

[Conversion of a Romanist and his Family.]

உரோமான மாரிக்கத்தவர்களுக்குள் குணப்படுத்தல் காட்டியது.

சிலநாள்கள் முன்பே பெங்களூரில் பாய்மார்க்கத்திலுள்ள ஒருவரும் அவன் மனைவியும் இரண்டு பிள்ளைகளும் கிறிஸ்தாமார்க்கத்தில் பிரவேசித்தார்கள். அவள் வாசுபுண்ணிணார் ஆவார்.

கள்ளம்பிக்கையெல்லாம் அற்றுப்போய்ற்று. மரணத்தற்கு அநேகிருக்குமென்று அவள் அறிந்து சுற்றுலி கல்மகலம் அமைதலாலே தன் புருஷனையும் பிள்ளைகளையும் தன் கட்டிலற்கே வரவழைத்து, தன் புருஷனை நோக்கி, நீ எனக்காகத் துன்பப்பட வேண்டும். உம்முடைய ஆத்தம இரட்சிப்பைத் துறக்காவல உள்ளவராய் இருக்க வேண்டியல்லாமல், பிள்ளைகள் நடக்க வேண்டும்.

[A kind Word to Romanists.]

உரோமான கிறிஸ்தவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நேசுபுத்தி. என்னதெய்வமையான சிணேசியர், உரோமான்களாகிய உங்களுக்கு முழுபெருமென்ற மாரிக்கத்தவர்களுக்கு தெருகாமலாகாத தற்குச்சுங்கள் உண்டாயிருந்தும் அதற்குச்சுங்களுக்குள்ள யாதொருவருக்கொன்றுக்குச் சந்தேகம் நண்ணையல்லவாம் போய்ற்று என்றுகூறுகிறீர்கள். சுவலருக்கும் மிகவுறுத்காமாகவே இருக்கும். ஆனால் துருக்கும் பண்ணுவதில் ஒராவன் தன் மாரிக்கத்தை விட்டு முறுமாய்க்கத்திற்கு சேர்வானேன்று நம்புதல் வினையென்று ஒரு இறுதந்திரம் காட்டுகின்றீர்கள். நீங்கள் என்னினைத்தவர்களும், என் இரத்த உரித்தாரவர்களும் மாய் இருக்கிறீர்கள், மற்றவர்களும் பாரிக்கீழும் உங்க நண்ணமையை நான் அதிகமாய் விரும்புகிறேன் என்பதற்கு என் மனதும், என் இருதயங்களின் சிந்தனைகளும் ஆர்வம் உறுதியாகவே தெவனுமே காட்சி. நீங்கள் இச்சுவலியத்தில் நண்ணமையம் வாழ்ந்திருக்கின்றீர் எனக்கு மிகவுறு சாதாரணத்தாரும். ஆகவே இவ்வகல் நண்ணமையம் பாரிக்கீழும் பரமநண்ணமையம் முக்கியமென்று வளர்க்கும் ஒத்துக்கொள்வதினால் அதெழவே நீங்கள் நாடிக்கேடுவதுமே அதை அடையுமபடிக்கான வழிவகைகளைக்கையூட்டுகின்றீர்கள்.

வீவதங்கள் ஒன்றிற்கொன்று விரோதமாயிருக்கின்றதுபோல பராபணிடத்தில் ஒன்றற்கொன்று விரோதமாய் பலபல சிந்தனைகள் உண்டாயிருக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் அப்படியென்னுதல் வேகா தப்பிடும். ஆகையால் உண்ணமையத்தில் மதவொருவனானதுமாகிய வேதமொன்று இருக்கவேண்டும், பலதிறக்கக்கூடாது. சகலரும் இரட்சிப்புகள் பொருக்கொன்று சொல்லுதல் தப்புவதற்குரிய துபோல, உரோமான மாரிக்கத்தவர்களான தலரமற்றோருக்கி சமயத்தவர்களுள் இரட்சிப்பமையம் மானாகையால் இருதயங்கள் தப்பிடும். உண்ணமையம் வேதம் நான் முன்சொன்னபடியே மெய்த்தேவபத்தியைப் போதிக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் உங்களுக்குச் சட்டத்தகரில் மெய்த்தேவபத்தியை எழுப்பத்தக்கது ஏதென்று நான் அறிவேன். நீங்கள் சட்டத்தகரனைத் தவிர வேறு விருதயங்களில் உண்ணமையம் வேதம் நான் முன்சொன்னபடியே மெய்த்தேவபத்தியைப் போதிக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் உங்களுக்குச் சட்டத்தகரில் மெய்த்தேவபத்தியை எழுப்பத்தக்கது ஏதென்று நான் அறிவேன். நீங்கள் சட்டத்தகரனைத் தவிர வேறு விருதயங்களில் உண்ணமையம் வேதம் நான் முன்சொன்னபடியே மெய்த்தேவபத்தியைப் போதிக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் உங்களுக்குச் சட்டத்தகரில் மெய்த்தேவபத்தியை எழுப்பத்தக்கது ஏதென்று நான் அறிவேன். நீங்கள் சட்டத்தகரனைத் தவிர வேறு விருதயங்களில் உண்ணமையம் வேதம் நான் முன்சொன்னபடியே மெய்த்தேவபத்தியைப் போதிக்க வேண்டும்.

MORNING STAR.

