

[Christianity among the Jews.]

கலிசேஷு பிரபலவிக் கமெஸ்னும் பத்திரிகையி லிருந்தேடுக்கப்பட்ட சங்கதிகள்.

யூதர் சனங்களுக்குள்ளே இராட்சிப்பின் அறிவு பரவியவருவதைக் காட்டியது.

சில வருஷத்துக்கு முன்னே வேத புத்தகத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளாமல் அதை யிலவும் வெறுத்துத் தள்ளின யூதர்கள் இப்பொழுது பழைய ஏற்பாட்டையு ம் புதிய ஏற்பாட்டையுங் சந்தோஷமாய்க் கேட்டு வாங்கிக்கொள்கிறார்கள். போலாவது தேசத்திலுள்ள உவர்கா என்னும் பட்டணத்து யூதர்கள், உருசியா தேசத்திலுள்ள தங்கள் சிபேகியர்கள் வேதபுத்தகத்தை ஆராயும்படியாக அதில் அநேகம் பரிசுவரை விலைக்கு வாங்கி அனுப்பி வருகிறார்கள். மற்ற யூதர்களிலுள்ள யூதர்களும் வேதபுத்தகத்தைப் பிரியமாய் வாங்கி வாசிக்கிறார்கள். இப்படியும் அவர்களில் அநேகர் அதை வாசிக்கத் தொடங்கி இருக்கிறதிலே அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான புத்தகங்களைக் கொடுக்கிறது பிராயசமம் இருக்கின்றது. போனவருக்குத் தில் அவர்களுக்குள்ளே விருக்கப்பட்ட வேத புத்தகங்களுக்கு விலை, ஐயாயிற் புறாய்க் அதிகள் உண்டு. யூதர்கள் முன்புள்ளதொருக்கத்தைப் போதிக்கிறவர்களைக் கண்டால் விலகியபோகிறதோடு இப்பொழுது தேசம்மாமல் அவர்களைத் தங்கள் வீடுகளில் வரவழைத்து வணக்கத்தோடு கலிசேஷு வசனத்துக்குச் செலிகொடுத்து அவர்களோடு சம்பாஷணை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அந்நாளின்கூட அலுக்கிய தங்கள் ஸ்திரீகளும் யூதர்கள் என்னுண்கிறதோடு அவர்கள் செய்யாமல் தங்கள் ஸ்திரீகளைத் தங்களுக்குச் சமமாய் எண்ணிக்கொள்ளுகிறதிலே வேதபுத்தகம்மாய் தங்கள் வீடுகளில் வந்து புத்தி சொல்லும்பொழுது ஸ்திரீகளுக்கும் கூடவே இருந்து புத்தி கேட்கவும் சம்பாஷிக்கவும் இடங்கொடுக்கிறார்கள். மோசேயின் ஆகமங்களிலும் சங்கீதம், தீர்க்கதரிசனம் என்னும் புத்தகங்களிலும் மேசியாவைக் குறித்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறவைகளைப் போதகனமாய் அவர்களுக்குக் காண்பிக்கையிலும், அவர் வரும்பொழுது அவரைக் கண்ணேறும் என்பார்கள். பின்பு அவர்கள் மேசியா வந்தாயிறொன்றும், அவரைக் குறித்துச் சொல்லப்பட்ட தீர்க்கதரிசனங்கள் இயங்காததால் இன்னின்பொருட்கண்ணேறேற்றமும் புதிய ஏற்பாட்டை எடுத்துக் காண்பிக்கையிலும் கடைக்கம் அடைத்து தருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் உடனே கிறிஸ்து மார்க்கத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுகின்றதிலும் உணர்வாடையு ஏதாவதுக்கிறதாய் அவர்களுக்கு மென்மேலும் போதித்து வருகிறது. போதகனமாறத்து அதிக உச்சாகம் உண்டாயிருக்கின்றது. அப்பொழுது காலர்களோடும் அநேகர் உணர்ந்தபாட்டுமே வருகிறார்கள்.

யூதர்கள் வியாபாரம் முதலான தொழிலங்களைச் செய்யும்படிக்குப் பழந்தேசங்களிலுள்ள பிரதான பட்டணங்களில் கூட்டங் கூட்டமாய் வாசம்பண்ணுகிறார்கள். இவ்வாண்ட நகரத்தில் யூதர்கள் அநேகாயிரம்பேர் பதிவாய்க் குடியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்நிய தேசங்களிலிருந்து அநேகம் யூதர்கள் அவ்விடத்திற்குப் போகும் வரதமமாய் இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே அவர்களுக்காக ஒரு கோவில் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. அந்தப் பட்டணத்தில் குடியிருக்கிற யூதர்களிலும் அந்நிய தேசங்களிலிருந்து வருகிற யூதர்களிலுமிடம் சிலர் அதிகக் கோவிலில் தோவாரங்களைக் குப்பி போவார்கள். போதகர் இயேசுவை அவர்கள் வரக் காத்திருக்கிற மேசியாவென்று திருட்டாங்குப் புத்தகத்தில் அவர்கள் கருத்தோடு சொல்கிறபோதேயும் பின்பு தங்கள் கேட்கவேண்டுகிற தத்து ஒருவரோடு நூற்று பேசிக்கொண்டு போவார்கள். போனவருக்குத் தில் அவர்களுக்குள்ளே மூலியி னுலுபேர் இயேசுவை மேசியா என்று அறிக்கையிட்டு ஏதானவகையில் பெற்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்குள்ளே உணர்ந்தபாட்டை அநேகர் மற்ற யூதர்களுக்குப் போய் தூண்டுகையில் பெற்றார்கள். அந்தப் பட்டணத்திலுள்ள போதகர்களால் ஒருவர் யூதர்களிடையே தெருக்களில் இருங்கி அவர்களுக்குத் கிறிஸ்துவத்தை குறித்துப் போதிக்கும்படி அவர்கள் வீடுகளிலேயே போய் வருவார். சிலநாள்களுக்காக அவருடைய உபதேசத்தைக் கேட்டவர்களில், ௫௫௫ யூதர்கள் அவருடைய வீட்டுக்கு வந்து கிறிஸ்து மார்க்கத்தைக் குறித்து அதிக எழுப்புவான

