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## ［Au Address to Educated Young Alen．］

## 円னோிதGa，












 அப்படியு யூ Sumb





 ரர் புதலிய Сேள்ณாக்காபா் மற்று்் சாதி山ாती
















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 ゆीயவேண்டியத5．（3）































 வா்கள்，பपபுக்கள்，இபாசாக்கள்，サமாயாால்
















 கசூக்த்் காリணால்லவா ？
The Labors of Missionaries and the Ingratitude of the People． பகவவங்குத்தாற் ப｜்கை ையபவர்தவ்டோー－



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## ［Fiuits of Early Rising．］

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 ஸ் பண்ம் வீணிலே புையாu்ப்போக எ间கள் Lல



























 வியாழக்கிழணை இォவு இபண்டுமணிபோலப் பு




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 கொல்ல ாவுக்து்் தெருப்போட்டு மடிட்திாயிற்ற．8வ்வித மாய்，Me $\omega$ ．கட்டையளみக்தப் போடப்பட்ட 65 நுக்களில் மயழ $\operatorname{Cuய்து~}$ டதின்பின் சலாகைபாவ ஆயத்தமாயிற்ற．அண்ப



 கக் காத்திருக்க்த்தக்க கா ணயயியார்கள்









## If ORSING SoTAR

Iaffia，©）©ursùnu，August 12， 1852.
SuRpkising Sale of a New Book－We copy from the New York Independent of May 13th，the following notice
of the rapid sale of a new work in two volymes，recently pub lished in Boston．The book is designed for the overthrow of American slavery，and，that such a work should be so popular and have such an unprecedented sale，is indicative of the rap－ id approach of the day when slavery shall be no more the reproach of the＂Laited States，otherwise the freest aud hap－ piest land the sun shinits upon．The work was writen by Mrs．Harriet Beecher Stowe，daughter of the distinguished and venerable Dr．Lyman Beecher
＂Uscle Tôes Cabis；or Ltife among thf L．owty． We are informed by Messis．Jewett and Compsuy，the puh－ isipers of the above lirilling work，that hey are printing the
fiftieth thousand copies，making one himdred Hicusand vol umes issued in eight weeks！This is withont a precedent in the history of book publishing in this ouutry．The demand continucs without abatement．Our readers can judge of the lahor ol prodacing so great a wumber of books in so shots．A time whes informed that it has laken 3000 reans of medium plaper，weighing 30 ths，to the ream－ 90,000 lbs，of paper；and the Sabbath；and that from 125 and migh，soogping ouly on ahout 110 ，e00 las．of 55 lons．
 The Legislative Councl was opened on Wedne day last，Ma jor Gen．Baiubrigge taking the usual oath as a member of the Council．The Governot，in lis address，congratulates the Counmi on the coutmqarice of unbraken Irauquiliy Ifroughont the Island，on the good and loyal spirit generally poovailiug and on tie favorable aspect of the colomint rewome whe in die

## has above t： 20,000

Wh give voe paragraph of partigular interest in the whalis－ auts of this province
I regret to have ro xate，that from a scarcits of rain in thre propur season，a cmsiderable failure in the crops of the Nosti－ arn Province hat leeen experipnced．As much distress will 1 fear，have been mutailed on the inhabitants of that proritic by this unforeseen calamity；and as the hest and most efler
ve method of administering relief will be by the emproymen ive method of administering relief will be by the empaymen
of a part of the population on pablic works of general atility of a part of the population on pablic works of generad dima
1 trust，that you will bo prepared to sanction a liberal gran for so legitimate and desirable a parpose．

Ths Star，－We have lately been gratified by receiving the names of a few new subscribers to our humble sheet．We wish we might receive many．It would greatly encourage and strengthen us．Our paper is published at a very lou rate；too low，we think，and wo have it in conlemplation io inerease the price，hol fo natives，but to Enroppan sthoscribers． Every year a balance is brought m agamst the mission tagray for paper and printing only－there being nething，and less main that，for the labor of conducting and ediuing the paper
Now，if any of our friends in the region of folombo of －paricularly among the natives，－trap religion，education， emprerance，knowledge，and gracral news，we shall be hapjy first page，Messr．Fernando \＆Son are onr agents in Cor lombo，and will be hap $\mu \mathrm{g}$ to reccive flames，and payment in advance，from persons rusiding in luat town and vicinity
Cebering－The＂Maitie law，＂or alaw embodying the principlex of that famous，tectolal statufe，lias been passed in the legislaures of Massachuseits and Rhode Island，zo that now three Siales，（Mame，Massachusells，and B honde Isiand， and one territory，（Miguesola）of the American Union，are
making noble eflonts for the suppresision of the grawt evil，im－ temperance．If the law is carried out in all these states，as it appears to have been in Maine and with like results，it will be ome of the greatest riumphs of the 19th century－a grea inoral triumph，to be spoken of by posterity long afler many so called great pevents in the world＇s history shall he forgotien Rainway in Byngal．－We leam from the Friend of In dia that the embankments of the Bengal sailway for 40 miles， from Calcuta to Pundonab，were completed last year，and that thuk far，hlis year，g distance of 89 miles from Pundooah to the Collieries，has also been completed．Thas 120 miles are ready to be setled by the rains，preparatory to the final laying down of the rails．Some have hoped that the sailway would be opened for travel as early as A pril， 1853 ，hat the Friesd thinks that such an ovent cannot reasonably he ex－ pected tith the heginaing of the year 1851.
IF We Weg to call attemtion to the notice ill amolhor col mmn of ail＂Exhibition for $1853{ }^{13}$ to be held in L．ondor，prob ably in Mlay next．We hope，to tic able hereater to gice further parliculars on the subject，as it is expected a commil－
tee will be appoialed in Jaima，for the collection and forward－ ing of apticles from the Northern Province．Meanwhite，we hope our educated native friends will take an interest in this matter as it is ome which promises valuable fershlts，it the way of comimpree and trad．，on lhis piro