Tiffin, Thursday, December 23, 1852.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have now lying upon our table, two numbers of THE FRIEND, a handsomely printed English newspaper of eight pages, of a size per page a little less than the Star, published and edited by Rev. S. C. Damon, Seamen's Chaplain at Honolulu, Oahu, of the Sandwich group. "The Friend" is a monthly journal and is "devoted to temperance, seamen, marine and general intelligence." These two numbers are of June and July, and were sent by the editor to a member of the American Mission. We have been greatly interested in looking them over, and in thinking of the wide contrast between the present elevated position of those islands, as is shown by these papers, and that of 30 years ago, when the gospel was first sent to those then ignorant, degraded, and barbarous, but now enlightened, civilized and christianized islands. We may hereafter give further extracts from "The Friend," but now content ourselves with noticing a few items only, as follows:
COFFEE.—Mr. Titcomb, of Hanalei, has forwarded us beautiful specimens of the product of his plantation. One specimen is hulled, the other is in its natural state, being dried. Mr. T. deserves much credit for his perseverance as a coffee grower, and we rejoice that the product of his plantation has met of late, with a good market. Purchasers will do well to examine Mr. T.'s coffee, for sale by Mr. Reynolds, Honolulu.
STRAWBERRIES AT KOLOA.—A correspondent thus writes under date of June 9th. "Mr. Damon, this is a paradise. Strawberries and cream! "Oh, delicious, I hear you exclaim. We have them three times a day, or as often as we choose to gather them. I have just filled a large bowl, in order to send to a sick lady at Waimea. I have never seen such monsters in will, done here, except in Chili."

WELL DONE CHISMAN!—A friend recently allowed us to copy the following from a letter, dated March 6th, New Haven, Ct. "Only within a few days the prize in the Sophomore class, Yale College, for English composition has been taken by a Chinaman—a *Simon-pure celestial*, named Young Wing. This speaks well for the capacities of the Chinese, and shows what they might become in civilized culture."

The children of American missionaries at the islands, number 125, and among them only one death has occurred during last year.

Besides the above selections, which indicate enterprise, refinement, &c., we find a lengthy account of the second anniversary, lasting two days, of the "Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society," the affairs of which seem to be managed with efficiency, and in a manner that would not disgrace either England or America. Notice is taken of an American cow, the first imported, and which had then been of the vessel only eight days, after a five months' voyage, and yet was in "good condition and had furnished about a gallon of milk daily" during the passage.

Under the heading "Anniversaries," we find notices of the annual meetings, in May, of four benevolent societies. The first is the "Hawaiian Missionary Society," with its list of officers, in which, as one of the five Vice Presidents, we see the name "John J." whom we presume to be a native. This meeting was only the 2d anniversary, and yet a large contribution of over \$50 was taken up. The second was the "Hawaiian Bible Society," which during the 11 years of its existence has realized in contributions over \$9,000, and had during the past year sold and granted 492 bibles and 460 testaments. The third was the "Hawaiian Tract Society," the members of which resolved to adopt the colportage system at once, in order to counteract the pernicious tendencies of the infidel, fictitious and licentious works which find their way to the islands. The fourth was the "Hawaiian Temperance Society," which appears to be in a prosperous state, though we are grieved to notice in another article that 19 persons are licensed to sell liquors in Honolulu, and that the highest license sold for more than \$210, while none went lower than \$115. Honolulu, it should be remembered, is a seaport and a great resort of seamen, and this liquor is mainly consumed by sailors and foreigners.

"We hope to attend to 'A Stella' and 'A Number of Subscribers' in our next issue."—E. S. B. (Excellent Summer Bazaar) writes us, coming in of our criticisms upon his article, but we choose to leave to the public rather than an interested party, to say whether they just or not. We are glad, however, to state that E. S. B. is improving much in his style, and had he written as plainly at first as now, he would not have been consigned to the obscurity of the drawer of "rejected copy."—The poetical charade of A. L. S. is altogether too indifferent poetry to warrant its insertion.

MADRAS.—A private letter from Madras states that on Sunday the 12th inst., a vessel sailed from that port to Australia, with 54 East Indian emigrants and a number of disabled and worn out soldiers on board. Also that two of the older boys in Mr. Grant's school had asked for baptism, which made quite a commotion and one had been carried off. All one day multitudes were about the house, very much excited.

THE POET MONTGOMERY.—AN AFFECTING SCENE.—It was reported not long ago that the poet Montgomery was dead, but we are very glad to see that he is yet alive. We find an interesting notice in the *Edinburgh Witness* of September 1st, which we doubt not our readers who are at all familiar with the poetry of Montgomery—and whom it has been said that "he has never written a line which dying he would wish to blot"—will read with great interest. Montgomery's residence is in Sheffield, England. His father was a Moravian missionary, and died on the island of Tobago, one of the West India group, where he was laboring for the spread of Christianity. This is his account:

The Sheffield Conference was brought to a close on Tuesday last, when on Saturday the poet Montgomery read the assembly a personal visit. A writer in the *London Watchman* gives the following striking account of his reception: He appeared on the platform, leaning heavily on the arm of Dr. Haunah, and was by him conducted to a seat in front of the platform. A few appropriate words from Dr. Haunah introduced him to the conference. The president addressed him in simple and graceful terms. Then the aged and hoary poet, somewhat bent, but very feeble in body, with silver hair shining in laces as it fell from his temples, or waved slightly upwards from the side of his head—strapped forward to the front of the platform, and raising his hands in prayer and blessing, pronounced the words—"The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make his face to shine upon you, and be gracious unto you, the Lord lift up his countenance upon you, and give you peace." The beautiful and impressive way in which he uttered the last words of this prayer, was so impressively affecting, all felt that he was a patriarch of peace and purity who thus pronounced his benediction. The Christian poet, the laureate of poetry and gospel heroism, the spotless Moravian brother, James Montgomery, in his 80th year, dying more and more to the world whose praise has long echoed around him, but which he soon, very soon, must leave to go to that "grave" in which he has so beautifully selected his resting-place, the inmates of which have no more "portion forever," and "rest is done under the stone,"—and looking more and more to that land of the blessed, where he shall join the "sister spirits," who, like him, have learned on earth to hush the songs and breathe the music which they shall soon in full anthem swell in heaven—James Montgomery raised his prayer and bent his aged form in benediction over the assembly of the ministers of that church whose ordinances he had so long and dearly loved, and in whose public meetings of missions he had so often and so frequently presided. It was a scene long to be remembered—every trace was engraven on the heart in lines never to be effaced.