சம்பாஷணைகள் செய்தார்கள். தங்களுக்கு நான் உண்டாக்கும்படி அவர்பட்ட பிரயாசத்துக்காக அவர்கள் பலவிதமாய்த் தங்கள் கன்றிறுத்தவைக் காண்பிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களில் பன்னிரண்டு பேருக்குச் சிலநாள்களுக்கு முன்னே ஞானவீரமான கோடுக்கப்பட்டது. பின்னுத் சிலர் தூண்டுகின்றதற்கு எத்தனாமாதும்படி பெயர் எழுதப்பட்டு வேத உபதேசத்தைக் கற்று வருகிறார்கள்.

யூதர்களுக்குள்ளே துணப்பட்ட மீயால்ட்டு என்னும் ஒரு போதகர் சில வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னமே எதிர்ப்போல் பட்டணத்துக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டார். அவர் அவ்விடத்தில் அதிகத்தேசத்தில் பல இடங்களிலுத் சஞ்சரிக்கிற யூதர்கள் குடியிருப்பிலுத் சென்று அவர்கள் சத்தியத்தை உணர்ந்துகொள்ளுதற்குத் தக்கதாக அவர்களுக்குக் கலிசேஷுத்தைப் போதித்து வந்தார். கத்தருடைய சிறுமையினாலே சிலர் அவருடைய போதகனையை விவகாசத்தோடு கேட்டோடு இயேசுவை தங்கள் முன்னோர்களுக்கு வாக்குத்தத்தில் பண்ணப்பட்ட மேசியா என்று கண்டிந்து அவரை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டார்கள். அவருக்குச் சவுக்கப்பட்டபாய் இருந்ததிலே அவர் போனவருஷத்தில் இங்கிலாந்து தேசத்தில் வந்து சென்றார். அவர் யூதர்களிடையே நீலவையையுங் கிறிஸ்து மார்க்கத்தைக் விதோதமாய் அவர்கள் எண்ணியிருந்தது தப்பெண்ணக்களமாய் நன்றும் அறிந்தவாராய் அவர்களுடையபழதாவனை வேத புத்தகத்தைக் கொண்டு எடுத்துக்காட்டிக் கண்டிருக்கின்றதற்குத்திரையின உள்வாராயும் இருக்கிறதிலே அவர்களுக்கு அதிக நன்மை உண்டாகின்றது ஏதாவதுக்கிறார்கள்.

இவ்வாண்ட நகரத்தில் இருக்கிற யூதர்களில் அநேகர் தரித்திரர். அவர்கள் மற்ற யூதர்களால் அத்தவனை எண்ணப்படுகிறதில்லை. அவர்கள் பெல்லட்டு என்று ஒருதரை அவர்களுக்கு இராட்சிப்பின் மார்க்கத்தை அறிவிக்கும்படி, பிரயாசப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர் அவர்களுடைய வீடுகளிலும் செபு ஆவயங்களிலும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் அவருக்குச் சாவகங்களிலும்போய் ஆத்தம் இராட்சிப்பைக் குறித்துப் போதித்து வருகிறார். அவர்கள் மிகவுக் கடின இருதயமுள்ளவர்களாய் இப்பிரபஞ்சத்துக்கேட்க கா ரியங்களைக் குறித்துக் கவலைப்படுகிறதேயன்றி ஆத்தம் காரியங்களைக் குறித்து எவ்வளவுக் கவலையுறவர்களாய் இருக்கிறார்களென்றும், தங்கள் ஆத்தமாவவுக்குரியவைகளைச் சிந்தித்துக்கொள்ளாமல் மருத்துவம் தங்களை விவகாசிகளாகப் பாராட்டிக்கொள்வார்களென்றும் எழுதிக்கொள்கிறார். ஆயினும் அவர்களில் வியாதிபுது அன்பும் அடைந்திருக்கிற சிலர் உலகத்தில் பாவவதைச் சுமந்து தீர்க்கிற தேவ ஆட்டுக்குட்டியை நோக்கிப் பார்க்கும்படி வாய்ப்புடையிருக்கிறார்கள்.

