

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, Thursday, June 10, 1852.

INTERCESSORY PRAYER.

Some six or eight months ago we were favored with a great number of copies of an address on intercessory prayer, for the advancement of God's Kingdom in this island, by the Rev. H. H. Von Datzelsen, Colonial Chaplain of Kandy, prepared and published by request. These addresses were kindly sent to us by J. Murdoch, Esq., accompanied with a printed letter, informing us of the circumstances which had given rise to such a publication, and of the use we were to make of the copies entrusted to our care. Upon the receipt of the parcel, the addresses were distributed among the ministers of the gospel of different denominations in this province in fair proportion. We have much pleasure in stating, from what has fallen under our own observation, that the address was received both by pastors and churches in this province, in the same spirit of Christian love and fellowship, which eminently characterizes the address itself. In accordance with the suggestion and request contained in Mr. Murdoch's letter, the nature and importance of intercessory prayer, and its claims upon the professed followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, were presented from the pulpit, throughout our congregation. Subsequently the subject was formally brought forward at the weekly prayer meeting, for the consideration of our native churches, and a lively interest manifested when in the subject proposed; nor has the subject been lost sight of to the present time.

On Sabbath morning last, while the gracious theme of the address was present to our minds, we were induced to take down from the shelf the little pamphlet, which had lain for some months unopened, and give it another perusal. The consequence was, a deeper impression of the importance of the subject and of the pertinency of the address, than was produced at its first perusal. Under this deeper impression, it occurred to our minds that we had never publicly acknowledged the receipt of the parcel, to which we have referred. It also occurred to us that in aid of the great object presented, it were highly expedient to publish the address, in two several numbers of the Star—not only to increase its circulation, but peradventure the important document may thereby fall into the hands of some who had not previously met with it; or, as in our own case, it may possibly produce a deeper impression upon the minds of those who have once perused it, by giving it a second or a third reading.

If we mistake not, the nature and object of Mr. Von Datzelsen's proposal, in connection with the contemplated mode of operation, furnishes an instructive specimen in spirituals, of what is so observable in the works of God in nature, that "he secures the largest results by the simplest means." For, in reducing the proposal to practice, we have, within the compass of a single hour, brought together in close contact—in the presence and audience chamber of the King of kings and Lord of lords the whole *élite* of the island, both in church and state—the powers that be and the grades that serve—Christians of every class and of either sex, where there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, male nor female—all brought together on the day appointed—on the day blessed and hallowed by God himself—all assembled at the mercy-seat, and yet each one at home in his most retired retreat—at home with God our father—all agreed and intent to offer the same petition, not only on behalf of himself and each other, but on behalf of pagans, Mahomedans, infidels, and of every erring soul throughout the land. While thus assembled, it were worth while to take an inventory of what we have in common and of what each may call his own. And what have we in common and which each may regard as appropriately his own? One God and father of all—one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one Holy Spirit, one love of our calling and one everlasting home in prospect. We have indeed every thing desirable both in common and apart,—one holy Bible, one Sabbath day—one throne of grace and mercy-seat,—one cross and one crown. With such a community of interests we never "agree on earth touching" one thing which we will ask, even for a pentecostal season that shall be commensurate with the spiritual necessities of the whole island. And all this, but one of the easy and simple processes which are to be employed for procuring blessing. "If he will not open the windows of heaven and pour out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." If in such an attitude, of such an inquiry, on such an occasion any one be moved to start the inquiry, (instead of seeking for a lumber and a lower place,) as to "Who is the greatest in the Kingdom of heaven," a little child may be seen standing "in the midst" and an authoritative voice heard from on high, "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven." The first part of the address may be given in our next number.

BURAN.—There is no special news from the seat of war. It is expected that the troops will remain at Rangoon till the cold season when they will advance up the river, taking Prome, and in the end, doubtless, Ava, the capital.

"Pride," by A. W. H. and "A Teetotal Burgler" are received. Probably will appear in our next issue.

