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[Death of an aged Christian.]

ஒரு விருத்தாப்பிய கிறிஸ்தவனுடைய நன்மரணம்.

ஆபிரிக்காக்கண்டத்திலிருந்து இப்பொழுது அநேக சனங்கள் அன்னிய தேசத்தாருக்கு அடிமைகளாக விற்கப்படுகிறதாயினும், வருஷத்துக்கு முன்னே விற்கப்பட்ட அநேக அடிமைகளும் தமது சொந்த தீவிலே வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தார்கள். கொடுக்கமான அந்த விவரமும் அந்தத் தீவில் நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கலாலும், அவ்வீட்டுத்தினால் அடிமைகள் விடுதலையாகப்பட்டுள்ளார்கள். அவர்களில், அநேகர் மனித அடிமைத்தனத்தினின்றும் மாத்திரமல்ல, தேசிகநாயகியினால் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளவற்றின் அடிமைத்தனத்தினின்றும் விடுதலையடைந்துள்ளவர்களாகும். அவர்களில் யாக்கோபு என்பவன் ஒரு விருத்தாப்பியன் சில நாளுக்கு முன்பே விவாதிப்பட்டு மரணமடைவது ஏதுவாயிருக்கையில் தன் போதகரோடு சேர்ந்து சம்பாஷணையை இவ்வாறு நடத்தியிருக்கிறார். ஏனானால் போதகர் அவரைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கையில் அவரை நோக்கி,

யாக்கோபு, உனக்குச் சீவனமடைவதற்கு உண்டாயிருக்கிறதா என்று கேட்டார்.

அவன் ஆச்சரியத்தோடு ஐயா, நீர் ஏன் அப்படி கேட்டீர் என்று சொல்ல,

போதகர் இப்பொழுது உன் சரிவரத்தில் யிருந்து வருத்தம் உண்டாயிருக்கிறதே. உனக்குள்ளே மனப்பாக்கியம் உண்டாயிருக்கிறதோ இல்லையோ என்பதை அறியப்படிக்கு அப்படி கேட்டேனென்றார்.

அவன் ஐயா, எனக்குப் பாக்கியத்தில் குறைவேண்டி? நான் இன்னொரு விவகாரத்திற்கு நேரமென்று அறிந்திருக்கிறதிலும் இவ்வீட்டுத்தில் அன்புக் கருகிறதிலும் எனக்குப் பாக்கியமென்று, இன் அருமை இரட்சர் எனக்கு எதைக் கற்பித்தாலும் எதை நேரிட்சேய்தாலும் நான் அவருடைய சித்தத்தக்கு சிறப்பும் பொறுமையையும்ச் சகித்துக்கொள்கிறேனென்றார்.

போதகர், உனக்கு உண்டாயிருக்கிற நேரமையும் வருத்தத்தையும் எதிலேவோ அத்தனை பொறுமையோடே சகித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறாயென்று கேட்டதற்கு, நான் சுகமாயிருக்கையில் அந்த அருமை இரட்சர் கவரத் தேடிக்கண்டதிலும் இப்பொழுது கஸ்தியைடைந்து என்னை அவர் கையிலில்லையா. ஆ! நான் சுகமாயிருக்கையில் அவருடைய கையிலே தேடிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன் இப்பொழுது என்னைச் சகியவேண்டி. இப்பொழுது தேடுகிறதற்கு எனக்குப் பெரிய உன் இல்லையோ. ஏன் சரிமாயிருக்கவும் பெலனீமைமாய் இருக்கிறதாயினால் என் மனமும் பெலனீமைமாயிருக்கிறது. எந்தக் காரியத்தினால் இன்னுடைய நினைவு நோக்கம் விருப்பம் இவைகளைச் சற்றே நேரமாலும் உறுதியாய் வைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறாயிருக்கின்றாய் வந்ததாய். ஆ! இன்னுடைய இரட்சர் எனக்காக மரித்தாரோ. என்னை இரட்சிக்க அவர் சித்தம் உண்டாயினால் இருக்கிறதென்று அறிந்திருக்கிறதால் இந்த உபத்திரவத்திலும் பொறுமை உண்டிருக்கிறதென்றேனென்றார்.

போதகர், உனக்கு இரட்சிய உண்டாகுவதற்கு யோவா உனக்கோரு நன்மையை உனக்குள்ளே காண்பது என்று சொல்லு.

ஆம், எனக்குள்ளே நன்மை ஏது? ஒன்றும்

இல்லையே. உள்பண்ணியத்தினின்றும் பார்ப்பின் என்னை இரட்சியமும் இரட்சகரிடத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன் மலமாம் என்னை இரட்சியப்பார். அவருடைய கையிலே நான் இரட்சிக்கக் கொடுக்கிறேன். நான் நன்றாயும் அவருக்கு விசுவாசமும் நடக்கிற பாலிதான். எந்தப் பாவத்தினின்றும் அவர் என்னை இரட்சிக்க வேண்டும் என்று மனதுகிறேன். அப்படியே அவர் என்னைப் பாவத்தினின்றும் விடுதலையாகி எனக்கு மன்னிப்புத் தருவானென்று அறிந்திருக்கிறேனென்றார்.

