

உம். புத்தகம், சஞ்சிகை யு.க]

ஆடி மீ. அ. வ. வியாழச்சிழைமை.—Thursday, July 8, 1852.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

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[An Address to Educated Young Men.]

சுதாரணம் (ஸ்ரீ) காந்தியை மீ. கய. வ. வ. டி. கிடையையிலே முதன்முறையாக ஒரு மதுபானவிலக்கு சங்கம் நிறுத்தினவேனாயின்...

குடிவெறியை விலக்குவதற்கு ஏற்று அநேகர் தவண்க்காரணங்கள் துணையாற்றலமாகக் கண்டியில்லக் கொழும்புக்கு செய்யப்படுகிறதென்று சொல்லுவதற்கு...

சாராயம் கள்ளுறையை மண்பதற்களைக் குழப்பினால் வரூ தீமைகளையும் கேடுகளையும் ஈட்டக்கூடியவை...

பட்ட யாவையும் பட்சிக்கிற அச்சினைக்குச்சமாரணாயிருக்கின்றனவென்று அநேகம் போதையமணி சர் சொல்லல்...

அல்லமலும் எரிச்சல், பொருமை, கோபம், பழிவாங்குதல்...

பிரமணர்கள் கொலை களவு கட்காரும் முதல் பஞ்சமாரதகர்களைச் செய்திருக்கிற சனங்கள்...

இப்படிப்பட்ட போய்ச்சமயத்தைப் பரிபாலிக்கிறதற்காகவும், பிரமணம் முதலிய பண்டாரதகர்களைக் கொடிக்கப்பண்ணுகிற இந்த விக்ஸிரகாரதவணையிலிருந்து...

கன்பிரயாகப் பலனையும் ஏன்செலவழிக்கிறீர்கள்?

இவ்விடத்திலும் வடசேசத்திலும் கோவிலிற் பாபாரிப்புக்காகத் தருமசாதனமாய் விட்ட கம்மங்களின்பரப்புகளைய அளந்துபாருங்கள்.

பிரமணருக்கு நாம் பண்ணிக் சிவசமயம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு உதவிசெய்யுமாறுகிறதாக நான் கேள்வியுள்ளேன்.

நான் விசாரணை பண்ணி அறிந்தபடியே, கடவுளாணைய வேதங்களைப் பிரமணருக்கு மாந்திரமே கையாளித்திருக்கிறேன்...



MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, Thursday, July 8, 1852.

CHILD STEALING IN ROME.—A correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from Rome, under date of March 23, 1852, gives the following as disturbing fact. It is a mystery to us, when the vice-history of popery is so full of the most glaring wickedness and diabolical atrocities, that so many professedly Protestant people have such a desire to imitate the forms and ceremonies and heartless numerals of the Church of Rome, that "mother of harlots" and all abominations.

A day or two since, a lad, the son of an American artist—the well-known *Illustrator* of Harper's illustrated Bible—was missing. The domestic, a most devout Catholic, protested her ignorance of his whereabouts. The lad's little brother was called, and, in his innocence remarked that he guessed he was at the convent. This was the first intimation the parents had that their children had ever visited a convent.

They then sent for Hon. Mr. Cass, (American Consul at Rome) who took the boy with him, and went, in his ordinary dress to the convent. The manner in which the nuns gathered round and welcomed the boy, convinced Mr. Cass, that the boy had often been there, and led him to believe that the brother would be found there. He inquired for him, but the Superior stoutly affirmed that he was not in the convent. Mr. Cass requested to be shown through the establishment. His request was granted, but no boy was found. Mr. C. then noticed a passage leading to another building, or another part of the building. He insisted on being conducted thither. Hearing a noise in a room as he passed along, he opened a door, and found a priest or two at table, and a seat just vacated. He insisted that it was the seat of the lost boy. The priest denied it. Mr. Cass then made himself known as the Representative of the United States, and pretty distinctly intimated that some of Jonathan's thunder would be put in requisition if the boy was not forthcoming immediately. The boy was then brought forth from an adjoining room, and restored by Mr. Cass to the anxious parents.

