

MORNING STAR, Jaffna, June 12th, 1851.

For the Morning Star.

MR. POOR'S REMINISCENCES OF HIS LATE VISIT TO HIS NATIVE COUNTRY.

INTRODUCTORY, NO. 1.

On leaving America in 1815, I bade adieu to kindred and country, never more expecting to see them again. Such a view was then taken of the foreign missionary enterprise, as to render it expedient for those who enlisted in the service to enlist for life—leaving it a contingency as to whether they would or would not, ever more return to their native country even for a visit. This view of the subject would have been realized in the case of the writer, had not his life and health been prolonged much beyond the period ordinarily allotted to foreign residents in a tropical climate. This unexpected prolongation of life and health, furnished fair occasion, which I gladly improve, to testify both to the salubrity of the climate of the Island and to the excellency of the service in which I have been engaged.

When it was finally concluded that Mrs. Poor and myself should visit England and the United States, we found our roots to be deeper down in the soil, and ourselves to be more firmly held in the country, than we had been distinctly aware of. One of our last days in Jaffna, the first Monday in February, 1848, was spent at the monthly missionary prayer meeting. This was an appropriate time and place for giving and receiving farewell greetings, and for our being made the bearers of salutations and messages, not only to kindred and friends, within our private circles, but also to the Churches of Christ, by whom we have been long sustained in the mission-field. On looking back to that parting scene—to the company then assembled, and to the object of their meeting, as being one of the appointed and predicted instrumentalities for hastening forward the coming kingdom of our God, we have regarded it as the point, or meridian from which we took our departure, and to which our return should be hastened.

D. POOR.

Manney, June 7th, 1851.

The observance, by special agreement, of the monthly concert of prayer for the enlargement of Zion, by Christians in different parts of the world, is in full accordance with the prophecy of Zechariah 8: 20, 21, as to what will take place in latter times. "Thus saith the Lord of hosts. It shall yet come to pass, that there shall come people, and the inhabitants of many cities: and the inhabitants of one city shall go to another, saying, Let us go speedily to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of hosts: I will go also; yea, many people and strong nations shall come to seek the Lord of hosts in Jerusalem, and to pray before the Lord. Thus saith the Lord of hosts, I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them." In view of the condition here annexed, would it not be well to inquire what are our prospects of having some part or lot in the promised blessings of the coming kingdom?

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—On the 25th ult., a fire occurred at Navaly, by which three or four native houses and considerable property were destroyed. Melancholy to relate, in some almost unaccountable way, three little children, varying from one to six years of age, were burned so badly that death has since ensued. The mother was rendered nearly frantic by this calamity and threw herself into a well. She was, however, speedily taken out uninjured.

BAPTISM.—Four young men of the Cattavelly Boys English School, of the Wesleyan Mission, having been candidates for church-membership during the past five years, were baptized by Rev. Mr. Percival on the 1st inst. They received the Christian names of John Anderson, George Cubitt, James Ray, and Thomas Philip.

DEATHS BY CHOLERA.—Twelve boys of the Wesleyan Mission schools in the Parish of Cattavelly, died of cholera during the last month.—Com.

A MUSICAL CAT.—There is a family residing at South Boston, who have a cat which is exceedingly fond of music, and almost invariably seats herself beside any member of the family, when they commence playing the piano. A few days since, when the family were engaged in another part of the house, they heard sounds proceeding from the piano, and repaired at once to the parlor, to much to their surprise, tabby was discovered sitting on the piano-stool, with her fore paws upon the keys, making them fly in double quick time, and she was much delighted with her first effort, and also greatly to the edification of the family. No sooner, however, did the mistress of the house appear, than puss very politely resigned her seat; but has since renewed her attempts, seemingly with a determination to acquire a knowledge of so desirable an accomplishment.

NO TIME TO READ.—Offer a good book to some people, they will give you the above reply. Or ask them to subscribe for some periodical, they will make the same response; no time to read. This, they think, is a true and justifiable excuse for them. Yet very many of those same characters, have time enough to spend every week a day or two, in travelling about, visiting from house to house, and attending vain feasts of pleasure.