போதகர், பார்ப்பின் உன் பாவத்தின் மன்னிப்பாரென்று உனக்கு எப்படித்தகுவி என்றதற்கு, அவன், இயேசுநாதர் இல்லையென்பதற்கு பாலிகளுக்காக மரித்தாரோ. அவர் சிந்தனை இரத்தம், வெள்ளையான பாவங்களையும் நீக்கிச் சுத்திக்கரிப்பதென்றும் அவரிடத்தில் சேருகிறவர்களை அவர் பற்றும்பே தள்ளாமல்பட்டாரென்றும் உமக்குத் தெரியுமே. ஆகையால் என்மையும் அவர் தள்ளி விடாமல் இரட்சிக்கக்கொள்வாரென்று உறுதியாய் நம்பியிருக்கிறேனென்றார்.

போதகர், மரணமடைய உனக்குப் பயம் இல்லையா என்று கேட்டதற்கு, அவன், சிலவேளைகளில் நான் துண்பட்டவன்வென்றும் இரட்சகரைப்பற்றியு என் விவகாரம் நினைவுமுள்ளதென்றும் எனக்குள்ளே சமயமும் கோர்வண்படி பரிசீலனையும் தூண்டிவிடுகிறதிலே மரணத்தைக் குறித்துப் பயமுண்டாகும். இப்பொழுது நான் பரிசீலனை நோக்கி வேண்டுமென்று இரட்சகர் என்பாரிசமாயிருப்பதன்மேல் நேர்நிறுத்தியுள்ள இரட்சியைப்பற்றி நம்பிக்கையுள்ளவராயும் கலக்கமற்றிருக்கிறேனென்பதை உணர்ந்துகொள்ளுகிறேனென்றார்.

போதகர், சபாபம்படி உன்இருதயம் கட்டமுடியுமென்றாயிருக்கிறதிலே அதில் தோன்றுகிற உன் உணர்வுகளின்மேற் பற்றுதலாயிருக்கிறதாயிவையே நோக்கின்றதை உன் கேட்கேட்டு, ஐயா, நான் என் இருதயத்தின்மேல் நம்பிக்கையை வைக்கவில்லை. பரிசீலனை கொடுக்கிற சிந்தனைக்குள்ளேயே நம்பிய ஆறுதல் அடைக்கிறேன். சாத்தான அடைக்கலை இன்ன விடிலே விட்டுக்கொள்கிறேனென்றார்.

போதகர், இப்பொழுது நீ இந்துபோகிறதற்கே பிறையிருக்கிறதற்கோ எதில் விருப்பமுள்ளவையிருக்கிறாயென்று கேட்டதற்கு,

அவன், கத்திரலைய சித்தம் எப்படியோ அப்படியே ஆக்கவென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதிசயிப்பு போதகர் சில வேதவாக்கியங்களை அவனுக்கு வாசித்தக்காட்டிச் செய்தபண்ணிப்பு பற்றிப்பரிசீலனைசெய்தால், அந்த யாக்கோபு அவரைப் பார்ப்பதே நன்மையிலேவோ உபசாரத்து சொல்லியுரை நனக்காகச் செய்யப்படும், செய்யப்படும் இறுதியே கேட்டுக்கொண்டார். அவன் சற்று நேரத்துக்குப் பின்பு அதிக பெலனீமை அடைந்து சமாதானத்தோடு இருந்துபோனார்.

சற்றளவை நோக்கி நேர்மையானவை வண்பார். அவன் முடிவு சமாதானமென்றும், கத்திரலையப் பற்றியிருக்கிறவர்கள் பாக்கியவகையென்பதற்கு விவகாரக்கீயங்களில் அப்படியாயிற்று. கத்திரலைய சமாதானமும் பாக்கியமுள்ளவையாயிருக்கிறதென்று அறிந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நீங்களும் அவரைப்போல நல்ல மரணம் அடையும்படி வைகாலே தேடுகிறீர்களா? பாருங்கள், காலத்து சுகக்கமாய் இருக்கின்றது. நம்புமைய சீவன் உமக்கத்திரம் அது சற்றே நேரம் தோன்றிப் பின்பு காணும்போகிறபுனைமையிலே இருக்கிறதே. எந்த மனிதனும் மரணம் என்சொத்து நிறும். மனிதனுடைய உலர்ந்த போகிற பூர்வத்துக்கு உபாயமாவது. அவனுடைய மிகிமை எல்லாம் உதிர்ந்துபோகிற பூவையிலே இருக்கின்றது. அப்படியிருக்க, நீங்கள் அறிவுள்ள இவ்வகைத்திலும் அறிவுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் நம்பிக்கையையுடைய, அறிமாயிலே குன்றாமல் ஆசைப்பட்டாலும், இருக்கிற பொருளைப் பாராட்டுவது உமக்கே உரியதாகும். இரட்சகன்மேல் மிகுந்த ஆர்வம் இருக்கின்றவர்களை நீங்கள் உமக்குள் யாருக்கும் எரிடத்தில் வாருங்கள். நான் உங்களுக்கு ஆறுதல்

செய்யவேண்டும் என்று இரக்கமாய் அறிகுக்கிறார். அவரே தம்மைச் சேருகிறவர்களை முற்றடியும் இவர்களுக்குச் சித்தமும் தீரணியுள்ளவர்கள் இருக்கிறார். இது சத்தியமென்று அறிந்து நீங்களும் சமாதானமும் பாக்கியமுடைய முடிவு அடைவது உறுதியாய் இருக்கின்றது. அந்த இரட்சகரை விவகாரத்தோடு பற்றிக்கொள்வீர்களாக.

[Native Female Education.]

பெண்களுக்குக் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொடுக்கும் முறை.