A MOST INTERESTING FACT.—We extract the following statement from the Colombo Observer of the 24th ult. Thirty-two taverns were abolished last year, so that with the twenty-eight, now abolished, sixty fountains of corruption and ruin have been done away with in two years. May God speed and bless the cause of temperance more and more.

We rejoice to learn that the Governor has this year done away with 26 more taverns, so that since he went to the Central Province the number has been reduced one half. The principle which has been followed is that wherever it has been shewn that a tavern is a public nuisance it should be abolished. Some of these done away with, have been of the very worst description. In the neighborhood of one of them several assaults and robberies were committed and poor Morgan was shot. Another of them was not far from the village of Gahalagambada where the inhabitants have long been notorious for their degraded condition—a large proportion of the men being cattle stealers and the women common prostitutes. One man at different times had lost 16 cattle, another 19, and a third received a large gash on his head when endeavoring to protect his property from thieves.

NICARAGUA.—A correspondent of the New York Independent, writing from Nicaragua, Central America, thus speaks of the results of Romanism in that land:

Among all her sins, Rome has much to answer for here. She has set her foot on the neck of this people, and for long centuries kept them prostrate in the very dust. She has taught them through her priests to be licentious, to give themselves over to every base passion of the heart; she has withheld from them education, which only can make freedom a blessing; she has gathered up all the wealth of the country, in her lap, and but for the bounty of the Creator would have left the people to starve. And in return she has given them only superstition, and feast-days and fast-days—and in this way even contrived to rob them of almost half their time. Such, in brief, is what Rome has done in this country; and if ever prosperity blesses it, her reign must be broken, and the leaden scepter she has swayed over the energies of the people must be exchanged. God grant that that day may not be far off.

KANDY.—We are glad to learn from the Colombo Observer that the Kandian chiefs have recently petitioned His Excellency, Sir Geo. Anderson, for the enactment of a law to prevent the evils which arise among the Kandians, in consequence of the loose state of the law relating to marriage. It seems that by the customs now considered as the law regulating the marriage contract, not only are polygamy and polyandry tolerated and recognized, but a contract considered so solemn and important by all other nations is rendered a matter of no moment. We earnestly hope an efficient law may be enacted which will meet the case.

BARMESS WAR.—TAKING OF BASSEIN.—The number of English troops engaged in the taking of Bassein was only 300, while the Burmese works were defended, it is said, by nearly 7000 men. We give the main features of the expedition as follows, from the Friend of India for the 20th ult. By four o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th May, the steamers, which were at anchor off the fortifications of Bassein, having accomplished a voyage of sixty miles, without a pilot, up an unknown river, lined with stocks, without an accident, and without a shot having been fired. The chief defences of the place consisted of a great "golden pagoda," and a mud fort, run up in haste, but constructed with great attention to scientific principles. Major Errington led his soldiers to the attack, and the pagoda was carried by the British. The Burmese who had collected their best men at this point, made a desperate resistance, the gunners being layoneted where they stood, but the place was quickly carried with a loss of 800 men to the enemy, and several officers and men wounded on the side of the British. The Burmese immediately evacuated the town, and thus fell Bassein, once the centre of the Portuguese power in Eastern India, and declared by Sir A. Camilleri to be the key of the Burmese empire. A garrison of about five hundred men were left in possession of the town, and the armament returned to Rangoon.

PEACHES.—The editor of the Colombo Observer has been favored with a "cupful of fine blooming downy peaches," which were grown in Upper Hewahetti, at an altitude of 4,500 feet, where the mercury frequently sinks below 60°. Trees at this place, from seed obtained at Calcutta in 1816, have "stems as thick as a man's body, and branches so loaded with fruit that a huskel can be gathered in a day." Such a fact as this existing in the tropics is almost or quite enough to make our mouths water, those of us who were born in temperate climates, and in our younger days were accustomed to the taste of that delicious fruit, the peach.

SEKREW STEAM COMPANY.—We are sorry to see that the company managing the new line of screw steamers around the Cape, have adopted by some a bad course. By the key of the water equal to the overlaid row, while the time occupied will be twice as long. We are sorry to see also that this company are so far behind the spirit of the age as to compel those who have been redeemed from the slavery of appetite, to virtually pay for intoxicating drinks that others may be led captive and ensnared by a depraved and unnatural desire for alcoholic stimulants.