THE "Native inhabitants" inquiry of THE MORNING STAR "LUMINARY
4th ray. Do the "countey inhatitants" inquire

 good word of the Lord appertaining to their worldly prosperity and arlversity; for "the Lord hath a con-
troversy with the inhabitants of- the land-because there is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge, (or acknowledgment) of God in the land. By swearing and lying and killing and stealing and cominiting adultery, dee. Therefore shall the land mourn." See Hoser, 4th chapter, throughout. It is a looking glass for the
land; showing a connection between sin and suffering land; showing
here on earth.
here on earth.
Fth ray, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God
"Horor the I.ord and Him onty shalt thou serve." "Honor the I.ord
with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increuse." But "the things shich the gentiles sacrifice "to idols, "they sacrifice to devils and not to God." "Oh! do not this abominable thing that I
hate" saith the Lord. 1. Cor. 10:10. Jeremiah 24: 4. From these and other passages, we learn that the worship of idals, which abounds throughout the pravince, is high treason against the God of hranen!
Will he not visit in judgment for such an offence as

6 th ray. "Ye shall keep my Sabbaths and reverence my sanctuary: I am the Lord. Six days may work
be done, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of restbe done, but the sevenih day is the Sabbath of rest-
a holy convocation. Ye shall do no work. It is the Sabbath of the Lord. But if ye will not hearken unto me saith, JEHOVAH, to hallow the Sabbath day, then will I kindle a fire in the gates thereof, and it shall devour the palaces of Jerusalem and it shall not be quenched.

This is the lan er, who is also to be our. Fudge; and that the "conntry
inhabitants" and all other inhabitants of the land may be assured that this is a fair expression of the good will and pleasure of the Lawgiver, reganding the observance of the Sabbath in our day, we give a confergence of rays from the propheric page, the th country inhabitants' inquiry." For thus saith the Lord, "4 if thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth,

 few principles in the government of God, which ad mit a wider range of illustration and proof than that of a palpable connection between the temporal zoeal or wooe of an individual, family, or community, and their The passages above quoted from the prophet Isaiah, evidently look forward to
Whatever then may be the proximate causes of "the present scarcity of money and the appearance of famine in Jaffna " whether it be "the partial failure of the paddy crops of last year and the selling of rents, ed duty of stamps," or any other causes, the foregoing passages from the oracles of God do plainly embody important principles of the divme government, which affect the vital interests and the happiness of every com munity in every land; consequently we have much pleasure in recommending them to the attentive consideration and to the practical regards of the "coun-
try inhabitants" of the Jaffina province; for, thus saith the Lord "them that honor me I will honor ; and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed.
Smoking.-We ask the Trmil young men-nearly all of
whom, we are sorry to say, have the vile habit of smoking to listen to the testimony of Dr. J. C. Warren, a physician of the first rank, who says:
Of the three modes of using tobacco, smoking is that which seems to have insinuated itself most extensively among the youth of our community. Tobacco employed in this way,
being drawn in with the vilal breath, conveys its poisonous being drawn in with the vilal breath, conveys its poisonous
influences into every part of the langs. There the noxious influences into every part of the langs. There the noxious
fluid is entangled in the minute spongy air cells, and has time to exert its pernicious influence on the blood, not in vivifying, principle, and circulates it through the whole system. It produces in consequence, a febrile (or feverish) action in those o delicate habits. Where there is any tendency to phthisis, and the tubercular deposit (i.e. swellings and tumors) in the lungs,
debility of these organs, consequent on the use of tobacco in debility of these organs, consequent on the use of tobacco in this way, must favor the deposit of tuberculous matter, and
thus sows the seeds of consumption. This practice impairs thus sows the seeds of consumption. This practice impairs
the natural taste and relish forfood, lessens the appetite, and the natural taste and relish forfood, lessens the appetite, and
weakens the powers of the stomach. As to pleasure produced weakens the powera of the stomach. As to pleasure produced
by it, it is, I believe, a whllanown fact, that a person smoking by it, it is, I believe, a whin rnown fact, hhat a person smoking
in the dark, is very often uhable to determme whether his in the dark, is lighted or not..
Deatr,-The Rev. Mr. VanDaulelszen, Colonial Chaplain at Kandy, died in that place, of dysentery, on Saturday morning, July 2yth. His death is much deplored as he was one of the most evangelical clergymen in Ceylon, and was greally beloved by all who knew him.

- Voler of the Indians. - The following memorial in favor of the Naine Law, by the "Unondaga Na tion," a tribe of Indians in the State of New York will, we doubt not, be read with intense interest by ak our readers. The langunge is quaint and laughable, but the sentiments are weiglity and most worthy of attention
To the Senate and House of Representatives at Alliany:
Dhar Fathers and Brothers:-We understand you are all at the great Council House at Albany, and that the great Council Fire is now burning, and that our White Brothers, all over the State, are sending wood to put on the Council Fire, but we fraid the Council Fire will not hurn bright and clear without more help; so we send this to make it burn. Now, Brothers, what we want to say is this: We hear about our Brothers in the State of Maine-we hear that the find Great Rogue; this rogue, he gets folks' money some time he burn houses-some time he kill peoplesome time he make a family very poor-some time he take way senses-some time he make 'em very cross and ragged and dirty, and some time he freeze 'em to death.
Now

Now, we hear our Brothers there-they try to stop he won't stop. Weot it, see if can stop it little-but bear it no longer-so they make law to knock him on head, any where they find him-in barrel, or jug or bottle, in tavern, grocery, or barn, any where,
knock him on head. Now we want to tell you, knock him on head. Now we want to tell you,
Brothers, that this big Rogue has been here to Onondaga; he has made us great trouble. Some of our people wauld be cery good if this bad fellow would reep away. We try-our people try some too, but he wheh not. Now what we ask you is to make lawsWe have tried coax him, hut he won't be coax ; we ry scare-he won't scare much ; he still make great
deal trouble; we think better mate law
head-then he make us no more trouble. We Christian party ask it, and some pagan, too-most all ask it-yon make this law.

