

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, October 9th, 1851.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FORTHCOMING HINDU CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1852.

(CONCLUDED.)

This number of the missionary annual, as we may justly designate it, is substantially of the same character with the seventeen numbers that have preceded it. It is a தீர்மானம் and not a பஞ்சாங்கம், that is, it contains three only of the five points which are of fundamental importance in astrological calculations, viz: the days of the week, the phases of the moon, and the moon's place in the 27 lunar constellations of the zodiac. The characteristic feature of the forthcoming number is, that it is of a graver cast than its predecessors,—the religious element being more prominent,—and is, if we mistake not, on that account more adapted to the state of things in the province at the present time.

The first article subsequent to the astronomical portion of the work is an item of interest taken from the history of the ancient Britons. It is a graphic description of the formal overthrow of idolatry and the establishment of Christianity which took place in the sixth century of the Christian era. This important event was consummated and signalized by the firing of an idol temple at the king's order which had long been held most sacred, as dedicated to the worship of Thor, one of the heathen deities of our British ancestors, and the imaginary god of thunder and lightning.

In view of this overthrow of idolatry in Britain and of its far reaching influences upon the prosperity not only of Great Britain, but of the world at large, occasion is taken for giving a lengthened expostulation and earnest exhortation, addressed to men of influence of all classes in this province, by whom the prevailing system of idolatry is chiefly sustained. The substance of this address is what we could desire to say in person to every individual concerned, who might be induced to listen to our counsels.

The vacant space on the twelve calendar pages, is filled in part by the insertion of the 37th and 94th Psalms entire.—These are given for the specific purpose of turning attention to the unenviable state of the temporarily successful oppressor, in contrast with that of the patient sufferer, who has on his side the advocacy of "the Lord God to whom vengeance belongeth."

The articles above specified, together with others of a miscellaneous nature, are given in Tamil only.

Then follows an article of some length in English, on the subject of Hindu Astrology, as disastrously reduced to practice by the Hindus of this province.

This article has been prepared for the information of the European inhabitants of the island, who may not be aware of what is in constant operation about them, nor of the opportunity they have for rendering assistance, by their intercourse with intelligent natives, in delivering the people from the astrological bondage to which they are now subjected.

In diglot is given an article on Hindu Astronomy in distinction from Hindu Astrology.

On this subject we have occasion to speak greatly to the praise of the ancient Hindus. In the science of astronomy, as founded on mathematical principles and correct observations, they made great and sure progress while most of the nations of Europe were shrouded in the darkness of paganism and barbarism.

The most highly approved treatise on Hindu astronomy known in this province, the Baanal சாஸ்திரம், contains the substance of discoveries made in ancient times,—even centuries before the Christian era. This venerated treatise was published in diglot at the mission press in Maney in 1843, in a volume of 322 pages, 8 vo., and is now on sale at the mission book depository for the small sum of 5 shillings.

To aid the native inhabitants of the province in the study of this treatise, we purpose so to direct attention to the starry heavens, as will enable them to identify in the course of the year, the 12 constellations of the zodiac and the 5 primary planets,—both of which are satisfactorily treated of in the Baanal to which we have referred. The requisite directions on this subject may be found in the forthcoming Calendar, in connection with monthly notices to be given in the "Morning Star." If due attention be given to the subject, it will be made evident that the starry heavens may justly be regarded as a splendid volume of three hundred and sixty five pages, successively opened for our inspection from night to night—each page declaring the glory of God and showing forth his handy work.

MISSIONARY.—The friends of Mr. Minor will be glad to know that by a letter, recently received from him, we are informed of his safe arrival, with his family, in comfortable health, at New York on the 8th of July.

We are glad to state also that Mrs. Fletcher, who had been very dangerously ill for some time, was at last advised quite recovered.

