



பாசுமர்த்தியத்துடன் அங்கிருந்து பாய்ந்து செல்லுமா யிவ்வகம் அவர்களுக்கு யிக முகிக்க. நீ. மயில்வாகனம் பாயர் உபாத்தியாயர் முன்பேசினா ரக அவர்கள் சேயிசையைவழை மென்றி உசேசிலியன் யிசியோ ண்டிரக்கும் அளவிறப்பாடற் ற அவர்கள் சேயிசைவழை ஆத் மீதும் குறிப்பாகக்கூறி அங்கிரு ிக்கின்ற முயற்சியில் எவ்விலி ிசியில் நன்மைபுண்டாடும்படி ிங்குமொன்று ஏற்படுத்தவது ிட்டிப் பற்பல நூல்களைக்கொ ப்புச் சமயபாதகங்களுக்குக் கார அல்லாதவிதையென விலக்கு ரக இதுமற்ற அருந்தமாட்டோ கதசரி சூலவிலிட்டு அவர மங்களைத் தீர்ப்பட்டி. மது மது மதுவிலக்கினவர்கள், நாசு வைத்தார்கள். நேரில்லாத தற்கு ஒரு சமையங்குறித்து அந் தித்தரையில் நீதவாலிய வரு ிடுமென்று இவர்களுள் யாவருந் தீ ரித்தக் கல்விச்சாலையில் சை சன் செய்யப்பாடாதேன்பதைப் பன்னூறுபுத்தகம்முதலாக வா யப்படுவேண்டுமென்று விவர மங்களை சுவீசேசுப்பிரசங்க ப்பிப்பப்பாத்தியாயராலும் நீ. நீ. ிலுச் செய்யப்பட்டுவந்திருந் துப் பாத்தியலந்து இங்கேகுறித் திருத்தக் கல்விச்சாலையை விசா சத்ததைக்காட்டு எங்கள் ஆத்த யியிருக்கும் வெசிலியன் யிசி என்றென்றைக்கும் ஆசிரியப் ப்புண்டு, பொதுமப்பிரியன் ி. ி. வைகாசி மீ. ஏ. எ.

[Romanism]

ரோமான்மதம். ருமன், இங்கிலாந்து சீரமையில, ண்ற ஒரு உரோமானிசாராஜக ின்சன் என்ற ஒரு இரப்பியோ கின்சன் எழுத்துமுலாமாய் தருக்க , சோலல்பட்ட டாக்டர்ந்தர் லது யாதொரு உரோமானிசு கு ரு அம்மத்தத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மற்ருே ிக் காரியங்கவடப்பற்றித் தன்னை னி அவைகளைப்பாதுமாமா னக்கக்கடியதாயிருந்தால் அவர்க புவன் உபகாரம் கொடுக்கப்படு ப்பண்ணையிருக்கிறார்.

கர் வழங்கும் விசுவாசப்பிரமா ிசியாய்க் காட்டக்கடிய யாதொ ளையின் பாரம்பரை ரியாயத்தை த்தமென்றும், சத்தியமென்றும், ாண்டானதென்றும் ஒப்பவணப் பணங்கூடு, ம. பவுலும், த யிதாக்களுடைய ஒன்றித்த ச தாகமம் அந்தம்மப்பண்ணப் பட்டி த்தாட்சி காட்டக்கடிய யாதொரு மும், ிங்களுக்குத் தவறில்லாத அந்தத் தற்புத்தக்கடிய யாதொருவனுக் ச சவமாதத்திரமே தவறில்லாத ரு எவ்வதத்திலாகிலும் காட்டக் னுக்கு, ம.பவுலும், வேகப்படி சாதிப்பாய், உண்மை த்தன்றிந்தசொள்ளத் துகுமர ிக்கடியவனுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், ணைச் சனங்கின் வாசிசுக்கப்பா யாரதாலில் அல்லது அலருடைய ில் கட்டவா பண்ணப்பட்டிருக்கு ிட்டக்கடிய யாதொருவனுக்கு, ம.

அப்பத்தைவாங்கவும் அல்லது அபத்தவை நமஸ்கரிக்கவும் வே ளுந்துநாளும் அல்லது அவருடை யார் கட்டவா பண்ணப்பட்டிருக் கட்டக்கடிய யாதொருவனுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், உத்தரிக் கிற் றைதமொன்றுண்டென்று வி சுவாசிக்கும்படி எங்ககதைக்கு மு ரு வசனம் வேதாகமத்திலிருக்கிறதென்று காட்டு கிற யாதொருவனுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், மசு. சனங்கின் விளங்காத பாணையில் பிராத தவாசிசுக்கப்படுவேண்டுமென்று கிறிஸ்துநாதர் அல்லது அப்போஸ்தலர் கட்டவா பண்ணியிருக்கிறார்கள் பதைக் காட்டக்கடிய யாதொரு வனுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், மசு. வேதத்திலில்லாததுமாய், வேதத்தால் அத் தாட்சிபண்ணக் கூடாததுமாய், இராட்சிப்புக்கவமுர மான யாதொரு விசுவாசப்பிரமானம் தேவமுர மாய் உண்டாயிருக்கிறதென்பதைக் காட்டு கிற யாதொருவனுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், உபகாரமாய்க் காட்டு க்கப்படுமே.