JAFFNA.—The second quarterly meeting of the Jaffna Total Abstinence Society was held at St. Paul's School Room on Wednesday evening, June 10.—Henry Pole, Esq. in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Mills (American missionary) having opened the meeting with prayer, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President addressed a few words to the audience, which consisted of a large number of Burglers and natives. The most respectable portion of both classes were present on the occasion, and we are happy to add that there were also two or three Europeans, who, though not teetotallers themselves, did not seem by any means to disapprove of the movement. Our excellent chairman, in the true spirit of a good man and a good Christian, concluded with recommending charity in all things, especially in judging of individuals who exercised their right of thinking differently from those who had deemed it their duty to join the Total Abstinence Society. The Rev. Mr. Walton then delivered a most excellent and eloquent lecture on the necessity and advantages of subscribing to the pledge. We are sorry it is not in our power to give even a sketch of it.

Mr. Walton was followed by the Rev. Mr. Mills, T. S. Burnell, Esq., Rev. Mr. Sanders, and the Rev. Mr. Poor. Were I to attempt even an outline of their speeches, I fear I must claim far more space than your little Star can spare, nor is it possible to select any one of them without doing injustice to the other speakers, for they were all *à l'aise* and yet so different. Begging however the pardon of the readers and the speakers, I must claim permission to allude here to an interesting fact stated by Rev. Mr. Sanders, namely:—In a prison at Auburn, which he was in the habit of visiting when in America, he said there were over 300 prisoners, 500 of whom traced the cause of their present misery and misfortune, their desolated homes and ruined families to *intoxicating drinks!* And these were once moderate drinkers! O moderate drinker! here is an awful lesson for you. Learn and be wise ere it be too late.

At the close of the meeting, about a dozen Burgler young gentlemen came forward and cheerfully subscribed to the pledge.—Cos.

THE HABITATIONS OF CRUELTY.—The following sad account is given by the English correspondent of the New York Independent:

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held lately, an account of the *island of H. M. Ship Calypso to the Georgian, Navigator's, Feejee, and Friendly Islands*, communicated by Commander Worth, was read. The climate and products of these islands were described. Man in a state of nature, the ideal of a set of philosophers! was exhibited as he is in the dark places of the earth.

"The inhabitants of the Feejees were stated to be cannibals of the worst description. Mr. Hunt, the Wesleyan missionary at one of them, stated that 500 people had been eaten in five years, within fifteen miles of his residence. When they see a fine man, the remark they make is, 'What fine eating he would be.' Some of them eat raw human flesh, and chew it as sailors do tobacco. They sometimes eat their best friends; sometimes they cut a piece off a man whilst alive, cook it, and then make him eat it himself.

When parents grew old, they were killed by their children. Sometimes they were buried alive, or thrown to sharks. Women, also, on the death of their husbands, were killed. On some occasions they insisted on being killed, in spite of the entreaties of their children and friends. It was a common custom to cut off a finger as a mark of grief for the loss of a friend; and few people were to be met with who had not lost a finger from this cause."

Captain Kellett and Captain Fitzroy, of the Royal Navy, confirmed the statements of Captain Worth. A missionary informed the present writer that he once saw a long line of stones which had been placed one at a time by a powerful native, each stone being the memorial of a fellow-creature killed and eaten by him.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND LITERATURE.—It is remarked in the March number of *Hurper's Monthly Magazine*, and undoubtedly with justice, that no ruler of France, in modern times, has shown such disregard to literary men as Louis Napoleon. King Louis XVIII. patronized them royally; Charles X. pensioned them liberally. Louis Philippe gave them titles and decorations freely, and was glad to have them at his receptions; the princes, his sons, showed them all possible attention; but during the whole time Louis Bonaparte has been in power he has not only taken no official notice of them, but has not even had the decent civility to send them invitations to his *soirées*. By this conduct, as much, perhaps, as by his political proceedings, he has made nearly the whole literary body hostile to him; and singular to state, the most eminent writers in the country—Lamartine, Lamennais, Beranger, Hugo, Janin, Sue, Dumas, Thiers—are personally and politically among his bitterest adversaries.—*Boston Journal*.

UNIVERSAL EQUALITY.—"There is but one way of securing universal equality to man;—and that is, to regard every honest employment as honorable, and then for every man to learn in whatsoever state he may be, therewith to be content, and to fulfil with strict fidelity the duties of his station, and to make every condition a post of honor."