PROGRESS.—As an indication of progress, and as an encouragement to temperance men, we have the pleasure to state, on the authority of the Colombo Observer, that "notwithstanding every bad thing that is done by the part of Government to secure competition the attract farm has fallen considerably. In 1850 it realized £19,806, in 1851 it sold for £16,276, while this year it fetched only £13,375. It has therefore fallen one-third during the last two years."

AN ADDRESS TO EDUCATED YOUNG MEN.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—A temperance society was first formed at Batticoita, November 30, 1847. The object was then considered by some as a trifling one. As it was then the secretary of the society, man of the younger students spoke to me, "Why do the leaders at the station consume our time, which we should devote to other important duties? The subject should arrest only the attention of the drunkard." Thus in various ways the object of the meeting was discouraged. However the society continues up to the present time, and is a parent society to all others which have since been formed in our district. One society heard that Mr. John Murdoch of Kandy, and Dr. Elliot of Colombo, were advancing the temperance cause in the south, it was deemed necessary that the cause should be advanced throughout the northern province. Accordingly the society, on the 10th of September, 1851, selected a headman, a schoolmaster and myself as a committee to suggest ways and means to extend the cause of temperance throughout the province. Among other suggestions, the committee chose ten different localities at which they thought to carry on their operations, and forwarded a circular, sanctioned by the society, to different stations, requesting the leaders and headmen thereof that they would do their best in extending the temperance cause. When the leaders of these different stations received our circular, things for some time appeared unpromising, but to the great astonishment of many, not only at the localities which were chosen, but in other places also, are seen permanent temperance organizations with a crowd of people signing the temperance pledge—a thing unexpected at the time of this little beginning at Batticoita. If any candid mind should take into consideration the evils of idolatry in this country in the same light that a survey of the vices, injuries, and losses that come by using alcoholic spirits has been taken, and should also look at the history and progress of temperance societies in the district within the period of five years, I should believe that such candid, unchristianized, but educated and elevated gentlemen in character and knowledge, would join together and open a society for giving up idolatry, its superstitious and brahminical and astrological rites, by which our people are enslaved. At the present day, I have been informed by many respectable people that the brahminical religion is the chief cause of our degradation in this way. No one can satisfy fire; whatever is put before it is consumed. Brahmins and temple headmen have so arranged their system as to draw from the other three castes during every month of the year, from the birth-day of a man up to his death and even after his death, besides what they get on festival days and other occasional offerings. A Bishop of London says that a half a million of pounds sterling in the service of idolatry and paganism, and four-fifths of the expenses in England may be traced to habits of drinking. We may say that our national poverty, national want of confidence in each other, national foolish habits and national want of boldness are to be traced to the idolatrous practices which exist here. The evils of intemperance are indeed less to us than those of idolatry.

To not only the following evils have their source in idolatry? Irritation of all the worse passions of the heart, hatred, anger, revenge—extinction of all moral and religious principles, disregard of truth, violation of chastity, insensibility, shamelessness, destruction of health and of the mental powers, waste of time, &c. In addition we should mention the outlay of immense sums of money in building temples and in celebrating festivals, instead of spending the same profitably on the children of our nation. There was never an idolatrous child on the face of the earth that possessed a liberty of life, and moral elevation. Look at the history of ancient Egypt, ancient Babylon, ancient Greece, and ancient Rome, and penetrate into the Asiatic revolutions and the present great holds of idolatry! If you carefully compare the idolatry of the Hindus with that of other nations, you will find that other nations do not and did not spend such an amount of money and lands in the support of temples and the priesthood as do the Hindus. Just count the stately pagodas, porticoes, mendicant rest houses, hospitals for leasias, &c. &c. from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, and from the river Indus to Brahmapootra! Take a wide survey of the rice fields and villages that are to be seen in support of them! How many brahmins are sitting day and night calculating the revenues, in lack of rice, &c. &c. poor ignorant classes of people have been contributed in support of mere blocks and stones! How ignorant must be the poor Hindu, who as soon as he is born, ignorantly and unconsciously obeys the rules and directions of his fellow man, who takes the name of brahmin! Let this sect called brahmins commit murder, adultery, robbery, and bear false witness, and the people observe and punish them for the losing of their sanctity? No. Now whom shall we blame as in real fact? Shall we condemn the people or their priests? As they both are equally countenancing and helping each other, we must condemn them both and their system also.