வா பண்ணப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதைக் காட்டக் கடிய யாதொருவனுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், மசு. சந்தவாளரை அல்லது சமயசகவனவா னருக்குப்படி கிறிஸ்துநாதர் அல்லது அப்போஸ்தலர் கட்டவா பண்ணியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் காட் டக்கடிய யாதொருவனுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், மசு. நாற்கருவையில் ரோமார் குமார் சபையா யுத்த முந்திரிகைப்போதும் சோடாமல் அப்பத் தைதமாத் திரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கிறிஸ்து நாதர் அல்லது அப்போஸ்தலர் கட்டவா பண்ணி யிருக்கிறார்களே என்பதைக் காட்டக்கடிய யாதொரு வனுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், மசு. குருமார் விவாகம்பண்ணப்படாதென்று கிறி ள்துநாதர் அல்லது அப்போஸ்தலர் கட்டவா பண்ணி யிருக்கிறார்களே என்பதைக் காட்டக்கடிய யா தொருவனுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், மசு. உத்தரிக் கிற் றைதமொன்றுண்டென்று வி சுவாசிக்கும்படி எங்ககதைக்கு மு ரு வசனம் வேதாகமத்திலிருக்கிறதென்று காட்டு கிற யாதொருவனுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், மசு. சனங்கின் விளங்காத பாணையில் பிராத தவாசிசுக்கப்படுவேண்டுமென்று கிறிஸ்துநாதர் அல்லது அப்போஸ்தலர் கட்டவா பண்ணியிருக்கிறார்கள் பதைக் காட்டக்கடிய யானுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், மசு. உத்தரிக் கிற் றைதமொன்றுண்டென்று வி சுவாசிக்கும்படி எங்ககதைக்கு மு ரு வசனம் வேதாகமத்திலிருக்கிறதென்று காட்டு கிற யாதொருவனுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், மசு. வேதத்திலில்லாததுமாய், வேதத்தால் அத் தாட்சிபண்ணக் கூடாததுமாய், இராட்சிப்புக்கவமுர மான யாதொரு விசுவாசப்பிரமானம் தேவமுர மாய் உண்டாயிருக்கிறதென்பதைக் காட்டு கிற யாதொருவனுக்கு, ம. பவுலும், உபகாரமாய்க் காட்டு க்கப்படுமே.

உதய தாரகை.

தகஸாடு உ. வைகாசி மீ. உள. ௯.

பிரமதேசம்.—இங்கிலீசுகாரருக்கும் இங் கனியாசாவுக்கும் யுத்தம் நடந்துவந்ததைப்பற்றி அ னேகருக்குத் தெரியும். அங்க யுத்தத்தில் இங்கிலீசு யார் பிரமதேசத்தவர்களைவென்று போனமாதம் ற்தாள்வந்தே மிட்டேன் என்ற நகரியினமும், பதி னாலர்க்கேறி இறங்கின் நகரியினமும் பிடித்துக்கொ ள்லார்கள். இரகத்திலும் விழுந்தசனம் அதி கம்மல்ல, இங்கிலீசுகாரர்க்கத்திலும் இறந்தவர்களு ள் காயப்பட்டவர்களும் ஏறக்குறைய ற்றாரும் ப துபெருந்தனே. ஆகலும், யுத்தம் வலுத்து நெரு ிங்கியவேளையில் பிரமநாடுத்தப்ப னையிருந்ததி லும் அவர்கள் வளத்தில் விழுந்தவர்களும் அநே கரல்ல. யுத்தம் நடந்தவேளையில் வெய்யிற் கருமயாயிருந்ததினும் இங்கிலீசுகாரர் பக்கத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பிரமனுத்துவவர்களும் மற்றுஞ்சன ற்களிலும் சிலரிடமுள்ளபோனார்கள். இங்கிலீசுகாரர் பக்கத்துக்குகின்ற போருதவர்கள் சகலரும் எண் னையிருந்து முப்பத்தேழுசனம். இங்கிலீசுகாரர் பிடி க்கையிலும், வண்பது பெருப்பிரங்கினரும் எழுபது சிப்புப்பிரங்கினரும் பதினெண்ணாயிரம் இருத்தல் வேறுமருதும் இங்கிலீசுகாரருக்கு அகப்பட்டது. பிர மருக்கும் கியாயனயு பிராசத்திடன் தங்கனாலா னாட்டுமே பராக் கிரமபலமாய் யுத்தம்பண்ணியுந் தோ ற்றுப்போனார்கள். இவ்வதமான ஆண்மைத் திற த்துடனே போர்க்கொள்களேன்று ஒருவரும் எண் ணையிருக்கவில்லை.

இந்த யுத்தத்திலேற்பட்ட படைசெரும்களுக்கு ரோட்டுடனும் குயரும் வகுத்தமும் எவ்வளவெ ன்று சென்னைபட்டினத்துப் புதினப்பத்திரிகை ீடமன்றில் எழுதியிருக்கிறவைகளை இதன்பின்ன மெட்டுபிரமார்த்தப் பிரசுரஞ்செய்க்கிறோம். அதை வசிப்பினர்களேல்லாரும், யுத்தம்பண்ணிய உயிரி றுப்பதிலும் சமாதானமுள்ளவர்களாயிருப்பது எவ் வளவதிகமேன்மையென்றெண்ணி உணரவார்க ளென்று நினைக்கிறோம்.