பெண்பிள்ளைகளுக்கல்வி கற்பது முக்கியமென்று இலங்கைத்தலைநகர முதன் நீதியதிபதியாயிருந்த சி. பி. ரிச்சர்ட் ஒரில்வென்ற பி. சான்சன் பிரமணத்தைப் பற்றித் தகுதிசெய்தியும் காட்டினார். அந்தத்துறியை மாண்கல் சிறிது கவனிப்புக்கப்பட்டு பண்ணுதற்குத்தாரமாய், அவர் அதைப்பற்றி எழுதின வேலுக்கு காரியத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டியிருந்தது. அது என்னவேனில், பெண்பிள்ளைகளைப் படிப்பித்தால் அவர்களுக்கு முயற்சியும் இல்லாமல் கற்றுக் கொடுக்கும் முறைக்கு என்ன மாற்றம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பது பற்றிப்பிரமணமுறைக்கு இடைக்கல்விவைக் கற்றுப்படி அவர்களைக் கட்டியிருக்கிறதென்றது, என்பது. எங்கள் தலைநகரம் பெண்பிள்ளைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை மாண்கல் பிரமணத்துறியை அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கவேண்டியது மாண்கல் விரும்புகிற சகல இலட்சணங்களும் ஒழுங்காக அவர்களிடே காண்கிறதே கட்டாததற்கும், அல்லாமல், அவரை நிரூபகத்துக்குக்கூடாகும், முயற்சியும் இல்லாமல் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு உரியவையாக இருக்கவேண்டிய பிள்ளைகளை எடுத்துக் கொடுத்தல் அன்னவல்தீரம் கொடுத்தல் விவகாரம் முடிக்கும் ஏதும் அவர்களைப் படிப்பித்த வந்ததினால் நல்ல வேலு அநேகம் நன்மைகளுண்டாயின. முன்னே பிள்ளைகளைச் சேர்த்து வந்தபிரகாரம் கொடுத்த படிப்பித்த போயிப் பரிசீலனையாக்கி இப்போதே பெண்கள் கல்விக்கற்ப்படாததென்ற கட்டாயமான என்னவென்ற சனங்களிடத்தில் மாற்றியமைத்து எவ்வளவுக்குள்ளாகும், பன்னிரண்டாம் வகுப்புக்குள்ளேயே இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அந்த இடங்களிலே பெண்பிள்ளைப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் குறைவு இருக்கிறது. தகுப்பள்ளியிற் சேர்த்துப் படிக்கவேண்டிய அவசரம் வரவரக் குறைகிறதென்றது.

இன்னும் எங்கள் மனத்துக்குப் பூரண அத்தாட்சியாய் மாண்கல் கண்டறிந்த வேலுக்கு திறந்தமென்ற வேலை, படித்தார்களின் தோகை இப்பொழுது அதிகப்பெருதல் அவர்கள் தோகை தங்கள் வீடுகளில் உவாழ்க்கின்றவர்களைத் தங்கள் புத்திரிகளைப் படிப்பிக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் தங்கள் பிள்ளைகளை ஒரு தரும்பள்ளியில் வைத்துச் செலவுகொடுத்த படிப்பிக்கிறதற்கு இயல்புள்ளவர்களை நியமிக்கிறதில், மாண்கல் அங்குக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கும் யோசனை என்னவேனில், லைவலக்களை விடுகின்ற படித்த மாநாட்டில் சிறிதற்கு இல்லாமல் கைக்கரி காரியங்களிற் படிந்திருப்பது, அவர்களை எடுத்துப் பள்ளிக்குவைத்துத் தங்கள் தந்தைக்குத் தந்தைக் காலத்துக்கிற படிக்கவல்லவர்களை நல்லயோசனை. இவ்வதமாய் இங்கிலாந்து அமெரிக்கா முதலான சீர்திருத்திய இடங்களிலுள்ள பெண்பிள்ளைகளைச் சேர்த்திய பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு அனுப்பிச் சிலர் அனுப்பி வருவதென்றும், சிலர் ஆறு வருடமானவர்களைப் படிப்பிக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறார்கள். முயற்சியும் இல்லாமல் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கும் முறைகளைப் படிக்கவேண்டிய பெண்பிள்ளைகளைப் படிப்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்றேன் சொல்லிய நீதியதிபதி சொல்லிக்கொடுத்த யோசனையும் புத்தியும் இதுவே. இவ்வதமாய்ச் செய்யும் முறைகளைப்பற்றி, பெண்சரிந்தாரும் தாய்மாறும் தந்தைகளுக்கும் கட்டமைக்கச் செய்யும் தங்கள் சொந்தப் பிள்ளைகளைப் படிப்பிக்கவும் அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல ஆலோசனை சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கவும் வருவதற்கிடமாயிருக்கும். ஏனென்றால், பிள்ளைகள் தரும்பள்ளிக்குப் போகும் இல்லாத சிறமத்தக்களுக்குப் பணியிலடைசன் இன்னிணை

day. However, I feel that within me that promises a release before long, from all this insufferable misery. But what will become of my poor children? His visitor sat down upon a bench and burst into tears. His visitor, as we have said, was a kind hearted man. "Suppose I should get some discreet person to talk with your wife," said he. Johnny raised his eyes and his hands, at the same moment. "Talk with her!" he replied, "you may as well talk with a whirlwind—the abuse which she poured on me, this morning, for proposing to bring our good minister to talk with her, would have made your hair stand on end. No, I am heart-broken, and undone, for this world. I have no hope save in a better, through the mercies of God. The visitor took the poor man by the hand, and silently departed. He uttered not a word: he was satisfied that nothing could be said to abate the domestic misery of poor Johnny Hodges in the present world; and there was something in his last words, and in the tone in which they were uttered, which assured the visitor, that Johnny's unshaken confidence in the promises of God would not be disappointed in another.

