

[An Account of Bala Soundari.]

இதவபத்தியுள் இந்துதேசத்துப் பெண் பள்ளியைப்பற்றி.

இப்படியிருக்க, அவள் ஈயகனுடைய மாதாவுக் காலஞ்சென்றுபோக அவள் அஞ்ஞானியாயிருந்தா லுள் தன்னுடைய ஆஸ்தியெல்லாம் இவர்கள் இரு வருக்குங் கொடுத்துவிட்டாள். அந்த ஈயியமனதே தன் ஒருவருக்குத் தெரிவில்லவ. அதுவல்லவா மல், கொஞ்சகாலையிற் பிற்பாடு அவருடைய பிதா வுயிர்ப் இவர்களுக்கு வருடமொன்றுக்கு, கா. பவனத்திகமகக் கிடைத்தது. இத்திறம் அவருக்கு முன்னிலும் அதிக இட்டமாய் நடக்கத்தக்க இடமி ருக்கதமன்றி ஒரு இக்கிளையினாரியை வைத்தது தா ள் இக்கிளையிற் படிக்கிறதற்குப் போதமான பணமு மிருந்ததினால் அவள் அப்போது பரவாயைச் சீக்கி ராய் படித்து நான்னுப் பேசவும் எழுதவந்தக்க சாம ர்த்தியமுள்ளவளாகி அறிவுலகச் சிருபையிலும் அதிக மாக வளர்ந்துகொண்டு வந்தாள். அவளொரு புது உலகத்தில் உட்பிரகாசிக்கிறதபோல இருந் ததினால் அவள் அச்சுறுக்கலா ஆராய்ப்பு பார்த்துத் தந்தது தவிரப்பட்டாள். இத்தவளையிடம் அவரு க்கு வயது பதினேழு. தாள் நல்ல காட்சிசெய்க்கு ஈடுவிலே இருக்கிறதா அவருடைய மனத்திற்குத் தோற்றற்று. அதுவுக்குச் சீக்கிரமாய் அவருக்கிருந் தபெயரையென உணர்வுபுகுமா? அவள் என்னென்றுந் தெரிப்பதெனும் இவள் அடைந்தன. அவருடைய ஈயையின் வெளிக்கீழ் எங்கும் பிரகாசித்ததினாலே அஞ்ஞானிகள் அனைக்கண்டு கோபிக்கவும் பகை சாதிக்கவும் இடமாயிற்று. சிறிந்து மாரக்கத்தை அஞ்சாக்கிற விடத்தை அஞ்ஞானிகளுக்கு நடுவிலே ஒரு புகழ்க்காரியாயிருந்ததமன்றி, அதை அவ ள்கள் சகித்தக்கொள்ளக் கூடாதாயிருந்ததினால், அதுமக்கொண்டு சிறிந்துவை மறுத்துக்கப்படுவது ஂன்றுபடி சகல வகையான உபாயங்களைப் பண் ணினாலும், சிறிந்துமாரக்கம் உண்மையென்று அவ ள் மனதிலே பட்ட எண்ணம் மாறாவிடவில்லை. அவருடைய தேவம் நம்பிக்கை குறையாவிடவில்லை. நான்னறி அவள் ஈயையிலே உரங்கொண்டதி னால், தப்பித்தமென்று தன் மனங்கண்ட வுரியை நா டுவிடவில்லை. தனக்கு உண்மையென்றுபட்ட வழி மையிலேயுமிடையிலே தன் சிங்கிதத்தை எப்போதும் பிரியப்படுத்தி நடத்தத்தக்க திறனை சிலியாயிருந்தா ள். ஆனாலும், அவர்கள் எப்போதாவதும் அவளி ஁த்திலே தங்குகோடு கூடி வக்கிழை வணக்கத்திற் சேரா, அல்லது அடாத யாதொன்றைச் செய்யச் சொல்லிக்கேட்கிற வேளையிலும், திறமென்று என் னாம் உணர்ச்சிசெய்து நான் எப்படியும் செய்யவா மென்றுசொல்லி மறுதலியாள். தன்னுக்குள் தன்னையேகேட்க உண்மையான சிறிந்துவையுயிரா தது அவருக்குக் கன விசாமாயிருந்தது. அவள் சிறிந்துவென தன் துணைப்பார்த்து, நீர் என்னுட் டேகுகூடி சிறிந்துதாதனைப் பிரித்ததமால் அறிக்கைபண்ணவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கும்போது அம்மாதம் போதக்கொன்னால் அவள் சொல்லுவாள், ஈயகனே, நீரொரு சிறிந்துவெனக்குச் சம்பவித்தால் நான் உம்முடனே போயொரு சிறிந்துகூடியே தா ளும் இருந்த வாசம்என்னுடைய எனக்குப்பிரியம். அங்கே நாங்கள் எங்கள் விருப்பம்போலத் தேவ னுக்குத் தொண்டுசெய்யவாசெய்யாள்.

ஆனாலும் முன்னிலும் அதிக சோதனை அவரு க்கு நேரிட்டும் அந்நெல்லாம் கடந்துபோயிற்று. அம ளும் ஆண்டின் பிறகடைசியிற் கந்திக்கும் அவ ள் ஈயகனுக்கும் முன்னிலும் அதிகதன்விட்டியிருந் ததினால், சிறிந்துவெனக்குத் தேவ அவர்கள் மிகவும் விருப்பமுள்ளவளாய் இருந்தார்கள். அஞ்ஞான ளின்மீதும் சரிய காட்டுக்கு நடுவிலே சிருபையென் னும் பயிர் சரியாய் வளருகிறது அவருடைய பழ க்கமாய்த் தெய்வத்தியுள்ளவர்களாயிருந்த துறா க்கொண்டமாரகனோடு சந்தோஷப்பட்டு முக்கியமான அணைம் புத்தியோகவா அவருக்குச் சொல்லிக் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனாலும் இவள் சிறிந்துவை வி கலாசிக்ந்து பாவத்தையெல்லாம் துண்புத்தற்காகச் சம்பமண்டலத்திற் தேவதாசர்களும் பூமண்டல த்திற் சிறிந்துவெனக்குத் சந்தோஷப்பட்டுருக்கிற வேளையிலே கடவுள் அவளைத் தன்னிடம் அழை த்துக்கொண்டார்.