Now, Brotherd-our people sold our land to white people, and white people make treaty- he say he be good to Indian. But he let this Rogue trouble us most too long. Now, Brothers, we was once great people, and we have gone to war for our white Brothers; but
now we are few, and our white Brothers are now we are few, and our white Brothers are strong. We want you help us-we want you make this law, so when we find this Rogue we kill him. We see him great many times, but we mean to be good and peaceable, and so he get away; but if you make this law,
then we kill him, and then we live happy and friend-ly-no more cross-no more ragged-no more fight but raise corn, wheat, uats, beans, cattle, horses, and some children too; no more get drank-no more freeze to death-work and get good things like white men.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { David HilL, } \\ \text { David Saith, }\end{array}\right\}$ Chiefs.
And sixty-one more of the Onondagas.
Ultra Teetotalism." We find an article in the Colombo Examiner of August 4ih, with the above heading. in which the editor, after liewailing the progress of "moral dis. per and "insaue exhibitions" in connection with the temperance cause, gives an extract from the W. News, (a paper we should like to know more about) stating that the following order was lately introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature :
'Ordered, That the Serjeant-at-arms cause the 'jug,' now prominently placed among the agricultural implememts to be
removed from that emblem. as it is unbecoming a temperance removed irom that emblem, as it is unbecoming a temperance
legislature, and is evidence that ardent spirits were once used legissalure, and is sevidence that ardent spirits were once used
by the Pilgrim Farliers of this commonwealit, and thereby the public mind is greatly demoralized."
Now, we liave no doubt that the above order was introduced, but, as we understand from American papers, it was not introduced by a friend of the "Maine law" but an opponent, -one who was anxions to make the law and all connected with it ridiculous-and the whole thing was regarded by the
legislative body as a lauchable joke! This is not the first time the Examiner has fallen imto like blunders concerning American affairs, and to those truly conversant with the actual state of things, such articles as "Ultra Teetotalism," and the one in which allusion is made to the "American Inquisition," are only calculated to excite a smile.
Worth Heeding.-If men gave three times as much attention as they now do to ventilation, ablution, and exercise in the open air, and only one third as much to eating, furnishing, and late hours, the number of doctors, dentists, and apothecaries, and the amount of neuralgia, dispepsy, gout, fever, and consumption, wauld be changed in a corresponding ratio. Mankind would rapidly present the aspect, not only of a far
healthier and thriftier, but a far more beautiful and more virtuous race.
1.TTTLE CHILDREN LOVE THE SAVIOR.

Love Him wifh all your heart and might,
Love Him at morning, noon, and night,
Love Him at morning, noon, and night,
Love Him, lie kindest friend to man,
Love Him, he kindest friend to m
Love too His blessed gopel plan!
love all His words, and keep them
For He lived
Love all His words, and keep them too,
For He lived and died for you!

POPULATION OF THE UNHTED STATES The report upon the census of 1850 , which was submite
o the Anerican Congress in December tast, cuatain tacts thrilliug interest in relation to the growth of that cotuatry
Since the census of 1840 (ten years) the area of the C States has been extended from 2, 455,168 to 3,2 ? 1 , 595 square
miles. Great Britan (exclusive of Ireland) counams only awin 34,000 squere miles. Ninety stuch islands might be put with he cerrtury of the Lnited states, and still leave a goud shup 400 square miles-a territory less than one-fifteenth of the size of that of the United States. Austria, meluding Hone ry and the 1 talran dependencies, contains but 300 , vito souste Sates in exient of territory. She has, inelading her immed Asiatic possessions, a territory of ahout $4,000,000$ squahs miles. The whole of Europe contains ouly $3,807,195$ square miles, which exceeds hy less than ome-fifih, or 545,600 square mites, the territory of the United States.
Assuming the population of Califorma to be 165,000 (which ated at 15,000 , the tutal number of mhatitants in the Ustit. Stales was, on the $18 t$ of Jupe, $1850,25,216,301$.
The absolute increase from the Ist of June, 1840, has been Sut it quired by additions of territory should be teducted in making, a comparison between the resulis of the present and the lant census. These dednctious reduce the toval population of the conntry, as a basis of comparison, to 23.074 , 301, and the in-
crease to 6,0048888 . The relative increase after this sillow ance, is found to he 35.17 per cent.
oxhibling a of $5,423,371$, and a relative merease of 38,20 per cent. excluding the 153,000 free pupulation supposed to have bees acquired by the addition of cerrimery since 1890 , the gam is
$5,270,37 \mathrm{~L}$, and the increased per cent. 37.14 . The number of
 salt of the comparison will be alightly diferent. The absoll increase will be 692,085 , and the tite per cent, 92.83 .
The number of frse colured people in 1850, Was 428,657 342 1840, 386,45 . The minease of this chase hats teen to Fzan 18.50 to 1810 the increase of the whole population
was at lie rate of 39,67 per cent. At the same rate of vancembat, the absolute gain tor the ten ywafs list pasi without including the increase collequent upon additions territory:
The aggregate increase of population from all sources, inal term, exerpt that from the second to the thrd census, darang which time the country received an accestion of iuhabitants by the purchase of Liuisiona, considerably greater than one per cent. of the whale number. Kejecting from the cen-
sus of $1810,1.45$ per cent. for the pupulation of and from the census of 1850 , 1 per cent. for that of Texas, bout 1.14 of I per cent, the gain from 1800 to 1910 being 3.05 per cent. und from 1840 to 1850,34 . 12, per ceat. But inerease from the second to the third census was 52.100 ot I