A PSALM OF LIFE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Tell me not, in seasons of numbers, In the world a day, For the soul is death to numbers, In the eternity, And things are not what we seem, Be not the duality, Be a hero in the day, Be a hero in the day, Trust no future, And the grave is not its goal, Let the dead pass, Do not shut out, that rest remain, Let the dead pass, Was no goblin of the soul, Start awake, Sit unajoyed, and not as now, Letters of your name, Fair destined end of way, We can make, But to act, that each to-morrow, And, degrading, And as often than to-day, Epitaphs on the dead, And our hearts, thoughts and lives, Selling of the soul, Still, like muffled drums, are beating, A funeral dirge, Funeral marches to the grave, Barring, shade in Let us, then, be up and doing, With hearts for any task, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to live and to win.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

Sir—Delta's letter which appeared in the induces me to address to you their names should otherwise have done, a few words of attention in this province. I would prefer my sentiments rather to court discussion than and thankful will I be if the respected who, particular, or the rest of the world in general are right where they may think I have gone.

The principal factors Delta laments who have received a gratuitous missionary disappointed the hope that they would be their benevolent instructors—that they have been "grateful" and "humble," in short he is interested to lead them into the pursuits of a more pecuniarily profitable employment—whether from pride or any other motives the instructors in purely Tamil schools.

Now, sir, it strikes me that this is the unexpected from the system adopted—in fact I will have followed.

Let us suppose an institution formed in G. with the religious privileges of Ilington, an situation were admitted gratis a hundred you professed any or no religion, as the case is, the of the founders is purely philanthropic, first, the spiritual advancement of the pupil, secondly, the selection from their number might become willing to disseminate those had learnt.

Now let us ask ourselves how many of youths so admitted, we might, humanly become so vitally changed—as to be qualified to do the work of the world? There are many, to be sure, to do, save this stranger; would too material reply. But perhaps an equally practicable into the qualifications of a connection with this British institution are none some on an equal footing with Eaton or R. with ordinary village schools. It is to be expected that the master of arts, who holds at the present institutions, would endeavor in charge of one of the higher seminaries, an engage in the tuition of a mere village school origin having been long of his having known was made what he is, gratis, will not, such reconcile him to the idea of occupying the gogue, of whom.

The village all declared how much I was certain he could write and copy.

And if the offer of a handsome compensation itself, the temptation would be too to be could withstand. I do not, but it remains that this is *right* strictly speaking; but substitute the analogy to this island, who Delta is to the plan of having them a temporary of the office, in which they are to be must different from the one in which they were those among whom they are to be successful.

Having thus inquired, I would make the recipients use of the money, if it has benefited them, and if by acquiescing in the course of the sacred writings and better prepared to the first object has been attained in many no doubt. A vacuum has thus been prodigality parade of the materiality of the be made to fill the place. But being put knows it to be a sacred doctrine that it knows no rest—but that it is its own good, its knowledge is its own good, that death has taken the place of Brahma with increased knowledge and enlarged turned against us the weapons with which armed him. Far be it from me to detract of education, as I shall show hereafter, education having a peculiar end in view of which I maintain, what Delta is to be sed the end expected. It is the gospel in has always proved the strongest weapon of falsehood; but the gospel may be taught unaccompanied by the expenses of the recipients, shut out from ambitions to seek employment more suited to the more in accordance with the object for proposed to have been instructed, and less themselves.

It may be asked, however, are the not possess endowments of the highest order, the opportunity of cultivating their minds decidedly not, provided all parties understand of each other. But the advantages of tion are now so generally acknowledged a

to promotion, that it would be very desirable if henceforth the desire of obtaining it were, with a limited number of exceptions, made to pay a fair sum towards this as well as for their maintenance. And, above all, the education should be made to assume as much as possible a practical form. It is an acknowledged fact that with all their acquirements, the generality of Tamil youth are, on most practical points, as ignorant as children. The offices they look to fill, are usually government or mercantile; the knowledge they require, therefore, if they are to rise above mere drudgery, is composition and book-keeping, and yet, I much doubt, if one of a thousand number, one-fifth or even one-tenth could write a grammatical letter in Tamil on account by double entry, while in scientific knowledge they would shame most of us. In short they have learnt to look above and below them and beyond them—everywhere except around them. I must make exceptions in favor of those trained as surgeons, printers and surveyors. They are, however, a very limited number. No step, nevertheless, in the right direction, has been overlooked. But they must soon be a step to the demand for science, and the teacher therefore they are taught to see that manual labor is honorable and profitable, the better will it be for themselves.