சேனையெனத்திற் தேவபத்தியுள்ள ஒரு ஷைச்சாணி சுமன்ஸ் (Hemans) அம்மா எழுதிய ௧9 பாட்டுப் புத்தகத்தை இவளுக்கு உபகாரமாகக்

கொடுத்தனுப்பினார். அந்த உபகாரத்துக்காக இ வள் அனைக்கொண்ட நன்றியறிதற் கதொசி எழு துகிறபோது சந்தியாய்த் தலையிலே ஒரு வருத்தமு ண்டாகிக் கொடுக்காவிருந்தாள் எனக்கு இறந்தபோ னுள். அவள் காலத்துசெல்லச் சிறிது நாளைக்கு முன் அறிவுமயங்கித் தெளிந்த, தன்னுடைய ஆஸ் தியிற் சிறிந்துவெனப்பற்றித் தன்னுடையகனுடனே சிலுவைமூங்கு பண்ணினபிற்பாடு, தனக்கு மருந்து செய்யத் வயித்தியணயும் சமூகாத்துக்குச் சேர்ந்த மற்றவர்களையும் அழைப்பித்தவைத்து, வயித்தி யமனப் பார்த்து, வயித்தியே! நான் சாகப்போகி னேன் என்று. அதற்கு வயித்தியே! நீ சாகப்பய ப்படுகியுமா என்றதற்கு, அவள் இல்லை, அதைப் பற்றி எனக்கு என்ன எனும் பயமில்லை. நான் இந் தக் கண்மூடியிலே இருந்தது போதுமென்றான். நீ விவசாயத் செய்பவனும் ஆவியுடனே மரிக்கியாவென்று ஈயகன் கேட்டதற்கு, அவன் தன் கண்ணை ஏறிட்டுப்பார்த்துத் தீர்க்கமான சத்தத் துடனே, அதைப்பற்றி உமக்குச் சந்தேகமா! நா னோ கிறிஸ்து இயேசுவிலுள்ள விவசாயத்தோடா மரிக்கிறேன் என்று. நீ என்ன வேட்கத்தில் ஈயனத்திருப்பாவாவென்று ஈயகன் கேட்க, அவ ள், நான் உம்மே ஒருபோதும் மறவாள், எப் போதும் உம்மை வட்டமிட்டிப் பறப்பேனென்றா ள். பிற்பாடு வேதாங்கத்தை வாசிக்கும்படி சொ ல்லிக் கொஞ்சமொகத் தியானத்தானது உற்று கேட்டே, வயித்தியே! உன்னை உன்னைப் படித்து, நான் உம்மையிலிருந்து போய்வருகிறேனென்று உப சாரத் சொல்லி, ஈயகனப்பார்த்து நான் இனி நி த்தியைக்கொள்ள விடுவேனென்று. உடனே அறிவு மயங்கி இயேசுகாந்திலே நித்தியாரைபடுத்தாள்.

இந்தச் சரித்திரம் வாசிப்பவர்களுக்குச் சந்தோ ஷத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறதும்மல்லாமல், காரியம் முடி ய இந்துதேசத்தில் சலிசெய்யும் வேற்றியுடையக் காண்கிறதற்கு விருப்பிக் சகலருக்குத் தையுரியிற் ததைக் கொடுக்கிறதாய் இருக்கத்தக்கது. பிரசங்கக் களைப் பண்ணினதினாலும் பள்ளிக்கடங்களை விடாப்பத்தினாலும் அநேக பலன்கள் அந்தத் தவையிற் காணப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனாலும் இ துமாதிரியல்லவ, பிரசுரப்போக்குத் சூரியனுடைய முகம் அடிவானத்துக்கு நடுவெங்கு காணப்பட்ட முன், காலவிலே அதிநுடைய ஒளி வானம் பூமி அடங்கலும் பார்த்துநிற்கித் தன்மேம்போலச் சலிசெ ய்யும் இருக்கின்றது. இந்தசேசத்திற் பெண்கள ில் அநேகர் இருக்கும் இடத்திற்குத் குறைய இட் மாய்ப் போய்ப் புத்திசொல்லுவது பிரசாமாய் இருந் தாலும், சிறிது பெண்மேளாவென்றால், குறையு டைய சத்தத்தின் எதிர்மாலையைக் கேட்கின்றதும் சிறிந்துவான் பள்ளிக்கடங்களைப் படிப்பிக்கப் பட்ட, அல்லது சிறிந்துவென சிறிந்துமாரக்கக் கோ லிவாக்குப்போய்ப் பிரசங்கத்தைக் கேட்ட அவர்க ளுடைய பிராக்ஷன், சகோதர, உறவின முறை யார் குலமாய்க் குறையுடைய போதனையின் பே வனை உணர்ந்ததற்கும் தோடாடிக் இருக்கிறார்கள். கண்டு பேசிக்கொள்ளுகிறதற்குப் பிரசாமாயிருந் திற் ஒரு புத்தியான மேலதலத்தவர்களுக்கள் னே சந்தேகமில்லாமல் கந்தருடைய திறமக்கள என அமைதியுடனே செல்லுகின்றதற்கு வழிகண்டு பிடித்திருக்கது. தேவவசனத்தைப் பிரித்தும்ப ண்ணுகிற இந்தமகிமையான உத்தியோகத்தில் ஏற் பட்ட சகலரும் இனக்கரித்தப்போகாமல் மேற்கா ட்டிய இந்தச் சரித்திரத்தைக்கொண்டு தையிற் படுவார்களாக.

[The Nails in the Post.]

ஒரு கமக்காரனுக்கு யோவான் என்னும் ஒரு மக னிருந்தான். அவன் கவலையென்னும் கடக்கிறவனப் பிதாக்கனோ ஒருநாள் அவனைப்பார்த்து, பின்ன ளே, நான் உனக்குச் சொல்லுவகளைக் கவனி யாமல் வினாறு நடக்கிறது. இனி நீதப்பித்துச் செ ய்யுமிற்போதமல்லாமல் நீ செய்து தப்பினால் எவ்வா ரென்று நீ உணரவாய். இந்தக் கப்பில் ஒவ்வொரு ஆனி அறைந்துவிடுவேனென்று சொல்லி, ஒவ் வொரு தப்பித்துக்கு ஒரு ஆனி அறைந்து ஒவ் வொரு கண்மைக்கு ஒவ்வொரு ஆனி கழற்றியும் போகான். சிலவேளை ஒரு ஆனி, மறுவேளை எந்நி பல ஆனிகளும் ஒரு நாள்மீ அறையப்படும். கழற்றப்படாமல் அரிதாயிருந்தது.