பிரதானமாய்க் கோதாரிமுதலிய சாவுக்கேதவா ன விபாதி பட்டானத்திற்பைப்பட்டது. யுத்தத் தில் இறந்தவர்களிலும் விபாதி யினலிந்தவர்கள் அநேகர். இது அதிசயமல்ல, ஏனென்றால் சித்தி ரையாதம் பண்ணிடானத்தேதிசாலமே தொழ் திச் பதிவணந்தார்க்கேறி இராத்திரியாவலும், முன்று னாளாகச் சனங்கிருக்கிறதற்கு யாதொரு கூடா ரமாகுதல் பாயயமாததலில்லாரும் சிவத்தக் கம்பி னிச்சுடனே யூட்டப்பட்டவர்களும் பகலில் அ கோரமான வெய்யிலுக்கேவாலிருந்ததமன்றி இர ிலும் நித்திரைகொள்கள் நல்லாடில்லாமற் சூத க்கல்ல நிலங்கிறிற் படுக்கவுங் குடிக்க நல்லதன்

னில்லாததினால் அழகலுப்புத்தன்னைசைக் குடி க்கவுலு இடமாயிற்று. அவ்வளவும், படிக்கேல வுப்துறையு. அதுவுற் ஒழங்காய்க் கோடுடலில் லை. அழகல் நிலங்கிறிற் காடுகையிலிருந்தெழ ம்பிய மக்கக் காற்றாபக்கின்றும் புறத்துக்கப்பா றற் கிறித்த பின் நாற்றத்திலுஞ்சனங்கின் அதி க அபத்திரவப்பட்டுத் தன்பம் வாதுகொஞ்சு நேரத் திலே அநேகம்பேறிறந்துபோனார்கள்.

வம்பாய்.—இறையைக்கேடுக்குறைய ற்றாற்ற ம்பதுவருக்காலமாக வம்பாயிலும் சால்சேத்தி மென்று தீவிலுமுள்ள ரோமன்களார் தத்தம்முத்திய குற்றானுடைய எல்லையான ஆட்சியைப்பற்றி ஒரு வர்க்கொருவர் வாதுடவர்களுக்க கடைசியாகக் கு திச் சண்டைசெய்ய ஏதுவாயிற்று. ஆகையால், வம்பாயில் விசேர்ப்பென்பவர் சாலசேத்தியென் னவிலே கோவைக்குறையாக வினோதமாக ஒரு புத்தக்காலிலவக் கட்டிப்படிக்குத் தீர்மானம்பண் ணினார். அந்தத் தீவிலுள்ள கிறிஸ்தவர்களான மீன்பிடிபொரு கோவைக் குற்றாளர் விசேர்ப்பென் றுதியோய்க் தாங்கக் கட்டப்போகிற கோவிலுக்கு அந்திப்பார்க்கல்லு வைத்துவேளையில் நடக்கிற குக்கும் பூசையிற் பவனியாக நடத்தும்பொருட்டு அவரிடத்திலிருக்கிற வெள்ளிக்குருசைக் கொடுத் தப்போடுப்படி கெட்டுப்போது அவர் கொடுக்கமா ட்டேனென்றதினால் அவர்கள் அதை வல்லையாய் ப் பறித்துக்கொள்ளும்படி முயன்று போனமாதம் ற்றவர்க்கேறி அவர்கள் கோவிலிலேயிருந்து சனங் களை றுக்கம்மாயுத்து அநேகம்பெரைக் காயப் படுத்தினார்கள். ஆலும் போலீஸ்காரர்வந்து அவர்களைத் தடுத்தல்லார்கள். ஆ! சகோரர் ணன்று சீமானை சிந்தனையாய்ச் சஞ்சரித்தாலே த்தனை நோத்தியான இனியை.

மேலும், இவ்விடத்திலுள்ள ணர்ப்பிறந்த பட்டா னத்துடனே இச்சேலவு சேர்ந்திருந்த ஓர் ஏரோப யையக் கத்திகிறார். இல்லாமத்தத்திற் சேர்ந்தவீ டான். அவ்வமறும், இந்தியாவுக்கு மற்றப்பக்கத் திலிருந்து வேறொரு ஏரோப்பையன் இல்லாமத் ததை அனுசரித்ததினால், சர்ப்பாட்டுச் சமையலுடைய பற்றி மெத்த நுடமாயிருக்கின்றன. இவன் தானி றுந்த பட்டானத்தைவிட்டு ஒளிக்குறோடி அரபிய ணர்ப்பினியாவ வேகம் போட்டுக்கொண்டு திரிக்கையிற் பிடிபட்டு மறியற்படுத்தப்பட்டான்.

சென்னைபட்டினம்.—பெல்லிக்குறையிலினெ ன்றும், இரசவாதம் பெர்யென்றும், சோதிட சாத்திரத்தினும் யாதொரு பவனில்லவமென்றுஞ் சனங்கின் நம்பிவந்தாலும் இச்சேலவு சென்னை பட்டினத்தில் ஒரு காரியம் நடத்த, என்னவென் லும், குட்பத்த நீதவாலுபி மென்தர் எல்லாம்பற் றென்பவர் தனக்கு முதலுதவிகாரையிருந்த அவ்வுர வடுகொணர்ச்சித்து அவர்களைத் தாப்பினியித்தக் குற்றம்போடச்சித்து அவன் தனாமேவே பற்பா ன்களண்ணி அவரைக் கொல்லும்படி பண்ணின யோசனை என்னவெனில், ஒரு ஆட்டுத்தலைமயிற் தது அதில் ஏறு பெரிய அளவிலுள்ள அடித்திறுக்கி அதற்க்களேகம் இக்கவளைச் சேப்பது அதைக்கொ ண்றபோய் நிலத்திலே தாம்பத்துவைத்தான். அந் த ஆட்டுத்தலை அழகல் தாமையுடைய உயிர் நில வங்கரும் அழகல் அவர் இறந்துபோவாறு என்று ணை இப்படிச்செய்தான். இப்படி அவன் செய்கு தன்னைச் சதிபோகணயாய்க் கொல்லத் துணிக் ததற்குச் சரிவந்த குற்றமென்று நினைத்து அவரீ டுத்திற் பிணவாங்கிப்படி கட்டவா பண்ணினார்.