No time to read! Yet others make it almost their regular business in the evening of the day, to sit about in work-shops, store-rooms, or tipping houses, spending their long evening hours in vain chit-chat and tattling, spending their time in this miserable way.

No time to read! Yet others misimprove their time by decorating the body, but neglecting the soul; thinking more about their dress, than about their immortal spirits; spending much of their time before the looking-glass, to get their dress to please them, in order to make a fair show, and hide deformity, fixing on their ruffles and artificials, setting on their breast-pins and finger-rings, and a few more such jewels and fooleries.

Now, if the above different characters would live more by a becoming system, purchase good books, subscribe for good papers, and regularly attend to reading, and thereby improve their time and intellects, and cultivate the desire and principle for reading, by reading, we should then soon have in general, a better state of morals, brighter minds, and better hearts, and a more pious and useful society.

ONE MORE PRAYER.—The following beautiful and touching story was related by Dr. Schnebly, of Md., at a meeting held in New York, to hear the experience of twenty reformed drunkards.

"A drunkard, who had run through his property, returned one night to his unfurnished home. He entered his empty hall—anguish was gnawing at his heart-strings, and language is inadequate to express his agony as he entered his wife's apartment and then beheld the victims of his appetite, his lovely wife and darling child. Morose and sullen, he seated himself without a word; he could not look upon them. The mother said to the angel by her side, 'Come, my child, it is time to go to bed,' and the babe, as was her wont, knelt by her mother's lap and gazing wistfully into the face of her suffering parent, like a piece of chiselled statuary, slowly repeated her nightly orison; and when she had finished, 'but four years of age,' said to her mother:

"Dear mama, may I not offer up one more prayer? Yes, my dear, closed her eyes and prayed:

"O God! spare, oh spare my dear papa!" That prayer was wafted up with an electric rapidity to the throne of God. It was heard—it was heard on earth. The responsive "Amen!" burst from the father's lips, and his heart of stone became a heart of flesh. Wife and child were both clasped to his bosom, and in penitence he said, 'My child, you have saved your father from the drunkard's grave. I will sign the pledge.'

THE REASON WHY.—The following interesting and instructive article copied from the Presbyterian Herald is commended to the attention of the youthful reader:

A little fellow came running into the house exclaiming: "Oh! sister Mary, I've such a pretty thing. It's a piece of glass, and it's all red. When I look through it everything looks red too, the trees, houses, green grass, and your face, and even your blue eyes."

"Yes, John," replied Mary, "it is very beautiful; and let me show you that you can learn a useful lesson from this pretty thing. You remember the other day you thought every body was cross to you. You said father, mother, and I were all the time finding fault with you. Now you were like this piece of glass, which makes everything red because it is red. You were cross, so you thought every body around you was cross too. But when you get up in the morning in a good humor, loving and helping everybody, they too will seem kind and loving toward you. Now remember, brother, and always be what you wish others to be, kind, gentle, loving; and they, seen through the beautiful color of your disposition, will seem more beautiful than ever."

CHANGES.—When Ohio had one representative, Virginia had nineteen. Now Virginia has fifteen, and Ohio twenty-one. Under the census of the United States for 1850, Virginia will have twelve and Ohio twenty-one. Governor Morrow, who now lives in his plain farm-house, on the banks of the Miami, was for ten years the sole representative of Ohio in the Congress of the United States. The growth of Ohio is unparalleled in the history of the world. We may search in vain for any other piece of evidence so conclusive as to the powerful influence of republican institutions in fostering industrial pursuits, developing the resources of the earth, and producing a higher state of civilization. From the contrast between the growth of Ohio and Virginia, an instructive lesson may be derived for the admirers of the "divine institution," slavery. The difference is to be referred solely to this cause. A single fact like this is worth more than all the arguments that can be adduced.

THE GAINS OF FIFTY YEARS TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE AS ENUMERATED BY REV. JOHN MARSH OF AMERICA.

We think the perusal and due contemplation of the following statement must give encouragement to the friends of temperance in all lands in their aggressive movements upon the territories of Bacchus—the insatiable and the cruel.

First. We say it without boasting, but in gratitude to God, we have gained over to our side the great body of agriculturists; the bone and sinew of the country. Where is the harvest field in which the rum bottle is found? where the woodman who takes it in his winter's toil; and where are those oceans of cider, once the product of every farm and the supposed comfort of every household?