THE CALORIC SHIP, "ERISSON."—We are happy to perceive from American accounts republished by the *London Times*, that the *Ericsson*, the first steamer with caloric engines, is nearly completed. She was to be launched in October, and her trial trip was expected to come off on the 1st November. The American writers believe that she will make a complete revolution in steam navigation, and that in fifty years she will rule the ocean, as the expense of working the caloric engine is very small when compared with that of steam, and the number of engineers and crew may be greatly reduced. The report of the trial trip will probably reach Calcutta on the 15th January and will be looked for with unusual interest.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 13.

In addition to the above, we extract the following from the *New York Independent* of Sept. 16th, which will give our readers some idea of the new principle in steam navigation which is exciting so much interest:

The *Eriasson* is externally a first class steamship, perhaps a trifle heavier, trimmer, and more graceful than usual. Seemingly a steamship, the same contrast of black and gold, the same high-chick public boxes revealing the red iron wheels and floats, the same half way preparation for canvas. But it differs, and with what strange work! The steam and boilers to make steam, and to place to put them if they were wanted. No smoke, and no chimneys worth naming. No more hiss and roar, no more explosion. Hereafter all is to be dry and still—this is the caloric ship. A costly experiment trial, and if successful, destined to work an entire revolution in steam navigation. The entire engine of steam as a motion, four huge cylinders, each ten feet in diameter are to be set in a line along the keel. Under each is a furnace, having two small fire doors, each furnace capable of holding perhaps three or four bushels of coal. A ton of anthracite will start them all! Each pair of cylinders constitutes an engine. Their united power is transmitted to a single crank upon a common shaft. The agent that is to give motion is AIR, expanded by the heat of the furnaces already named. In a word, the caloric engine is a steam engine made to go by elastic expansive air at a low pressure, instead of the elastic expansive steam at a higher pressure.

The advantages claimed for the caloric engine are: 1. Economy of space. 2. Safety from explosion and accident. 3. Incidental ventilation for the entire ship, since it is proposed to draw the supplies of air from the ship's hull. 4. Economy in fuel. 5. Economy in running, requiring but one fifth the men. 6. Lastly and chiefly—economy in fuel; a saving of nine-tenths, or at least four-fifths, the fuel ordinarily consumed by steam engines of equal power.

The quotation of "P. C. Pillsbury, Dec. 13" (though not quite suitable for publication in our newspapers an interest in the new calendar which we are glad to see among the natives, and we trust that he will use his influence to circulate widely this little volume, which, he says, contains "many valuable scientific, political, meteorological and similar other interesting articles." His suggestion that "each and every individual of the eight hundred educated natives exert an influence at least in the new calendar," is a good one, but as all of this class will probably not do so, and those who feel a like interest in freeing their countrymen from their bondage to superstition and idolatry must make up the deficiency by endeavoring to exert an influence at least over five times five of their neighbors.

APPOINTMENTS.—The *Government Gazette* announces that E. L. Lazard, Esq., is appointed Deputy Fiscal, Western Province; A. O. Brodie, Esq., Magistrate at Pt. Pedro, to act at Kornegal as Judge; W. G. Forbes, Esq., Assistant Agent at Mentora; S. Casie Chitty, Esq., District Judge, Chitlaw.

எங்கள் சீவனென்ன? —நாங்கள் இன்று மரித்தால், நான்கு தகுதி சூரியனாகும்படி பரிசீலிப்போம். பட்சிகள் சித்தப்பாடல்களும் வழிகிற்றியிலாவே மலைய முயற்சிகளும் அற்புத நெய்தல்களென்கிலும் துடங்குபடுகின்றனவே. சமஸ்கரில் அநேகர் எங்கள் இறந்ததைப்பற்றிச் சந்தும் நிலைக்கமரட்டார்கள். கோத்துப்பேரீ மரத்திம் தங்கள் விளையாட்டுக்கு அல்லாத தங்கள் வேலகெடுப்போர் சீவனென்ன? இன்னும் மரித்துப்போனானேவே பற்றுமாதிரிச் சற்றே படிப்பதியம் விசாரணை பண்ணுவார்கள். ஆனாலும், எங்களுடைய நெருங்கிய உறவில் முறைப்பாடுகள் தவிர வேறொருவரும் எங்கள் மரணத்தைப்பற்றிச் சலிக்கமரட்டார்கள். கோத்துக்காலத்தின்கே உறவுமுறையாகும் எங்கள் மரந்த, முன்னே அவர்கள் எங்களுக்கிலிருந்து சிறிதும் விளையாடாதபோலக் சந்தோஷப்படுவார்கள்.

இவ்வெதமாய் எங்கள் சீவனே பொது. எங்கள் அருகே வந்து நிற்கிற எங்கள் பின்னகர்த்தானும் கோத்துக்கு வந்ததற்க்கே நேமற்றதும் விடுவார்கள். உயிரோடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிற ஆர்ந்த அலவண என்னக்குத் தெரியுமென்று சொல்லக்கூடும். நாங்கள் வேறொரு உலகத்தில் இருந்தோம். வேறொரு உலகத்தில் கல்லறையில் நின்றுகொண்டிருக்கிற அநேகருடனே கூடி வேலகெடுக்கச் செய்தோம். எங்கள் சீவனென்ன? கோத்துக்கே நோன்றிப் பின்பு காணும்போதிரி புகைநாளைப்போது என்று மிகக் கிண்டலென வாழ்வலவையாம்.