Confession of an [mish Priest - The letter of Rev Mr. Mullen has created a perfect ferment among the lriat Roman Catholic clergy, His unexpected testimuny to lie
whoiesale abandonment of the Romish taith thy the thousands of the emigrauts who have left this country for life and " liber. y" on A merican soil, has sounded the kevnote of alarm from Uarrickfergus to Kinsile
or On Sanday week (says a provincial paper) the Rev. Mr. Birmingham, P. P., of Borrisokane, warned his congregatiou a Roman Catholic priest living in Nert York, which stated that the Irish emigrants of his persuasion were largely pe verted to heresy and infidetity. There is no doubi hut the release from Irish Roman Catholic associations and Emdrel gives many of them a more easy opportunity of following heir own judgments and eseaping fom the mentat thratuon No popular clamor or altar denumeiations aorainst couvers No popular clamor or altar denumciations agamst couverts
durst be altempted there-public opinimn so discountenauce t or any other priestly terror. Whith freedom of thouphly ant action, protestantism must extend, and these are the ressoms which now rouse the priests 10 oppose all sorts of emigratio

A Brig Lost.-We learn from the Eraminer that on Thursday night, the 15 th ult., there was a gale at Colombo, which did considerable damage to the stip ping in the roads. The Brig Hebe, with part of a car go of oil on board, parted her anchors and drifted ashore Colomiwal, very near the spot where the ill-fate Colombo was wrecked. Captain Freywer, of the Mas ter Attendant's office, was soon on the spot and
rendered sueh assistance as enabled all the wrecked sailors to get sufely to shore. One man, however, was drowned previously, in heroically attempting to oatty a line on shore, in order thereby to assist and saye him distressed comrades. Some other vessels also were more or less damaged by losing their anchors, abbles, \&e.
Educestios:-The Rajaht of Coorg and hix daughter of Whom we gave a notice in the Star of $A$ pril 22 , arivied in England early in May. The Rujah lakes his stayghter tw England to be educated-a very interesting event as connected with the history of female education in India. He is ac companied by two wives and six servants.
Probably.-It was the saying of a great divine, buil on long observation, that he had found more good in bad people and more bad in good people inan he ever expected



 the Siar, any approach towarde fostering stich an opimion
should be must jealoasly guarded against.
Moreover, there are many Claristian men, on the threshold Moreover, there are many Christian
of oining our society, who fre deerred
which sn often appelir in tetotat joun

## utiexaggertited declar titiou wise for the noderale few

## that we shall succeced in winating th gain over. Such persons as the writ

gain over. Such persons
who are he worst eliemie
Sireerely trusting that what I liaw written may be faken
Sinct good partand remain, \&o.,
We not only very cheerfally give insertion to the In inserting the " nard" referred to, in the Star, and in adopting and recommending its sentiments, we bad not the remotost thought that any one would take exceptions to it as it appears some inay have done. We supposed that it would be taken only in a naturnl and common sense manner, and not be strained to mean something never thouglat of by the author or ourselves. No, we have no idea that teetotalism or any other virtue, or all the virtues combined, can take the place of faith in Christ, and we wish to stath, with great dis. tinetness, that the sense in whioh roe adopted the card as our owon, is in entire accordance woith the view expressed

## above hy our valued correspondent.

We look upon intemperance as one of the greatest sins and evils-a sin to be rid of; to be banished from the community if it were possible; and us moderate driuking leads to drunkenness-all inebriates having once been moderate drinkers-therefore we are opposed to all moderate drinking of intoxicating liquors, and this on the broad ground of expediency; of doing good ; of not setting an exnmple, which, if followed by our weak brother, it converted heathen,
little ones," would lead him away from virtue, holiness and heaven. We say it is on this broad ground that we labar and strive and pray to stay the tide of intemperance which is sweeping over this fuir island. We suppose we look at this subject in a stronger light than do the most of cur readers. We never used intoxieating liquors at all as a beverage, and have been edocated to regard the habitual use of them as wrong. This fact may account for our feelings and expressions on this subject being more strong than would be those of most personis. However, we would not be uncharitable toward others, for we know that all cannot be made to see a sobject in the same light. God is our witness that we desire the welfare of the temperance cause, and we would not carry our advoeacy of it so far as to do injury, no more than we would be rifent when duty demands that we should speak. We only try to look at the evils of intemperance as we would if an only son were a poor miserable incbriate, or as we would if we were the huaband of a besotted đrunkard, as was "poor Johnny Hodges," the tormentor and abuser of one whom sho had sworn before God $t 0$ love and cherish. We believe a man is responsible to God for his influence, and in the light of the following painful published fact, we dismiss this subject for the present, only asking, Who influenced that young man in his downward course, and does not a fearful responsibility rest upon the person thus influencing him ?
> "At a temperance meeting in Phifadelphia, some years
ago, i learned clergyman spoke in favor of wine as a driak,
demonstrating it quite to his own satisfaction, to be scriptural, demonstrating it quite to his own satisfaction, to be scriplural,
geutlemanty and healthy. When he sat down a plain elder-
y. man rose and asked lave to ly man rose and asked lave to say a lew words A young
friend of mine, said he, who had long been very intemperate
was at length prevailed on, to the great joy of this friends to
ake the plodige of entire abstinesec. from all that could itr
 gliug with his hatit festrflly, till one evening in a soct pary, glasses of wine were hauded round. They came lo a
clergy vouall presem, whocice. Well, thought ine yoming man, it rgeman can lake wiat and justify it so well, why hot in
also took a slass. It instantly re-kindled his fiery and slumbering appette; and after a rapid downward course, he died uf delirium tremeus, died a raving madinan. The oid man paused for utterance and was just able to add. That young man was my only son, aud the cle
Di. who haz just iddtressed the assembly
Fruits of Early Kising. - The ker. Albert Barnes, who is well knowa in Eurupe as well as in America, through his very valaable Noles on the New Testament, in the prefice to his last volume, " Nnies on the Revelation,"
lowing liggtily instructive and valuable remarks
Having, at the time when these Notes were commenced, as 1 have ever had since, the charge of a large congregation, 1 had no leisure that I could properly devote to these sludies? except the early hours of the moming, and 1 actoplet the reso-lutiont-a resolution which has siace bean invain the morning.
to-to cease writing precisely at nime o'clack in to- 10 cease writing precise y at nime occack in whe wo easif continued, ind having heen thus contivued, 1 find myself a the end of the New Testament, Rernaps that I have not in-
sion would not be proper, except to show that tended, in these literaty labors, 10 imfringe on the proper dutieg of the pastoral office, or to take time for these pursuits on which there was and may perhaps also be of use to my younger bremremplished
minisiry, by showing them that mucli may be aceomple minisiry, by showiag risem and hy a diligent use of the carhy morning lroues. In my own case, hiese Notes on the New Tesh Danicl, extending in all to sisteen von omes, have hewn "ftuen berore niwe between four and fivit o'olock. I do not of the halit of rising hetween four and five oclock, I wiel I know that by this practice I hive neglected any duy whicill and, 1 may add, of the profic in the comtemplation of a porlion ond, 1 may add, of divine truth nt the heginning of
beea of inestimable advanlige to
It was not my original intention tn prepare Notes on the prok of hevelation, nor in the regular coure of my studies. Having written on all the olther portons of the New Testa-
Ha commentary on this pant of the Bible. That I have endearcommentery on this partain the lonols at ail is to. be traced to the hathit the study of the Sacred Seriplures. That habit, contimed, the sudy of the Sacred serphures. New Testament
Intercessumy Prayer.-It atiords us a melancholy pleasure to present to our readers the second por-
tion of the Rev. H. H Yon Dadelszen's estimable address on the subject of "Intercessory Prayer." It gives us pleakure to do this, as we conld not, we belien
give a more appropriate expression of the high esteem we entertained for the deceased, nor more appropriately express our sympathy with the sorrowing com-
munity at large than by giving publicity at the present time to the ducument in hand. This seasonable and weighty address, will, we trust, be long regarded by evangeheal churches of dimerentornomme the deceased, and be duly lieeded by ull who firmly believe the doctrine that united prayer on the part of the disciples of Christ, is one of the appointed instrumentalitits for herstering the coming of the hingdom of God in ouer
midst.
Emboration fiem Liverpoul. - The number of emigraats despatched from Liverpnol for the United States during the last month was 25,492 , the largest number that ever snited in one monlh. The greater portion of the emigrants are German and Irish, ehiefly