It is wise and salutary for intelligent men to remain quiet and uninterceded about the system in which our friends and neighbors carelessly waste their money and labor, thus increasing idolatry which fattens the brahmins and temple servants.

Count the acres of farms that have been transferred to the temples, both here and on the continent. Look at the descendants of such contributors. Are not many of their children now begging for food, while the property of their forefathers, which they granted to the temples, is feeding brahmins and pandarans and their concubines? Is thinking, thinking, and doing good, and benevolence, and humanity, and hospitalities could be supported by the farms at Valany, Caradivoe, Araly, Changany, and Pannorathy parishes if they could be well cultivated. Just count the cost of all the festivals and dances that are celebrated during a year within the province of Jaffna, and draw an estimate and see whether it will not cover the expenses of education, the printing of books and papers, and other improvements, that are calculated to advance the welfare of our province.

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Suppose there is a high brahminical school where the four vedas are taught. Even then the three lower classes cannot expect any real benefit from the school, as the Supreme Being instructed the vedas only to brahmins. In that case the teachers and students must be brahmins; but we do not find any school of that kind within our province. The schools at Jaffna and Vavere consist generally of vellala boys. Hence brahmins will not allow them to learn the sacred books. Suppose there is a high brahminical school where the four vedas are taught. Even then the three lower classes cannot expect any real benefit from the school, as the Supreme Being instructed the vedas only to brahmins. In that case the teachers and students must be brahmins; but we do not find any school of that kind within our province. The schools at Jaffna and Vavere consist generally of vellala boys. Hence brahmins will not allow them to learn the sacred books. Suppose there is a high brahminical school where the four vedas are taught. Even then the three lower classes cannot expect any real benefit from the school, as the Supreme Being instructed the vedas only to brahmins. In that case the teachers and students must be brahmins; but we do not find any school of that kind within our province. The schools at Jaffna and Vavere consist generally of vellala boys. Hence brahmins will not allow them to learn the sacred books. Suppose there is a high brahminical school where the four vedas are taught. Even then the three lower classes cannot expect any real benefit from the school, as the Supreme Being instructed the vedas only to brahmins. In that case the teachers and students must be brahmins; but we do not find any school of that kind within our province. The schools at Jaffna and Vavere consist generally of vellala boys. Hence brahmins will not allow them to learn the sacred books.

[To be continued.]

OCULAR ASTRONOMY, No. 3.

The 11th inst., at half past 11 o'clock, A. M., the planets Mercury and Venus will be in conjunction in the constellation Cancer. On the evening of that day these two planets may be seen, if the atmosphere be favorable, near the western horizon; at that time Venus will be 5 or 6 degrees south of Mercury. Venus will soon cease to be an evening star; but Mercury will continue to ascend and be visible as an evening star for 5 or 6 weeks. During this period we shall have a favorable opportunity for watching his rapid movements, while he will pass nearly through the whole of the constellation Leo, and then commence his retrograde course.

On the 13th inst., Mercury will be in conjunction with the moon nearly two degrees south of it.

We are happy therefore to be able to point it out so clearly that all the school boys in the country may watch its movements for some weeks to come.

On the 26th inst., Mercury will be in close conjunction with Regulus—the principal star in Leo, which is a star of the first magnitude, and worthy of special notice on account of its being situated in the ecliptic—i.e. the sun's path in the heavens.

Thirty years ago it was the opinion of the best informed Hindu astronomers of this province and of the city of Madura in Southern India that Mercury is not visible now in the கல்புகம், Kali Yuga. D. P.

**DEAR BRIGHT LUMINARY.**—We beseech you or some of your readers to discuss, both with Europeans and Natives, the subject of the present scarcity of money and appearance of famine in Jaffna, and to publish in your columns, their replies to the following queries:—Is the present scarcity of money owing to the partial failure of the paddy crop of the preceding year and the selling of the rents? or to the annual payment of the *poll tax*? or to the increased duty on stamps? or to the death of the rich merchants in the land? or to the lowness of the price of tobacco?