How entirely inadequate is the most finished delineation, to set forth, in true relief, the actual sum total of such misery as this! To the interrogatory of poor Johnny Hodges, "Can nothing be done to put an end to the evils of intemperance?" what answer, here and hereafter, do those individuals propose to offer, who withhold their names from the temperance pledge?

The summer had passed, and the harvest was over. About four months after the last interview, I heard, for the first time, the story of poor Johnny Hodges. Taking a particular direction to his house and shop, I put on my surcoat, and set forth, upon a clear, cold November morning, to pay the poor fellow a visit. It was not three miles from the city to his dwelling. By the special direction, which I had received, I readily identified the shop. The doors were closed,—for it was a sharp, frosty morning. I wished to see the poor fellow at his forge, before I disclosed the object of my visit. I opened the door. He was not there. The bellows were still. The last spark had gone out in the forge. The hammer and tongs were thrown together. Johnny's apron was lying carelessly upon the bench. And the iron, upon which he had been working, lay cold upon the anvil. I turned towards the little dwelling. That also had been abandoned. A short conversation with an elderly man, who proved to be a neighbor, soon put my doubts and uncertainties at rest. The conclusion of this painful little history may be told, in a very few words. The wife, who, it appears, notwithstanding her gross intemperance, retained no inconsiderable portion of personal comeliness, when not absolutely drunk; had run off in company with a common soldier, abandoning her husband and children about three months before. Five days only before my visit, poor Johnny Hodges, having died of a broken heart, was committed to that peaceful grave, where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest. On the same day, four little children were received, after the funeral, as inmates of the poor-house.

"I have known them well, all their life-long," said the old man, from whom I obtained the information. "The first four or five years of their married life, there was not a likelihood, nor a thirteenth, nor a happier couple, in the village. Hodges was at his forge early and late; and his wife was a pattern of neatness and industry. But the poor woman was just as much poisoned with rum, as ever a man was with arsenic. It changed her nature, until, at last, it rendered her a perfect nuisance. Every body speaks a kind word of poor Hodges, and every body says that his wife killed him, and brought his children to the poor-house. This is a terrible case to be sure. Pray, sir, can't something be done to put an end to the evils of intemperance?" Such, thought I, was the inquiry of poor Johnny Hodges. How long can the intelligent legistatures of our country conscientiously permit this inquiry to pass, without a satisfactory reply? How many more wretched, how many more enemies of their own household, how many more children shall be made orphans, how many more temperate men shall be converted into drunken paupers, before the power of the law shall be exerted, to stay the plague? In the present condition of the world, while the legislature throws its fostering arm around this cruel occupation, how many there are, who will have abundant cause to complain, like poor Johnny Hodges, from the bottom of their souls,—WHAT A CURSE! How many shall take as fair a departure for the voyage of life, and make shipwreck of all their earthly hopes, in a similar manner! How many hearts, not guilty of presumptuous sins, but grateful for Heaven's blessings in some humble sphere, shall be turned, by such misery as this, into broken cisterns, which can hold no earthly joy! How many husbands of drunken wives; how many wives of drunken husbands; how many miserable children, flying in terror from the walking corpses of inebriated parents, shall cry aloud, like poor Johnny Hodges, in the language of despair, WHAT A CURSE!

CANADA.—The Montreal Witness says that a number of amputations of frozen feet have lately taken place in the Montreal General Hospital, and that early every case can be traced to strong drink.

REMINISCENCES OF A RECENT VISIT TO AMERICA, No. 12.

The Sabbath after my arrival at White's Hill in Stroud, I attended chapel with father Knight's family at Ruseum, where is a small church and congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. E. Jones, a Welsh minister. It was sacramental Sabbath, and I was invited to take part in the services of the occasion. Many novel impressions were made on my mind, on joining in worship with a Christian congregation after so long a residence in heathen lands. One of the deepest of these impressions was made by the fact that but a fractional portion of the congregation were found at the table of the Lord to show forth, in the appointed way, his death till he come. I could not but inquire with interest and surprise, "Who were they (the great body of the congregation) who have just now retired from the sanctuary—leaving but a small company to join in the solemnities before us. Are they not Christians?" "Yes, I had quite lost sight of this unbecoming feature of Christendom, which I found to be essentially the same among all denominations of Christians—awakening with concern the inquiry, "Lord are there few that be saved?" It is easy to perceive, how it happens that many who are willing to be found eating and drinking at the table of the Lord on earth, may be of the number to whom he will say in the judgment "I never knew you." But how shall we account for it that in the very heights of Protestant Christendom, where it is well understood that obedience to the commandments is the appropriate test of discipleship—where the majorities even of the congregation, in the entire neglect of the positive command to the disciples, "Do this in remembrance of me."

Connected with this church and congregation is a missionary prayer meeting of long standing, held at an early hour on Sabbath morning. In all this, I saw another illustration of the good effects of having "a share in the concern." Not only the late Rev. Joseph Knight for many years a missionary at Nellore but also the late Rev. Browning and wife, missionaries at Kandy, and several other missionaries now in the field, were from the neighborhood of White's Hill. The reflex influence of missions for good, upon the families, churches and communities from which missionaries are sent forth to pagan lands, was a fruitful and pleasing theme for thought, during my whole visit in Christendom beginning at White's Hill.