சுண்டி.—முன்னிருந்த இரசவவச்சீவத்திற் சேர்ந்த கண்டியிற் சிங்களைத் தவாச்சாணியொர த்தி கிறிஸ்தவர்க்கத்திற்சேர்ந்து கணம்பொருத்தி ஓவல் இயரால் ஞானனாணம் பெற்றபடியும், அஞ்ஞான இரூபிலிருக்கின்ற மற்றும் பிரகங்கும் கிறிஸ்தவர்க்கத்திற் சேருகின்றற்கு இதுவேவெய்யாத மென்று காத்திருக்கின்றார்கள்.

ஆஸ்திரியா.—இந்ததேசம்முதலிய இடக் களிறு குற்றப்பட்ட மறியற்காரரைப் பெரும்பாலும் ஆஸ்திரியாவுக்கு ஏற்றியனுப்பிவைப்பது வழ மையாயிருந்தும், இனியே அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களை அவ்விடம்பெற்றுக்கு அனுப்பப்படுபதென்றோ எளி தமம் ஆஸ்திரியாவுக்கு வந்துசேர்ந்தால் அக் கா தித்ததை அல்லிங்குகளிலுள்ளவர்கள் சந்தேஷ த்துடனே ஏற்றுக்கொண்டார்கள்.

காதிப்பிரத்தியோகம்.—திருக்கோடுபண்ண வையிலிருந்து சேர்ந்தபொருளாய்ச்சியாரனுபப ச கடிமும் வந்துசேர்ந்தது. அதற்கவய் தாம தபார் சேலவுகொடுத்த அனுப்பவேண்டிய வழமையாயிருக் க அப்படிக்கொடாமல் விட்டபற்காக்கத் தக் போட்டுக்குமே. அதைப் பிரசுரஞ்செய்வதில் யா தொருவருக்கும் நன்மையுண்டாகாதென்பெண்ணை லீட்டுவிலுக்கிறோம்.

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, Thursday, May 27, 1852.

WAR WITH BORNEA.—News has been received of the capture of Maraban and Rangoon, the first on the 5th of April, with little loss on either side; and the latter on the 14th, after a long conflict, with 150 killed and wounded "on the part of the English." The loss of the Borneese is supposed to be not large, as they managed to escape. During the fight, the heat of the sun was terrible, and many of the English officers and men were stricken down by coup de soleil (stroke of the sun). The whole number of the British force engaged in this expedition consisted of 9,037 men of all arms. At the taking of Rangoon 80 guns, 70 jingals\* and 18,000 lbs. of gunpowder were secured. The war appears likely to prove a serious affair, for though success attends the English, the Borneese seem very obstinate and fight with an energy and valor that was not expected.

The following extract from the Madras Athenæum will give our readers some idea of the sickness, sufferings and hardships experienced by the soldiers engaged in the war, and perhaps also, lead them to place a new estimate on the blessed word peace:

Deadly sickness, chiefly cholera, has broken out among the troops, and is committing far more serious havoc than the bullets of the enemy. This can occasion no surprise when it is considered that for three successive days, from the morning of the 15th to the evening of the 16th, the men were exposed without tents or camp equities of any kind to the heat of a burning tropical sun, buttoned up in red woollen coats, with heavy black shakos (military caps) on their heads, swamped under their feet, amidst the damps of which, after the terrific blaze of the day, they had to repose during the night. Besides all this—enough to destroy the strongest constitution—scarcely any water was to be had. The rations were scanty, and irregularly served out; the dirty brackish water to be found in the fields was equally drunk; the atmosphere was laden with the miasma of the marsh, the jungle and the stench of the unburied dead. The men were dying in numbers after a few hours sickness—and no wonder.

\*Jingal—a light gun mounted on a carriage easily borne by two men.

"BRANDY AND SODA—DELIRIUM TREMENS AND DEATH!"—We have found quite a sensible, readable article in the Colombo Examiner with the above startling caption. One sentence in the piece, we do not understand, and we copy it that our readers may see if they do. It is, "Brandy and soda however finds duties for every temperate person both passive and active." Whatever this may mean, there is no doubt about the following paragraph, which is true to the letter. The utterance of such sentiments does honor to the head and heart of the Examiner's editor.

We have spoken of brandy and soda, but we do not less remark upon the numberless shapes in which the unfortunate victims hide their poison. One self-deceiver sends for tincture of gentian, another asks his friend for a glass of sherry. One has been recommended to try brandy and salt as soon as he is out of bed in the morning. It all reaches the same end, the man is beaten, the soul is lost—a drunkard's death ensues. Will false notions of hospitality make men continue to be accessory to this dreadful end of a fellow creature? Will men be so timid, that fearing to offend or to lose their own temporary composure, they will make no effort to withdraw those from destruction, who are committed to their guardianship or government.

CHINESE LANGUAGE REPRESENTED BY ENGLISH LETTERS.—In the Star of Oct. 9, 1851, there was an article with the above heading, giving the information that an attempt was then making at Amoy, to introduce the use of English letters in the Chinese language, instead of the almost numberless characters of the Chinese. We are glad to know that the experiment is succeeding well, and promises great results to China in whose borders dwell, it is said, at least one-fourth, and probably one-third of the whole race of man! The following is an extract of a letter, dated March 15, just received by a lady of the American Mission, from an English lady at Ningpo, who has a boarding school in that city of 50 Chinese girls:

Almost the entire number of our missionary friends regard (and it would appear with great propriety) the preparation of books in the colloquial language for the ready information of the reader, as calculated to promote greatly the intellectual and religious benefit of the inhabitants of this land, putting the learner of six months, and in many cases six weeks, in a position to read with the intelligence of a student of six years of the native character and native books. We feel therefore that this use of the Roman character places a power of vast importance within reach of our girls, which it is our fervent prayer may be the means not only of bringing to them, but through them, to others, light and salvation.