## WHAT ARE YOU DONNG?



By tiep providence of God we have been brought tu spinurn
 We liave learned, if we are true Christians that there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must
be sat ed except that of Christ, and that he hath loved us and be saled except that of Christ, and that he hiath loved us and
washed us from our sins in tis own blood, and hath made as kings and pricests unto God und liss Father. With reference
to the tifle of priest, ithe learned and pious Neander reto the tite of priest, the learned and pions Neanter re-
marks in his Church Hisiory, vol. 1. p. 2t 2 - 6 . ." Since free
access to tiod and to Heavell tid been access to God and to Heaven trud been once for all opened
to believers by one High Priest even Christ, they had by virtue of their uniun to bim become themselves it spiritual prople consecrated to Giod ; their calling being none other the prace of redemption to publish abod usd the poover and g vace
of him who had called them out of the hinedom of darfiness into his marwelons fight, to nake their luves oue continitul
piesthnod." "So toa the advalicement of God's kingdom in general, , ind in particular the diffission of Christianity amomg
the heuthen, and tlie good of each particular community, was now to be not the dlay of one select class of Christians alone, but the most immediute conce no of each individual." "There 10as no distinction here of spiritual and secular, hat ate ns be dead to the ungodlike, to the world, and in so far separate
from the world." And now let us in all enrnestness consider how far that