I had long been acquainted by report, and in a slight degree by correspondence, with the character and successful labors of the Rev. Dr. J. Williams, who for many years was the Vicar of Stroud parish, and by whose influence Messrs. Knight, Browning, Mars and others were brought forward as missionaries, and sent forth under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. At this time Dr. Williams, having been removed from his curacy at Stroud, was Rector of Woodchester, a parish two miles distant, where I had the pleasure and profit of making a personal acquaintance with him. In Woodchester is found a curiosity of some celebrity in that region, in the form of a "Roman pavement"—a spacious subterranean room, containing a variety of sculpture, inscriptions, &c. This room is occasionally opened to the public, and ticket money required of every visitor—the money thus received being appropriated to some object of charity previously specified. The room was closed up at the time I was there; but a splendid volume, folio, with numerous descriptive plates, was open for inspection. But as it was my object to become acquainted with the present state of modern Christendom, rather than with the curiosities of ancient heathendom, I was quite willing lastly to pass over the "pavement," that I might make the most of my time in the rector's parlor. D. POOR.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The four splendid vessels of the New York and Liverpool United States mail line of steamers are of the same size, 3,000 tons each; length 230 feet, breadth of beam 46 feet, depth of hold 32 feet. They are the largest steam-vessels, except the iron steamer Great Britain, and perform their trips of 3,000 miles in about 14 days, or 260 miles per day. The cost of each is about \$650,000, of which about \$275,000 is for the engine alone. The engines are of great power, having 10 inch cylinders, and wrought iron wheels 35 feet in diameter. Their spacious cabins are fitted up in a style of elegance not surpassed.

The first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic sailed from Savannah for Liverpool, on the 20th of May, 1819, and made the voyage in twenty-two days. She was telegraphed at Liverpool as "a ship on fire," and a revenue cutter was despatched to her relief, when the officers and crew of the latter were struck with astonishment at not being able to overtake a vessel under bare poles. At Liverpool, and afterwards at Copenhagen, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg whither she went, she was visited by crowds of wondering people; and at the latter place a service of plate was presented to her officers.—*American of Am. Tr. Soc.*

GOOD REASONS FOR THE MAINE LAW.—They are the reasons assigned by an inebriate. "1. Rum separated me from my wife and child. 2. Rum caused my brothers and sisters to forsake me. 3. Rum led me away from home, a bed, money, friends and credit. 4. Rum took good clothes from my back, and clothed me in rags. 5. Rum has injured my constitution." To these hundreds more might be added, for indefinitely long is the catalogue of its ill-effects on the victims of its power, their relations and friends, the community at large, and the church of God.

PENANCE.—Recently, a "Sister of Charity," in Louisville, Kentucky, very meekly submitted to the infliction of many heavy blows, from a lash of "three lusty things" in the hand of a priest, standing in an open yard, attracting the attention of numerous spectators. She was thus "doing penance" for her sins, and accumulating a fund of merit that might counterbalance sins to be afterwards committed! Must the grace of God be thus dishonored in this enlightened land?—*Boston Congregationalist.*

A careless watch invites a vigilant foe.

REV. CHRISTIAN DAVID. Died in Jaffna, at 5½ o'clock, A. M., May 8th, the Rev. CHRISTIAN DAVID, at the age of 80 years and 9 months, after having devoted forty years of his active life in spreading the blessed influence of Christianity, especially within the province of Jaffna, and extending the same to several portions of Ceylon, as well as to various parts of the continent of India. Both by persuasive precepts and example, he recommended to all persons within his reach that blessed gospel of righteousness, peace, and love, which, sooner or later, will influence mankind to hold the faith in unity of spirit in the bond of peace and in righteousness of life.

Mr. David was born at Tranquebar on the 7th Aug., 1771. His father forsook the Sivaic faith, to embrace Christianity, with which religion he became acquainted through the instrumentality of the Danish missionaries. The Rev. C. David was baptized at Tranquebar in 1775, and was educated by the said missionaries, under whose auspices, he served as a school-master and catechist from 1785, in several parts of the Tanjore and Tinnevely districts. He was especially patronized by the apostolic Schwartz. In 1789 he was married to the person who still survives him, and has left a numerous progeny of whom the survivors are 6 children, 28 grand children, and 5 great grand children.

In 1801, Mr. David accepted the offer of becoming Tamil tutor to the late Mr. Gehagen of the H. C. service, who was stationed at Jaffna, and continued there some time after Ceylon became a dependency of the Crown. By the Hon. F. North, (afterwards Earl of Guilford), he was appointed to officiate as a Christian minister amongst the Tamil population in Jaffna, and to superintend numerous schools, both in that district and in Mannar. St. John's church was placed at his disposal, to which his ministerial labors were chiefly confined.

In 1824, Mr. David was ordained deacon and priest at Calcutta, by the late Right Rev. the Lord Bishop Reginald Heber. In the following year he returned to Ceylon, where his labors were continued until 1841, at which period he retired from active life receiving a liberal pension from the Ceylon Government.