REPLY TO A CORRESPONDENT.—"A Protestant's" difficulty may perhaps be solved by considering that though marriage be a "sacrament," according to the doctrine of the Roman Catholics, "and as such a further means of grace," it is so to the fairly only, not to the clergy.

PROGRESS OF MISSIONS.—At the opening of the present century, a few missions mostly of recent origin, might be seen faintly twinkling out from the depths of pagan darkness. But they were feebly sustained, had gained no stronghold on the heathen world, and awakened no general interest among the churches. Never did any age, not even the apostolical, behold such a system of missions as we are now permitted to see. They are not indeed universal, for some portions of the world are as yet scarcely accessible. But the Christian traveler would find them on nearly all the more important points along two thousand miles of the African coast; in nearly every important center of influence in Western Asia; on the upper waters of the Indus; along the Ganges, around nearly the whole sea-coast of India, and over nearly the length and breadth of its great peninsula. He would find them in Ceylon, in Assam, in Siam, in the Indian Archipelago, and in the five chief ports of the Chinese empire. Launching abroad on the Pacific, he might venture to east anchor in almost any of the groups of islands in the confidence that missionaries of the cross are there to protect him from savage men; and already do Christian missions afford a more effectual and better protection to the mariner in that "Island World," than could be furnished by all the navies of Christendom. And along the great rivers of our western wilds, after crossing the rocky mountains, how often would the traveler be gladdened at evening by the songs of Zion, when fearing he should hear the war-cry of the savage!

Though all this be but the beginning of the enterprise for the world's conversion, (and it is nothing more,) yet how great is that beginning!—how wide!—in how many places!—how extended over the earth! You find the heralds of the cross alike in the burning and temperate zones, in every climate; encountering every form of barbarism, every language, every religion; and laboring with equal cheerfulness, in every part of the unevangelized world.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

THE SOURCE OF STABILITY.—Rev. Dr. Murray gave utterance to the following sentiments at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in May 1851:

Why is it that England has kept her anchorage while other ships of state on the continent have been recently blown hither and thither by the storms of revolution? Why is it, My Lord, that you have been enabled to make the statement which you made in your opening address this morning, that English vessels are pushing their way into every ocean that empties itself into the ocean? Why is it that the sound of England's drum never ceases, and that it is everywhere beaten to herald the glorious orb of day, which never sets upon England's dominions? Why is this? England has the Bible. Why is it—if I may draw an illustration from that noble country to which I belong—why is it that Mexico is so low, and the United States, a neighboring republic, so high? Mexico has not the Bible, and the United States has. There is no hope of religious liberty, there is no security even for the civil liberty which is enjoyed in the United States and in Britain, except that which is derived from the inculcation of the Scriptures. Let the Scriptures be taken from Britain, and Britain will soon be like Italy. Its monuments of glory will soon fall into dilapidation; its glory will, in part, become a matter of history.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to learn by the Friend of India that there is good reason to expect there will ere long be extensive lines of the electric telegraph in India, running from Calcutta to Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, &c. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, who has successfully established a line of telegraph from Calcutta to Kedgees, has been deputed by Lord Dalhousie, to visit the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in London, in order to report his success and to secure the making and carrying out a plan for a line throughout all India, as above mentioned. Dr. O'Shaughnessy has been in India twenty years, and has accomplished great results through his own energy and scientific knowledge. He sailed from Calcutta on the 3d of May, and intends to visit England, the Continent of Europe and the United States, in which latter country 10,000 miles of telegraph are in constant use.

We give insertion to the following item, which we have taken from the "Foreign Missionary" publication,—thinking it to be well adapted to all classes of all climes:

TWO VIEWS OF ONE'S FELLOW-LABORERS.—Of almost every person we may take two views—one, in the feeling of tenderness for his deficiencies, sympathy with his sufferings, and kindness towards him and all that is his; the other, in judgment, comparing every word and act with the strictest rule, and condemning all that is wrong, making no allowances for the circumstances of education, habit, temperament, &c.

For many reasons, let me aim at the former way of viewing my associates and fellow-laborers. I regret that my practice savors so much of the latter.

Note Book of a Missionary.

A knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy.

A desire for admiration is the offspring of vanity.

ANGELS SENT TO MINISTER.

1. And it there care in heaven's aid as their love  
In heavenly spirits to their creatures leave,  
That may sympathize of their evil move,  
There is a cloud of angels scribbled were the case  
Of man than beasts, But oh the exceeding grace  
Of highest God! that love his creatures so,  
And will his works with mercy think amiss,  
That these angels he sends to and to, im,  
To serve to wicked man, to serve his wicked folk!

2. How oft do they their sweet voices leave,  
To come to ascend his, his airour wait!  
How oft do they, with golden pinions cleave  
The blue sky, like living pinions,  
And find their way to the mansions,  
They far to us, their watch and duty ward,  
And their bright squadrons round about us plied;  
And all for love, and nothing for reward:  
Oh! why shouldst heavenly God to man have such regard!—Spenser.