Axigbeace, bus been oxemplified in our lifify and conversation-
We have each duyiensind Whe have each, duriex ns members of families and of sociely our Christian calling, Scriplare expressly enjoins us to be "nol slothfil in business; lervent in spirit; serving the Lord." We are to she $v$ in them, by zeal and accivity, that religion does daily life-and moreover we must endeavor to recommend our principles in those with whom we are bpught into contact by a culsisteut life; mmong these must be included our associates in business, vociery, and our servants. Leel each
of us then ask himelf, What am I doing iun my priestly office among ny associotes? AmI an the watch for opportunities 10 draw their minds ofone the grovelring things of earmin do of truth? an I given ta speaking a word in season? do 1 re se with thent that do rejostion of so sober and carnest a is the tone of my conversation
nature as to refommend the doctrines 1 profess and to induce others of feel there is that in relighon that cerates and emnoble conversation and jesting a hich is not convenient-our frivolous talk and personsl vanily. Who of nis can lay his hand on bis heart and plead wholly guilless? Religion should not and does not invest ins poseessors wing gloom, fifferent from scriptoral cormmath-bur true rejoicing is as
that flippant mirth which the wise man compares to the crackling of therns muder a pat, as a siar differs from a meteur - the one steady and lasting, the other unsteady and evanescent.
What am I dring amoing my sivanls, among whom Way be includtulatll under ma in a subordingle domestic posiioil? is it not a strange lact, that often while we are engaged in schemes for improvement abroad, we entirely neglect thase at home? Put le ins reniember thal here it is our duty begins ; here it is ouf Christian cliaracter developes iseof ebulionof unconstraimed way. Have we not here to lament ebulitions of emper alld way wardne-s which comtrast sad. Eines we are diftusing elsewhere?
And are we sufficienly And are we sufficiently alive to the daty of providing fon
their religious iustruction? How many of us are in the habit of assombling our hoossehold tngether and reading the Soriptures to them? If the reply be, they are unable to understand Euglish sufficiently, then let one of themselves read to the others in their own language, and lot works in their hands, and let us sopplicate from our Master a blessing on his owa Itire word thus maparen to mem.
I have said nothing here about the duties of parents hecause It is presumed that no real Chnishan wonld neglect mstructing lisw ofspring to the iroths wat nre his to those with whom
 Shom I um not necespurity brought iato contacl? And to this amenion. We are here the son: of Japhet dwelling in the rents of Shem, aud a solems responsibility rests upon us as the pricsts of Ciad to commanicate to our ben gated brethren the truth te hase receined. Aly triends, to diferent objects, is
that tho lew rupess suluscribed by you to difer that mo. ewr rupes subscnte hay ? is sufficient-considering
all that Gout requires at yout hand your calling is : neme nther than to dedicate your entive life hal rests upon you as vessels the good of eich purticular community?" Sum up the
engagements of the list week, and say how much of that preengagements of the list week, and say how much of that pre-
cigas time, which is so rapitly flying past, has been devoted to undecossnfy uses, and how much lo insirueting others. Is it
nr is it not a larl that the heahen are hurfying down by the
hour to the git of destuction? Do owe or do wo not beliere hour to the fir af destruction? Da we or do wo not believe
this? I strougly fusped we da not believe it, and that is one We have somo vague idea about the light of nature, and the gentles being a law uuto themselves, float. ing in ous minds, and we ave careful not to analyse our feelings too cinsely lest , hey produce inconvenient sensations. But consider! assuming that there be a light of nuture, how many of the leathen aet up to their owil standard of right God's word be true? Ii is our solemis daty to endeavor by personal exertion, as well as by pecumiary aid to advance the
cause of Christ, and pressing must be the busmess, grave must be the reason that can justify our tolding back irom so ang. And yet what are the prevalent exeuses that do hold as back? Ignorance of the language, domestic duties, and
inconvenien hours. As tothe first, Bramard did usch by interpretation, and so might we. Morenver, are there na Sunday or week-day schoo's where English is understoad, within a reasby visitors that moue remain for us? or if there be nope could uot any be established? Next, as to domestic dutives and inconvenient hours, To how many invitations for dinner par-
ties have we sent the reply that the hour was inconveniont and our domestic duties pressing, or how thany morning calls lave
we left unpaid on the same plea? I speak more particularly here in ladies. And on Smadays what reasonable excnse can be olfered by gemlemen for neclectime thos thinge allowing heir tresk-thays to be taken up with business? My friends! iu The last great day, when we must answer for the gitts commited to our charge, and the yreat anututude of heathen, who
lised within our reach, stand up in array against us, shalt we present our talents wrapged py in a napkim and assign these fies far greater, ean be and are daily remoyed where our temporal mterests are concerned-and let it not be said, to our fepioach, has Sunday schools are tanguishing, aud week-day schonls lazily dragging their lengths along, for wat of super
intendence. We are hasting piwards, and must soon give an intendence, We are hasting phwards, and must soon give an
account of our slewardship. Lel us not thien so run as uncertainly, let us not so fight as those that beat the air, but let us strive to be among that blessed number, who, by patient contiouance in well doing, seek for glory and honor and im-
My Christian brethren, I have Spoken plainly, and if it be thought I trave taken too much upon myself, I would earnRedeemer's any other motive than a desire lo advance the earth in what thave . The Lordlorgive whatever may be ns what may be in accordance with his own word, In peuning
this, I have doue so, as well to quicken my own zeal as ition of others. If the result he to stimulate one solitary Christian to more exertion, I shall not have written in vaiu. Felit

## உ. क्ठயकாாぁை.-MORNING STAR

AN ADDRESS ON INTERCESSORY PRAYER, OR THE ADVANOEMENT OF GOD'S KIRGDOM IN THIS'
ISLAND, BY THE REV. H. H. VONDADELBZEN COLONIAL ILAND, BY THE REV
CHAPDAN OF KANDY
Consider also what a large prom Page 63.) lou have never so much arg hitard proption of the people of Ceythterior of the island are it anands of natives in the we can be saved, even the name of Jesus Christ. And many thousands of children are growing up without Cliristian hanowy,
 about in ignorance. And whence does it arise that so few are under instruction? Would not the uniled efforls on the part fitute? Onty consider of supplying many who are now desCeylon and elsewhere, upon aricles of luxury, and how litte ascerlained, that in the United Slates the afioumt aniually raised for missions to the hoalhen is about one-fourth of what is spent in that country on French ribbous Euglaud devotes to the same cause one-finierth of what she expends on beer,
while Scouland contributes one huydred and sixtieth of what she wastes on ardent spiris! In Ceylon, I fear the amount
of what is contributed to the missionary cause, spent on the luxuries of life, is certainly not less distroportronate . But where are we to find a remedy for this state of things Does not the brief view which we have now taken
of the moral and religions condition of the majority of people in (jeylon, both Europeas and native, afford a striking illusif Ceylon, both Europenn and native, afford a striking Mus
tration of the text, "Not by might, nor by power but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts? ${ }^{\text {? }}$, 1 it not evident, that the
true and effectual remedy for these evils belongs to no human power, but only to the supreme Head of the church, whowe almighty aid is to he sought by humble and persevering
prayer? Yes, the first measure to remedy this state of thing appears assuredly to be meatited prayer ; and we may feel con
fident that if thin the on follow. For as it has duly applied, the other requisites wonld that moves the worldi. Our own efforls for the spreadiug of the gospel and promoting of God's glory ought undoubtedly to be increased and multiplied, but these efforis shuuld be er witiout effiort would be something like prayers; for is praywithout prayer would be nearly akin to infidelity, so eflori then deal much in prayer. Lei us be inuch upon our knees mach in our closets, much in special intercession on belialf of
God's work and his chureh. "Me that are the Loud' brancers, keep not silence, and give Him no rest, till He es railish, and tiil He make Jerusalem a praise in the earth.'
(1saiah $62: 6,7$ ) The purpose of God standeth fast. His promise caunot be
broken. His word liveth and abideth lor ever; and if we
will boi plead it in willt our hope. plead it prayer, lhrough Jesus, it can liever disap Ite would therefore affectionately call upon all Christian peoWho eamestly desire that the king dom of God religion, and join in united intercession for a copious outpouring of the Holy sperir
Cen, whether they be nominal Christians or heathens, who as yet are unemnverled and unconcerned about he wellare of their souls. Unvions formed by many Christians to pray for paricular blessings, have already been tried in various make a similar effert for the advanceinent of the Redeemer's
kingdom. If all who feel the scriptural warrant for intercus song prayer were to determine to devole a short for ime on one
day io each week to earnest of the Holy. Spirit, we might expect a blessed result from Him is say that in thus recommenting sopecial Inte. Ineed scarceeral effusion of the Holy Spirii,
thusiastic nature is intended. By the oulpouning of the Holy
Spirit is miraut the gift of a large measure of His divine inllo. ences. The divine influence desired is an abundaut measure sanctifying grace of the Holy Spirit, promised in the Seriptures. All union of all sincero Cliristians in prayer for this blessing appears so consonant to every Christian people, that it is
hoped nothing more need be said in its favor, and as it is I would suggest either Saturday evenimed or Siont of this kind, for this purpose. Pertiaps some persons may of suay morning * one special time for such prayer. Expersience, however. hai suggested, has for several years past been secmilar to that here The Ist day of Jauuary, to all Christauns in England, by the edio and creatly Slewart, and has been extensively respond in behalf of some parlicular objece, it will not only fonsure the
pleading of that objeet blefore the thre pieading of that object before the throne of grace at the time
appointer, but it will teni p powerfully to malse Christians re-
member the duly more al member the duty more at other seasons also; and it will shew
that they uniedly disclezim reliance upon merel forts, and implare the aid of the Holy Spirit, ${ }^{2}$ without whom
pothing is streng, nothing is tholy It is therefore recgmmenqled to all who love our Lord Jesu Christ, in uldition to their qsual derotions, 10 spend some por
tion of ceery Saturd ay everning or Sundat private prayer for the uevingic or enent of God morying in speciaa
island; and it is lioped that all serious Christign wh in this this addross will in tuture not onlly entreat more fervent read for this great blessing in their daily private and family
but will also readily comply with the recommend
but winalso readily comply wibh the recommendation to set
apartan speciat season for private prayer for this one object,
and will commenco and and will commence and regularly continue the plan from the
first Saturday or Sunday in the year 1852 , To ardiay or Sunday
er are suggested as suitable to be used. 1. Pray that the gifts of the Holy Sp
in power upon all the ministers and missionaries of Christ in
this island, in order that fiey may gospel in the simplicity of the truth as it is in Jesus. Pray that they may be largely funished with wisdom from above
to direct them ta-the great work in which- Pray