முற்காலத்தில் கிறிஸ்து சபையிலுள்ள ஸ்திரீகள் விசாரிக்கும்படிக்கும் அவர்களுக்குத் தாராளமாய்க் கலிசேஷுமே வந்ததை அறிவிக்கும்படிக்கும் யோசகியமும் கற்பமுள்ள சிலஸ்திரீகள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தார்களென்றும், அப்படியப்பட்ட ஸ்திரீகளினால் சிலர் தில்லிய பணியிலையிடும் அப்போலுதல் முதலான போதகர்களுக்கு மிகவும் உதவியாய் இருந்தார்களென்றும் அறிவிக்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது இவ்வாண்ட நகரத்தில் தேவபுதியுள்ள ஒரு தரைக்காணி யூதஸ்திரீகளுக்கு நன்மைசெய்ய மிகவும் விருப்பமுள்ளவளாய் அவர்களுடைய வீடுகள் தோறும் போய் இராட்சிப்பின் மார்க்கம் அறிந்து பணியிலைக்கும் இன்னவைகளென்றும் காட்டி அவர்கள் அவைகளை கைக்கொண்டு நடக்கும்படி உபதேசத்தோடு புத்திசொல்லி வருகிறார். அவன் வீடுகளும் மனதாழ்மையுடன் அன்புமுள்ளவளாய் இருக்கிறதிலே அந்த யூதஸ்திரீகள் அவனிடத்தில் அதிகப் பட்சம் வைத்து அவனைக் காணுகிற போதேயுடைய அவனைத் தங்கள் வீடுகளில் வரவழைத்துத் தாராளமாய் பேசிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அந்த யூதஸ்திரீகளில் அநேகர் முன்னே கிறிஸ்துவின் நாமத்திற்கு அவருடைய மார்க்கத்திலும் விதோதமாய் வெறுப்படைந்தபோதும் இப்பொழுது தோறும்படையாமல் அவரைபு அவருடைய மார்க்கத்தை யுறுத்து அதிக எண்ணிக்கை உள்வாராய் அந்தத் தரைக்காணியினால் சொல்லப்பட்டு புத்தகங்களுக்கு நன்றும் செலிக்கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அநேகஸ்திரீகளில் சிலர் போதகரிடத்திலும் முறையப்பாய் புத்திகேட்டுவருகிறார்கள். (இன்னும் உள்வாராய்

[Effects of Smoking.]

புகையிலை குடிக்கும் இனாருக்கு ஒருவார்த்தை. இந்தக் கேட்கை பழக்கத்தில் ஊட்டாட்டம் பண்ணுவருகிறார் பின்வருகே வருகியவர்களால், அன்பாய்க் சொல்லும் வார்த்தை என்னவென்றால், புகையிலைக் குடியினால் அநேகருக்குச் சுகவின் முண்டாசுமேலும் வயித்தியர் சொல்லும் பின்வருகே கேட்டிருப்பார்களென்று எண்ணுகிறோம் அதிலும் வருங் கேடுபாடுகளைப்பற்றி வயித்தியர் சாத்திரத்தில் தேரின் ஒருவர் சொன்னதைக் கவனிப்பீர்களாக. ஒருவர் புகையிலையை மட்டாரப் பாவத்தில் பொழுதும், அவனுக்கு வயிற்றுப் பிரட்டு, தலையிடி, நடுக்கம், தலையிறுப்புமுதலான தன்பங்கள் உண்டாகின்றன. இது எவ்வளவுத்திலும் விஷமுள்ளதென்று நானுவது அப்பியாசத்தால் சித்தந்திரந்த காரியம். ஆனால் இதைப் பரிமார வருகிறவர்களோ இதிலும் எவர்களுக்குக் கசமேயல்லாமல் வருத்தமில்லையெனச் சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். அப்படித்தானே மற்றந் மனத்துப் பதார்த்தங்களை உட்கொள்ளுகிற வையர்களுக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இவைகளை உட்கொள்ளுகிற அல்லது பாவத்திலே அவர்களுக்கு நஞ்சு உண்டானே ஒருநாள் வருவாக்கித்தக்கமையில் மரணத்துக்கு ஏதாவதுகாண்குதலென்று முற்றுப் புறந்தோர் வாய்களாக. அவ்வளவுதான் ஒருவர், விருதொப்பியம் வரைக்கும் இந்தப் பழக்கத்தில் ஊட்டாட்டம் பண்ணிவந்தவர்கள் துவவரைக்குத் சுகவீங்கனாய் இருக்கிறார்களென்றும், அந்தந்த் சிலர் நீங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும் அவர்களின் சிலருக்கு நோசுற் சாரங்கிட்டு, ஈமைய, இரும்பு முதலானவருத்தங்கள் வந்திருப்பதை இவர்கள்தானாக கண்டிருப்பார்கள். அப்படியல்ல, சிலர் அந்தந்தத் தப்பிக்கொண்டார்களென்று சொல்லி நீங்கின அதை நோக்கிப்படியால் அந்நிப் பயன்தொமை மோசத்துக்குத் தீரும்புவிர்களோ, மிகச்சுக்கிறும் இந்தப் புகையிலையை அவருத்தத்த தள்ளிப் போட அவர்கள் மனதிக் இதற்கு இடங்கொடுப்பதோடு "மனிதருக்கும், பின்வருகேயும் போதிய புத்தியிருப்பதால் அதின்படி நடக்கப் பிரயாசப்படுவார்களாக.

ஆத்தம் பரிண்ணயம். — சருவத்தைபுத் சர்க்கையாய்விணக்கின்ற ஒருவையத்தியன் தேய்வபத்தியுள்ள ஒருசுருகாவைபார் பார்த்து, நீ ஆத்தமாவகளை இருக்குதல் நோக்கமாய் பிரசங்கம் பண்ணிவருகிறோ என்று. அதற்குப் போதகர் அப்படித்தான் என்றார். அப்பொழுது அந்த வைத்தியன் போதகரிடத்தில் நீ எப்போவாருதல் ஆத்தமாவைக்கண்டோவென்று துருக்கமாய்க்கேட்க, அவரில்லையென்று. நீ எப்போவாருதல் ஆத்தமாவைக்கண்டோவென்க, இல்லையென்று. நீ எப்போவாருதல் ஒரு ஆத்தமாவை ருசித்தோரென்க, இல்லையென்று. நீ எப்போவாருதல் ஆத்தமாவை மணந்தோரென்க, இல்லையென்று. நீ எப்போவாருதல் ஒரு ஆத்தமாவைப் பரிசித்தோரென்க, இல்லையென்று. நீ எப்போவாருதல் ஒரு நோவை ருசித்தோரென்க, இல்லையென்று. எப்போவாருதல் ஒரு நோவை மணந்தோரென்க, இல்லையென்று. எப்போவாருதல் ஒரு நோவைப் பரிசித்தோரென்க, இல்லையென்று. அப்பொழுது போதகர் பிறத்தியுதாரமாக, பஞ்சபுவனங்களிலொன்றுமாதிரி நோவென்னைப்பட்ட ஒருபொருளிருக்குதென்று அத்தாட்சிப்படுத்தி அது. ஆனபடியினால் ஆத்தம்மென்னைப்பட்ட ஒரு பொருளிருக்குதென்று எனக்கேட்டுச் சேயுடன்கேட்டு, வைத்தியன் மனதில் உறுதியுண்டாய்