PLANTING PALMYRAS.—We have received the following article from a friend, and hope it may receive that thought and attention which the subject deserves:

MR. STAR.—The remarks in your last number on the prospective value of the palm flour, awakened a train of thought which has often been in my mind within the past two years. From observation and inquiry, I think there can be no doubt that an acre of productive palmyras would be worth as much as an acre of paddy, were it not for the fact, that it is worth more merely as a surface for the support of a family, aside from the worth of the timber. But if this be true, why is there such a wish to buy paddy land, and why is paddy land so dear compared with that where palmyras may be cultivated? The simple reason is, I think, the want of funds to invest in land for palmyra growth. This will not be productive under twenty years, whereas paddy land pays its cultivator every year. True, but the man who labor given to paddy land is much more than the interest of the money laid out for a palmyra orchard. Every one knows that good paddy land requires much care and attention, but the palmyra land needs nothing but fencing for the first ten or twelve years. This subject is worthy of a long article, but I have only time and space to hint at my conclusions, namely: should our ever wakeful Collector give a strong expression of his feelings in this direction to the headmen, and every headman forward the subject, all the stony unproductive ground now spreading through Pootoor, Coopey, Achevaly, and Mylilly and many smaller waste places in various parts of the district would be planted with palmyra pits or kernels in 1852, and in thirty years, these now barren lands would be the most valuable surface in the district, whether we consider commerce or home consumption. This same forethought should be extended to the islands also, where some of the poor people are pursuing a suicidal course by cutting their palmyras for timber when the trees are young and comparatively worthless. I am quite sure that this subject will commend itself to every one who looks forward fifty years. AN OLD FARMER.

"PERSUASION IS BETTER THAN FORCE."

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

Sir.—In an article which appeared in the Star of the 22d ultimo, three resolutions were proposed for the consideration of anti-temperance, the last of which was, "Has any better course than totalism occurred to you?" (to stay the progress of intemperance.) "If so, I pray you proclaim it to the world; it will be one of the greatest boons you can confer on it!" In reply it has been said by more than one, that the "better course" would be to petition government to abolish taverns throughout the country. That this is most desirable, totalism will generally cordially assent to. But does it not appear incongruous that those who object to recommending totalism by precept and example should propose enforcing its practice by statute and penalty?—a measure, in fact, but one step short of, and FAR LESS QUOTABLE than the famous Maine Law, inasmuch as that law places the same restrictions on the beverages of the rich and the poor, while the proposed one would only forbid the resort of the latter.

Be that as it may however, the proposal, so far as it is a good one. May I therefore be allowed respectfully to urge our anti-temperance friends to set about the matter at once. In trying their remedy, they may rest assured of our sympathy and co-operation while we still continue to try ours; and between us it may be that with the blessing of God on our labors, the evil will be arrested, which has hitherto been making such rapid strides. Let all who have the interest of the country at heart, "be up and doing" as Langfellow says. Do not, because you disapprove of the weapons we use to resist the enemy, neglect trying your own. Strike as you will—only strike! Yours truly, May 18, 1852. F. F. A. S.

AMERICA.—The electric telegraphs in the United States consume, annually, more than 720 tons of zinc worth 57,000 dollars; more than 200,000 pounds of nitric acid worth 117,000 dollars; and mercury to the value of 27,000 dollars. On the line of telegraph between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, there were transmitted in 1850, no less than 364,539 paid despatches; and the revenue received amounted to 78,278 dollars. These despatches were not all transmitted from the terminal offices, but many of them from intermediate places. Still, the fact that a thousand despatches are every day transmitted on this single telegraph line, shows how great an extent the population in America avail themselves of this invention. The average cost of these despatches is about seven annas each.

In Indiana are six railroads, and upon neither of them is a car run upon the Sabbath day. There are ready eleven Protestant churches in San Francisco.—Bansley Guardian.

KANDY.—Perhaps it will be interesting for most of our Christian friends to hear, that at Kandy on Sunday morning a respectable Kandian lady, of the Dumivilly family was admitted as a member of the Christian Church, by the Rev. Mr. Oakley. This we expect will pave the way for the conversion of many other respectable chiefs and their families who are still plunged in the darkness of heathenism.—Col. Ols.

OF THE TRUTH IN INDIA.

subjoined extracts from an interesting... for Bible distribution and preaching... of Nellore of the Madras Presidency... S. Day, a Baptist missionary of our ac-... accompanied by a colporteur of the Madras Bible Society. We find the journal in the report of the above-named society for 1851—a... of interesting matter, and giving evidence... Madras Adxiliary is doing a great and good... Mr. Day speaking of a village some 30 miles Nellore says:

...one man made opposition: He, in the height of pride of learning, and of supposed superior birth, ming with others of his class to be not only divine in deity, and in the power of his stentorian voice, on us like a lion; and at the first interview in a set, he put us entirely at defiance, and effectually vented both preaching and giving books for half an hour; or more; his main force consisted in his power-voice, and entire disregard of etiquette, towards his opponent, or the company of listeners. This, I am sorry to say, is according to my observation, but often the characteristic of brahmin disputants on religion in this part of the country. But as not unfrequently before has happened, the "loftiness of man" bowed down; and the haughtiness of man made low. "The lofty looks were humbled." The own wicked spirit, or else the devil made him utter observations, and disgusting nonsense, and to use so meanly that the very people, whose cause was professedly defending, turned against him and rebuked him to hold his peace. While we replied to certain of his propositions. Suffice to say, that but a few minutes were occupied in fair argument, accompanied on our part by the teaching of the word of God, and a little was fought, the champion of falsehood was vanquished, and there were no others. The man became the time more like a lamb than a lion, but venturing to renew of the contest. We afterwards had several seasons in different parts of this large village; and a good number of readers with portions of the Holy Scripture.