ஒரு நாள் யோவான் கப்பமுற்றும் ஆனியறைந்

திருப்பதைக் கப்பத் தள்ளிலே வெட்கமடைந்து, இவ்வளவு துற்றக்களைச் செய்தேனே, இனி நல் லவரும் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானித்து மறுநா ளிலே மேதத் நல்லவரும் நடந்தான். பிதா அதை அறிந்து நடத்ததற்குத்தக்க ஆனிகளைக் கண்ணிற் போட்டார். மற்றநாள்நாம் அப்படி நடந்து, இல் லதமாய் நடந்து எல்லா ஆனியும் கழற்றப்பட்டிற் போனது. ஒரு ஆனி மாதிரியக் கழற்றப்பட்டவேண் டியிருந்த அந்நேரம் பிதா யோவான் பின்னையைக் கூப்பிட்டு இங்கேயார். இன்னும் ஒரு ஆனியாள் இருக்கின்றது, இதையும் கழற்றப்போடுகிறேன், அது உனக்குச் சந்தோஷமல்லவாவேண்டு கேட்க, அவ ள் கப்பைப் பார்த்துக் கண்ணிலிட்டே அழுதாள். அப்போ ஆனிகளெல்லாவாக் கழற்றிப்போட்டேனே. இனி ஏன் துக்கப்படுகிறாய், மகனே, நீ சந்தோஷப் படுவாவென்று நீனைத்தென்னின்றான். ஆம், பிதா வே; ஆனிகளெல்லாம் கழற்றப்பட்டோட்டோ, மேய்தான்; ஆனால் தமம்புகள் இன்னும் இருக்கின்றனவெ ன்று சொல்லி விசைப்பட்டான். துப்படியே, பின் னாகனே உங்கள் துறம்புக்கங்களை நீங்கள் கொ ஞ்சுச் சொகுசாகமாய் மாற்றி நல்லவர்களாய் நட ந்து கொள்ளுங்கள். ஆனாலும், அவைகளின் தழ ம்புகள் இருதயத்திலிருக்கும். அனகையிற், நீங்கள் ஏதாற் தப்பித்துச்செய்யுமிற்போது பின்னும் ஒருக்கால் அனகச் செய்யாமல் விலகிக்கொள்ளுங்கள். வில கிக்கொள்ளாமல் நெடுந் அதிலே பழத்தியைக்கா சில் உங்கள் மேல் அநேக ஆனி அறையப்பட்டிரு க்கும். பின்ன அனகைக்குத் விலகி நடந்தும் உங் கள் ஆததமாலிலே அவைகளின் தழம்புகளிருந் தும். அந்ததழம்புகள் மாற்றுவதற்கு இயேசுக்கி ற்விதவில இருத்தமென்னும் ஒருமருந்தினால், அது கழலித்தின்றும். அது அவரிடத்தில் மன்றமுறை பெற்றத்கொண்டவன், இனித் தப்பித்துச் செய்யாம ளும் பாருங்கள்.

உதயதாரகையை நடத்தும் முகாமைத்துவையா ள்களுக்குந்நதனம்.

ஐயாவே: நான் சொல்லும் முறைப்பாட்டைக் கேட்டு இருநில அயிர்ந்தியிருக்கும் எம்முக்கச் சிறி ல்லவர்களுக்குத் தங்கள் தாரகை வுரியாக நல்ல மாரக்கத்தைப் போய்தக்க கேட்கக் கொள்ளுகிறே ன். என்னவென்றால், பட்டணத்திலும் அதைச் சதுமாவும் சிறிந்துவென்கொண்டபெற்றிருக்கும் அநேகர் தாங்கள் கொல்லுக்கும், கட்டிக்கொடுத் துப் போகத்திலும் இராப்போகன பத்தியைச் சேர்வ திலும் மாத்திரமே போகத் தயவிலையைச் சேரவே மென்றுமாய் மேசம் போக்குர்கள்.

இவர்கள் கிருபையின் ஈயமக்களை வழுவாமல் தழவிக் கொள்குகிறார்கள் மெய், ஆனால் குராயி தோறும் தேவனுடைய ஆலத்திற்குச் சகாயியை வ ணக்கவும், அவர் தாசர் சொல்லும் புத்தியோக வணகளைக் கேட்கவும் போய்த் திறம்பித் தங்கள் விருகளில் வந்தபின் இருநில அயிர்ந்தியிருக்கும் தங் கள் அஞ்ஞான அயலகத்தாதாக, கண்மை செய் வதையாவது, தங்கள் நோக்கு இத்தம் வீட்டு அப் பத்திரியவைகையாவது செய்வதை எட்டு அப் பரிசுத்த நாடாள் சிலர், நெல்லுக்குத் துக்கிறதிலும், சிலர் மாலிபுக்கிறதிலும், சிலர் வினா பேசக்கண் ணைப் பேசக்கண்ணில், இன்னும் சிலரோ படுகிற னியிலும் வினாபேசக்கண்ணை மாத்திரமல்ல, சா சம்பண்ணுகிறதிலே செலவழிக்கிறார்கள்.

இவர்கள் சிறிந்துவென்கார! நான் என்னைப் போல் எத்திர்ப்பணப்பற்றிய பேசுகிறேன். இவ்ர்கள் எப்படியும் பட்ட சிறிந்துவென்கார! முற்காலத் தில் ஒய்வுநாளில் விருதுகளைப்போறுக்கினை புருஷனைக் கல்லின்று எந்தித் தோல்விலும்படியாகக் கட்ட ணையிட்ட வேயாவாவது, தற்காலத்திலும் இரு க்கிறதென்பது அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா? விரு துப்போருக்கினை மரிதாவைக் கல்லின்று எந்தித் தோ லுசெய்ததாக்கையாகில், நெல்லுக்குத்தம். இவ்வு ருப் பண்ணியவன்களை என்னசெய்ய வேண்டும?