[^0] 7 to 8 for the ministers and members of English co ${ }^{2}$ gregalions.
that they may bo animated with the spirit of their divine Master; that tiey may be wise to win souls; that they may be
full of the Holy Ghost and of faith; and that God, who is the Lord of the haivest, would send forth more laborers into His
2. Earnest prayer should be made by all the faithfut, that they themselves may "grow in grace, and in the knowledge
of our Lord and Savior Jesuas Clirist," and also that all who our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ," and also that all who
cone withun the range of Christian mistruction throughout this come willun the range of Christian intruction throughout this
island may "flee for refuge to the hope sel before them in the istand may "Hee for retige to the hope sel before them in the
gospel" Pray therefore for all the members of Uhistian congregations, that the Holy Spiril may be given to them in congregations, that the Holy Spirit may be given to them in
large abundance, that tivey may be made willing to use, and large abundance; that they may be made willing to use, and
euabled to profil by the means of grace ; that they may make
conscience on conscience of keeping hinly the Sabbath-day, of making dails
use of the word of Ged public prayer in God, pan: and that, and of requently receiving the holy cominen. amongst us. Pray that hearts of stone may of trie religion hammer of God's word ; that the present state of apathy and death-like torpor may be succeeded by a deep felt anxiet and by the piercing ery, "What must I do to be saved ?" and ed by the Spirit of God. Pray that all true Chay be quickener Europeatus or natives, may have grace given them suited of Christ kuown wand that they may become living epinites of Christ, kuown and read of ail men ; that they may by the uoliness of their lives constrain the surrounding healhen to inquire into a religion whicl. prodnces such glarious resulis, Gnd, and regard the advanceneent of His glory as service of Pray for
istand for the traimining of missionary arents, instiut forns in this for the instruction of ile missionary agents, and forall schiools may endued with all uredful gifts and graces, that they may incuicate upon all their pupils scriptural and evangelicial
principles, and that the Jessons they communicate may be accompanied by the divine blessing
4. Pray for the thinded and bigoted followers of the filse prophet, who display a conlempt for Christianiy, and regard
the claims of our blessed Lord as blasphemy ; for the Hindus who are worshippers of lords many and gods many; for the Buddhists, who open their mouths in blaspheny, for the Creator, and pay the hollor due to Him to devils. Pray that it may please God to "have mercy upon all these and to take His word, and so to fetch them home to His flock may be saved among the remnant of the true Israelites and be made one fold under one shepherd, Jesus Christ our Lord."
5. Pray for the speedy coning of that day, when the Lotd mired in th them that belinve" Pray saints and to be atdshorily to accomplish the number of His elect, and to has od His kingdom;" that anti-christ may be "consumed with the spirit of His mouth and destroyed with the brightuesss of His coming ;" that "the kingdom of this world may hecome the reign for ever and ever
in conclusion 1 would
In conclusion 1 would observe, that we cannot, surely, have our own practieal cect of meditation than this, or one if which deeply coucerned. May God interests as Christians is more shall we be led and with much protit to our souls. Thus throne of grace, and we shall doublless experien before the
the tice the ment of the divine promise: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, aud ye shall find; knoek, and it shall be opened
uato you; For every une that asketli recei velh ; and he that seckeus; findecth; and to him that krockect/ it shall be nue that (Matt, vii : 7 and 8.) And may the Lord God, for Christ's
sake, give the Foly Spirit, in fultess of comfort and peace sake, give the Holy spirit, in faluess of comfort and peace. 10
all those who shall Le led o join in this attempt to invoke H is
mighty aid and to seet mighty aid, and to seek His promised blessing, by earnesi
unied, and persevering intercessory prayer
I remain, your fuithtul and affectionate friend,
To the Editer of the Morine H. H. Von Dalmelzzen.
SiR - Not long ayo I wen to my native country after an
abseace of about seven months, and there I found seater the bench, a magistrate executing there 1 found, seated on
 magistrate, his justiee is unimpeachable, aud as a minister, his
zeal for the cause of Curisis zeal for the cause of Christ is laudable, his piely eminent, and
his life exemplary. That he is deeply fare of the people, in the reformation of their morals, ind the promotion of the glory of God, is unquestionatle. The Sabvalues the house of God, His ministers and His word, and is
dilisently ente diligently engaged in executing justice, and in diffising and
extending the blessings of the Christian relivion to my ant and irreligious countrymen.
11 will be ollt of place to say much of minister who is untring in his evangelical effiors.
My country, sir, is entombed in spiritual dark
degenerating in is morals ; and as such, does it ioss and is to build up a kingdom and to establish and throne in the hearts ithe people for the "King of kings?" I believe, sir, that denominations, ranks and conditions, who ive on men of all inestimable blessings and privileges of the religion of the Son
of God to associate and bind themselves together ; hionselves like men in resisting the furviter progress of athenow. While 1 see such men as 9 alluded to sincerely, hrist, it is y and ardently advoeating His truth and seeking the promosond come when the truth of the assurance that the time will poker and peace, shall most gloriously prevail in ine land.
Jaffina, July 13,1852
Moral Evif.-I remember once being in company young man asked him. Newton, when a forward young man asked him, "Pray, ir, what do you
think of the entrance of moral evil?" "Sii, Inever think about entrance of "horal evil?" "Sir, I never knowledge begins, and all it; and there, sir, all my knowledge beging, and all my knowledge end al