Mr. David's active and useful life and conciliating department secured to him the countenance and esteem of several distinguished individuals, in exalted stations, both in India and Ceylon, as well as the respectful sympathies of his own countrymen, who will long continue to cherish his memory with affection and gratitude. His ministerial labors were duly appreciated by the members of his flock, as his eloquence—pointed and replete with happy illustrations—was peculiarly suited to the Asiatic mind.—*Com.*

HOBART TOWN.—This is the chief place on the island of Van Dieman's Land, where reside great numbers of English convicts, who have been transported thither as a penalty for their crimes. Van Dieman's Land lies some 250 miles south of Australia in Lat. 42 S., and contains an estimated area of 27,000 square miles, being 2,500 more than the island of Ceylon. The population of the island in 1849 was about 70,000, having increased nearly 25,000 within the previous ten years. Van Dieman's Land was originally discovered in 1642, but it was not known that it was an island till so recently as the year 1793. The first penal settlement was established on the island in 1803; since which convicts have been its principal residents. Within a few years past, however, many respectable emigrants have gone there, and the state of society seems to be greatly improved, as will be seen by the following extract from the *Hobart Town Advertiser*, which we find copied in, and the truth of the sentiment vouched for by, the Friend of India:

One third of the population in the island is concentrated in the city of Hobart Town. Every street in it is studded with the work-shops and industrial abodes of persons who were once prisoners, but who now form in themselves, and their well reared and educated children, the bone and strength of our community. In the whole world there cannot be found another city of the same extent and population as Hobart Town, so free from crime, or which exhibits clearer proofs of its progress in all the characteristics which accompany the advance of society, and the existence of a sound and regenerating principle of morality. Five-sixths of the houses, in even its lonely suburbs, are without the protection of window-shutters. Yet, how seldom do we hear of house-breaking and robberies? For years past, respectable females, attached by their duties to a branch of the public service, have walked alone and unprotected, in all kinds of weather, and at every season of the year, and in every shade of light and darkness, the police-less roads in the neighborhood of this city, without having ever encountered rudeness by word or deed!

"IMPORTANT IF TRUE."—The Pope, it is said, has graciously granted permission to the "faithful" to use fat in culinary operations on all fast days in the year 1852, Lent excepted.

chaste eye exiles licentious looks.

HINDU MARRIAGES.

We recommend that the following communication be read in connection with the letter furnished by 'An Advocate of Music,' and published in the Star of March 25th, together with our remarks on that letter. The one is illustrative of the other,—both conspiring to show the great need of 'native improvement,' both in regard to the principle which marriage contracts are formed in, and the manner in which marriage ceremonies are conducted.

Sir—If you think the following article on the subject of native marriages, will interest your readers, you will I hope, give it insertion in the Star.

The custom which prevails in this country in forming marriage alliances among the natives is very singular. The father of the young woman as soon as she has arrived at the age of discretion, commences his suit in securing a husband for his daughter. The proposal is conveyed by some friends of his, to the friends of the bridegroom, who with an air of indifference in most cases, receive the intelligence at first, and then to treat the subject with a degree of dislike, under the pressure of there existing a great disparity between the parties, as to fortune, caste, &c., when there is really none; yet by way of condescension to their solicitation, matrimony is made the subject of their earliest conversation, the bride's friends repair to the house of the bridegroom to talk over the subject and after much altercation and vain boasting of the merits of the respective parties, and not infrequently reticent and extorted concessions on the part of the friends of the girl, the parties come to some conclusion. To secure the matter, the parties propose at the first opportunity available, to have the marriage registered. This being done, the parties make it necessary to present to the solemnization of the nuptials, which are attended uniformly by numerous grotesque ceremonies. To attempt to describe them here would not only be tedious but ludicrous. I should here mention that in making these preparations, the taste of the bridegroom is not generally consulted; much less that of the bride; nor in fact are their opinions deemed to be of any weight in the matter.

We learn from the accounts of the Hindus that princesses of ancient kings were allowed the privilege of consulting their eyes, among a number of princes who were invited to the king's court, as to which of them should be their future husband, and were then united to the object of their preference, having previously gained sufficient information as to their respective merits and qualifications. But here the case is quite the reverse. The power of affection and choice is wholly monopolized by the parents and friends of the couple, and whether will or not these prior creatures are to abide by their arbitrary choice, the bridegroom and the bride have neither the opportunity of knowing any thing as to the nature, disposition, &c., of the one who is to become the future wife or husband. Here the foundation of future misery is often laid; mutual admiration and coincidence of feeling and opinion, which form the bond of union and true happiness, are points quite foreign to their minds, and consequently in an alliance thus formed, the absence of these affections, peace and happiness cannot, with a few exceptions, be found to exist. In fact, mutual dissatisfaction soon takes their places and bring in their train a series of evils. The slightest deviation or negligence on the part of the young woman in the regulation of domestic affairs, is magnified into a breach of duty (not moral which they have but little idea of), and a final separation is felt to be the only hope that is left of alleviation of such a condition. Even in cases where peace and quietness seem to reign in the domestic, the principle of affection is found to be wanting to such a degree, that notwithstanding all the virtues to be commended in the wife, the young husband finds means, under some frivolous pretence of his being deceived in the amount of dowry promised, &c., (which is generally the sole influencing motive in the part of both the husband and his parents,) to create a petty quarrel which eventually ends in her expulsion. This being accomplished, he finds himself quite at liberty to gratify his wish in being united to some one else upon whom he had previously placed his affections, while the first partner in life returns home with a broken heart, execrating her parents for having entrusted her in the hands of a traitor. I scarcely need mention the deep distress and the loss of character she sustains by the deceitful conduct of such a miscreant. (To be continued.)