Next. We have gained the great mass of industrial mechanics. Where is the workshop infested with that which once set master and apprentice at variance, blunted every tool, and destroyed the finest material?

Then, we have gained ship-owners, insurers, navigators, and seamen, till scarce a merchant-ship, a packet, a whaler, or a coaster now issues the daily spirit ration, and forty thousand seamen have signed the temperance pledge.

We have to a great extent convinced the lovers of alcoholic drinks, that they have a prospect of health and happiness, in proportion as they moderate their draughts.

We have gained the great body of evangelical ministers and Christians, some entire denominations, the Methodists more especially, so that there is not a manufacturer or vender among them. An habitual, though prudent drinker, where, with exceptions of course, will he be acknowledged a fit subject for admission to communion? And the minister of Christ, not repudiating the cup—where, in evangelical churches, can he find a settlement?

We have gained an entire new system of education for our children and youth; no, not new, for it was the education of Daniel and his companions,—but an education new with us; leaving all the physical energies of the system unharmed, vigorous, and full of beauty as in the creation of God.

We have gained female influence in our new year's festivities; and brought the anniversary of our nation's birth to speak much for temperance.

We have gained an extensive patronage for Temperance Hotels, and are, to a great extent, influencing the action of public companies and associations.

We have gained men of the highest rank and station, Governors of States, Judges of Courts, members of Legislatures, forming Legislative and Congressional Temperance Societies.

We have gained once and again the popular vote of the people. When the question of license or no license has been fairly submitted to them, they have decided against it, as in the State of New York in 1846, by a majority of 450 towns, and of 65,000, in the popular vote; and in the State of Vermont, once by a majority of 8,000, and again, of 12,000. In Massachusetts, every county save one, and in Rhode Island, every town save three, have outlawed the traffic. And in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Michigan, we have gained strong legislative action, now hemming in, now restraining, and now barring out, and even prohibiting, under pains and penalties, the traffic in intoxicating drinks. And more than all, we have gained a strong public sentiment throughout the length and breadth of the land, that ransacking the cause of two-thirds of the population and crime of the country, would be classed with gambling and lotteries, with nuisances, theft, counterfeiting, and manslaughter; and placed under the ban of the law. Yet think not that the enemy is vanquished. We are now in mid conflict; and "there remaineth very much land to be possessed."

PUNCTUALITY.—A committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at twelve o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he "passed away without my being aware of it—I had no idea of its being so late," &c. A Quaker present said, "Friend, I am not sure that we should admit thy apology. It were matter of regret that thou should have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but there are seven besides thyself, whose time thou hast also consumed; in the whole two hours, and one eighth of it only was thine own property."

The Englishman quotes from the Sydney papers, that intelligence had been received at Honolulu, of the discovery of two wrecked vessels in St. George's Sound, supposed to be those of Sir John Franklin's expedition; and that two of Her Majesty's Brigs had been despatched to verify the information.

Madras Crescent.

France does not quite double her population in 50 years, while some other countries of Europe double their population in less than half that period. The population of France is now nearly 36,000,000.

SHAMEFUL PERSECUTION AT ROME.—A French correspondent writes under date of December :

Just as I am closing my letter, I have received journals containing a new fact, which shows that the Roman government maintains all the principles of thequisition.

An honorable man, a Jew, and member of the consistory of his sect, Mr. Tagliacozzo, saw, on the 5th of this month, his house entered by police agents, and himself conducted to prison.

The reason you could never divine. Mr. Tagliacozzo was guilty of having received under his roof a poor Christian woman, aged about fifty years, and of having employed her from charity as a seamstress. Thus, an act of kindness,—an act of brotherly love, is punishable at Rome! It is a crime! Yes, a crime, because there is an old law forbidding Jews to receive into their houses a Christian male or female servant!

Mr. Tagliacozzo's arrest has excited a painful sensation among the Roman people. The Jews had thought they were at last free from the degrading conditions of former times and they are grieved that their hopes are thus unworthily deceived.