நாங்கள் எற்று மிகக் கடிப்புகிற வாழ்வடைமயர்களாய் எற்றுப்படிக்கு நாங்கள் எங்களுக்குள்ளே சீவியாமல், எங்கள் நேணுமையை மிகமக்கமாகவும் மற்றவர்களுக்கு நேணுமையடைமயம் பிரயாசப்பட்டுப் பிழைக்கும்படி தென்னிப்போமாக.

பாரிசு தேசத்து இராசாக்களினொருவரின் மகம்மது கப்பலித்திரி போதுப்படி போர்த்துக்கு வைத்தியரே ஒருவனை அனுப்பிவைத்தார். அவன் அவ்விடத்தில் வைத்தியத்துக்குப் புகுந்தற்கு யாதொரு தேவையுமில்லாமல் தொடர்நாய் இருந்ததேவே மனக் கொழித்து கலைப்பியார்க்கு தானும் பரிபயிட்டுப் போய்ச் சொன்னதென்னவெனில்: எனக்குக் கட்டணப்பண்ணை உரித்துள்ளவர்கள் என்ன இவ்விடத்தில் வைத்தியத்துக்குப் புகுந்தற்காய் அனுப்பி வைத்தார்கள். ஆனாலும் நான் இவ்விடத்தில் வாந்தின் பிரிப்பாடு வைத்தியத்து செய்து என்னுடைய மேன்மையைக் காட்டுகின்றதற்கு இடமில்லாமல் போய்விடுமென்று. அதற்கு மகம்மது சொன்னார்: எங்கள் வயக்கமென்னவெனில், பசியிருந்தவன்றி மற்றுமபடி, நாங்கள் சாப்பிடுகின்றதில்லை. சாப்பிட்டுப்போயிருந்தோம் இன்னும் சாப்பிட மனையிருக்க, எழும்பி விடுகின்றோமென்று. அப்போ வைத்தியன் சொன்னது, சுதந்திரக் காக்கின்றதும் வைத்தியன் தேவையுமில்லாதிருக்கின்றதும் அதே வழியென்று சொல்லிவிட்டு அடைபற்றிக்கொண்டு பாரிசாவுக்குப் போய்விட்டான்.

கோழம்பு.—கோழம்பில் இந்நாட்களில் அதிகமாய் மழையடைத்துப்பெய்துகிறது, சாமான்சரத்தகவளச் சேர்க்குவது கப்பலென்றவற்றுக்கு கடமாய் விற்கிறது. பிரதானமாய் இத்தமாதம் ஐந்தாந் திகதி வில்லுறு முன்னெக்கொண்டுக் கண்டுவாத விதமாய் வந்துகொண்டு சற்று வெளிக்கமில்லாமல் மழையெய்து. எப்போ சூரியனுடைய சிந்தைகளை நாங்கள் காண்போமென்று சங்கடமெல்லாரும்கு வாழ்சைப்படுகிறார்கள்.

இவ்வெதமாய் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலும் வேதநாளாய் விடாமலையெய்து எங்கும் வெள்ளமெய்துகிறது. நெற்றுமாதிரிச் சற்றே மேகமெவளிர்த்து வெய்யிலு மெறிக்கத் தொடங்குகிறது.

புதுச்சேரி.—புதுச்சேரியில் இராசசிவப்பண்ணுக்கிற்ற பிறுவிக்கார மகராசாவாவை இச்சீவலப்பண்ணிருக்கிற கட்டணமென்னவெனில், சகல முறைப்பாடுகளைப்படி கேட்கின்றதற்கு எப்போடியும் ஆயத்தமாயிருக்கின்றோம், வாழ்க்குகாரியங்களில் யாதொருமுறு குறைவுகளைக் கண்ணடார்கள் மன்றுக்குக் கடதாசி மூலமாகவல்ல, அவர்கள் முகமுமாய்வந்து தண்ணக் கண்டு கோள்ளவையென்றுந்நான்.

உத்தியோகரியம்.—முன்னே பருத்தித்துறைக்குப் போலீஸ் மஸ்திரகத்தாயிருந்த வேயாட்டுத்தனை கோழம்புக்குப் பிக்ககாராகவும், அநாசபருத்திலிருக்கின்ற புறுடி என்பவரின் பருத்தித்துறைக்கு மஸ்திரகத்தாயும், போலீஸ் என்பவரின் மரத்திறைக்கு உதவி ஏசெண்டாகவும், சிவான்காசிச்சேடித்தனை சிலாபத்துக்கு டிஸ்திரிக்டு நீதவாலகவும் நியமிக்கப்பட்டார்கள்.

Balance of the Morning Star.