SOCIALISM AND POPERY.—The Romanist Archbishop Hughes of New York, having recently returned from a visit to Europe and Rome, expresses fears that society in Europe is in jeopardy from the progress of Socialism, which, for the information of the less informed of our readers, we should say means a state of things in which there are no individual rights of property, where all is held in common—a system which, as is well said, "would make the rich poor, but would not make the poor rich." The *New York Tribune*, a very widely circulated newspaper, which, to some extent, advocates the doctrines of Socialism, is defending the cause against the attacks of the Archbishop. Concerning the controversy the *New York Observer* makes the following sensible remark:

Between Romanism and Socialism there is little to choose, so far as the moral improvement of the people is concerned. They are essentially anti-Christian, and many wise and good men regard infidelity as the least evil of the two, when the choice must be between it and popery. We have therefore regarded it as one of the phenomena of the times, worth observing and recording, that the leaders of the Romanizing and the Socialist parties in this country, are now discussing the comparative worth of their two schemes, for the improvement of mankind. We regard them both with equal detestation, and in the controversy now in progress, are quite indifferent as to the issue.

RAIL-ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Fletcher, dated Rockport, Pike county, Illinois, July 10, 1851, shows a little what is being done in the U. States in railway building. A person to get at all of a just idea of the length and importance of some of these roads, should consult an atlas. The distance from Cairo to Galena is little short of 400 miles. From Bangor to Galena the distance in a straight line is about 1,500 miles, and probably by the rail-road route, it falls little short of 2,000 miles. Mr. F. says:

The western country is now all alive about rail-roads. A gigantic work of this kind is contemplated from Cairo, the extreme southern point of this state, to Galena, the extreme north. This, when finished, will be the great back-bone of the state. A multitude of branches are contemplated, running from it in almost every direction. In fact, the whole state is crossed and re-crossed by rail-roads—on paper. But unquestionably, at no distant day, we shall have the greatest facilities for internal communication. The main work, the one running through the state, is sure to go. A company, with an abundant capital, is already chartered for the purpose, and the ground is now being surveyed. It is also contemplated to continue the Erie rail-road to Detroit, Michigan. There will then be a continuous line of rail-road from Bangor, Maine, to Galena, Illinois, and travelers can go from New York city to the lead mines of the North-west in sixty hours!

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—It is proposed to hold a National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, on the 20th of next month. This is a good movement. The recent legislation of several of the States, and the more decisive action of the people at the ballot-box against intemperance, indicate a decided advance in public sentiment on this subject. That sentiment should be embodied and rendered more potent by a concourse of leading minds.

New York Independent, July 17.

Thus the work of the "American Inquisition," as it is styled by our friend of the Examiner, goes bravely on. And we rejoice in it most ardently, and on just the ground that we are pleased when "good and wholesome enactments" are made against the sale, by avaricious men, of tainted meat, or the indiscriminate sale of poisonous medicines by apothecaries, or to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons, or against any nuisance or harmful practice that may prevail;—all which laws, if we mistake not, may be found in the statute books of nearly every civilized nation.

RELIGION IN SAN FRANCISCO.—We have seen an American newspaper, in which was copied from the *San Francisco Picayune*, a list of nine Protestant churches and chapels, already existing in that young city, besides one Roman Catholic church. It was, moreover, expected that several other houses of worship would soon be erected. Among the benevolent organizations we notice the names of the "San Francisco Bible Society," the "Pacific Tract Society," and the "Orphan Asylum." So, although gold is the main thing, it appears higher ends are by no means lost sight of. Where there is so much of the religious element, there is certainly ground for hope.

CATHOLICISM MODIFIED BY A FREE GOVERNMENT.

The Worcester (U. S.) Transcript of June 21st publishes the following article:

"A request is made for the publishing in the Transcript of a communication from Rev. J. Boyce, pastor of St. John's (catholic) church in this city, in which he says in reference to the protestant Sabbath school in Pine Meadow, that he has given directions to the catholic parents of the city to remove their children from the school, 'because among other reasons, the Bible' (it is supposed he means the catholic version) 'is not given to them to read. He says, also, that a catholic Sunday school has been in successful operation in that neighborhood for the last six months, at which about one hundred scholars receive religious instruction, and adds that—'as long as said school shall be sustained by the charity of the pope catholics in the city, I will suffer no catholic child to attend the protestant Sunday school at Pine Meadow.'"