பயங்கமுறையுள் நாளில் தேவன் இவர்களுக்குத் தில் ஒய்வுநாளில் கிறித்துக்க் கணக்குக் கேட்கும்போ து என்னத்தைப் பேசுவார்கள்! அவர்களுடைய சீவனப்படிவி அவர்களைக் குற்றப்படுத்தும். காரியம் இப்படியிருக்க ஐயாவே, இவர்கள் அஞ் ஞானிகளார் சரசம்பண்ணப்படாபடிக்கும், இவர்கள் பின்னகாரும் அவர்களைப்போற் கேட்டவ ள்களாகாதபடியாகவும் இவர்களிற் காட்டும்





## MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, Thursday, October 28, 1852.

## CARELESS WORDS.

What power is there in the human voice? Speech is one of the principal attributes, distinguishing man from the brutes that perish. It has power to awaken in the breast of man the just and holiest emotions; or, on the contrary, the vilest passions may be roused by its faculty. Some of man's chief joys spring from the capability which he has of uttering his desires and hopes, his sorrows and trials in the ear of his fellow man, and in receiving from him sympathy in trouble, and congratulation in the time of rejoicing.

Let him who has been woe to mingle freely with mankind, enjoying the sweets of society and the communications of friendship, be at once deprived of all human society, incarcerated in a prison's dark cell, and he will feel that, being deprived of the sound of the human voice and having no one in whose ear to tell the story of his woe, is an aggravating poison in his cup of sorrow. Not to know from the tones of others that they sympathize with us, to be shut out from the hearing of man's voice, to be prevented from communicating with those dear to us, is one of the greatest punishments that can be inflicted upon man.

Now, when the power of speech is so easily seen by all, to no one of Heaven's most valuable gifts to man, is it not strange that so few prize it as they ought, and that so many pervert it to those unworthy purposes—like causing unhappiness, heart-burnings and heart-aches among those with whom they dwell? To the unlawful use of the tongue, to careless words, may be justly attributed the great majority of petty strifes, bickerings, jealousies, and other crimes even to the worst, such as revenge, rapine, murder and bloody war, which disgrace and destroy thousands of the once noble race of man.

Where is the individual who cannot speak from his own sad experience of the power of a word—a single thoughtless expression—in embittering all his pleasurable feelings, and causing him to weep in sadness and alone? Who cannot, in looking at his past life, recollect instances when a remark from another, upon a real or supposed defect in character or person, has caused the keenest pain, and as it were a crushing of the spirit? Though long years have passed since the withering remark was uttered, yet it is still remembered, and the time, place and circumstances, as distinctly as if it had been yesterday. Who has not seen difficulties commence, by a word hastily and angrily spoken, which have grown to mountain size and have separated children and friends? Who has not, by one, renowned for wisdom, thousands of years ago, said, "Death and life are in the power of the tongue," is still full of truth, and many are living to-day who can with sorrow attest to its verity.

Doubtless many who are in the habit of using the tongue carelessly, thus causing bitter feelings which the heart of the wounded can only know, are in the habit of so doing from want of reflection, and not really desiring to cause the feelings of others. However this may be, all ought to be careful how they let loose their "tongue's number." It is much easier, even when excited by passion, to curb the tongue, than it is, many times, to make good the evil done by giving loose to that member which is so often in command.

Let us consider that all would strive—instead of barely keeping the tongue in check—to make use of it in doing good, in kindness and sympathy, in encouraging the good, in cheering the minds of the young, in condemning the evil, in giving words as the great means of elevating mankind—person to person, and right motives placed before individuals—then, as the common influence in making men better. Words uttered, in their influence, do not end with him who speaks, but they reach the ears of others, and the interests of time only, but reach far into the future, time of the best living is more for the young has said in this connection, "Remember that every word you utter, sends its way to the throne of God and is to affect the value of your soul forever."

Upon the subject of careless words there is an excellent piece of poetry, as follows:

Beware, beware of careless words,  
They have a fearful power,  
And far upon the spirit's chords  
They throw a many a weary hour.

Though not designed to give us pain,  
Though but at random spoken;  
Remember, brings them back again—  
The past's most bitter token.

They haunt us through the toilsome day,  
And through the lovely night,  
And rise to cloud the spirit's ray,  
When all beside is bright.

Though from the mind, and with the breath  
Which gave them, they have flown,  
Yet wormwood, gall and even death,  
May dwell in every tone.

And burning tears can well attest  
A sentence lightly framed  
May linger, cankering in the breast  
As which it was first aimed.

Oh, could my prayer indeed be heard—  
Might I the past live o'er,  
I'd guard against a careless word,  
E'en though I spoke no more.

These beautiful stanzas are worthy of being committed to memory and oft repeated. Their sentiments ought to be imbibed and acted upon by every one who would live happily, confer happiness upon others, and do honor to God who gave the power of speech.

**ERROR IN JUDGMENT.**—Captain Basil Hall, of the English Royal Navy, who traveled extensively in America in the years 1827 and '28, and who published to the world the results of his observations, and his views and opinions, in a work entitled "Travels in North America," thus speaks of the enterprise of building a railway from Albany to Boston, which was just then beginning to be neglected.

"In the course of this agreeable day's journey, we traversed a considerable portion of the route over which it has been seriously proposed, I was assured, to carry a railroad between the cities of Boston and Albany. No single state, still less any section of the Union, it seems, likes to be outdone by any other state; and this feeling of rivalry, stimulated by the success of the great Erie Canal—an undertaking highly favored by nature—has, I suppose, suggested the visionary project in question. Albany and Boston are nearly east and west of each other; while much of the intermediate space is so completely ribbed over by a series of high ridges running north and south, that the railway in question would have to pass along a sort of gigantic cordway road, over a country altogether unsuited for such an undertaking. In answer to the appeals frequently made to my admiration of this scheme, I was compelled to admit, that there was much boldness in the conception; but I took the liberty of adding, that I considered the boldness lay in the conception alone; if it were executed, its character would be changed into madness."

To show the unsoundness of Captain Hall's judgment—and it is almost equally faulty in multitudes of opinions expressed in his two volumes—we need only say that the railway alluded to, which is 201 miles long, has been in very successful operation throughout its entire length for ten years past, and that about one fourth of the distance was run over constantly by trains of cars in six years after the publication of Captain Hall's Travels. If Captain Hall be alive, and if he were again to visit America, we cannot imagine what would be his feelings in seeing enterprises carried out, which before were only ludicrous to him. He would find another railway building parallel to this, and leading to the same cities, Albany and Boston—a work very difficult in its nature, as it is necessary to make a tunnel through a large mountain, but which is required for the convenience of the public. He would also find in the state of New York one railroad, all within its own limits, four hundred and forty-six miles in length!