WISDOMS OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Sh. ... surprised by the unexpected favorable ... in the impartial columns of your paper ... proposed and expected to be taken up ... able to do justice to it, as it requires to be ... pen of eminent writers, men of ... and of such a commanding view of ... and the ... to predict the future. And it was not at all intended by me to discuss in all its extent and bearings, but to give expression to a few thoughts that occurred to me in connection with the prevalent but mistaken opinion that English education in this province has been carried to a dangerous extent. It has even excited such fears in some of those who have the lead of the community, that it was thought necessary to consult measures for the putting out of an important source of light. The system of education, now in progress, has several times been assailed from different quarters. It is charged with being a fruitful source of spreading the seeds of infidelity and atheism on the one hand, and dissoluteness on the other; and to have entirely failed of accomplishing the original object for which it was started, as it is said to turn out the recipients of it to a deplorable worldliness. Again, it is said by some that it makes many a promising youth indolent and unfitted for any manly labor, and that the educated are so numerous that many of them suffer greatly for want of situations. In regard to all these deplorable accounts of what are said to be the results of English education, to whatsoever extent they may be true, it must be observed in general that they are only such evils as are always incidental to, and attendant upon, every reformatory movement in a community. I believe it will be admitted on all hands, that every item of sociality, refinement and comfort, in what would be considered a civilized community in any portion of the globe or in any age, has been the result of education in the extensive signification of the term. It would therefore be superfluous to challenge any one to show a single instance of a community having ever attained to an elevated position in society without education. What man of common sense, would for a moment, call in question, the propriety of employing education for raising the degraded Hindu community, for dispelling the intellectual and moral gloom that pervades the mass of the people, and for invigorating the minds oppressed and in the crushing sway of a blind and bigotted priesthood? I have the honor to assert, that nothing short of the light of free science can show the proper mode of reformation (so to speak) that is evidently needed for placing the people, as a mass, on a level with the enlightened portion of the globe.

In regard to the statement of some that many who have been confined to book-learning, are rendered unfit to engage with alacrity and skillfulness in any work requiring manual labor, and that they being too many for the one kind of employment aimed at, are generally disappointed and disheartened when they do not receive it, I must remark that the kind of things is by no means undesirable in order to effect great improvements in the sentiment of the Hindu public. An English education, and especially the one derived from missionary establishments, was formerly a frightful object to the minds of the people. Gradually it has been becoming one to be desired, and now it is proper to be considered an object that cannot be dispensed with. When we contemplate the fact that education is an indispensable element in working out the elevation of the community, we shall see the importance of the change of sentiment alluded to. Besides, the low motive that has hitherto been in operation for obtaining education, is now giving way and the more commendable one of desiring it for its own sake is adopted. I think this is an important item, and worthy the notice of those who watch with earnestness and anxiety to counter the movement of the community towards the eminence of reformation.

Again, those who fear the indolent habits alluded to, or rather pity the condition of the youth who are thus wandering about for want of employment, need not despair. Such persons will, by pressure of necessity, soon find themselves obliged to engage in any kind of work and be warranted to regard all kinds of honest occupations honorable, and all guardians of youth will be brought to see the importance of training them for such common household duties. The absurd distinctions of occupation, formed by the habits and customs of the Hindus, and the meanness which beclouds the minds of the Hindu and the sentiment attaches to some kinds of work, are all to be rejected and a right regard to the occupations of man must be brought on. It appears to me that a minute observer of the nature and tendencies of the elements that are at work in the native community of this province, cannot fail to notice that the present system of education has told and will tell mightily upon the fashion of the Hindu mind and in the three-fold aspect of its moral, intellectual and spiritual nature. Surely the country is now in a process of transformation and we cannot fail to witness the commotions attending the action of opposite elements. And we may hope that the ultimate settling of the community will be in a right direction.

Before concluding, I must observe that touching the question whether it is expedient to encourage or to sustain the educational establishments, I should hesitate to pronounce any decided opinion till I am sure that the native community are advanced enough to take upon themselves the management of the same. In endeavoring to be as brief as possible, I fear I have failed to do justice to my thoughts. Begging to be excused for any thing that might be deemed unbecoming boldness in advancing an opinion, I am, again, yours, Baticotta, Dec. 13, 1852. REVIEWER.

IMPOSITION AND SUPERSTITION, AND THEIR DETECTION.

Sir.—The people of Jaffna often relate with wonder the person's having his tongue, under the Nellore Kuthavay temple of a himself with the organ cut off, and soon after presenting similar to this occurred at Batticoita, our-again. Something they should know all the miracles in five or six days ago, and as I am, I will in brief relate the circumstances of the transaction on which they were so much interested. A Brahmin boy, aged about 14, came begging. When interrogated as to what he was and what he wanted, he gave no answer, but merely motioned with the head and hands and

showed a paper, stating that he was born without a tongue. He then opened his mouth, which exhibited a very different appearance from that usual in the human mouth. The floor of the mouth, where the tongue usually lies, was quite empty. The back of the throat was a fleshy piece which appeared perfectly motionless—no wind could be drawn up by his effort. Ear back in the throat was benevolently attended for his relief. After due ceremony, two fingers of the right hand were introduced into his throat—there skilfully touching and exciting certain nerves lying at the base of the tongue in individuals where that organ exists. The boy underwent certain spasmodic contortions of the body during which the before-mentioned fleshy growth seemed to elongate little by little, till at length it came to resemble a real tongue so nearly that several thought that it might indeed be a bona fide tongue. To test this was the next thing. The boy was urged to speak. The action of the tongue (for so it was) seemed to come with some difficulty; but ere long and with a little compulsion he readily and truthfully spoke, and went away no more dumb. Now if the growth again of a cut tongue at Nellore be so much a miracle, how much greater is this where one born with only a mere bit of fleshy away back in the throat, has a tongue at once fully produced and uses it in a short time freely!