We should be glad if this trait of loud talk and an unbecoming spirit were confined to brahmins, but we are frequently obliged to know that it is not. Indeed, among the Tamil people, when engaged in controversy, seem to endeavor to make up what they lack of sound argument and good sense by loud and abusive language, inflating their lungs to the utmost capacity and saying forth what?—noise, noise, chaff, and little!

The following remarkable instance of the power of truth, as given by Mr. Day, though somewhat long, is not, we think, fail of interesting all our readers:

On the first occasion of our preaching in the main street of a village, a young man, who had learned English in a village school in Madras, being exceedingly bitter against Jesus Christ and his religion, fiercely withstood our endeavor to preach to the people that gospel which declares, that heaven nor among men there is none other name by which we must be saved, but the name of Jesus Christ. There were gathered around us some 30 or 40 persons; others were coming;—only a passing word or so of praise for the practice of idolatry had yet been offered by any of the company—on the contrary a tolerably decent attention was paid to our preaching—some few had already asked for books, and were waiting till the discourse should be ended, when they had the promise to be supplied. This young man, however, who had been in the company at the commencement of our preaching, and who had frequently requested to desist, he was only the more violently abusive. I stopped short and appealed to the audience to know whom they desired to hear; whether myself or the young man. They cried out, "We wish to hear you, sir." I said, "The religion I teach is one of peace and love, not of contention and violence. If they refuse to hear my preaching, I will not receive one word from them, nor will I continue to do so. Nor is it our custom to behave so unbecomingly as to continue speaking, when another is addressing the company. When I speak, I wish to be heard;—if not heard, the speaker is all vain. When others speak they should be heard; likewise my speaking is vain. You have seen the course of this young man: I was quietly preaching to you when he came among you and so remarkable that I venture to be more particularly addressing you while I was in the act of speaking." He shut up at it any more, sir, we wish to hear you," said many voices, and immediately some more zealous than I was, turned upon the young man with abusive words, and rebuked him to be off with himself. "No, no," I said, "do not abuse the young man, but only let him be quiet until I promise shall be done on the particular subject, which I shall personally wish to give notice of, then if this young man or any other person wishes to be heard, I will be glad to hear their information on these things, or to what I have said, to ask them to be quiet, and to let me hear from them in their own religion, let him speak and be heard. I for our part will not speak a word." To this all agreed save the young man: I proceeded, but had scarce ten words when the poor wicked young man, unable to control himself, interrupted; and this he did several times, but was immediately hushed by some of the company. I finished and said, "I have heard you, but you do not wish to reply or discourse, let him do so." Now if any one wishes to speak at our time, I have done." No sooner had I ceased speaking than the young man stepped boldly forward and attempted to speak. Seeing that some present

objected to his occupying the time, I entreated the company now to be silent, and hear the young man patiently; and further requested him to go on now, assuming that I for one would give good attention, and not interrupt him so long as he kept to the subject, and the truth. A remarkable silence ensued. For a few moments the young scoundrel, when he found himself thus in quiet possession of the floor, and honorably treated by the antagonist, whom he had come forward to oppose, was quite unable to utter a word. Meantime as one of old said, "I prayed to the God of heaven," to interrupt, and confound this bitter enemy of the cross, and overtake this occasion for the destruction of the souls of the company of sinners. After hemming and hawing, and several times attempting to say something and failing to get the word out, he stopped in entire silence a few moments; and then as if under a new inspiration, (so to speak,) he calmly and with a full voice and clear untrammelled utterance and suitable solemnity said:

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, and all things that are in them. And in the same manner continued to give a still more expanded account of the works and attributes of the one living and true God. He went on to assure the people that there is but one true God whom all men ought to worship—that Jesus Christ is the true Savior of sinners. That all idols are vain, and they who served them would have their portion in hell—that this preacher (meaning myself) was right, and told them the true way of salvation. And in this style he continued for several minutes, uttering the very things that he had come forward at first to oppose and ridicule. Meantime I was in doubt somewhat whether this was not a mere introduction to a violent attack and abuse of the religion of Jesus;—in several times referred to me to bear witness to the truth of what he was saying, but I, according to agreement, declined to say any thing until he should be quite done: when he had, as it seemed, nearly exhausted his fund of knowledge of truth, and began to stammer, and hesitate and wonder about speaking foolish things and seeming scarcely to know what he was saying, the company grew impatient, murmured and hissed at him till he shrunk away, confounded and ashamed, and sneaked off quite out of the company and out of sight. I was astonished at the result which had so far exceeded my faith when at first I had tremblingly prayed, and committed this cause to God. Such signal interposition of God to confound the enemies of the cross—such fulfillment of the word of the Great Master, who at the beginning of his faith, and encouraged the hope that special blessings might befall in the future, which he, during this tour, heard the gospel, and received portions of the precious Scriptures. By the time the young man left off speaking it was nearly dark. The company requested me to speak further, but it seemed good to me to do no more than to relate the case of Paul and his fellow apostles, being followed by the damsel who was possessed of the devil, and afterward converted; of Balsam who went forth to curse God's people, but could do nothing, and bless them; and to make a little improvement of this wonderful occurrence which they themselves had witnessed. Only a few books were then given, and it being too dark to read even the names, I promised to come again in the morning and both preach and give books, and that the people should come together, which promise was fulfilled with some more interesting events, but I have no room to mention them.

