with a surprising courage, resisted all, and answered for her mother; who continued to press her hand, as if approving the answers she could no longer make herself, but which—foreseeing a final struggle in the moment of her weakness—she had enjoined on her children to make for her. Then the priest, irritated by this resistance, pretended, that the dying woman had answered affirmatively to his questions, and had desired him to administer confession and extreme unction. He then took the young woman by the arm, to drag her from the bed. By the assistance of the nuns, a table, lighted tapers, a chalice, &c., were soon brought. On seeing these things the daughter, almost beside herself, protested against what they were about to do, and ran into the town to fetch her brother. On their return with a friend of their mother, the dying woman had been anointed, and the paraphernalia of the despicable farce, in which she had not been able to defend herself, had been taken out of sight. The priest and nuns were still around the bed, and had to hear, biting their lips the while, words of faith and comfort addressed to the poor woman by her friends. At half past 8 o'clock they all left the room, except the young girl, who guarded her mother until the last. About midnight, she caught her mother still breathing.

Such facts speak for themselves, and render unnecessary any reflections of mine. I must only add, that in all this affair, there is nothing but praise to be given to the physicians, the administrators of the hospital, and the Mayor. So the priests have lost their trouble and their oil, and the body of Josephine Martel now reposes according to her own wishes and those of her children in the Protestant burial ground of Luneville.—From a letter from Pastor Bernard, written to the Archives du Christianisme, and dated Nancy, Oct. 10, 1850.

CHRISTIAN CHEERFULNESS.—The Gospel is pure and genuine gladness; and God reconciled; it is peace in the conscience; it is the blessed prospect of glory, and did we truly see its constant shining, its hopefulness should give us countenances, and beam on all our movements; Christian teacher should be an embodied Gospel, in his dependancy or severity be our habitual temperment, we may be devout, but we are not evangelical. We have got a wrong version of the Christian revelation, and are giving forth an erroneous view of it. But, more than this, few have ever affected any thing important, as reformers or evangelists, who did not carry with them a general atmosphere and look at the brightest side of things.

"HATH A JEW FEELINGS?"—A few days ago a deputation waited on Sir Moses Montefiore to seek his assistance in their efforts to build a church. "You know my religious opinions," replied the excellent Jew; "I cannot give you money to build a church—there are five hundred guineas for you to do what you like with."

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

We select a few items of interest, principally from the Home News of Feb. 21, 1851. The resignation of Lord John Russell and his Cabinet, is the event of the fortnight—the latest and most important news. This occurred on Friday, Feb. 21st. The reasons of the resignation of the Cabinet are not distinctly stated, except that Lord John Russell was left in a minority in the House of Commons. Proofs of growing weakness, however, have been observed from the commencement of the Session and even rumors of divisions in the Cabinet long before the opening of Parliament. When the mail left England, a new Ministry had not been appointed. It was thought, however, that with some changes in the Ministry, Lord John Russell would be able to reconstruct his Cabinet. He had brought forward his measures in Parliament against the late Papal aggressions, to prevent Roman Catholic Prelates from holding territorial titles in any part of the United Kingdom. The debates on this subject in Parliament have been very able and interesting. But it is yet impossible to predict what will be the result of the measures.

Among the deaths of the fortnight are Xaveria the mother of Cardinal Wiseman; the Viscount De Gordenville, aged 113 years; Burns' friend, Thompson, at 92; Mrs. Drummond, mother of the late Secretary for Ireland; Major General Power, R. A., after 56 years service; and John James Audubon, the celebrated Ornithologist, also Mrs. Shelly the wife of the Poet.

The most violent agitation, is rousing Ireland against the Ministerial Bill upon Ecclesiastical titles. It is to be expected that the Roman Catholics of Ireland will feel deeply upon this subject, and express their feelings warmly.

In France, the Chamber had refused the President a donation, which nevertheless he is to receive through a private subscription.

There is a quarrel between the Porte and the Pasha of Egypt. It is said that the Sultan has demanded of the Viceroy of Egypt the reduction of his army, to 20,000 men, and to place his fleet at the disposal of the Porte. Abbas Pasha refuses to submit to these terms and expresses a determination to resist the Turkish aggression.

From America, we learn that the cholera had almost disappeared in Jamaica. The new census in the United States shows a wonderful increase of population. Jenny Lind is at New Orleans, after a visit to Havanna, and the city is in an ecstasy of excitement. Mr. Chatfield has been removed from the office of Consul for Central America, where he had contrived to make a good deal of difficulty between England and the United States.

A HISTORICAL CURIOSITY.—In 1798, a clergyman, vicar of a parish in Shrewsbury, committed what the Catholics or Puseyites would call sacrilege. In his church was a picture of the crucifixion of Christ, suspended over what is called the altar. This picture, as he believed it to be an object of worship, he ordered to be removed. Various efforts were made to retain it, but at length it was taken from the building. The Catholic priest, on the next day, issued the following lampon, which was circulated over the whole town:

"The parson's the man,
Let him say what he can,
Will for gain leave his God in the lurch;
Could Iscarot do more
Had it been in his power,
Than to turn his Lord out of the church."