["Excelsior Summum Bonum" has tried the third time, and has condensed his article remarkably. We print it just as it was sent. We do not understand the appropriateness of his Latin motto, the translation of which is, "even the prickly bramble yields the ananion," a precious herb used in embalming. Does E. S. B. consider himself a bramble?"

In reply to his query, we beg to refer him to the general character of the Star, and we also assure him or any of his friends that if they will send us articles which have any just claims to be called "literary and scientific correspondence," they will meet with a hearty welcome and a ready admission to the columns of the Star, at least to the extent of our limits.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

"Peret et ridet asper animum."—Verg., 3. 5. 39.

MR. EDITOR.—The undersigned (the object of your "repeated rebuff") has through his undiminished "habit" of perseverance, which conquers almost every imaginable obstacle, condensed his excessively treated subject to the following:

Why is it that, against all speculation and practice, you do not give place to literary and scientific correspondence in your "Morning Star" which is naturally expected to meet every taste?

Believing, by this time, to be translated to the residence of your "ordinary mortals" and "astonishingly improved," He begs to remain, sir, yours, E. S. B.

["We have received from E. S. Whitehouse, Esq., Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, an Almanac for 1852, published by that association, which, besides information concerning the company and its designs, has many useful statistics, and such valuable information of a general character. The Almanac too, is one of the most beautiful specimens of the typographic art that we have ever seen. We trust the subject of life assurance may receive that attention from the community which it justly deserves—that attention which is bestowed upon it in Great Britain and America, where thousands insure their lives, and where many widows and fatherless children are now receiving the great benefits arising from the long forethought and thoughtfulness of the husband and father while he was yet alive and in health."

["We observe that the Harbinger, a second screw steamer of the new Cape Line, was 74 days performing her voyage to Calcutta. This is ten days longer than the time assigned by the company, and two days longer than the run of the Queen of the South. Very great and general dissatisfaction is felt with this company on account of its high charges. In consequence of some severe remarks as to their high charges, &c., published in the Calcutta Morning Chronicle, the agents of the company in that city, have, in a post, ordered their advertisements to be withdrawn from the columns of the Chronicle. "But," says the Friend of India, "the press of Calcutta is not to be mislead by the medium of its advertisements." We hope not.

REV. THOMAS CRYER of the Wesleyan Mission, died at Madras on Saturday, Oct. 26th. He arrived from Bangalore on the 13th of Oct., and was attacked with this fatal disease soon after. Mr. Cryer has been long known as an earnest and conscientious missionary. But his race on earth is ended. May it please the Lord to send forth not only laborers to fill the place of the falling, but to occupy many new fields.

DIED.—In Jaffna, on Sunday, Oct. 3, Anne, wife of Mr. J. E. Nolu, aged 19 years, 10 months and 16 days, leaving an afflicted husband and four little children to bewail their loss. Her son has set at noon.—CUM.

**DRUNKENNESS AGAIN.**—In another place we give an account of the melancholy shipwreck of the *Successor*, at Madras. Every ship that could be drawn from the shore to evacuate the unfortunate crew from their perilous situation was done. Captain Little bringing science and humanity threw life after life over the doomed ship, yet there was no one on board capable of completing the benevolent intention by lending on a rope by which in every probability the better part of them might have been drawn safely to the shore. The man who should have directed this, he, alas! lost all command of himself, he was in a perfectly intoxicated and thus near upon a hundred lives have been sacrificed. How frightfully does this horrid vice of drunkenness swell the amount of crime and misery throughout the world, and each one who indulges in the accursed thing thinks that only himself is the sufferer. If they were classified it is probable nine-tenths of the lives sacrificed by accidents on ship board and on shore might be traced to this trifling source of misery.

Colombo Examiner, Oct. 26th.

We say listen to the Examiner, as above, and think of the dying shrieks of one hundred of our fellow men who lost their lives—is it too much to say?—through the influence of the drinking habits in the community? What should be done to stay this tide of woe and misery—of which this dreadful loss of life through the drunkenness of one man, is but one single solitary wave—WHAT SHALL BE DONE TO STAY THE TIDE NOW SWEEPING OVER CEYLON? What will our friend of the Examiner do?

**STORM AND WRACK AT MADRAS.**—A fearful storm, accompanied with the wreck of two vessels and many dhonies, occurred at Madras on the 8th and 9th inst. One of the vessels, the *Successor*, had on board 243 souls, of whom, says the *Colombo Examiner*, 160 were natives, and the others Europeans. After forming the ruin of the *Delhi Colver*, after the means used to bring them ashore had been availed of, not one would perhaps have been drowned, but the truth must be told, that there was no one to guide them. The chief mate was helplessly drunk, and the Captain and second officer ashore. Of these 243, all were natives, except 12 Europeans who formed the crew of the ill-fated vessel.

The Colombo Observer, speaking of the loss of so many lives, which might have been saved, had not the first mate been so helplessly drunk, very properly asks this question: "Of all the journalists who will chronicle this melancholy fact, how many will be led to modify the severity of their attacks on the fanaticism of teetotalists?"

**BAPTISM OF TWO LEARNED NATIVES.**—On Sunday the 11th of June, 1852, there occurred an event in St. James' church, Delhi, which we venture to prophesy will long be remembered. On that day were admitted into the bosom of the Christian church two of the most distinguished natives of India. The one Ravi Chunder, professor of science in the Delhi College, well known as the author of a mathematical work of very considerable ingenuity and originality of thought; the other Channa Lal, formerly a student of the Delhi College, afterwards a student of the Medical College, Calcutta, and now sub-assistant surgeon of Delhi, and well known as one of the ablest and most successful native medical practitioners in Upper India. For several days previous to their baptism, the excitement in the town of Delhi was immense, and every possible influence was brought to bear upon them to prevent their abandonment of their former faith. During the ceremony it is calculated that 10,000 natives were present, and the church, the whole scene was full of solemn impressiveness, not from any external pomp that might be attempted in the ceremony, but from the things signified by these outward signs. Perhaps, in one point of view, no such event as this has taken place since the arrival of the British in India. These are no ordinary conversions. Both are men of mature years, both remarkable for talent, and for sound judgment. If the whole of the Christian religion, in its purity and its grandest and highest spirit of enthusiasm, the conversion is the result of a long, patient, and dispassionate investigation. Both have been trained to think from their boyhood, both have for a long time had doubts respecting the divine origin of their own religion; both have for a long time paid homage to the morality of the gospel; and now, having satisfied themselves, without the intervention of missionary or evangelist, of the divine origin of the Christian religion, they have abandoned their own superstition for the pure faith.—*Agnes Messenger*.