It is to be said that to teach these would be to step beyond the province of a missionary. I hold, assuming Della's statement to be correct, the principle is the same whether the missionaries educate a youth to be a writer, or a mechanic. They are doing the first now. The second will be more useful, and I venture to assert, more commendable, more the spread of those districts it is their main object to teach, than the other. It is a fact well worthy of remark that Moroto, where Christianity has taken the strongest hold in the Singhalese districts, is a village of carpenters, and that the inhabitants are probably the most industrious in the province. Will it not be well to inquire whether inculcating habits of active industry is not a better indirect means of doing good than abstract science, though the latter is more palatable to the speculative Indian character and a turn of mind than the first?

In concluding, I would state how much I should regret if, in the honest expression of my opinion, I have said any thing to give pain to Della or to any who have labored with so much self-denial for what they believed the best interests of the people. I am aware that in many respects they have not hitherto been able to do what they themselves considered the best way. As I said at the first, I have written to provoke discussion. Right or wrong there are many who think I do. However, I am ready to retract anything I have said, if convinced I have come to a wrong conclusion. FELIX.

OCULAR ASTRONOMY, No. 6.

In previous numbers, we have pointed out the first seven constellations in the zodiac, viz. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, and Libra. The eighth constellation is Scorpio. It is one of the most conspicuous groups of stars in the southern hemisphere. In this constellation are found one star of the first magnitude, one of the second, and eleven of the third and thirty-one of lesser magnitudes. On a very slight inspection of the position of these stars, it may be seen that the constellation is most fully represented by the planet Jupiter, now in his retrograde course in the constellation. From fifteen to eighteen degrees south-east of Jupiter may be seen a curve of four or five stars, mostly of the second magnitude, eight or nine degrees south-east of the middle star in the curve, and nearly in a straight line from Jupiter may be seen Antares, a star of the first magnitude and fiery, and almost ready to devour, and is approximately situated in the middle of the curve. Preceding course from Antares about 20° in a south-east, east and north-west direction—we find ten stars mostly of the third magnitude nearly in the form of the letter S, ending in two bright stars almost in contact with each other. This constellation may be viewed to advantage between 3 and 5 o'clock fully developed above the south-eastern horizon. It is a favorable season for viewing the five planets which are at present visible to the naked eye—viz. of Libra in the evening and two in the morning. As the sun is in Taurus, that constellation is not visible in the evening. Venus, at present an evening star in her direct course eastward, may be seen in Cancer, soon after sun-set, 35° above the western horizon. She will put forth her greatest brilliancy and beauty on the 14th, and be stationary on the 28th inst. Mars in his direct course may be seen in conjunction with Regulus, the principal star in Leo, about 3 o'clock in the morning on the 14th inst. Mars may be readily distinguished from Regulus by his red and fiery appearance, and is daily receding from the star, eastward. Jupiter, in his retrograde course is in Libra, south-east of the meridian, and may be seen in his direct course in the morning, 13° south of the principal star in Aries. On the 14th inst. the number of stars visible in the atmosphere near the horizon is 6 or 7, and six stars in Taurus. The purpose of giving profitable exercise and amusing star-gazets, those five planets may be easily seen by our indicating to them the time, respectively, of their conjunction with the moon. The moon will be in conjunction with Regulus, south of it on the 14th inst. with Mercury 11°25' south of it on the 16th, with Venus north of her on the 21st, with Mars 31°20' north of it on the 23d, and with Jupiter one quarter of a degree north of it, on the 28th inst.

GREAT SPEED.—On the 17th of March, a train of cars, without passengers, made the run from Poughkeepsie to Peekskill, on the Hudson River Railroad, distance 32 miles, in thirty minutes. This, we believe, is the greatest speed ever attained on any road in this country.—*New York Observer.*

BAD THOUGHTS.—Bad thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers; for we can keep out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way everywhere. The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your hearts full of good thoughts, that bad thoughts may find no room to enter.

The Boston Transcript says that Mrs. Goldschmidt and her husband contemplate sailing for Europe in May next. They will eventually return to the United States and settle in Northampton.