ஆத்தம் பரிப்போ போதகர் வைத்தியனைப்பார்த்து. நீ வைத்தியன்செய்கிறவல்லவா? எப்போவாருதல் ஒரு நோவைக் கண்டோவென்க, இல்லையென்று. எப்போவாருதல் ஒரு நோவைப் பரிசித்தோரென்க, இல்லையென்று. எப்போவாருதல் ஒரு நோவை மணந்தோரென்க, இல்லையென்று. நீ எப்போவாருதல் ஒரு நோவை ருசித்தோரென்க, இல்லையென்று. எப்போவாருதல் ஒரு நோவை மணந்தோரென்க, இல்லையென்று. எப்போவாருதல் ஒரு நோவைப் பரிசித்தோரென்க, இல்லையென்று. அப்பொழுது போதகர் பிறத்தியுதாரமாக, பஞ்சபுவனங்களிலொன்றுமாதிரி நோவென்னைப்பட்ட ஒருபொருளிருக்குதென்று அத்தாட்சிப்படுத்தி அது. ஆனபடியினால் ஆத்தம்மென்னைப்பட்ட ஒரு பொருளிருக்குதென்று எனக்கேட்டுச் சேயுடன்கேட்டு, வைத்தியன் மனதில் உறுதியுண்டாய்

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, Thursday, November 25, 1852.

THE EXAMINER'S RESPONSE.

We have much pleasure in inserting the Examiner's response to our inquiry. "What shall be done to stay the tide of Intemperance now sweeping over Ceylon? What will our friend of the Examiner do?" To this saith he:

"We reply: The Examiner will do all that lies in his power to support the efforts of the *Morning Star* and Mr. Murdoch at Kandy in placing the evils of intemperance before his readers as individuals, and endeavoring to bring the government to a sense of its duties towards the innocent inhabitants of this country, among whom machinery for their demoralization is set at work, that the revenue may receive a contribution from £50,000 to £500,000 per annum. The Examiner will never cease to denounce those hypocrisies and hypocritical writers who strengthen the dominion of the vice of intemperance, who place weapons in the hands of the enemies of moderation, and create an antagonism in the good cause of temperance, by wicked perversions of Scripture, and denunciation of those good gifts which are all wise and beneficent Providence has bestowed. So much for the Examiner in performance of public duty. In private life its editor humbly desires to be enabled to set up to the principles, which are embodied in the foregoing."

We are happily induced to learn that the editor of the *Examiner* has arrived at so important conclusions as the foregoing—and these, too, sustained by his own practice, as the logical results of his long continued examinations of the temperance question. Henceforth we shall confidently "calculate" upon his co-operation in our continued struggles against the common enemy. And will he be so kind as to aid us on the spot, by informing us who and where those naughty folks are, to whom he so feelingly and so frequently refers—those "hypocrites and hypocritical writers," who are doing so much "mischievous against the good cause of temperance?" We had verily thought that ourselves were as orthodox and as high-toned advocates of the temperance reform as any in the island. If the presidential characters referred to, be far away and in other lands, it is hardly worth while to expend our warmth and zeal (so much needed for better purposes) in decrying them. They can do us, islanders and isolated, no injury. But as we have fallen upon times in which even the orthodox are fable to have their sentiments perverted, and their honest avowals impugned, we shall be much obliged to our friend of the Examiner, by his inserting in his columns our temperance creed, which we not long ago reiterated and which he may find on the 33d page of the current volume of the *Star*. If the creed itself be not sufficiently explicit as it regards the Biblical feature of the temperance question, we would refer him to an incidental commentary, headed "Questions and Answers," found in the *Star* of Oct. 14th, page 94.

We may also observe, for the Examiner's encouragement, that such is the goodness of our cause, even our enemies bicker judges, that we can well afford to leave all private bickerings and points of doubtful dispute, to be decided as any may desire, seeing that it providentially falls to our lot to have an open field and a firm footing with ample ammunition for carrying on the war—but all with "faith, hope and charity."

["We have received a communication from a correspondent, who signs himself "Robert Arlings," which really quite eclipses "Excelsior Summum Bonum" himself. It is entitled "Heart! Heart!" The design of the article, so far as we can fathom it, is to stir up the educated to activity and enterprise, and is truly a noble one. However, if we were to publish the whole, we fear we should only bewilder without profiting our readers. The writer is evidently one who has read a good deal—much more it appears than he has digested. We give one extract as a specimen of the article, with the remark that we are truly sorry that persons who might walk respectably upon the ground, will get up on so high stilts from which they must inevitably tumble down. This is the extract:

"The once dark and insignificant speck in the midst of the barren ocean transcends the ubiquity of the world. The spacious but once woody fastness of cangars and cangar-indians lives in this Augustan age the power and learning that the world ever knew. The innocent babe that once was slumbering in the cool shade of a Frusian sky, upon a time, soared higher than an eagle ever did, over the dizzy shoulders of the Chimæan raze or the Colopaxi and over a greater part of the imperial throne of the most mighty Marston and walked to and fro over the great ridge-pole of the Russian empire in the golden pines of Catharinberg and on the snow-capped brows of Orenberg."