**THE BETEL CHEWER'S CANCER.**—We have been anticipated by our esteemed contemporary of the Morning Star, in calling the attention of natives in particular, to the fearful disease so common in the country, and which may be called the "betel chewer's cancer," from the frequency with which it appears in persons addicted to the use of the common nasutary. The disease is not altogether unknown elsewhere; but very often it is ascribed to the use of betel nuts, and the cause is to be attributed to it also is the absorption of the gums which deprives Asiatics—male and female—of their teeth prematurely. Numbers of cases with this disease are constantly applying for relief. We have seen two on a single morning. It appears as a warty excrescence on the gums, lips, or inside of the cheeks, and gradually spreads to the adjoining parts; ulcerates until the unhappy individual presents the most ghastly appearance; and the sufferer, after the longest suffering, dies. The only cure is an early operation,—cutting out the diseased part; but as people seldom apply for assistance until the disease is somewhat advanced, in no class of cases are operations so unsuccessful as in the "betel chewer's cancer."—*Colombo Observer*, Oct. 14.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—On Saturday last, we were gratified by an exhibition of the telegraph in action. The experiment was perfectly successful, and with an almost uninterrupted line of permanent posts in the shape of cocoanut trees, extending from Colombo to Galle, the difficulties seem lighter than in many parts of India. How the iron wire is to be preserved from the city above the clouds, and the iron wire is to be preserved on the one hand and from the depredations of the natives on the other, seems to be the great question for solution. Dr. Lamprey, we imagine, will seek for information on these points from those connected with the Indian Experimental Line.

Colombo Observer, October 19.

**RAPIDITY OF SPEAKING.**—Daniel Webster is said to speak at the rate of from 80 to 110 words a minute; John Smith from 70 to 90; Dr. Tyne from 120 to 140; Henry Clay never more than 120; from 120 to 140; Mr. Chase and the late John C. Calhoun from 160 to 200.

# REMINISCENCES OF A RECENT VISIT TO AMERICA.

While at Stroud attended a public meeting in connection with a deputation from the "London Missionary Society." On this occasion I had opportunity of reporting myself from Tillypally, as the successor of one of their missionaries at that station. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Palm, in the service of the L. M. S. were stationed at Tillypally from the year 1803 or 1804 till 1810. Through failure of health and other untoward occurrences, the station was abandoned, and Mr. Palm's mission regarded as a failure. I was anxious to enumerate to a large and attentive audience substantial advantages that had accrued to our mission from the incipient labors of Mr. and Mrs. Palm; quite sufficient to show, that "Herein is that saying true, one sowing and another reaping." At Worcester I had the pleasure of being introduced to the Rev. Mr. Knill, a missionary sent out to Madras by the L. M. S. in the year 1816 or '17. Finding the climate to be decidedly unfavorable to health, he soon left India, and was employed for many years as a missionary in different parts of Russia. Interesting accounts of his proceedings have frequently appeared in missionary periodicals, and it was gratifying to learn that he had not lost his first love for the Hindus in the "Tamil field," among whom he had hoped to spend his life in mission labors.

He related to me an incident showing that the little he acquired of the Tamil language at Madras, had not been entirely useless. While he was in Russia it happened that two traveling Hindu merchants were brought before the Court on suspicion of treasonable or other evil designs. A paper in their possession had been seized and adduced in evidence against them; but no one in the court could read the writing. This circumstance having been brought to the notice of Mr. Knill, he went to the Court and was able to decipher that the paper contained nothing more than an account of the traveling expenses of these merchants from one place to another, whereupon they were discharged. I give this as a theme for thought to those missionaries, who, through various causes, are compelled to leave India for other fields of labor. "What ye know not now ye shall know hereafter."

At the meeting in Stroud I was introduced to the Rev. Mr. Bannister, who was of the Deputation—a returned missionary from Rarotonga, one of the Hervey Islands of the South Pacific. One object of his revisiting his native country was to superintend the printing of the Sacred Scriptures in the language of those far distant islands. From a recent periodical, we learn that the work has been successfully accomplished, and that Mr. B. has embarked with a printed edition of the "words of eternal life," for his adopted island home. I had several opportunities of listening to his statements both in public and in private, respecting the progress of the gospel both in Rarotonga and in the other islands of the South Pacific, and was surprised and encouraged; and while, in keeping with the best accounts, we have received from the Feejee, Sandwich and other islands of the Pacific. The many and sudden transformations of character and conduct witnessed of late years by the preaching of the gospel among savages and cannibals, who had fallen to the lowest depths of ignorance and vice, are striking illustrations of the truth of our Lord's declaration that "the last shall be first." And it is yet to be seen what will be the race and the career run by nations and tribes, now for the first time starting from a new point of civilization and Christianity, freed from the shackles of caste—the fascinations of idolatry and from the pride of philosophy, falsely so called by which the whole Hindu race have been for ages past, and still are (they themselves consenting), held in hard and cruel bondage. Hence we find that not a few of those, who, from among the Hindus appear to be genuine converts to Christianity, continue long in a state of babyhood and imbecility—whether in regard to the character, Christian self-denial and self-sacrifice, or of *wholeheartedness* in labors of love, which gave him a reason for them. But we who are fathers know that the *weaklings and invalids* of the family awaken a peculiar interest and a tender solicitude in the parental heart, which are patiently exercised in the confidence of hope of being made proportionately joyful in "the latter end."

The London Missionary Society, by whom the Rev. Messrs. Palm, Knill and Bannister were sent forth to the mission field, was formed in London in 1792, twenty years after the formation of the Baptist Missionary Society, in a private meeting at Finsbury. At its formation, it was composed of Christians of different denominations from different parts of Great Britain, who took an interest in the conversion of the heathen. At the commencement of 1850, this society had under their supervision in the four quarters of the globe, 450 mission stations, 1,000 European missionaries, 700 assistants as lay preachers, 12,000 church members and 16,000 children under instruction.