In regard to the distribution of Bibles, he asks—'Why not give me an order for two or three thousand copies, and I promise you I will not only distribute them among my people, but I shall call a meeting of the catholics of this city, to thank them publicly for the charity?'

It is only necessary to observe in relation to the last named subject, that the benevolent who are engaged in the gratuitous circulation of the Bible, are always ready to give to those who have it not, and who are willing to receive and read it."

We need add no more than simply to say, that the protestant school referred to above, may be regarded as having been established last November; that its average attendance is sixty, and that it is a very interesting school, composed almost entirely of Irish children, whose demeanor has been reputable and their progress good. On one occasion, when the storm prevented the assembling of every other school in the city, this had twenty scholars. Yet the catholics have made continued and violent opposition to this school from the first. On their way to it, children have been stopped and sent back and threatened, not always vainly. Still they go and love to go, and their numbers increase; and they say they do not like to go to the catholic school because they are taught nothing useful there.

The communication of the priest shews the liberal character of Romanism. Phiant as a willow whip!—but still a whip!—a viper warmed in the bosom of a liberal government, because, forsooth, vipers are not venomous in the United States and would not sting in New England if they could. "Modified," we are told it is in the United States, amid our free institutions, and doubtless it is; just as every shameless liar modifies and qualifies and falsifies his statements according to circumstances and his own convenience, the better to impose upon honest men.

Who can read the Rev. Father Boyce's communication and believe even the shadow of a free government rests upon Romanism in Worcester? "I will suffer no catholic child to attend the protestant Sunday school at Pine Meadow."—Boston Congregationalist.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS.

(From the Friend of India.)

The Lahore Chronicle reports that out of a strength of 7,343 in the garrison, 1,042 are on the sick list, chiefly from fevers. Her Majesty's 96th foot had 244 men on the sick list on the 29th August, and eleven men had been committed to the grave within the week. Of ninety men belonging to the company of sappers and miners, forty-five, or exactly one-half, were laid up on the 23d August, with fever, while on the same day, a detachment of infantry, which has been located in barracks outside the citadel, had thirty-three men sick out of fifty-nine.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, says that the proposed rail-way in Egypt, will be 140 miles in length, and the expense £5,000 per mile, or £1,120,000 for the whole line. If this estimate is not fixed too high, the Pasha will be obliged to accept the assistance of English capital, as the sum is far too heavy for his treasury. Regular steamers on the Nile up to the first cataract are to be started in September.

The *Singapore Free Press* informs us, that the new Siamese monarchs have already given evidence of their desire to introduce a more liberal system of administration. They have, on the representation of Mr. Helms, the supercargo of the *Pantalone*, reduced the tonnage dues on foreign vessels entering the harbor of Bankok one-third below the sum at which they were fixed by the treaty of 1826.

The *Moniteur Official of Pondicherry* quotes from a Parisian Journal, an account of a young girl of Barcelona, who has succeeded in flying half the length of the Prado of Madrid, at the height of two hundred feet in the air. The young lady had a pair of wings, five yards in span!

The *Mofussilite* informs us, that the Maharajah Goolab Singh, is seriously unwell, and that his dread of poison administered in the guise of medicine has induced him to request the Board of Administration to send him an European surgeon.

Mauritius papers announce the formation of a Meteorological Society at Port Louis, with M. Bousquet, the Mauritian Mr. Piddington, as its secretary.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Washington, July 14. The Administration have determined to prevent French interference in the affairs of the United States at the Sandwich Islands.—Boston Congregationalist.