SINGALESE GRAMMAR.—A grammar of the Singalese language, called *Siddhat Samgarana*, has been translated and published at Colombo, in a handsome volume of 533 pages. Its author is a native Singalese, Mr. J. De Alwis, and the volume is likely to do him much credit. It is reviewed in the *Colombo Observer*, and, though the book is far from faultless, yet it is well spoken of, and it is thought it will be of great service to all who are studying the Singalese. It gives us much pleasure thus to notice the work of an educated native among the Singalese. We trust it is the beginning of a series of books by native authors. Who of the educated native young men of Jaffna will give us a good grammar of the Tamil language?

CHINA AND ITS EVANGELIZATION.—The following extracts are taken from a letter written by Rev. S. W. Booney, a missionary laborer at Whampoa, China, to a brother missionary in Jaffna, and will, we trust, be read with interest. The date of the letter is Oct. 22, 1852. Mr. Booney says:

I surmise you have more prosperity than is granted us here among the ignorant and perverse Chinese. Their heretofore secluded life among the mountains and singularity in language, dress, manners and customs, renders them unpromising subjects for our discipline. You certainly have many circumstances outwardly to favor your labors among the Hindus that we have not. But of late God, by His providences, is working for us. He is opening the way for the spread of his word, removing hindrances, turning the heads of the heathen to listen to His messengers. So we do not respond on account of the difficulties in the way, or halt because of the burdens to bear. I speak not of myself alone, but of all my missionary brethren here. The oppression of the Chinese officers, the insurrection of the people, the emigration to California, the increase of foreign trade at the five open ports, and above all the increase of Christian missionaries combine to loosen the bonds of idolatry and ignorance, letting in a stream of light emanating from the sun of truth.

Our difficulties in our language are as great as ever. Its inadequacies, as compared with alphabetic languages, is great. The labor of acquiring it so as to speak, read, and write it, with ease, is ten-fold. Two versions of the Bible are now preparing with different terms for the English words "God" and "Spirit." This diversity of opinion and action, God, our God Jehovah will surely overrule for the progress of truth, peace and righteousness among this multitudinous and apostate people.

I have a few auditors twice on the Sabbath, and teach in the evening to a mixed audience of boys and middle aged men. My plan is, three evenings in Chinese, and three evenings in English alternately. Teaching them English will promote their temporal welfare, furnish them employment, gain their good will, and awaken them to the apathy and stereotype character of their mind in China. There are also 20 villages in the vicinity which I visit in rotation for distribution of tracts, street preaching, visiting the schools, making the acquaintance of the villagers and doing any kind of offices that come under the list of "missionary labors." I find more and more favor among the people, more liberty to teach and preach the gospel, more interest on the part of the natives, and more beautiful results. Our American friends are much increased by the arrival of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Vrooman of Ohio, and we expect another addition soon of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster of Andover, who are now on their way in the ship *Siam*.

The communications of "Philo Mathematicus" and "T. B.," though truly "scientific," are, in our opinion, of too little general interest to warrant their insertion in the *Star*, and moreover they—altogether with the replies they would naturally draw out—would probably exceed the extent of our limits. Beside this, the solutions of algebraic and arithmetical problems are very difficult, valueless and beautiful. We think that such things were admitted to the columns of the *Star* by its former editor for some time, but he at last refused them, and, as we believe, for wise reasons. We make these remarks that our young mathematical friends may understand our position and govern themselves accordingly.

BURMAN.—Prime was taken on the 9th of October with the loss on the part of the English of only two men and some 6 or 8 wounded. The prospect now is that the war will be "a protracted one."

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—"The prospect," says the *American Journal of Missions*, "that the Chinese will go to us as large numbers as the Irish came to the Atlantic seaboard, is a fact of no small importance. This is an important difference, however, between them—the Irish come with their families to remain; the Chinese leave their wives and children, if they have any, behind them, and intend to return so soon as they have accumulated a certain amount of wealth. From 3,000 to 10,000 are already in California; and they write back to their friends by all means to join them. They have carried back a large amount of wealth. The close connection which they are brought with the people of this country will do much to break down their prejudices against the 'outside barbarians,' and so prepare the way for the gospel." Concerning the same subject, we find in the *Edinburgh Witness* of September 1, the following. Multitudes of Chinese continue to arrive at San Francisco, upwards of 4000 having recently landed. The Chinese will make their way at last, by all means, the hostility of the miners towards them having in a great measure abated.

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY OF AMERICAN CHURCHMEN.—The attitude of Altair seems to have fallen on his successor and his flock. Cherishing the rabid spirit of the lamented chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, they have recently manifested a degree of generosity towards that institution rarely witnessed. Encouraged by the voice and example of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ting, members of the congregation of St. George's have made contributions of the following amounts: to three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for the salaries of twenty-five colporteurs. This is the largest amount contributed to this cause by any single congregation in the land. Corresponding liberality among Christians generally would soon provide for the support of a thousand colporteurs, and give a proportionate impulse to every good enterprise.—*American Messenger*.

STEAMERS AND CHANGES.—In two years, the whole system of ocean steam navigation is likely to be changed through the impulse which has been given to it by the unparalleled emigration to the gold fields of Australia. Down to the present year it was felt that steamers of 1,600 and 1,800 tons could not be employed but at loss, without government patronage. But, there will soon be half a dozen such magnificent vessels crossing the ocean without any such patronage at all. It has been justly remarked that greater changes took place between 1800 and 1850 than in the two preceding centuries. The changes of the last half century are not only startling, and more organic, and more important than those which marked the previous half century.