Further, the son of Mr. Tagliacozzo, wishing to shield his aged father from the suffering and shame of a prison, offered himself as prisoner, and the Court, composed of clergymen, were not ashamed to condemn his noble son in place of his father! This is altogether worthy of the inquisition. Let priests of Rome go on in this course, and the day will soon come when they will fall under the weight of universal execration. They have now French bayonets to protect them; but these bayonets themselves will refuse to defend a power, which stoops to such barbarity! Poverty must perish, because the conscience of mankind revolts against it.

INFLUENCE OF A DAUGHTER.—In one of the counties of Western Virginia, there lived a man who for many years had been an officer of the church and whose piety no one doubted. While active and earnest in most religious duties, one thing was wanting—he had no family. Years had passed without it, till God in mercy visited that circle. The heart of the elder was gladdened by seeing one of his daughters embrace the Savior. This babe in Christ felt that there was one thing wanting to her growth in piety—she needed the blessings that distil on those that gather around the altar of prayer. She felt too diffident to introduce the subject to her father, who had grown gray in the service of the Lord; but piety prompted an expedient. She had obtained from a colporteur the tract, "Do you pray in your family?" and one evening the family had gathered around the fireside, she presented it to her father and simply asked him to read it. He took it and read it with fixed attention. Every word was an arrow that reached his heart. He finished the tract, paused, remained in thought a moment, and looking at his daughter, burst into tears and said, "Daughter, bring me the Bible, I have neglected my duty too long; henceforth I will pray in my family." He kept his resolution, and every morning and evening witnessed a group of worshippers gathering to the daily service. From that day a new and brighter light shone into that dwelling.

INFLUENCE OF A SMILE.—It is related in the life of the celebrated mathematician, William Hutton, that a respectable looking country woman called upon him one day, anxious to speak with him. She told him, with an air of secrecy, that her husband behaved unkindly to her, and sought other company, frequently passing his evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unhappy; and having understood Mr. Hutton to be a wise man, she thought he might be able to tell her how she should manage to cure her husband. The case was a common one, and he thought he could try to prescribe for it.

"The remedy is a simple one," said he, "but I have never known it to fail. Always treat your husband with a smile."

The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a courtesy and went away. A few months afterwards, she waited on Mr. Hutton with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him while a tear of joy and gratitude glistened in her eye, that she had followed his advice, and her husband was cured. He no longer sought the company of others, but treated her with constant love and kindness.

A GOD—A MOMENT—AN ETERNITY.—How sad it is that an eternity, solemn and ever near us, should impress us so slightly as it does, and be so much forgotten! A Christian traveler tells us that he saw the following religious admonition on the subject of eternity printed on a folio sheet, and hanging in a public room of an inn in Lavoy; and it was placed, he understood, in every house in the parish:—"Understand well the force of the word—A God—a moment—an eternity; a God who sees thee, a moment which flies from thee, an eternity which awaits thee; a God whom you serve as ill, a moment of which you so little profit, an eternity which you hazard so rashly."

Nothing is so powerful a stimulant to urge us to improve ourselves before the throne of the Almighty, as the sudden deprivation of our dearest, sincerest and most beloved friends from our company.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

We select a few items from the "Home News" of April 24th. The Queen in person will open the Palace of the Exhibition of Industry on the 1st of May. Her Majesty has from the first shown great interest in this exhibition of the industry of all nations. The 1st of May will possess an interest for the whole world, in the ingenuity and actual advancement which it will exhibit. It will be a great Peace Congress, demonstrating to all nations the superior wisdom of encouraging the genius of each other in the arts of civilization, instead of contending for supremacy by the destruction of each other.

The Chartists in England are again in motion trying to see what they can do towards the reformation of society in the United Kingdom.

The death of Lord Langdale late master of the Rolls is reported. He is said to have exhibited a most amiable character.

Miss Talbot, the heiress, about whom so much noise has recently been made, is about to be married to the son of the Duke of Norfolk.—Mr. Rutherford had been appointed the new Judge in Scotland.—Notwithstanding the strong opposition to the Income tax in the Commons, it has been renewed by 278 to 230.—In the House of Commons there has been a very interesting debate on Colonial Reform, brought forward by Sir W. Molesworth.