A CENSUS TABLE,

Showing the number of inhabitants in the United States at each national enumeration since the year 1790:

Year	Free Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
1790	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	3,929,827
1800	4,304,505	108,395	893,041	5,305,941
1810	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814
1820	7,501,907	238,156	1,538,128	9,278,191
1830	10,537,378	319,593	2,009,043	12,866,029
1840	14,195,805	356,233	2,487,355	17,069,453
1850	19,668,736	419,173	3,173,589	23,261,498

The annexed tables show the increase of population shown by each census since 1800:

Years.	Free Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
1800	1,132,041	45,929	195,144	1,373,114
1810	1,557,499	78,051	278,323	1,933,873
1820	1,999,903	51,710	346,764	2,398,377
1830	2,675,471	81,443	470,915	3,227,829
1840	3,658,427	66,694	478,312	4,203,433
1850	5,472,931	32,880	692,234	6,198,045

Total 16,496,272 359,707 2,481,692 19,337,671

Showing the remarkable fact, that a century commencing with a population of less than four millions in 1790, had increased nearly twenty millions, or, in other words, had more than quintupled its inhabitants in sixty years.

An analysis of the increase in the population for the last ten years also reveals some singular results. The whole increase is 6,198,045, of which 5,472,931 are whites, 692,234 slaves, and 32,880 free colored. As compared with the whole present population, this is 27.76 per cent. increase among the whites, 21.77 among the slaves, and only 7.84 among the free colored—a discrepancy so striking in regard to the last mentioned, as to challenge investigation as to the cause of so singular a variation from the general law governing population in this country.

New York Com. Advertiser

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.—The silent influence of the religious newspaper in the family and through 10,000 families, on the heart of the great community, is briefly stated by a writer unknown to us, in the following paragraph. "A large portion of our best moral impressions and sentiments have been suggested, reiterated, and fastened on the mind by the family press. The pulpit does much; parental instruction in many cases does much; but the press is, in the present day, necessary to both. Let any reader of a well-conducted family paper open its pages, and consider thoughtfully its contents. There are in a single number sometimes from 150 to 200 separate and distinct articles, each one conveying an idea, a fact, or a sentiment, and stated or illustrated so as to produce an effect, in enlarging the reader's store of knowledge, or giving a right direction to thought, feeling, or action. But not all this has its influence, and in the aggregate a mighty influence upon the reader? No reflecting man can fail to see that the fifty-two visits in a year of a carefully conducted paper, intelligent, correct, elevated in its moral tone, and withal interesting in its contents, must exert a great and blessed influence upon domestic life. Children growing up under such influences, are far more likely to be intelligent, correct in their opinions and morals, and better prepared for the active duties of life, than they could possibly have been without it."—*British Banner.*

CHINESE LANGUAGE REPRESENTED BY ENGLISH LETTERS.—An experiment is making at Amoy to see whether the Bible and other books may not be given to the Chinese by means chiefly of the English alphabet. It is found that by means of seventeen of these letters, every consonant and vowel sound of the Amoy dialect may be represented, and by the use of a few additional marks, all the tones can be designated. Thus it will require but a very short time to master the letters and tonal marks, and all the sounds represented by them in every variety of combination which the language requires. The experiment thus far seems to demonstrate, that a boy at all apt in receiving instruction may be prepared in less than three months for reading the Bible with understanding. As it is now, a bright boy is occupied from three to five years in simply acquiring the names of the characters used in their classics and school books, and then two or three years more are occupied in his learning to translate them into the colloquial language. As a consequence, not more than one-tenth of the men in all the region can read intelligently. If this experiment shall succeed, it will be of the most auspicious character for China.—*Journal of Missions.*

DEATH OF REV. W. H. A. DICKSON.—We sincerely regret to announce the death at Royapettah, early yesterday morning, of the Rev. Mr. Dickson of the Ceylon Wesleyan Mission, aged 25 years.

This promising young man came out about four years ago, for the South Ceylon Mission, and was a most devoted missionary as well as an accomplished scholar. Laboring under consumption, he sought Madras for a change of climate, about six months ago, but the disease could not be eradicated, and he passed to a happier and a better state to receive the blessing prepared for him.—*Madras Advertiser, September 19.*

PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.—We deeply lament to state (says the *British Banner*), that the communications which had been previously received by the London Missionary Society, have received additional confirmation in a letter addressed to Dr. Steane, from one of the Malagasy Refugees, now residing at Mahilla, one of the islands of Johanna, which not only confirms what has gone before, but even presents additional facts of the most awful character. Four of the nobles, who were Christians, have been burned to death, and fourteen killed by being thrown down a fearful precipice! Some in the army have been degraded; others have been imprisoned for life; others have been fined sums of money. It would appear that the numbers increase as the persecution waxes more furious. In a single locality an assemblage of 2,000 Christians was discovered by a chief constable, who with his attendants, seemed filled with amazement at the spectacle of such numbers. They were assembled in a remote place, where they had erected a house of prayer. Thus it seems certain that, as usual, the more they are persecuted the more they grow, and that ultimately all this oppression, cruelty, and bloodshed, will only rebound to the furtherance of the Gospel. We need hardly remind our readers of the paramount claims of the sufferers, not only to sympathy but to an interest in their supplications.

TEMPERANCE FABLE.—The rats once assembled in a large cellar, to devise some method of safety in getting the bait from a small trap which lay near, having seen numbers of their friends and relations snatched from them by its merciless jaws. After many long speeches, and the proposal of many elaborate but fruitless plans, a happy wit, standing erect, said, "It is my opinion that, if with one paw we can keep down the spring, we can safely take the food from the trap with the other."

All the rats present loudly squealed assent, and slapped their tails in applause. The meeting adjourned, and the rats retired to their homes, but the devastations of the trap being by no means diminished the rats were forced to call another "convention." The elders, just assembled, had commenced their deliberations, when all were startled by a faint voice, and a poor rat with only three legs, limping into the ring, stood up to speak. All were instantly silent; stretching out the bleeding remains of his leg, he said, "My friends, I have tried the method, and you see the result. Now let me suggest a plan to escape the trap, *Do not touch it!*"

WORKING CHRISTIANS.—Learn to be working Christians. "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your one selves." It is very striking to see the usefulness of many Christians. Are there none of you who know what it is to be selfish in your Christianity? You have seen a selfish child go into a secret place to enjoy some delicious morsel undisturbed by his companions. So it is with some Christians. They feed upon Christ and forgiveness; but it is alone, and all for themselves. Are there not some of you who can enjoy being a Christian, while your dearest friend is not, and yet you will not speak of Him? See, here you have got work to do. When Christ found you, he said, "Go, work in my vineyard." What were you hired for, if it was not to spread salvation? What blessed for? Oh, my Christian friends! how little you live as though you were the servants of Christ! How much idle time and idle talk you have! This is not like a good servant. How many things you have to do for yourself! how few for Christ and his people. This is not like a servant.—*M. Cheyne.*

AMERICAN TEA.—The tea grown here turns out far more highly and deliciously flavored than that imported, being in all respects like that drunk by the wealthy in China: the grand difference between the American grown and the imported being in the loss of flavor occasioned by the sea-voyage. Latitude 34° north, in Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina, proves better suited for the cultivation of the plant than any other region. Dr. Davis, of South Carolina who originated the experiment, is already realizing handsomely by the sale of his young trees, which are eagerly bought up at any price by the Southern agriculturists.

New York Home Journal.

TIME LOST.—One of the sands in the hour-glass of time is, beyond comparison, more precious than gold. In nothing is waste more ruinous, or more sure to bring unavailing regrets. Better to throw away money than moments; for time is much more money. As we lose our days, we incur an increasing risk of losing our souls. "The life-blood of the soul runs out in wasted time." The years which have winged their flight have gone to be recording angels; and what is the "report they have borne to heaven?" Will the record testify for us or against us, when the throne of the Son of Man shall be set, and the books shall be opened?

ATTEND TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—A man who had become rich by his own exertions, was asked by a friend the secret of his success. "I have accumulated," replied he, "about one half my property, by attending strictly to my own business, and the other half by letting other people's alone."

SCHEDULE

Of the amount of labor on the Roads in the Jaffna District for 1852.	No. Days.
For the repair of roads within the gravels of Jaffna	24,000
" from Jaffna to Poonalle	9,600
" from Mogannalle to Pass Beachutter	12,000
" from Jaffna to Kanga-sottooray	12,000
" from Pt. Pedro to Val-vettytooray	4,800
" from Chavagacherry to Batticoeta	4,800
" from Jaffna to Batticoeta	12,000
" from Jaffna to Pt. Pedro 21,600	
" from Kodigama to Pt. Pedro	10,200

Colombo Observer.