The priest at the Nellore temple must certainly relate this occurrence in the hearing of the assembly, and stir him up to attempt some yet greater miracle else his fame will lessen. Should he, in attempting the communication, find him dull of hearing, he must either send him to Batticoita where miracles are done now-a-days, or get his maker, the brass-smith, to come and bore out his ears. Yours truly, FISK.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

Sir.—A few days ago I was involved in a dispute about the scriptural sanction of the principles of teetotalism. It is questioned, How it can be proved that the wine Christ used was unfemented? Did not Christ allow the use of wine except in the sacrament? How was it that Christ himself turned water into wine at the marriage in Cana of Galilee if he disallowed the use of wine? Was not the wine which Christ used in the sacrament of the same kind as that used at the marriage in Cana, and in the times of the patriarchs? Were not Noah and Lot, and as having been intoxicated? Did not the apostle Paul advise us to use a little wine for his infirmity and for his stomach's sake? Will you be pleased to give a satisfactory answer to the foregoing questions. I am, yours truly, MATHIESZ.

We remark (1) that we deem it undeniable and are not aware that any one has questioned it, that fermented or intoxicating wine is spoken of in Scripture,—from the days of Noah to the days of St. Paul. The question in this connection is whether unfemented wine, which is not intoxicating, be not spoken of especially in those passages in which wine is enjoined. On this supposition, it is easy to reconcile the two apparently contradictory scriptures—the one, commanding the use of wine, and the other, warning us against the taste or touch of it, as that which is a serpent. The difference between these two kinds of wine is similar to that between what is usually called the "sweet-toddy," which is unfemented and a nutritive beverage, and "kurlu," which is fermented and intoxicating, and on which government collect a revenue. (2) It is still an open question as to what kind of wine was used by our Lord in the Eucharist. On this point we may refer our correspondent to the Star of Oct. 14th. (3) But our last and most important remark is, that we need not embarrass ourselves by any of the questions of doubtful disputation,—seeing that the broad foundation on which we stand in our temperance organization is that of expediency, carried out in the way of self-denial (on the part of those who have been addicted to the use of fermented toddy) and as a well attested means for promoting the public good.

ANNIVERSARY TRETOTAL MEETING.

The first anniversary of the Onkolvo Total Abstinence Society was held at Odoville on the 17th Dec., 1852. The members of the several auxiliary societies with their officers were present to the number of nearly 600. Rev. D. Poor, who was requested to act as the Chairman for the occasion, commenced the meeting with prayer. The report of the secretary was then read and addresses were delivered upon the following subjects:—

- 1. It is the duty of the principal men in the country to check the prevalence of intemperance among the people. They should combine together in the present undertaking. By A. Sarawananna, Esq., the Notary Public of Malignam.
- 2. The evils arising through intemperance as they are seen in the Courts, and the present improvement of the people by the efforts of such societies. By C. Cathirasa, Esq., the Moor, of the Police Court of Malignam.
- 3. How can we best make it appear to the government and the public, that we do not wish to use intoxicating drinks and to encourage the use of it among the people? By Mr. H. Wood.
- 4. Some people say that they cannot prevent the prevalence of drinking among their servants; and should they do so, they would not serve them. In order to favor them, we should make other compensations. By Mr. J. R. Arnold.
- 5. The plan formed by the missionaries with respect to the education of the natives upon charity, was not approved by the higher classes formerly. The operations of temperance societies are also impeded by obstacles. They will at last be overcome. By M. Pombambolam, Esq., the Notary Public of Chunnaram.
- 6. Some are afraid to sign the temperance pledge thinking that the civilians will be displeased with them. This fear is groundless. How shall it be removed? By Mr. J. Elliott.
- 7. The evils of intoxication are alike forbidden by the precept, vice, and the Hindu and Christian religions. By Catechist Nohin.
- 8. Some assert that the government did not encourage the sale of arrack, the people would not drink at all. The government do not compel us to drink; but they set on the principle of free agency. If the people would give up the influence of those societies, they will reconcile themselves with the passage mentioned in the prophecy of Joel, chap. 1. "Awake ye drunkards and weep; and howl ye all ye drinkers of wine, because of the new wine; for it is cut off from your mouths." By Mr. N. Niles, president.
- 9. A few remarks were made by T. S. Burnell, Esq., ex-

pressing his great interest in the cause, and satisfaction in seeing so large an assembly.

10. Remarks were made on previous addresses, and on encouragements were given not to be afraid of signing the pledge, with the suggestion that the chairman would sign the pledge in the presence of the Police Court of Malignam to make out the facts which he had mentioned for the columns of the Morning Star. By Rev. L. Spaulding.

The necessity and plan of general organization of patri-jas and centres through the province, having the society of Jaffna as the centre, with an exhibition to the audience, illustrated by the example of an educated man of intemperate habits, lately deceased. By Rev. D. Poor.

The meeting was then closed by singing the doxology in Tamil, and by the benediction, which was pronounced by the Chairman. H. A. Wood, Secretary.

REMINISCENCES OF A RECENT VISIT TO AMERICA. ICA. No. 21.

RAGGED SCHOOLS. "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, though he was rich yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich." And again, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of one of these, ye have done it unto me."

From the first of these oracles we may fairly infer, that the higher any one of our race is elevated above his fellows in rank or station, in wealth or moral worth, the greater is his obligation for condescending "to men of low estate" (in mind, station even of him, who, though he thought it not robbery to be equal with God, took upon him the form of a servant and tasted death for every man). And may we not with equal propriety infer from the second oracle above quoted, that the lower the estate into which any one of our race may be thrown, whether into the depths of ignorance, or of penury,—of moral or physical pollution, or of bodily or mental suffering,—even though he be the most ignorant and "the least," the greater will be the moral beauty and the freer the reward (as will of him, who, as will be seen at the grand assize of his own soul, shall condescend even to one of so "low estate," by appropriately ministering to him in his extremity).