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The Bombay Times and Courier quotes some singular statements on the extension of the telegraph system in the United States, by a recent traveler in that country. He declares that the cheap lines, consisting of a single wire, have been constructed for thirty shillings a mile, and adds the following paragraph on the cost to the public for transmitting messages:—"And here it is worthy of remark that no charge is made for name, address and signature! The lowest charge appears to be on the Chicago route. From New York to Chicago, 1,180 miles, the charge for ten words is 4s. 2d.; every additional word 3d.; New York to Boston, 237 miles 10d.; every additional word one penny! To Natchez 2,000 miles, 9d.; to New-Orleans 1,663 miles, 10d. The present charge in England for a circuit of 100 miles is 2s. 6d.; and for this reduction of 50 per cent., in previous charges, we are indebted to the new British Electric Company.—Friend of India.

Jenny Lind, the famous queen of song, was married in Boston, U. S. A. Feb. 5th, to Mr. Otto Goldschmidt of Germany. She and her husband were to spend several months at the "Round Hill Water Cure Resort" at Northampton, Massachusetts.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

By the last mail, we learn that the anti-corn-law league has been revived, in consequence of fears of a protracted stay of the new measure. £20,000 had been raised to carry on the purposes of the league. Of this, no less a sum than £27,500 was raised in 25 minutes at the close of a meeting held at Manchester, March 2d. 23,000 rickles have been ordered by the English government, and a certain number of men from each of the 23 regiments, stationed in different parts of the kingdom, are to be sent to Woolwich to receive instructions in the use of these death dealers. These persons, on returning to their regiments, will instruct their fellow soldiers.

FRANCE.—The Illustrated London News says that the careerist Louis Napoleon is too violent and too unpopular to warrant the belief, that unless some unlooked for change take place in his policy as well as his character, it can be of long continuance. The deeds of all other tyrants recorded in history appear insignificant compared with those which the Paris correspondence of the London journals reports from day to day. The law upon the press is alone sufficient to sow the seeds of the overthrow of the monarchial despotism that conceived it; and the arrest of M. Bocher, one of the executors of Louis Philippe, for distributing among his private friends the documents by which, in the exercise of a sacred duty, he endeavored to prove the injustice and illegality of the decree by which it is sought to confiscate the property of which he is a trustee, has excited in France, and among all classes, a sentiment of disgust, no less than of indignation.

The French Dictator and his advisers have, for the second time, prevented the entrance into France of an able and excellent paper, in which step, its editors felt that they have been truly honored.

UNITED STATES.—Much activity prevails in the dockyards of New York in preparing the brig Perry and store-ship Supply for the expedition against Japan. Workmen are employed until near mid-night upon both of these vessels, as also upon the outfit of the steam-frigate Mississippi. This last vessel is intended for the flag-ship of Commodore Perry. In addition to the usual complement of small arms, she will be provided with 120 stands of muskets, and the same number each of pistols, cutlasses, &c.; she will also take with her a park of twelve 24 pound howitzers.

Henry Gramp, Esq., of New York city, petitioned the United States government on the 13th February to accept free of charge, his two vessels—the Advance and Rescue—and praying that they and a small steam propeller, he fitted out for another voyage to the island of Franklin. Three hundred citizens of New York also joined in the petition.

Kossuth was traveling in the U. S. with great pomp. He was introduced to the Ohio legislature on the 7th of Feb. He made a brief speech, in which he compared the United States to a new Moses on a new Mount Sinai, shouting out, with a thundering voice, to the despots of the world, "Henceforth this shall be a law in the name of the Lord, your and our God, Ye shall not kill nations—ye shall not steal their freedom—ye shall not covet what is ye neighbors."

For the Morning Star.

In conformity to an intimation given, I beg leave to say a few words more on the discovery made by Mr. Spaulding. He has begun observing that I am not of the number of those who feel too much elevated by virtue of an English edification to condescend to speak about the palmyra, regarded some think to be mean and unbecoming. I am not in the least ashamed to write about this; my pen is equally willing to write concerning this considerable branch of the economical history of an indigenous production of Jaffna, as it is concerned in any of the more important political matters which concern the people of Jaffna. It seems to be a question among many writers before it was discovered by Mr. Sp. or other words, whether the process of washing and straining the palm-tree or palmyra root in order to get rid of its bitter taste, was unknown to the natives of Jaffna? I will not take upon myself to answer this question, but leave it to be decided by any one else.

No one can deny the fact that the palmyra is by far the most useful tree of Jaffna, with the solitary exception of the cocoa. From the customs returns of 1837, it appears that the value of articles, the produce and manufactures of palm-trees, exported from the different ports in Jaffna, beyond seas, amounted to £7,901 9s. 2d.; value of articles exported coastwise amounted to £1,711 13s. 5d.; and the value of penito only, exported beyond seas and coastwise, amounted to £107 15s. 3d. As far as my knowledge extends (and it is confirmed by the testimony of others,) I think that, excepting Ceylon, this article is exported for the demand for the palm-tree on the continent. But every one knows that the demand for the article, to which the present discovery relates will be more than ten times as much. I can say that if this commerce is carried on upon an extensive scale, its value will exceed that of all the other products of the palmyra combined, for I am led to suppose that it will be exported to Europe, America and elsewhere. But before its realization of any of these distant prospects, it is apparent that a more judicious mode of preparing the flour must be adopted; and I hope that, through the assiduous exertions of the discoverer, a grinding mill will very soon be in operation. Thus the abandonment of drinking usages will be more than compensated by the discovery made by a teetotaler. Yours truly, CHONDICAPY, April 16, 1852. JOHANNES.