THE REBUILDING OF SAN FRANCISCO.—It took ages to rebuild Rome—London was not restored in a reign—Hamburg, aided by the subscriptions of commercial Europe, was in ruins for years. San Francisco, if we may credit the *Alta Californian*, was restored in less than a month. "Our city," says that organ, "is built up again! In our last issue for the States, we told of its destruction—now of its resurrection. Some plants take root and sprout upward in such a hurry that they bring the old shell of the germ where they sprung up on the upshooting stalk, the bulb husk still clinging to it. So it is of our city. She has sprung up from her ruins literally with ashes on her head, standing upon embers. We have streets again, blocks again, houses, stores, business, excitement, bustle, progress, prosperity. Three-fourths of the streets are lined again with habitations, although not four weeks have elapsed since the fire."—*London Athenaeum.*

NEW PRINTING MACHINE.—The recent invention of Joseph A. Wilkinson, of Providence, R. I., of a rotary printing machine, different from any other now in use, promises to work a great revolution in printing. The motions of the press are rotary, and the type being placed on cylinders, each prints a separate side of the sheet. The paper is only cut as it comes from the press, being placed on the press in large rolls as it comes from the mills, and as many thousand yards in length as may be desired. The paper being taken from the mill, and of the necessary degree of dampness, is printed, cut off in sheets, and folded by the press at the rate of 20,000 sheets an hour, requiring only one man to place the rolls upon the press and remove the papers as printed, cut, and folded by the machine. Its cost is less than that of a double cylinder Napier press, and it is said to possess great advantages over any other press in its effect upon the type.—*American Paper.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

POINT PEDRO.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—Sept. 25, 1851.—Sailed Schooner Elizabeth, Yamanouyo for Trincomalee and Battacolee, passengers Rev. Messrs. Gillings, Robinson, Phillips; Mrs. Gillings, Mr. Simon Gaspard and servants.

Sept. 25.—Arrived Schooner Annelothely, Caucasus from Battacolee, passengers, P. F. Flaendera and servant. Sailed September 30th for Negapatam.

Sept. 25.—Arrived from Colombo and sailed the same day for Trincomalee, Schooner Caroline, G. Fryer, passenger Rev. S. O. Glenn and ten natives.

KATPEE.—Sept. 25.—Sailed Schooner Cathanalethely, Ranapilly, for Colombo, passengers 3 Privates C. R. R., women and 5 children, and 7 natives.

Oct. 6.—Arrived Schooner Prebanta Maria, Anthonipilly from Colombo, bound for Negapatam, cargo, necessaries, passengers, Messrs. J. Beady, V. Stork, F. Stork, C. Ennor, R. Fernando, M. Fernando, R. Strafford, W. Rodrigo, Toussaint, Casie Chuy, J. Jansen, and 4 natives.

PRICE REDUCED.

THE Manual Dictionary of the Tamil language for merely sold at 10s. is now offered for sale at 7s. 6d. Still on hand a very few copies of Webster's Dictionary. Price £1. 10.

Also for sale a large variety of school books both in English and Tamil. Apply at the American Mission Depository. T. S. BURNELL. Maneply, September 10, 1851. if 17

NOTICE.

MR. J. H. TOUSSAINT BEGS to request his debtors to settle their accounts on or before the 31st of this month, as he will not grant them further time to do so. And he further begs to inform that he will in future not give any articles on credit from his shop for a longer period than months. The following will be his terms from the day forward:

On cash sales 10 per cent. discount. If paid within one month 5 per cent. discount. If paid within two months 2½ per cent. discount.

Mr. T. will not in future send out his bills for recovery of the amounts due to him, until after the expiration of three months from the date of purchase, when he hopes the full account due on such bills will be paid at once.

Jaffna, October 1, 1851. if 19

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