In the "Ragged Schools" of England, more especially in their origin and early progress, we have an instructive development of this high order of moral principles. In these novel establishments the extremes of society in the metropolis—the great and the good on the one hand, and the lowest, the most degraded and debased on the other, are brought together on a common ground—the ground of common humanity, and of "the common salvation," and here they are made to rejoice in, and over each other, and to rejoice "in the hope of the glory of God."

On the Sabbath I spent in London. I was invited by a City Missionary to attend one of the ragged schools, in which pupils of both sexes were instructed in separate apartments in an upper loft. The pupils may have been from ten to twenty-five in number of age. As witnessing the manner in which they were taught at the address of the teachers, and the governing body, (for it was quite evident they had been reared in the lower regions of the city.) I had opportunity of addressing the inmates of each apartment.

At the close of the exercises, notice was given that a prayer meeting would then be held in the room above, where lights and seats were prepared. This appointment was in reference to a state of excitement, or special interest, on the subject of the present occasion. There existed among several connected with the school and among visitors who had recently been several cases of hopeful conversion. On this occasion the room was filled with attentive hearers, and the exercises of Scripture reading, singing, prayer, exhortation, and in one case, a revelation of Christian experience, were of a highly spiritual character; and while weighing all the circumstances of the occasion, I could not but regard this scene in the "upper room," as being at the very highest point of enduring interest to which I had attained during my visit in England.

On looking over the report of the city mission, I find notice of something like a pentecostal season in the year 1847, through the instrumentality of one of the "Hackney Missionaries." One of the results of this revival was that 150 individuals were received into different churches in the city, on a credible profession of their faith in Christ. To do justice to the department of the "Ragged Schools," a series of articles should be given. But my limits will allow nothing more than a brief statement given by the illustrious founder and patron of "Ragged Schools" at the last anniversary meeting of the Union, and published in the "British Banner" newspaper of the current year and is as follows:—

The eighth annual meeting of the Ragged School Union took place on Monday, the 10th inst., at Exeter Hall, on which occasion the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The hall was crowded with a respectable and interesting auditory. The noble chairman then rose, and said he would state the progress they had made since the establishment of the institution. The first public anniversary they celebrated was in 1845. They had then 20 schools, 200 voluntary teachers, 2,000 children and collected about £20. They had the annual revenue, in the year ending May, 1852, they had 150 schools, 1,650 voluntary teachers, 200 paid teachers, 13,700 scholars and had collected £2,331. (Cheers.) These results had been effected by the generous help of the benefactors and the benediction. His Lordship then referred to the benefits which the ragged school system was conferring upon the colonies, and urged upon those connected with the schools the importance of strictly devoting attention to that class of the population for whose immediate benefit the society was constituted. He himself was satisfied to work in the masses, in order to obtain the benevolent object of raising the masses to a level more worthy of the true dignity of man.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.—A London publisher, unable to find an editor for a new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, has adopted the revised edition of Webster, unabridged, by Goodrich, as a perfect English standard. Boston Congregationalist, Sept. 17.

Sudden death is to some men sudden glory, but to most it is sudden destruction.

Coleridge says, "It is not the poem which we have read, but that to which we return with the greatest pleasure, that possesses the genuine power of essential poetry." By this definition we think no one will dispute that the following, by JAMES MORRISON, of whom we give an interesting notice in another column—contains "essential poetry," and that too in a very uncommon degree. Some of our readers, without doubt, have read it before; but we believe that they will agree with us, when we say that we had rather read a piece of genuine poetry several times, than an indifferent article even once. There is most excellent instruction in this poem of the "Common Lot," and well calculated to humble our pride, and lead us to feel "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

THE COMMON LOT.

Once, in the flight of ages past, There lived a man: and who was he? Mortal! how'er thy lot be cast; That man resembled thee. Unknown the region of his birth, The land in which he died unknown: His name has perished from the earth This truth survives alone: That joy, and grief, and hope, and fear, Alternate triumphed in his breast; His bliss and wo—a smile, a tear! Oblivion hides the rest. The bounding pulse, the languid limb, The changing spirits' rise and fall; We know that these were felt by him, For these are felt by all. He suffered—but his pangs are o'er; Enjoyed—but his delights are fled; Had friends—his friends are now no more; And foes—his foes are dead. He loved—but whom he loved the grave Hath lost in its unconscious womb: O she was fair! but nought could save Her beauty from the tomb. He saw whatever thou hast seen; Encountered all that troubles thee: He was—whatever thou hast been; He is—what thou shalt be. The rolling seasons, day and night, Sun, moon, and stars, the earth and main, Erewhile his portion, life and light, To him exist in vain. The clouds and sunbeams, o'er his eye That once their shades and glories threw, Have left in yonder silent sky No vestige where they flew. The annals of the human race, Their ruins, since the world began, Of him afford no other trace Than this—there lived a man!

WAR EXPENSES.—The Englishman notices a curious fact, mentioned in Capt. Mackinnon's Transatlantic Sketches. An American senator speaking at Boston, declared that the whole available property of the university of Cambridge (Massachusetts) the oldest educational establishment in the States, was only £140,000. It contains a school of law, numbering 150 students, a School of Divinity, a large Medical School, and a body of twenty-seven professors. The cost of the Ohio, a man-of-war then lying in Boston harbor, had been £160,000, or twenty thousand pounds more than was necessary to found and endow a University, which educates the youth of a whole state.—Friend of India.

THE WEATHER.—Nothing but rain! rain! rain! all over the country, interfering sadly with all the operations connected with our staple produce from the gathering to the shipping. Yesterday was about as melancholy a specimen of "the dreary dark December" as ever visited a more northern climate. People are longing for a glimpse of sunshine again.

Colombo Observer, Dec. 6.