Pray point out to us which of these is the cause of the present distress and oblige us with prescriptions to remedy it. Yours truly, COUNTRY INHABITANTS. Waligano, June 30.

**THE CINNAMON DUTY.**—The only export duty which now stands on the Ceylon Tariff, is 4d. per lb. on cinnamon, yielding a revenue of about £10,000 per annum. In former years and at the higher rates, £70,000 was frequently derived from this source. Now the last remaining portion of revenue derived from cinnamon duties is to cease. The *Examiner* states that the required ten months' notice is to be immediately given—*Colombo Observer*, July 1.

The New York Sun issues the largest edition of any daily paper in New York city. It was the pioneer of the penny paper enterprise, and commenced with an edition of 500 upon an old Ramage press. It is now printed on a power press of the kind described in our last number, which strikes off 20,000 an hour. To understand the cheapness of the paper, it should be remembered that the American penny is only equal to the English half penny.

The communication of "An Observer" we consider too much of a controversial character for the columns of the *Star*. Our correspondent may, perhaps, secure the adjustment of his difficulty by applying to the party implicated.

On account of press of matter, we feel constrained, although the article is in type, to postpone, for the present, the second part of the "Address on Intercessory Prayer."

**THE POWER OF THE PENCE.**—A Manchester calico printer was, on his wedding day, persuaded by his wife to allow her two half pints of ale a day for her share. He rather winced under the bargain; for, though a drinker himself, he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife. They both worked hard; and he, poor man, was seldom out of the public house as soon as the factory closed. The wife and husband saw little of each other except at breakfast; but, as she kept things tidy about her, and made her stunted, and even selfish, allowance for house-keeping meet the demands upon her, he never complained. She had her daily pint, and he, perhaps, had his two or three quarts; and neither interfered with the other, except, at odd times, she succeeded, by dint of one little gentle artifice or another, to win him home an hour or two earlier at night, and now and then to spend an evening in his own house. But these were rare occasions. They had been married a year; and, on the morning of their wedding anniversary, the husband looked askance at her neat and comely person with some shade of remorse, as he observed, "Mary, we'n had no holiday sin' we were wed; and, only that I haven't a penny 't' th' world, we'd take a jaunt to th' village to see thee mother!" "Would'st like to go, John?" asked she, softly, between a smile and a tear, to hear him speak kindly, as in old times. "If thee'd like to go, John, I'll stand treat." "Thou stand treat!" said he, with half a sneer, "hast got a fortune, wench?" "Nay," said she, "but I've gotten the pint o' ale!" "Gotten what?" said he. "The pint o' ale!" was the reply. John still didn't understand her till the faithful creature reached down an old stocking, from under a loose brick, up the chimney, and counted out her daily pint of ale in the shape of 365 three pences, (i. e. £4 11s. 3d.), and put it into his hand, exclaiming, "Thee shall have the holiday, John." John was ashamed, astonished, conscience smitten, charmed. He would'n't touch it. "Hasn't thee had thy share? then I'll ha' no more," he said. They kept their wedding day with the old dame; and the wife's little capital was the nucleus of a series of investments that ultimately swelled into a shop, factory, warehouse, country seat, a carriage, &c.—*Rev. J. P. Owen*.

REMINISCENCES OF A RECENT VISIT TO AMERICA, No. 13.

In Dr. Williams' parlor, Woodchester (Glouc.) I listened with great pleasure to a narrative of his ministerial life, which to a great extent I elicited from him in answer to inquiries on specific points. I was better prepared to make inquiries of him from the knowledge I had already obtained from those who had been under his pastoral charge, of his successful and long continued labors in a holy order of Stroud parish. One point of interest in his narrative was that on closing his theological studies he refused to carry orders, he consecrated himself to God as Lord, in thought and feeling, and offered himself to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society as a candidate for the foreign mission field. But in this, his good intentions were overruled by the sage advice of seniors and dignitaries, who persuaded him that his rare talents for usefulness at home might be exerted to but little purpose among benighted pagans! This circumstance awakened my attention to a fact I had often contemplated with surprise. On my arrival at Colombo in 1846, I had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Thomas Norton, who informed me that he and his associate the Rev. Mr. Greenough, (who had preceded to Calcutta,) were the first missionaries, belonging to the Church of England, sent to India by the Church Missionary Society—although that society had been in active operation from the year 1800. The case of Dr. W.'s detention at home contrary to his previous solemn resolves, awakes the inquiry as to what extent the great deficiency of supply in the foreign missionary corps is fairly to be attributed to the power and influence of those who have charge of affairs in the camp—and who may unnecessarily detain for home service, young and accomplished aspirants for the foreign field. Dr. W., however, though thus detained, has given full evidence by an appropriate course of action (save his non-resistance of his advisers) of devoted attachment to the missionary cause. For failing to "go," himself in obedience to what he had understood to be the spirit of the great commission, he set his head and heart and hands to the work, and met the wants of the heathen and heathen by supplying his lack of service among the heathen. In this work he has been eminently successful. The four individuals, two men and two women trained by him and sent forth by the Church Missionary Society as missionaries to this Island, are but the smaller part of the number whom Dr. W. has been instrumental of bringing into the vineyard of the Lord.