GOLD AND GOD.—There is something forcible in the anecdote told of a distinguished preacher, who not being able to make any impression upon a man's understanding, wrote the word "God" on a piece of paper. "Do you see that?" said he to the individual. "Yes." He then covered the word with a piece of gold. "Do you see it now?" The effect was startling. The man saw at once what had shut his eyes to all that was true and beautiful in the world, and most worthy of his devotion.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—This law seems to be immensely popular throughout the country. Efforts are now making to obtain the passage of a similar enactment in the legislatures of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Vermont and several other States.

Boston Congregationalist, Feb. 6th.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY THE CENSUS OF 1850.

States.	Total population.	Time of entering the Union.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.
Alabama	771,550	Dec. 4, 1819	50,722	15.20
Arkansas	203,641	June 15, 1836	32,193	6.33
California	200,000	Sept. 7, 1850		
Connecticut	370,504	Jan. 9, 1788	4,750	136.2
Delaware	91,258	Dec. 7, 1787	2,120	128.4
Florida	87,387	March 7, 1844	55,263	15.8
Georgia	1,378,555	Jan. 2, 1788	56,000	176.5
Illinois	358,298	Dec. 3, 1818	55,000	138.0
Indiana	1,005,784	Dec. 11, 1816	33,300	162.0
Iowa	124,152	Jan. 1, 1846	59,914	10.7
Kentucky	1,001,456	June 1, 1792	39,900	175.5
Louisiana	500,763	April 3, 1812	46,331	108.1
Maine	583,232	March 15, 1820	35,000	166.6
Maryland	582,506	April 28, 1788	11,200	160.0
Massachusetts	794,271	Feb. 6, 1788	7,250	108.9
Michigan	395,703	June 20, 1837	56,243	107.0
Mississippi	592,853	Dec. 10, 1817	47,147	177.0
Missouri	684,132	Aug. 10, 1821	67,380	162.0
New Hampshire	317,831	Jan. 21, 1776	9,880	160.0
New Jersey	433,571	Dec. 19, 1787	6,831	164.0
New York	3,090,022	July 26, 1788	46,000	171.0
North Carolina	869,870	Nov. 21, 1789	45,000	126.0
Ohio	1,977,031	Nov. 23, 1802	39,964	174.0
Pennsylvania	2,311,631	Dec. 12, 1777	47,000	162.0
Rhode Island	167,465	May 29, 1790	1,200	163.0
South Carolina	443,589	May 23, 1788	20,000	167.0
Tennessee	1,023,118	June 1, 1796	44,000	173.0
Texas	127,403	Dec. 29, 1845	325,520	17.0
Vermont	313,466	March 4, 1791	9,000	175.0
Virginia	1,421,081	June 26, 1788	61,832	167.0
Wisconsin	301,226	Dec. 29, 1848	53,221	115.0
District of Columbia	51,697			
Minnesota, Territory	61,072			
New Mexico, Ter.	61,632			
Oregon, Territory	±20,000			
Utah, Territory	±25,000			
Total.	23,263,493			

*The thirteen original States. †Estimated population.

BURMESE WAR OF 1824-5, AND THE PRESENT WAR. The former, says the Friend of India "was unquestionably the most expensive in which we had ever been engaged, having cost eleven millions sterling but this extraordinary expenditure arose from our ignorance of the country, and the reckless system of which the war was conducted. Our loss of life was also fearful, nearly 5,000 men, of whom three-fifths were Europeans; but this arose from our mismanagement from the valor of the enemy, who never stood a single combat with us. In estimating the probable charge of the present contest, we must not lose sight of the immense addition which has been made to our military resources in the last quarter of a century by the application of steam. General Morrison was more than three months marching from Calcutta to Arracan. We have now transported a regiment to that province in a little more than three days. This rapidity of communication enables us to supply the wants of the army as they rise, even with greater speed than if it was entirely a land expedition. The sickness and mortality in the last war were most deplorable, but they are to be attributed, according to the historian of that expedition, to the want of supplies and magazines. The most abundant supplies have now been collected at Maulmain within twenty-four hours distance of Rangoon; and if it should be deemed advisable to retain our hold of that town during the rains, the sick can be conveyed by steam in a few hours to the noble sanatorium of Amherst. If we should be constrained to march to Ava in the cold weather, the whole expedition ought not to cost more than a tenth that of the last war."

AUSTRALIA.—A despatch has been received in Australia, announcing that the transportation of convicts to those colonies, has ceased. The despatch was received with great joy. It does not, however, apply to Van Diemen's Land.

Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society.

NOTICE is hereby given that the rules, heretofore existing, by which various restrictions on the sale of medicines at the Dispensary of the Friend-in-Need Society were imposed, have been rescinded, and the following rule adopted, viz: "That medicines be sold to all applicants without distinction, at prices equal to or somewhat below those at which they can be procured in Colombo; without further limitation on the quantities than what may be necessary to secure there always being sufficient stock on hand for use in the Dispensary and Hospital." JOHN WALTON, Acting Sec. F. N. S. May 11, 1852.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned, up to the 25th June, for the situation of a teacher of the Elementary Boy's School at Trincomeale. Salary £60 per annum. L. TRANCHELL, Hon. Sec. to the Sub-Committee of Education at Trincomeale. March 23, 1852.

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