Friend of India, Oct. 21.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

"Will you walk into my parlour?" said the Spider to the Fly.
"To the greatest little parlour that ever was or ager."
The good little fly said to the spider, "I will go."
"And I have many pretty things to show you when you get there."
"Oh, no, no!" said the little fly, "I will not go down again."
"For this goes up and down, and this goes down and up again."
"I am sure you must be weary with sitting up so high."
"Will you read upon my pretty bed?" said the spider to the fly.
"My bed will be a terrible place to read on," said the fly.
"And I have many pretty things to show you when you get there."
"Oh, no, no!" said the little fly, "I will not go down again."
"For this goes up and down, and this goes down and up again."
"I am sure you must be weary with sitting up so high."
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☞ We have received the following communication from a responsible source, and give it insertion in the Star merely as an interesting item of news, without entering at all into the merits of the controversy.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

SIR—If the following article be considered worthy of an insertion in your valuable paper, it is recommended to your notice and disposal.

Yours truly, A. B.

BASENESS OF CASTE, SPIRIT OF LIBERTY AND INFLUENCE OF A CHRISTIAN GOVERNMENT.—The following may be regarded as affording some elucidation of the feelings given above. It is known perhaps to the Europeans or Americans who have had any thing to do with the Hindus, that the system of oriental caste exists in the slavery and servility of the lower orders to those of the higher; hence it becomes an odium and an offence to the principles of religion as taught by the lowly Jesus. A man is considered to be of good caste, if on the occasions of marriage or funeral ceremonies the country servants, blacksmiths, carpenters, washermen, and barbers will attend and eat in their houses; but where these servants refuse to eat, the parties making the ceremony are considered low. Under this system, the people of high caste, either by inducements or threats, keep these servants under their control and get them to eat at their houses on such important occasions. A class of blacksmiths at Neervally in the parish of Copay, who were very industrious in their occupations, gradually ceased to be dependent upon the vassals for their support, and actuated by a spirit of liberty, under the influence of the present christian government, refused to comply with the rules of caste and declined to eat on ceremonial occasions at the houses of the vassals of their village. This circumstance irritated the feelings of the whole community against them, and has led them of late to take very serious steps in opposition. The most influential part of the community, including the headmen, having conspired together, did the following things: 1. They prevented the washermen from serving the blacksmiths, by which their dirty clothes put away in a heap, have rotted and become worthless. 2. They prevented the barbers from shaving the blacksmiths. 3. They prevented the malavars from plucking their palmfruits for making penatoo for future use, and from cutting olives for dattathing their houses. From the want of the olives, the mud walls, during the rainy weather, were washed down. 4. They drove cattle into their gardens to eat up and destroy all the brinjals, yams, &c. cultivated by the blacksmiths. 5. They insisted others to lay hands upon and destroy their other produce when the males had gone to Jaffna to make complaints, and when the females came up with cries, they were assaulted and their ornaments plucked away. 6. They collected people at night, and threw stones at the blacksmiths' houses. 7. They prevented their customers who buy tobacco from them, as they nearly rise a large quantity for trade, of which there is now a large lot not disposed of but heaped in a house, which they were prevented from touching, and of course it is liable to be destroyed by rain at this season. 8. They destroyed also the fences of their houses and gardens so as to bring the whole to ruin. The poor blacksmiths, first of all, went to the manager of Irovalai, who paid little or no attention; they went to the Police Court next with several complaints, but they were after many postponements for two months, was decided in their favor. In the end, not being able to bear their afflictions the blacksmiths were obliged to desert their houses and lands, worth upwards of 4,000 rupees dollars; they have at present put up at Sivataro about 25 souls, and have applied to the Government Agent and the Police Magistrate to cause their lands to be sold and the proceeds given them to help their emigration to the continent. From these facts will appear most clearly the baseness of caste in the vassals, the spirit of liberty in the blacksmiths and the influence of a christian government discouraging the former and encouraging the latter.

Jaffna, Oct. 20th, 1852.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The effect of the vast emigration to Australia, taken in connection with the discovery of the gold mines may be learned, in part, from the following statement received by the Government of Victoria. For the first year, the increase of revenue in 1851, whereas, for the same period in 1852, it was £39,118; whereas, for the same period in 1853, it was £232,000, being nearly five times the amount, or, more correctly, 572.7 per cent higher. The colonists, however, are beginning to complain that they are more despotically treated, or rather plundered, by the lords of the treasury, than was ever at the infamous stamp act. The Government, they say, are taking from them at the rate of £250,000 per annum, and leaving only £540,000 to be managed by the colony itself. Multitudes are still thronging to the gold mines, where numbers find fortunes and still more a grave. Hitherto a creditable degree of good order has, on the whole, been displayed by the miners. It is now reported, however, that many emigrants are on their way to join them, not only from New York, but from California, which has lately obtained such an unhappy notoriety for robbery, murder, Sabbath-breaking and all ungodliness. We trust the means may be adopted to repress all such grosser manifestations in Australia.—*Madras Christian Instructor, of November.*

CONTENT.—If thy course robe trouble thee, remember the swaddling clothes of Jesus; if thy bed be uneasy, yet it is not worse than his manger, and it is no sadness to have a thin table, if thou callest to mind that the King of heaven and earth was fed with a little breast milk; and yet, besides this, he suffered all the sorrows which you deserved. We therefore ourselves at our own fires, upon our own hearts, and warm ourselves at our own fire, and upon our own content at home, for it were a strange period to expect to be more gently treated by Divine Providence, than the best and wisest men, than apostles and saints, nay the Son of the eternal God, the heir of all worlds.