PORTUGAL.—On the 10th April, a second civil war broke out in Portugal against the Count De Thomar. The Duke of Saldanha placed himself at the head of the movement. The other chiefs of the Oporto Junta party were ready to join the Duke. The British fleet was detained in the Tagus by the Queen's request.

A fire, the perpetrator brings us accounts of a fearful bush fire in the neighborhood of Melbourne, Port Phillip. Many farmers have lost their all. Thousands of sheep, cattle, and horses have been destroyed, and some lives have been lost. The atmosphere was rendered insufferably hot, and the air filled with ashes far out at sea.—Col. Ols.

CHOLERA.

DEAR STAR.—Permit us to inform you that cholera, that dreadful disease, has swept off thousands of people from Wadamarethy during the last two or three months. At the commencement of the disease, for several weeks, we were to some degree destitute of medical aid on account of the cowardly native medical practitioners, who had been sent to our quarters by the Government, but as soon as their unfaithful conduct was made known, they were dismissed. Since we have been highly favored by the sympathizing and compassionate Government Agent of the province, who appointed for us fit, courageous and skillful medical practitioners, as Messrs. Dennison, Nichols, Hoover and Permal. These gentlemen, and Dr. Clauss of Point Pedro, have been very useful in distributing medicines, and assisting the sick as real friends in time of distress.

We cannot conceal the fact that Mr. Dennison has gained very much the approbation of the people of Wadamarethy not only as a judicious medical practitioner, but also as a kind friend. His services during the time of disease, have been such as not even a mother would tender to her own children.

Would you, dear Star, encourage, then, the medical practitioners to be more active and faithful in this most important business, and inform, at the same time, the Government that we are greatly indebted, and therefore offer our heart-felt thanks to the benevolent, energetic and enlightened Agent of the province, who in all times and seasons feels for the interests of the people with equal partiality, and tenderly obliges us to be loyal to Her Majesty's administration. May the merciful God order that the dreadful pestilence should subside in the province, and condescend to bestow health of body and mind to the people. We are, dear Star, your old't, servants.

SPECTATORS.

Cattavelly, May 22, 1851.

DOMESTIC EVILS OF DRUNKENNESS.—Dr. Franklin, in summing up the domestic evils of drunkenness, says, "Houses without windows, gardens without fences, fields without tillage, barns without roofs; children without clothing, principles, morals or manners."

Always do as the sun does, look at the bright side of everything. For while it is just as cheap, it is three times as good for digestion. The melancholy man don't even relish the marriage state.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

POINT PEDRO.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—May 21.—Arrived Brig Commodore, Marshal from Colombo, Major bound for Negapatnam in ballast, passengers for Pt. Pedro, Mr. and Mrs. De Vos, Mrs. Visser and servants; for Negapatnam 7 natives. Sailed the next day.
May 26.—Sailed Schooner Elizabeth, Yananotto, for Batticaloa, cargo sundries, passengers Mrs. Farnack, Mr. W. Frank, Mr. J. Rodrigo and 20 natives.
May 27.—Arrived Brig Virgin Mary, Anthony, from Batticaloa, May 22, bound for Colombo, cargo ballast and logs. Sailed the next day.
June 3.—Arrived Schooner Mohamadoo Mera, Veracatty, from Colombo May 19, and Kaites June 24, bound for Batticaloa, cargo 640 bags arecanuts.

KAITES.—May 23.—Arrived Brig Wanderer, Hendrick, from Colombo, bound for Negapatnam, cargo sundries, passengers Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse and child, 1 European maid servant and 8 natives.
May 26.—Arrived Brig Mohamadoo Mera, Savaramootoo, from Negapatnam, bound for Jaffna in ballast.
May 27.—Arrived Brig Maria Clunsey, Francisco, from Negapatnam May 16, bound for Colombo. Sailed May 30th, passengers 1 Fiscal's Office, 1 convict, 10 natives.

May 28.—Arrived Schooner Mohamadoo Mera, Veracatty, from Colombo and Pamban, May 19 and 23, bound for Batticaloa, passengers for Jaffna, 12 natives from Pamban. Sailed June 2d.
May 30.—Sailed Brig Paroovalthy, Vastian, for Trincomalee, passengers 1 Serjeant, 1 private C. R. R.
May 31.—Arrived Brig Commodore, Henry Fernando, from Colombo and Pamban May 23 and 30, bound for Jaffna, passengers Mr. and Mrs. Clark and 20 natives.