We are given to understand that Mr. Mooyari intends to discuss the following topics in his second lecture on the 24 Nov., which is to take place at the Police Court at 8 o'clock, P. M. 1st. A summary review of the subjects in the first lecture. 2d. The consideration of the corrective process in the civilizing progress, mainly effected by the reciprocal influences which are perpetually operating in human affairs. 3. The development of the two powerful motives, namely religious zeal and the desire of worldly power, in the progress of civilization in Europe in the 16th century, to great and splendid achievements. 4. The nature, progress and effects of the Portuguese ascendancy in India and Ceylon. 5. The character of the Dutch supremacy after supplanting that of the Portuguese. 6. The rise and progress of the new class of Euro-Asians consequent on the mixture of races. 7. The history of the British dominion opening a new epoch in the future destiny of Ceylon. A third lecture is to come off on the 16th Nov. "

THE LAST 50 YEARS.—The world has advanced more during the last half century, than in the previous 50 years. When it was 5800 years old, it contained 4,000,000 copies of the Bible in fifty languages, spoken by 20,000,000. The last 50 years has increased the Bibles to 30,000,000 in 200 languages, spoken by 600,000,000. Fifty years ago, next to nothing was known about the heathen, few countries were open to missionary effort, the missionary work had hardly begun. During this period, a new age of heathenism has been diffused, 840,000,000 raised, 2,000,000 missionaries sent, 4,000 churches organized, 250,000 persons received, and as many collected into schools. As printing, the compass and other secular inventions preceded the reformation in Luther's time, we trust that the steamboat, power press, railroad and telegraph, are the precursors of some still greater moral event.

Rev. T. Little, in the Home Missionary.

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

Though the Romish bishops and the priests of Ireland are now doing all in their power to arrest the tide of emigration to America, and thus prevent the conversion of their people to Protestantism, they are not likely to be successful, because those who remain in Ireland have, with scarce by an exception, relatives and friends in the United States who are supplying them money, and urging their emigration to the "happy land," with all the eloquence of argument and affection.

The yearly cost of a large ship of the line is about \$41,000 dollars—more than 50,000 dollars beyond what is expended by the A. B. C. F. M. for the conversion of the world! But in the words of Judas may well inquire, "To what purpose is this waste?"

It is grateful to learn that the Queen of Tahiti maintains her Christian character amid the difficulties that surround her, and that neither French usurpation nor Romish idolatry have prevailed to seduce her from her fidelity.

The Romish church requires all in its embrace to go to the confessional once a year at least; but few or no men in America ever go; it is the women only who by scores make confession to the priests of their evil thoughts and deeds. Are they the only sinners?

The condition of Panama is gloomy enough; its inhabitants are degraded, its churches dilapidated, its walls broken down, and grass, weeds, and even trees are growing within the decayed buildings. Catholicism has done it.

3,027 sailors have had the protection of the "Home," in New York the past year, and 33,327 in ten years. Many of them have been saved from destruction; 993 have signed the temperance pledge, and 370 imbricates have been reformed.

In Jamaica, where fifty years since groined the down-trodden bondman, the colored men now occupy seats at the bar, on the bench, in the pulpit, and at the table of the governor.

Australia is more than twenty-eight times as large as all "the British Isles," and must soon become to England what America has already become to Ireland.

A Chinese New Testament, printed with metal types, and of a superior character, has been forwarded to the Directors of the London Missionary Society, and is sold for four pence.

When America shall become as densely populated as Holland, it will contain 887,433,000 souls—equal to the present entire population of the world.

The Belgian government have made an arrangement for 50,000 emigrants to proceed to Mexico; and their example is followed by other states.

No less than 64 clergymen now officiating in the established church in Ireland, were once Roman Catholic priests or laymen.

The total supply of water to the city of London in 1849 was 16,200,000 gallons—equal to 164 gallons a day to each house.

Upwards of 40,000 men are toiling away from earliest morn till latest eve, in search of the golden ore of Australia.

CHURCHILLY SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The second anniversary of this society was held on Friday eve, the 22d inst, at 7 o'clock, in the school bungalow within the mission compound. Mr. John Philip occupied the chair. The meeting was opened with singing, and prayer was offered by Mr. W. C. Gommis.

After some introductory remarks from the chair, the report of the committee was read by the secretary; after which Mr. R. Willing spoke upon this resolution, "That considering the advantages which have been realized by the members, we cannot but bestow our best commendation now on the plan of lecturing carried out by the society so successfully."

Mr. R. A. Philips spoke to this point, "That this meeting views with pleasure the existence of similar institutions, and congratulates them, on their success in advancing the intellectual and moral character of the youth of Jaffna."

Mr. Frederick John supported the resolution, "That the formation of similar societies in Jaffna, with which we would like to identify ourselves, is indicative of a thirst for improvement."

Mr. Josiah Wilson urged this topic, "That in taking a retrospective view of the short history of the society, it is to be acknowledged that there is abundant cause of joy, when it is considered that it has forced its way through much opposition and has arrived at the third stage of its existence, though without patronage."

Mr. E. Sepion supported the declaration, "That in an age so enterprising and in a country where men of talent are not wanting, it is little short of disgrace, if the educated in Jaffna be so slack to embark in any attempt for the advancement of education, civilization and true religion."

Mr. W. C. Gommis urged the proposal, "That a general meeting of teachers and others interested in the welfare of this society be called, for the adoption of the most effectual measures for carrying out on a more extensive scale than what has hitherto been wholly conducted by the students only of the Seminary."

Then, on the motion of Mr. Elijah Hoole, seconded by Mr. J. Wilson, the thanks of the meeting were offered to Mr. J. Philip for his able conduct in the chair.

After the many interesting speeches by the persons above named, some general but encouraging remarks were kindly made by Mr. Thomas Mortimer, and Mr. Solomon John, president of the society for the last year.—Com.

RAJAH OF COORG.—The Madras Atheneum informs us that the Rajah of Coorg has been ordered by the Court of Directors to return to India with all practicable expedition. It appears that the Rajah claims a sum of sixteen lakhs of rupees lent by his father to the Company, about thirty years ago. The interest upon this sum at five per cent, was regularly paid until it became necessary to declare the Rajah for "rebellion," when the money was summarily confiscated. The Rajah, finding that it was impossible to obtain remission in India, expressed a desire to have his daughter baptized, and under this pretence, obtained leave to visit England. He had not sooner arrived, however, and placed his daughter under the protection of the Queen, than he began to agitate his claims, and hence the order for his immediate return.