But the most noticeable proof of his interest in foreign missions, even in old age, is the fact of his then being enthusiastically enlisted as a member of a small society, or of a committee for the establishment of a new mission, in one of the very "utmost parts of the earth"—Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. This enterprise had been projected and entered upon by one or two rare spirits of the age, who counted not their lives dear unto them, peradventure they might plant the standard of the cross upon the remotest and most inaccessible citadel of "the great unknown." This was thought to be an enterprise so difficult, and so forbidding that ordinary missionary societies ought not to engage in it. The subject was entirely new to me, and Dr. Williams' narration of facts was deeply impressed upon my mind, by his exhibiting various articles of curiosity brought from that far off country. I had heard nothing further respecting this interesting mission, till since this article was in hand. I have now met with a number of the "Watchman"—an English newspaper, which contains a lengthened notice, headed "Martyrs of Patagonia." From this article it appears, that in 1850, Capt. Allen Gardner, an English gentleman, who projected the mission to Patagonia, embarked a second time for that country in company with six associates who were likewise with himself in this undertaking;—that after reaching those inhospitable shores, and suffering a variety of hardships in their attempts to effect a landing for mission purposes, most of them were left to perish by hunger under circumstances of a most painful nature;—and finally, that in the overland provisions of God, as though to give to the church in Christ, a fresh exhibition of apostolic trial and endurance, of joy in tribulation and triumph in death, not only the skeletons of these witnesses for Jesus, but also their manuscripts containing notices which are now before the public, of their adventures and sufferings, have been unexpectedly recovered. D. P.

**LONDON AND NEW YORK.**—The metropolis of the old and of the new world are about to be brought within five days of each other. The Newfoundland Telegraph Company is now organizing in this city, with a capital of £100,000; and the Engineer F. M. Gisborne, will leave in a few days for Europe, to make contracts for submarine wire. The company is guaranteed the exclusive right to telegraph across Newfoundland for thirty years, with a bonus of thirty square miles of land and \$40,000. It is expected that the whole will be completed and in operation in six months from the present time.

This, so far as relates to the communication of intelligence, will shorten the distance between the two cities one-half. All the steamers of the Collins and Cunard lines, (22 ships) making together twenty-eight trips per annum, each way, pass in sight of Cape Race, Newfoundland, at which point the Telegraph Company is to furnish a steam yacht to run out and exchange despatches with every steamer. The proposed Quebec and Liverpool and New York and Galway lines, (eight vessels,) will touch at Cape Race, going and coming.—*New York Observer*, April 22.

**WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.**—On Friday evening last, the operators in New Orleans and Boston held a conversation over the wires. Despatches were forwarded and answers received, a distance of 3,000 miles, dated one hour after they were received, traveling so much faster than the sun, and outstripping the slow movement of old time.—*New York Obs.*, April 15.

The Egyptian railway, which has now been marked out throughout the line, is being actively proceeded with at three of the principal points, namely Alexandria, Benha-el-Assal, and at Cairo. *London Examiner*, April 24.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

The mail of May 24th reached Jaffna on the 26th of June, having come from London in 66 1/2 days, the shortest time on record. We give a brief summary from the *Colombo Observer*:

Parliamentary proceedings have been but limited. Mr. Abernethy's motion for doing away with the duty on paper, he pemy newspaper stamp, and the advertisement duty occupied the House two nights, and resulted in minorities of 81, 98, and 65 upon the several propositions; the majority being opposed to fetter government by pledges on the subject. The Clergy Bishops' Bill passed the House on the 17th, and the *Christ Church* (New Zealand) Bishopric Bill the following day.