It may easily be supposed that on one part of the community this would have its effect; but the worthy vicar soon gave evidence that he possessed wit as well as his neighbor for he immediately replied:

"The Lord I adore
Is mighty in power,
The one only living and true;
But that Lord of yours
That I turned out of doors,
Had about as much knowledge as you.
But since you bemoan
This God of your own,
Clean up, my disconsolate brother:
Thought it seem very odd,
Silly, if this be your God,
Any painter can make you another."

"DON'T WORRY."—When Bulstrode Whitelock was embarked as Cromwell's Envoy to Sweden, in 1653; he was much distressed in mind as he rested in Harwich on the preceding night, which was very stormy, while he reflected on the distracted state of the nation. It happened that a confidential servant slept in an adjacent bed, who, finding that his master could not sleep, at length said:

"Pray, Sir, will you give me leave to ask you a question?"
"Certainly."
"Pray, Sir, don't you think that God governed the world very well before you come into it?"
"Undoubtedly."
"And pray, Sir, don't you think that he will govern it quite as well when you are gone out of it?"
"Certainly."
"Then, Sir, pray excuse me, but don't you think you may trust him to govern it quite as well as long as you live?"
"To this question Whitelock had nothing to reply; but turning about, soon fell fast asleep, till he was summoned to embark."

GOOD ADVICE.

If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,
Five things observe with care;
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how—and when—and where.

THE MISER'S DAUGHTER.—One cold winter, when the ground was so covered with snow that the little birds could not find anything to eat, the little daughter of a miserly rich man gathered up all the crumbs she could find, and was going to carry them out and scatter them on the snow. Her father saw her, and asked what she was going to do. She told him, and he said, "What good will it do? The crumbs will not be enough to feed one in a hundred of the birds." "I know it, dear father," said she, "but I shall be glad to save even one in a hundred of them, if I cannot save them all." The father thought a moment, he knew that many poor persons were suffering in his village, and he had refused to help any, because he could not help them all. His conscience struck him, and he told his little daughter to break a loaf of bread into crumbs for the birds, while he went to scatter a purse of money among the poor villagers.

THE BRITISH GIANT.—The head is the government; the body, the people; the constitution, the laws, and the brain the post office, through which our thoughts are continually passing. The arm (the power and defence) are the army and navy; the legs (advancement) are manufactures and agriculture; the lungs are commerce, importing and exporting; the heart is the bank of England, contracting and expanding; the blood is the circulating money, flowing through every part, producing and fostering life and health, while the bones and ligaments, deriving their nourishment and strength from the whole system, are the customs and excise.

QUEER RESULT.—The most curious instance of a change of instinct is mentioned by Darwin. The bees carried over to Barbadoes and the Western Islands, ceased to lay up honey after the first year. They found the weather so fine, and materials for honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave, prudent, and mercantile character, became exceedingly profligate and debauched, ate up their capital, resolved to work no more, and amused themselves by flying about the sugar houses and stinging the negroes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JAFFNA.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—March 21, 1851.—Arrived Schooner Calanesechilly, Ramappilly from Colombo March 15, bound for Jaffia, cargo bars of iron.
March 27.—Sailed Brig Valvettooray, Valcoopylay for Quilon, cargo tobacco.
POINT PEDRO.—March 16.—Sailed Schooner Annalechilly, Droogopilly from Kalties, bound for Madras, cargo cloths.
March 19.—Arrived Brig Kate, Sandapun from Colombo March 11, bound for Negapatnam in ballast, passengers for Pt. Pedro, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderstrataun, children and a European female servant. Sailed March 20th for Negapatnam.
April 1.—Arrived Schooner Caroline, George Freyher from Trincomalee, bound for Point Pedro and Colombo, passengers for Jaffia, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, 1 child, 1 girl, Mr. G. Toussaint, 1 servant and 8 natives.—For Colombo Mrs. Warrington, 4 children, and Lieut. Col. Summond.
KAITES.—March 21.—Sailed Schooner Armido, Sandi-appapilly for Galle, cargo rice. Sailed Brig Ruby, Inasimuttu for Negapatnam in ballast, passengers 2 natives.
March 22.—Arrived Brig Menachy Mathis from Colombo and Panam March 15 and 19, bound for Negapatnam in ballast, passengers for Jaffia, Mr. and Mrs. Juneaux and 3 children. Sailed March 25 for Negapatnam.
March 26.—Sailed Schooner Arivelechilly, Supramaniam for Colombo, cargo sundries, passengers 3 men, 1 woman and 2 children of the Ceylon R. I.

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T. S. BURNELL.
Manepy, April 10, 1851. t7

In the District Court of Jaffna.
Testamentary Jurisdiction }
In the matter of the goods and }
chattels of the Estate of JOHN }
No. 5,212. } 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. 3p