DO SOMETHING.—I have often observed that a warm blustering man does more for the world, than a frigid wise man. A man who is in the habit of inquiring about the properties, and expediences, and occasions, often spends his life without doing anything to purpose. The state of the world is such, and so much depends on action, that every thing seems to say loudly to every man, "Do something," "do it!" "do it!" and see that you do it well.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

We have English dates to Oct. 8th. The news is of little interest. The appointment of Lord Hardinge is confirmed by a general order; he is not however Commander-in-Chief, because he has not obtained the rank of General but Commanding Officer in Chief. The body of the Duke of Wellington still lies at Walmer Castle under a guard of honor of the Rifle Brigade.

FRANCE.—The French President, Louis Napoleon, has been visiting, with much pomp and show, the south of France. While at Marseilles an infernal machine was discovered, which had been prepared expressly for his destruction. It was capable of killing 800 persons. The President is said to look haggard and care-worn, and well he may. However, it is expected he will be proclaimed emperor in December, and we suppose on Thursday the 2nd, that being the anniversary of his coup d'état last year, and also the anniversary of the crowning of the emperor Napoleon in 1804, and of the battle of Austerlitz in 1805.

UNITED STATES.—The annexation of Cuba and Yucatan, it is said, is beginning to agitate the Union through its length and breadth. It is the topic of universal conversation, and the movement of the "Lone Star" is becoming more formidable than was anticipated. There are not wanting people to lament the fate of Lopez, and the resolution to avenge his death is hourly expressed. The revenge may take the shape of a new expedition.

DOING GOOD.—In a season of great reverses, and real suffering in the mercantile and manufacturing world there is occasion for the luxury of doing good. The poorest man may lessen his neighbor's load. He who has no gold may give what gold cannot purchase. If religion does not make men who profess it, more ready to make others happy, it is a pretence.

'Tis a little thing,
To give a cup of water; yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips,
May give a shock of pleasure to the frame
More exquisite than when nectarian juice
Renews the life of joy in happier hours.
It is a little thing to speak a phrase
Of common comfort, which he daily use
Has almost lost its sense; yet on the ear
Of him who thought to die unmourned, 'twill fall
Like choicest music.

Help others and you relieve yourself. Go out and drive away the cloud from that distressed friend's brow, and you will return with a lighter heart.

SUPERSTITION IN BENGAL.—There is in Calcutta a native gentleman holding a high official station. He is held in high repute by the Europeans who come into contact with him. He is one of the most intelligent of the native community, and has long ceased to perform any, or to make offerings to the brahmins. We know not when he has ever been formally cursed, but the brahminical body generally have conspired to persecute him; and so well have they succeeded, that there is scarcely a native in Calcutta who does not regard him as a very impious person of all the vices. Even the most worldly-wise and acute and irreligious merchants in the bazar will be in despair as to their luck through the day if they should be so unfortunate as to bear his name pronounced in the morning; and in point of fact, his name is never pronounced by the natives, who have adopted a corruption of it, in order that when they have occasion to speak of him, they may do so without bringing upon themselves, and those whom they address, the evils that they firmly believe would follow the exit of the ominous sounds from the lips, and their entrance into the ears.—*Calcutta Review.*

GOT.—A late writer says the use of the word got, when not absolutely needed, is a vulgarity, which ought to be strictly avoided, and he illustrates the folly of frequently using it, by the following paragraphs:

I got up early, and I got myself dressed as quickly as I could; I then got my breakfast in all haste, and got into an omnibus, that I might get to my friend's house before he got away to business. I soon got him into a laughing humor, and got his consent to the plan, provided I could get that of the other parties, which, indeed, I had got already.

I rose early, and after dressing as speedily as possible, I proceeded by the omnibus in time to see my friend. I induced him to listen to the particulars, and obtained his assent to be assured proposed, on condition that I succeeded with the other parties, which, indeed, I had already.

THE LONDON TIMES.—The circulation of this great journal exceeds, by nearly 5 millions of copies, the aggregate circulation of all the other London newspapers. Their circulation in 1850 was nearly 7,500,000, while that of the Times was 11,900,000. Its circulation in 1851 was over 40,000 a day. Most of the London Morning newspapers are published at a loss, while the profits of the Times exceed £500,000 per annum. The number of newspapers and magazines published in London is not greater now than it was 20 years ago. During that time more than 300 have been started, but could not be sustained.—*American Messenger.*

THE TORN TRACT.—A devoted servant of Christ in Philadelphia states, that a young man strolling down to the wharf on the Sabbath received the tract, "warning to Sabbath breakers." He was so offended with its title that he immediately tore it up. Soon the thought occurred to him, "I am the Sabbath-breaker!" and he was brought under deep conviction of sin. The remainder of that Sabbath was devoted to the concerns of his soul; he was brought to trust in Christ, and to profess faith in him. He is now active in the Sabbath-school, and lives a life of prayer.—*American Messenger.*

RIBBONISM.—There are in Ireland ribbon lodges, composed exclusively of Roman Catholics all bound by solemn oath to yield unlimited obedience to the authorities of the institution, and maintain the utmost secrecy, pledging themselves "to wear knee deep in Protestant blood, and to spare no vengeance directed against Protestants, and their owners and agents of estates."

EXCUSES.—Dr. Franklin is said to have had a servant who was never in the wrong. At length the doctor's patience was exhausted, and he said, "My friend, you and I must part. I never knew a man who was good at making excuses, good at any thing else."