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The French President, about the 20th of April, took a trip by railway, stopping at several places. At nearly every place he made presents of money for the poor, for churches and to old soldiers. To a young girl, who gave him a bouquet, he presented 200 francs (£7. 15) to be distributed among the poor of her district. It would seem that the Dictator was trying to buy the favor of the people.

Notwithstanding some opposition from the American Institute, the act of legislation incorporating the association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations at New York, in its final stage, received the signature of the Governor of the state on the 11th of March. The bill was unanimously passed by the Senate. Sir Joseph Paxton's design is to be carried out in the building.

During the forthcoming season large transhipments of continental emigrants via Liverpool to New York are expected, caused by the low fare from that port. From Bremen to New York the fare is about £5, while from Liverpool the charge is only from 50s. to £3; and the expenses from Bremen to the latter port are under 30s. Bodies of emigrants from Coblenz, Hamburg, Leipzig, &c., have arrived at and departed from Liverpool recently.

The Limerick (Ireland) papers state that there has not been a single laboring man or woman, able to work, unemployed in that part of the country for several weeks past. Emigration, nevertheless, proceeds at as great a rate as ever, and the price of berths in emigrant ships has been considerably raised in all Irish ports.

THE BOY WHO SMOKE.—What shall we say of the boy who smokes? Shall we pronounce any judgment upon him? Shall we say that he is acquiring an evil habit—that he is becoming a slave to a master who, by and by, will be very cruel to him; that he is on the high road to ruin; that he is beginning to be profligate with his money, &c.? What say the chemists, who know the satulating effects of tobacco? They testify, that it alone proves the first step to drunkenness. "No young man who uses tobacco, in any shape whatever, is, or can be safe. He is apt to be listless, and water never satisfies. Tobacco smoking feeds the love of strong drink in two ways—first, by creating a morbid thirst; and, secondly, by impairing the appetite for food, and indirectly encouraging him who uses it to seek for that strength, which food should give him, in the use of extra stimulus. Let the friends of temperance—temperance men above all the rest, beware of tobacco in every form." Take care, then, temperance boys, how you get that filthy thing, a cigar, in your mouths; abhor and detest it, for it is poison.—*New York Sunday School Advocate.*

ROMANISM.—The Bombay Telegraph and Courier, in noticing the arrival of a French frigate *L'Algerie* in the harbor, says that she has on board a French clergyman of the Roman Catholic church, who is returning to Europe after a residence of fourteen years in China. During this long period he never saw the face of a European, except two missionaries in similar circumstances to himself. We have been informed on the most trustworthy authority that at this moment every part of China is traversed with impunity by Roman Catholic priests, who can only be distinguished from natives by their knowledge of European languages. In the great cities they are numerous, and an English gentleman was recently piloted over a town in the interior by one of their number, without his having the slightest conception that his obliging guide was other than a Chinese.—*Friend of India.*

BENEFIT OF RAILWAYS.—The new special train, conveying the London morning papers reaches Birmingham—a distance from London of 102 miles—in the morning at thirty-five minutes past eight. The London daily newspapers are thus actually on the breakfast tables at the coffee houses in Birmingham a few minutes after nine o'clock.

We should think such a fact as the above might awaken thought in the minds of our Tamil readers. It is but one, among many, showing the progress of the present day. When we compare such a rapid rate of traveling, such convenience to the public, and such facilities for spreading information of all kinds, with the state of the world fifty years ago, the change is almost beyond belief.

CHINA AND CALIFORNIA.—The *Englishman* publishes a valuable communication upon the remarkable emigration which is at this time taking place from China to California. The return of a few emigrants from San Francisco with a considerable quantity of gold had excited an emigration mania in Canton, and created an immediate demand for freight to California. Since the 1st January 1852, no less than 7,537 emigrants have started, and 9,270 more are about to depart; in all 16,807 men, who have paid about 672,250 dollars for passage. As these men never take their wives, they do not make California their home, but return to their own country as soon as they have collected a small competence.—*Friend of India.*

LIQUOR LAW.—The Maine Law has passed the Minnesota Legislature, with a proviso for submitting it to a direct vote of the people. The vote throughout the Territory is to be taken on the first Monday in April, and if favorable, the law goes into force the first of May. Thus we see the extreme West vying with the East for the suppression of the greatest scourge that ever afflicted mankind.—*New York Observer.*