SHANGHAI.—Of this place in China, the Friend of India says—Ten years ago, this port was scarcely known even by name to Europeans, and even so late as 1846, it was not considered worthy of a place in McCulloch's exhaustive Geographical Dictionary. It now ranks as an active and populous population of English and American, who were lately very near involving England in a war with the Chinese by their determination to construct a new race course and a park. It possesses one of the best printed newspapers in the world, and is gradually rivalling long established capitals in the magnitude of its trade. The synoptical view of the trade for 1851, published by Mr. Butterfield & Procter, the British consul at the port, exhibits a splendid and almost unequalled success, except among some of the cities of the West Indies. Should the American idea of making New York the pivot of Asiatic trade ever be carried out, Shanghai must become the great export warehouse of Eastern Asia, and already there are signs that the wealth of San Francisco is reacting upon the opposite shore of the ocean.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

Dates from England to April 8th are received. The news for the most part, is not of great general interest. In England the avowal of free trade principles becomes bolder and bolder, while in every quarter the doctrines of protection are evaded or equivacated by men who were formerly their loudest and most dogmatic champions. This being the case, we can hardly expect that the present ministry, with Lord Derby, an avowed advocate of protection, at its head, will long continue in power.

FRANCE.—The French President continues his tyrannical course with increased vigor. Decree follows decree and citizens are condemned and banished without trial and without even any known reason. What will be the end of those things it is not easy to say, but many suppose an empire will soon be established, and Napoleon become emperor in name, as he is now, almost or quite, in reality. A donation, or yearly allowance, of 12,000,000 francs (£500,000) has been voted to him by the French legislature. His power and glory, however, may be very short, for he is said to be very ill from a wasting disease which is beyond the reach of medical skill.

The French chambers were opened on the 5th of April by the President with great pomp. His speech was replete with friendly protestations to Europe and was received with enthusiastic applause.

The French are building vast barracks at Rome thus clearly intimating their intention of still remaining there.

AMERICA.—Gold, in great abundance, has been discovered in Virginia, the oldest State of the American Union, and first settled in 1607.

HINDU MARRIAGES.

(CONCLUDED.)

In our last, we mentioned some of the lamentable consequences resulting from marriage alliances contracted by the heathen. Now are these results confined alone to moral character. They go far to affect even the physical powers. Young men of high caste, possessing no other merit than that of a moderate fortune, contract, from their long mode of training, an aversion to any active useful labor and indulge themselves in the fond anticipation of a speedy young man in life. This is realized to them on their being wedded to a young woman of houseless poverty. Having now to maintain a large family, and nothing appearing to care for, they think they have little to do, and decide spending their time in sleep and idleness, they collect their friends of the same stamp in character, and form themselves into one or two coteries, seeking themselves to some diversion, especially the favorite game of cards, cheating and amusing themselves (meaning betel, &c.) Such a course is continued for a long time, when, at last, but too late, they find themselves reduced to the brink of ruin, with nothing of the loss of time and ultimate disgrace which follows such a course. The children of such parents are likely to copy the bad example set before them.

I now wish to speak of another class of people, concerning whom chiefly this article was written. They are the learned and intelligent and the leading part of the native community of whom I cannot but speak in strong terms. I say in strong terms because it is they who have perverted right judgment and proscribed their acquirements and talents to the basest purposes. When at school, under the tuition of the mission, they were marked for propriety of conduct and assiduity in the pursuit of literary attainments. Their minds, which had suffered much morally when under the training of their heathen parents, expanded first in wisdom and knowledge. Placed under such favorable circumstances, instances of conversion, arising from the conviction of sin, and a sense of the degradation of heathenism, became numerous. The man was educated, and looked forward with hope for future success. But alas! The young scholar leaves the mission, and is again blasted. The young scholar leaves the mission with high recommendations of character and ability, and goes about in search of a situation. If he succeed at all in the object he was in view, his next step will be to be settled in a town, living as he does among his heathen friends, his morals are so far contaminated that his personal religion sinks and gradually dies away. The love of money, and the loss of the regard of his heathen friends, become the predominant objects, and the mind, having now lost all power of religion, is again poisoned by the old serpent with deadly venom, so that his victim goes back in the downward road of heathenism and idolatry. The stepping point to the loss of contraction of a marriage with a heathen girl; and the chief, I might say, the only, inducement for such a marriage is to possess a large dowry. The conduct of such a person affects the community at large, and his guilt assumes an aggravated form, when it is considered that his example is so frequently copied by his ignorant countrymen, for a reason why they should still continue in the religion of the ancestors. Surely upon the heads of such persons, rests weight of guilt that at the judgment will be found a fearful thing to bear.

Yours truly, T. Y. R. Chidambur, March, 1852.

A NOBLE BOY.—A boy came to me last winter, says a Michigan colporteur, "for temperance tracts." This noble spirited boy I afterwards learned the following fact: A relative of his in a grocery had poured out a dram of liquor in a tumbler to drink. The boy stepped forward, and put a temperance tract over the mouth of the tumbler. The man took it up, and looked at it, and the first words he cast his eyes upon were, "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." He dashed the glass upon the floor, exclaiming, "that is the last of my drinking liquor, God being my helper. He has kept his resolution."

NOTICE.

The second quarterly meeting of the Jaffa Total Abstinence Society, will be held at half after 6 P. M. on Wednesday, June 2d, in St. Paul's School Room, when it is expected that Rev. Mr. Walton will lecture on the subject of temperance.

May 27. H. F. MURTHOOSTRA, Secretary.

Jaffa 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 Trincomalee. Salary £50 per annum. L. TRINCHALL, Hon. Sec. to the Sub-Committee of Education of Trincomalee. March 23, 1852.

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