AN INCIDENT.—A passenger who was on board the ill-fated steamer Henry Clay, relates the following incident connected with that disaster:

He had been on the bow of the vessel, and was one of the first to escape. Upon reaching the shore, he counted twenty-three persons who sunk to rise no more. He sickened at the sight, and was just turning to leave the spot, when he saw a little boy only seven years of age emerge from the smoke and flame on the after part of the promenade deck, knock down and clasp his hands, as if in prayer. He remained in that attitude but a moment, and then leaped into the water. Our informant watched the little fellow as he went under the water, expecting not to see him again. Presently the young man rose to the surface, brushed aside his auburn ringlets, and struck out manfully for the shore, which he reached in a short time. Upon landing, he sat down upon the bank, exclaiming: "Oh these poor people! I wish I could save them!" and burst into a flood of tears, at the awful scene of suffering and death before him. What a noble heart was in that boy! So young, could not only ask deliverance from danger of his heavenly Father, but feel for the sufferings of others. Does it not also speak volumes in the praise of the mother of that boy?

பரிசீலித்தம்.

இந்தைகொண்டு அறிவிக்கிறதென்னவென்றிப்பேரிகடைக்குக் கிட்டிடுக்கிற என்னுடையகிட்டப்பிடத்திலும் மெத்தெதட்டிலும் அருகிலுள்ளகிட்டப்பிடத்திலும் புகையிலைகள் இன்னுடையதென்று தெரியவராதபடியினால் அந்தப் புகையிலைகளை இதனத்தெருவாக மருகியிருந்தும் பந்தாத்திகதி பரிசீலித்தம் வெளியிடுகிற அறிவிப்புகளைகிறவர்களுக்குவற்ற வாடைப்பணம் அறவிட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தப்புகையிலைகள் தக்கவருடையதென்று அறியாதவர்கள் மேற்சொல்லப்பட்ட திகதிக்குவெளியே அத்தாட்சிக்கிட வாடைப்பணமுண்டுமென்றதற்குத் திகதிக்கப்படுவதற்குள் அங்கத்தானே அத்தக்க சரக்குகளுக்கு உரித்தாளியாவார்கள்.

சி. முத்தவேலுச்செட்டியார்,
வண்ணப்பண்ணை, கரந்தி, மீ. வ. உ. அரு.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the old tobacco which remains unclaimed in my banksh near the grand bazaar and at Mettayedoo, will be sold by public auction on the 10th of December, 1852, to the highest bidder, on account of the rent due. If any one has a claim upon it, he may pay the rent which is due, and remove the said tobacco before the aforesaid day, showing his authority for the same.

A. MOTTOVELOE CHETTY,
Jaffna, Nov. 10, 1852. 1p Merchant.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Civil Risks.				Military* and Naval Risks.			
Age.	Annual premium without profits.	Age.	Annual premium without profits.	Age.	Annual premium without profits.	Age.	Annual premium without profits.
18	2 9 1	23	3 10 0	18	3 10 0	23	3 10 0
19	3 0 1	24	3 11 0	19	3 11 0	24	3 11 0
20	3 1 1	25	3 12 0	20	3 12 0	25	3 12 0
21	3 2 1	26	3 13 0	21	3 13 0	26	3 13 0
22	3 3 1	27	3 14 0	22	3 14 0	27	3 14 0
23	3 4 1	28	3 15 0	23	3 15 0	28	3 15 0
24	3 5 1	29	3 16 0	24	3 16 0	29	3 16 0
25	3 6 1	30	3 17 0	25	3 17 0	30	3 17 0
26	3 7 1	31	3 18 0	26	3 18 0	31	3 18 0
27	3 8 1	32	3 19 0	27	3 19 0	32	3 19 0
28	3 9 1	33	3 20 0	28	3 20 0	33	3 20 0
29	3 10 1	34	3 21 0	29	3 21 0	34	3 21 0
30	3 11 1	35	3 22 0	30	3 22 0	35	3 22 0
31	3 12 1	36	3 23 0	31	3 23 0	36	3 23 0
32	3 13 1	37	3 24 0	32	3 24 0	37	3 24 0
33	3 14 1	38	3 25 0	33	3 25 0	38	3 25 0
34	3 15 1	39	3 26 0	34	3 26 0	39	3 26 0
35	3 16 1	40	3 27 0	35	3 27 0	40	3 27 0
36	3 17 1	41	3 28 0	36	3 28 0	41	3 28 0
37	3 18 1	42	3 29 0	37	3 29 0	42	3 29 0
38	3 19 1	43	3 30 0	38	3 30 0	43	3 30 0
39	3 20 1	44	3 31 0	39	3 31 0	44	3 31 0
40	3 21 1	45	3 32 0	40	3 32 0	45	3 32 0
41	3 22 1	46	3 33 0	41	3 33 0	46	3 33 0
42	3 23 1	47	3 34 0	42	3 34 0	47	3 34 0
43	3 24 1	48	3 35 0	43	3 35 0	48	3 35 0
44	3 25 1	49	3 36 0	44	3 36 0	49	3 36 0
45	3 26 1	50	3 37 0	45	3 37 0	50	3 37 0
46	3 27 1	51	3 38 0	46	3 38 0	51	3 38 0
47	3 28 1	52	3 39 0	47	3 39 0	52	3 39 0
48	3 29 1	53	3 40 0	48	3 40 0	53	3 40 0
49	3 30 1	54	3 41 0	49	3 41 0	54	3 41 0
50	3 31 1	55	3 42 0	50	3 42 0	55	3 42 0
51	3 32 1	56	3 43 0	51	3 43 0	56	3 43 0
52	3 33 1	57	3 44 0	52	3 44 0	57	3 44 0
53	3 34 1	58	3 45 0	53	3 45 0	58	3 45 0
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60	3 41 1			60	3 47 0		

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Jaffna, August 26, 1852. Jylam16

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