A STRIKING FACT.—Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, an American missionary at Constantinople, speaking of the effect the reception of Bible truth and faith in Christ has in forming and in cultivating a *new intellectual life*, gives the following remarkable facts as indicating the progress visible among the Protestant communities lately organized in the Turkish empire:

It will be admitted, that oriental Christianity degraded woman to a condition of abject ignorance. Yet, in this Protestant community, there is not a woman who has not learned or is not learning to read. There who had lived sixty years under the influence of a mental Christianity, without knowing the alphabet, understanding a chapter of the Bible, until age dimmed the eye and made the frame totter on the verge of the grave, now read in their own language the wonderful works of God. There might well have been one exception, for no men, within her reach, could restore her vision; but with three pairs of spectacles her aged eye was able to discern the record of Father's love, and before her difficulties were known she was found reading with delight the words, "I say unto you, whosoever believeth on me, shall never perish, but have everlasting life." Is there not a life exists, in such facts as these? Where such a life exists, there must be new elements to nurture. Education and the press have a great sphere of labor. There must be an educated ministry, and there must be a progressive system of education. In this every degree of learning and science enters into the work of missions, and with entire harmony become auxiliary to Bible truth.

SUFFERING.—"There is a great want about all Christians who have not suffered. Some flowers must be broken or bruised before they emit any fragrance. The wounds of Christ sent out sweetness—all the rows of Christians do the same. Commend to an afflicted brother, a bruised reed—one like the Sower Man. To me there is something sacred and sweet, all suffering; it is so much akin to the Man of sorrows."

SHIPPING NEWS.

POINT PEDRO—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES
 May 26th, 1852.—Sailed Schooner Petrel, Ahmadoff for Bataviae, passengers Rev. E. J. Robinson and 12 natives.
 May 28.—Arrived Brig Rangoon, Diego Soosa, in Trincomalee May 26, bound for Colombo, passengers Mr. Borthwick, Rev. John V. Kane, and 3 natives. Sailed the same day for Colombo, passengers as above.
 May 28th.—Sailed Brig Rangoon, D. Soosa, bound for Point Pedro May 28, bound for Colombo, passengers Mr. S. Borthwick and 5 natives. Sailed for Trincomalee May 16th.—Arrived Brig Sathoo Mocheyda Box from Kandy May 30th bound for Colombo, cargo rice, passengers H. G. De Visser and 3 children.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

UNDER the provision of the Massachusetts Legislature, placing a copy of an English Dictionary at the expense of the State, in each District School of the Commonwealth, 3,035 of the Districts selected WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY of their STANDARD work, and 105 only of another work of 30 to 1. Between 7,000 and 8,000 of the districts of the State of New York have also taken Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, under the provision of the last Legislature for that purpose.

A few copies of this unrivalled Dictionary still on hand and for sale at the MANEY DEPOSITORY.

T. S. BURNELL.

NOTICE.

As signed, up to the 25th June, for the situation of teacher of the Elementary Boy's School at Trincomalee. Salary £50 per annum. L. TRANCHELL, Hon. Sec. to the Sub-Committee of Education at Trincomalee. March 23, 1852.

அறிவித்தல்.

மறைந்திடுபொருளையும் திறந்திடுமறிவுடைக்கத் தரிணைந்த தாலைக்கக் கூடே.
 யாழ்ப்பாணம் பேட்டையில், நூ. மீ. வித்தியாயகிய ஓர் கண்ணிப்பெண் தன் தாய் தந்தைகளுடன் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தின் தலைநகரான டிகொண்டிக்குத் தந்த மாறும், உ.நீ. தேதி இவள் என்னும் பெயரில் அறிவாய்ந்த பொருள்களை அப்பெண் எங்கேயுக்குகிறாளென்று கண்டுபிடித்துக் கொடுக்கிறார்களாக அறவணங்கு மந்தையியால் தடுத்த நன்சொடைக் கண்டிப்பென்று அறிவிக்கிறேன். இப்படித் தயைத்தியாயப்பின்னை அந்தோணிப்பின்னை. குமாருடம் இ. வி. ஆனி மீ. நூ. மீ. உ.