## GVEREAND INTELLIGENCE.

great importance.
In England thie appeatrance of a Royal Proclantalion wan which provides inat no Romgn Catholic ecelessiest George in is or exercise the rites of their order save wis wear their minh Wharthip or in privale houses, has exciled much attention
The New Madras Railway Company's Shares are al a considerable prenium, thie East India Coinpany guaral reeng four and a half per cen
A Oif ries.-Intelligence fron
Mue. Meagher, the Irish exile, who receatly to the Sith
Australia, to the to Australia, to the U. S., was receiving great honors apd for The Demorratic Ning in New York and elsewhers Uur days at Balímore, but had not suecceeded in choosing a In California, successfulatempts were mak,
Chirese. The cantive of this is
 From China alone in the month of April of $84,000 \mathrm{a}$ yea persons. In the same moulh gold to wearly the amountio
$83,520,000$ was shipped.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

POINT PEDRO.-Arriwals a ad Departurze K malie, passengers Rer: James Gillings and 35 , from Trio KA YTES-Arrived Brig Letchimy, from Colombo and Suited Schooner Arthiveraleteinimy, Saamoogam for
lombo, passengers Mr. Rudd and servants,

## EXHIBITION FOR 1853. T <br> 1 <br> dia Company proposeliolding aut Exhibition of the E

 of 1858 , and manufactures of India, in Londous, in the spro uatural resources of the East, with developing the immeuse productions, aris and manufaclures of the East more exxensively and more practically kuowa in England and Europe.The Exhibition will include samples of all sot produce, derived from the mineral, veretable and and raw kiagdoms; tools, implements and models; aricles of oma China and earihen ware ; lacquer work; castings and oiken varks in metals; Noves and oither fabrics of silk, cotion In furtherance of the objects above specified a comnits. has been formed in Colonibo; and the co-operation of al parlies imterested in the welfare of the inluabitants of be
Northern Province is earnestly solicited, so that is resourcen may be fairly represented in ihe forthcoming estibitition.
Due notice will be given of the names of parties who All aricles must be' sent to Colombo
must be collected in Jaffua esrly in that November, so they ire 10 articles (intended for exlibition) which parties may de. expense and disposed of as the exhibitors mansmined free of Purchases will be made of raw materials, manufactured models, tools, \&c., cis hetaif of the conminitee or their arenis Firher and more minute parliculars will be shorlly pult Jaftina, August 2, 1852.

## FISCAL'S SALE.

In the District Court of Jaffra, Edioin Stanhope White Colombo, Plaintitorney of French Gray, Esq, of Edvard Meyer, of Jaffina, Defenda
I OTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the llth uoon, will be sold on the spot, the followin the foreof the defendant, situated at the lat division of the town of Jaffina
A house and premises, bounded on the east by the on the south by the widow Mrs. Weest by roads, and F. W, GISBOR NH Hect

Fiscal's Office, Jaftia, August 3, I859.

## FISEAL'S SALE.

In the District Court of Juffna, John Curtis Smith,
General Attorney of Eustinan Strong Menor, Plain
tiff, No. 6238, गुs.
Edword Meyer, of Jaffna, Defendant
OTICE is hereby given that on Thuraday the
9th day of Sepyember forenoon, will be sold on the spot the following property of the defendant.
Situated at Karreoor, and registered in the thombo ronacolathitten, daurblter Sinnapel, wife of Nicolaso Va. cal wife firten, daughter of Constantino, and Franciscal wife of Poranjy Diogo, daughter of Swam
A land called Avedeankadoo, one newly built house with 3 wells, palmyra trees and plantations, in extent 26 lachams and $1 \frac{1}{4}$ coolies, varagu culture, bounded on the east by the government salt store ground, Ansl and others, on the nortb by lane, on the west by lane Situated at the 2nd division of the street.

A house and premises, bounded on the of Jaffia, on the north by Anal, wife of Joseph, on the west by Charles Toussaint, and on the south by Cicilia Francina Bondeweyn
F. W. GISBORNE, Deputy Fiscal.

Fiscal's Office, Jaffina, A ugust 3, 1852. 1 Ip
Printed and published at the American Mission Preat
Manepy, Jaffina, by Thoms $\mathcal{F}$ Burvent


[^0]:    \#. Saturday evening from 7 to 8 appears most convenient