A HINT RESPECTING THE CHOLERA AND OTHER EFFRIGIOUS DISEASES.—A pilgrim, says the fable, met the plague going into Smyrna. "What are you going for?" "To kill 3,000 people," answered the plague. "Some time after they met again." "But you killed 30,000," said the pilgrim. "No," answered the plague, "I killed but 3,000—it was fear that killed the rest."

COST OF INTERFERENCE.—It is estimated that the annual cost of interference is in France \$260,000,000; in Great Britain \$195,000,000; in Sweden \$65,000,000; in the United States \$40,000,000; and all this in addition to the cost of prisons, police, asylums, work-houses, &c., which are rendered necessary by intoxicating drinks.

It is said that the area of the United States would contain 600,000,000 of people without being more densely inhabited than Great Britain and Ireland.

FISCAL'S SALE.

In the District Court of Jaffna, Valaithar Tillenathar Plaintiff, No. 5415, rs.

1. Kantiappu Vissocanather and 2. Ramessipillai, widow of Vetticcolai, Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the premises, the following land, the property of the 1st Defendant situated at Vannarponne West, and registered in the Thombo on the name of Ramanatha Modr., Poodatte and others.

A land called Kooroonathacolamercayyavallai, madda and Manatokoo and other parcels in extent 43 Latchams varago culture, with palmyra trees and well, bounded on the east by burial ground, Simunam, and others, on the north by Pandary and others, on the west by lane, and on the south by Road.

F. W. GISBORNE, Deputy Fiscal.

Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, June 7, 1851.

FISCAL'S SALE.

In the District Court of Jaffna, Ramenchitty, copartner of Letchemannahchitty, of Carycoody, now at Vannarponne, Plaintiff, No. 3596, rs.

Moyaner Moorogasser, his wife Seovagampillai, his son Narasivayam, and Moddinathach, widow of Mappanar, all of Achevaly Pattanney, Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday the 2d, and Thursday the 3d day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the premises the following lands, the property of the Defendants.

The following lands will be sold on the 2d : Of the 1st and 2d Defendants, situated at Achevaly South and registered in the Thombo on the name of Natchayy of Poother—a land called Manicinsim in extent 20 Latchams varago culture, with well, palmyra trees, illope trees, and plantations, bounded on the east by lane, on the north and west by the limit of Achevaly North, and on south by Vairavial and others and lane.

Registered in the Thombo on the name of Vallanathen, wife of Kathergamer and others—a land called Kerampattay Piteelovai and other parcels in extent 40 Latchams varago culture, with wells, bounded on the east by lane, on the north by Kanavathy and others, on the west by Kathergamer and others, and on the south by Vairaven and others.

Of the 4th Defendant, registered in the Thombo on the name of Vallinathen, wife of Kathergamer—a paddy field called Mookarantalavay, in extent 25 Latchams paddy culture, bounded on the east by Moorogasser and others, on the north by Navasivayam and others, on the west by Moothaliamathen and others, and on the south by Navisvayam and others.

Of the 1st Defendant, registered in the Thombo on the name of Poother Soorian—a land called Karumakaly kadoo with wells, bounded on the east by Kathergamer and others, on the north by Temple street, Kathergamer and others, on the west by Temple street, Kathergamer and others, on the south by Sithaunbrappalle and others.

The following Land will be sold on the 3d : Of the 3d Defendant situated at Pattanney registered in the Thombo on the name of Koomar Pappal and others and Kathir Kaathan and others—a paddy field called Vatomaranthavay, in extent 50 Latchams paddy culture, bounded on the east by Menathayy and others, on the north by Periar and others, on the west by Navasivayam and others, and on the south by the limit of Achevaly North.

Of the 1st Defendant situated at Achevaly North, registered in the Thombo on the name of Kathergamer wife of Somen—a land called Koddamauderianode in extent 10 Latchams and 8 g coolies varago culture, bounded on the east by Teywanay and others, on the north by Koomarasvayam and others, on the west by Siminatham and others, and on the south by Kathergamer and others.

F. W. GISBORNE, Deputy Fiscal.

Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, May 31, 1851.