The May meetings of religious societies at Exeter Hall proceeded as usual, although with hardly so much spirit as former years. Lord Shaftesbury, at a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, stated that the Society had distributed 25,402,309 copies of Holy Scripture in 175 languages, of which 12 had never previously been printed. The expense for the year amounted to £105,443, of which the expenditure had been £103,330.

The Crystal Palace is to be re-erected in the neighborhood of London; and £70,000 are offered for it as its new stand. AMERICA.—Recent advices favor the accession of Mr. Webster to the presidency of the United States, which looks well for order and moderation of government. Tahiti, it is said, has been declared a republic by aid of American sympathizers, and Queen Pounare deposited.

**THIRTY-NINE MISSIONARY LABORERS.**—This number of missionary laborers have gone to their various and distant fields since the first of October; that is, within a little more than three months. Of these, sixteen are men, twenty-three are women. Five have gone to the Choctaws; three to the Cherokees; two to the Cattarangs; two to Canton; two to Assyria; two to the Armenians; one to the Nestorians; two to Syria; six to the Sandwich islands; six to Micronesia; two to Ceylon; two to Salonica; four to the Guboon in Africa. Six of the thirty-nine are "returning missionaries returning;" the remaining thirty-three are missionaries, young fresh, vigorous. What an interesting spectacle! What will be the story of the various labors, trials, successes, failures, thirty years hence? What mighty revolutions will some of them doubtless witness in the realms of paganism? What overturnings will there be in the earth before the end of these shall have gone to his rest?

*Journal of Missions of A. B. C. F. M. for Feb.*

**LONDON.**—What a growth of the ages is that multitudinous, ever-extending, immeasurable metropolis, the heart of realms more wide than the Roman; the throne of an empire to which for general prosperity and pacific progress the past offers no parallel. A miniature world; with its twenty thousand streets, its three thousand miles of thoroughfare, its two and a half millions of inhabitants, and its two thousand years of history—surely no city on the globe encompasses such elements of interest as London, or impresses more powerfully the thoughtful mind.—*Rev. R. S. Stearns*.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS STEAM COMPANY.**—A company with this title has been organized, with a capital of \$1,000,000 having the exclusive right from the Hawaiian government to employ steam in navigating among the islands.—*New York Observer*.

The steamer "Seaforth" has been sold for £1,450 to Messrs. Oughterson and Co. of Cochin.

SHIPPING NEWS.

**POINT PEDRO.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**—Jan 13, 1852.—Sailed Schooner Petrel Calcuter, lugs for Bali calce, passengers Mrs. Kriekenbeck, Mrs. Leunglow, J. Dickson and children, and 20 natives. Jan 23.—Arrived Schooner Elizabeth. Yamanuty from Trincomalee, Jan 21, passengers Rev. R. Edwards, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. DeVries and 15 natives. Sailed June 25 for Trincomalee, passengers Mr. J. G. Toussant and 25 natives. KAYES.—June 23.—Sailed Schooner Mahamada Malia. Sailed June 24 for Colombo, passengers F. H. Campbell, Esq., 1 European seaman and servants. Jan 26.—Arrived Brig Rangoon, Soosay from Colombo and Pamban 22 and 25th. June, bound for Trincomalee, passengers Messrs. C. J. Brown, H. and R. Rudd, W. and S. Northway and 10 natives. Sailed June 29th for Trincomalee, passengers as above. Jan 25.—Arrived Barque Mercy from Colombo and Pamban, 23 and 27, bound for Trincomalee, passengers Mr. J. Braybrooke for Jaffna; Mr. J. Vanderstratan, Miss Vanderstratan and 5 natives.

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 selected by the Commonwealth, 3,035 of the Districts selected WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY are distributed. Their STANDARD work, and 105 only of another work—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. 3p

June 10, 1852.

Printed and published at the American Mission Press, Maney, Jaffna, by THOMAS S. BURNELL.