Friend of India.

We are sorry to learn by recent letters that Mr. Minor, who is working in New Haven, Connecticut, has been not a little afflicted by sickness in his family, and that his youngest son was about 15 months.

## OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

We have English dates to Sept. 24. The Duke of Wellington is dead. He expired on the 14th of Sept., very suddenly. His age was 83. His funeral is to be on "the grandest possible scale;" and will not occur till after the meeting of Parliament.

The question between America and England does not yet appear to be definitely settled. A line of steamships to the west coast of Africa was to commence running in September.

FRANCE.—The empire is inevitable—57 routes have been granted for it and 19 express gratitude for the blessing which they enjoy under the present government.

In Prussia and Warsaw, the cholera has committed frightful ravages: it is thought to be slowly traveling towards England.

AMERICA.—The White Convention of the State of Georgia which holds about 100,000 votes, has nominated Mr. Webb for the Presidency.

Another fearful steamboat disaster has occurred, by which 300 lives are supposed to be lost. This accident is said to have been the result of careless management. Two boats upon Lake Erie came in collision by which one was so much injured as to sink soon after.

Queen Pomare's children are made sovereigns of the Society Islands.

## BOOKS FOR SALE.

FOR sale on application at the Jaffia Library, undermentioned Tamil books at the prices enumerated.

24 copies of Introductory Grammar,	Rs. 5	6
24 do. Elementary Arithmetic,	0	5
24 do. Reading books,	0	17
50 do. Primer,	0	7
50 do. National school books,	0	4
24 do. Parables of our Blessed Lord,	0	2
24 do. Discourses of our do.	0	2
24 do. Miracles of our do.	0	2
100 do. Church Catechisms,	0	15
12 sets of Alphabets,	0	6
6 sets of large size of Alphabets 2s. 6d.; 2 Hymn books, 6s.; 4 copies of sermons, No. 12, 4d.; 3 do. No. 13, 2d.; 4 do. do. No. 14, 2d.; 6 copies of English Homily 3d.	2p	

Oct. 27, 1852.

## CHURCHILLY SEMINARY.

THE above Seminary is open for students, and will be admitted on a monthly payment of 6d. for board, or 6s. including books.

Each student will be expected to pass an examination in English Reading, Grammar, Elements of Geography and Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three before being admitted.

Chundichilly, October 5, 1852.

## COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

RATES OF ASSURANCE FOR CEYLON. Rates for an Assurance of £100, with and without Profits.

Civil Risks.				Military and Naval Risks.			
Age.	Annual premium without profits.	Annual premium with profits.		Age.	Annual premium without profits.	Annual premium with profits.	
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20	3 11 3	4 1 11	20	3 17 6	4 2 11	4 2 11	
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22	3 15 1	4 3 8	22	3 21 4	4 4 9	4 4 9	
23	3 16 3	4 4 6	23	3 23 3	4 5 8	4 5 8	
24	3 18 5	4 5 2	24	3 25 2	4 6 7	4 6 7	
25	3 20 7	4 6 0	25	3 27 1	4 7 6	4 7 6	
26	3 22 10	4 6 8	26	3 29 0	4 8 5	4 8 5	
27	3 24 12	4 7 6	27	3 30 9	4 9 4	4 9 4	
28	3 26 15	4 8 4	28	3 32 8	4 10 3	4 10 3	
29	3 28 18	4 9 2	29	3 34 7	4 11 2	4 11 2	
30	3 30 21	4 10 0	30	3 36 6	4 12 1	4 12 1	
31	3 32 24	4 10 8	31	3 38 5	4 13 0	4 13 0	
32	3 34 27	4 11 6	32	3 40 4	4 13 9	4 13 9	
33	3 36 30	4 12 4	33	3 42 3	4 14 8	4 14 8	
34	3 38 33	4 13 2	34	3 44 2	4 15 7	4 15 7	
35	3 40 36	4 14 0	35	3 46 1	4 16 6	4 16 6	
36	3 42 39	4 14 8	36	3 48 0	4 17 5	4 17 5	
37	3 44 42	4 15 6	37	3 50 0	4 18 4	4 18 4	
38	3 46 45	4 16 4	38	3 51 9	4 19 3	4 19 3	
39	3 48 48	4 17 2	39	3 53 8	4 20 2	4 20 2	
40	3 50 51	4 18 0	40	3 55 7	4 21 1	4 21 1	
41	3 52 54	4 18 8	41	3 57 6	4 22 0	4 22 0	
42	3 54 57	4 19 6	42	3 59 5	4 22 9	4 22 9	
43	3 56 60	4 20 4	43	3 61 4	4 23 8	4 23 8	
44	3 58 63	4 21 2	44	3 63 3	4 24 7	4 24 7	
45	3 60 66	4 22 0	45	3 65 2	4 25 6	4 25 6	
46	3 62 69	4 22 8	46	3 67 1	4 26 5	4 26 5	
47	3 64 72	4 23 6	47	3 69 0	4 27 4	4 27 4	
48	3 66 75	4 24 4	48	3 70 9	4 28 3	4 28 3	
49	3 68 78	4 25 2	49	3 72 8	4 29 2	4 29 2	
50	3 70 81	4 26 0	50	3 74 7	4 30 1	4 30 1	
51	3 72 84	4 26 8	51	3 76 6	4 31 0	4 31 0	
52	3 74 87	4 27 6	52	3 78 5	4 31 9	4 31 9	
53	3 76 90	4 28 4	53	3 80 4	4 32 8	4 32 8	
54	3 78 93	4 29 2	54	3 82 3	4 33 7	4 33 7	
55	3 80 96	4 30 0	55	3 84 2	4 34 6	4 34 6	
56	3 82 99	4 30 8	56	3 86 1	4 35 5	4 35 5	
57	3 84 102	4 31 6	57	3 88 0	4 36 4	4 36 4	
58	3 86 105	4 32 4	58	3 90 0	4 37 3	4 37 3	
59	3 88 108	4 33 2	59	3 91 9	4 38 2	4 38 2	
60	3 90 111	4 34 0	60	3 93 8	4 39 1	4 39 1	

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Jaffna, August 26, 1852.

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