The same description, nearly, will answer for the vicinity of Jaffna up to the 22d. (yesterday), which was a pleasant day.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—The number of separate editions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" issued to last Saturday was 21, varying in price from 10s to 1s, and even 6d. Of the six penny edition no less than 250,000 had been printed. The proprietor employs 400 men, women and children in binding the work.—News and Chronicle, Oct. 16.

SCRIPTURES AND BOOKS! In Tamil and English.

THE following English and Tamil Scriptures, together with a large variety of School Books in English and Tamil, and other Books, may be obtained at the prices annexed, on application at the MANSERV DEPOSITORY.

- Published by the Am. Bible Society. Long Primer Bibles, 8vo. blue calf, s.3 d.6. Minion Bibles, 12mo., 1 6. Brevier Bibles, 12mo., 1 6. Pearl Pocket Reference Bibles, 18mo., 1 0. " Bibles, 18mo., 0 6. Minion Testaments, 16mo., 0 4. Pub. by the Brit. & For. Bible Society. Pica Bible, Imperial, 8vo., 6 0. Brevier Bible, 8vo., 3 0. Minion Crown Bibles, 8vo., 1 6. Brevier Reference Bibles, 8vo., blue calf, 5 0. Pearl Reference Bibles, small 8vo., blue calf, 2 6. Nonpareil Reference Bibles, 16mo., blue calf, 2 0. Minion Bibles, 24mo., 0 9. Ruby Bibles, 24mo., 0 9.

- Nonpareil Bibles, 1 6. Pearl Bibles, 24mo., 0 9. Pub. by the London Tract Society. Our Song Birds, 12mo., 0 10. Christian Philosophy, 12mo., 2 0. Cluans of the Gospel, 12mo., 1 0. Life of Sarah Martyr, 12mo., 0 9. Captivity of the Jews, 12mo., 1 4. Rutherford's Letters, 12mo., 2 0. Christian Emigrant, 12mo., 1 6. Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation, 12mo., 1 6. Modern Jerusalem, 12mo., 1 6. Ancient Jerusalem, 12mo., 1 6. Glushens of the dark Ages, 12mo., 1 6. Jannica Enslaved and Free, 12mo., 1 6. Benefits of Christ's Death, 12mo., 1 4. Robert Dawson, 12mo., 2 0. The Book of Psalms, 12mo., 1 0. Memoirs of Miss Saunders, 18mo., 0 9. Closet Hymns, 16mo., 1 0. Hodge's Way of Life, 18mo., 2 0. Young Working Man, 18mo., 0 10. The Apostles, 18mo., 1 6. Columbus and his Times, 18mo., 1 6. Commentary on the Romans, 8vo., 4 0. Ancient Devotional Poetry, 8vo., 6 0. Antiquity of Egypt, 8vo., 9 0. Blights of Wheat, 12mo., 0 10. Plan of Salvation, " 12mo., 0 6. Our Song Birds, " 12mo., 0 6. Anecdotes of Christian Ministers, 18mo., 1 4. " of Missions, 18mo., 1 4. " of Sunday Schools, 18mo., 1 4. " of Religious Tracts, 18mo., 1 4. " of Social Life, 18mo., 1 4. " Miscellaneous, 18mo., 1 4. " of Christian Graces, 18mo., 1 4.

- Tamil Books pub. by the Am. Mission. First Tamil Instructor, pp. 24, 18mo., 0 2. Second Tamil Instructor, pp. 44, 18mo., 0 2. Third Tamil Instructor, pp. 44, 18mo., 0 3. Fourth Tamil Instructor, pp. 108, 18mo., 0 3. Fifth Tamil Instructor, pp. 186, 18mo., 0 9. Tamil Classical Reader, pp. 261, 8vo., 2 0. Eleventh part of Negundu, pp. 96, 18mo., 0 4. Negundu with explanations, pp. 173, 8vo., 2 0. Tamil Grammar, (abridged) pp. 44, 18mo., 0 3. Tamil Geography of Hindustan, pp. 210, 12mo., 1 0. Tamil Geography, pp. 199, 18mo., 0 9. Elementary Arithmetic, pp. 179, 18mo., 0 9. Easy Reader, pp. 96, 18mo., 0 3. Tamil Dictionary, pp. 894, 8vo., 7 6. Dialogue on Physical Science, pp. 20, 12mo., 0 2. Barnes' Notes on Matthew, 1 6. Essay on Faith, pp. 163, 12mo., 0 6. Indian Pilgrim, pp. 251, 12mo., 0 6. Rhenius' Body of Divinity, pp. 583, 12mo., 0 8. Barth's Church History, pp. 656, 18mo., 0 6. Henry and his Bearer, pp. 92, 18mo., 0 3. First Lessons in English and Tamil, part 1, pp. 72, 18mo., 0 3. First Lessons in English and Tamil, part II, pp. 89, 18mo., 0 4. Phrase Book, pp. 343, 18mo., 2 0. English and Tamil Dictionary, pp. 970, 8vo., 13 0. Rhenius' Tamil Grammar, 10 3. Dr. Rotter's Tamil and English Dictionary, 4to., £3 0 0. Tamil Proverbs, pp. 277, 12mo., 0 2. Abridgment of Rhenius' Tamil Grammar, pp. 216, 12mo., 2 2. Pilgrim's Progress, pp. 194, 8vo., 0 9. Questions on Genesis, pp. 270, 12mo., 0 6. Hindu Astronomy, pp. 326, 8vo., 5 0. Miscellaneous Lessons, (Mr. Poor's) Tamil Atlas, 0 2. Line upon Line, (2 vols.) 18mo., 3 0. Beschie's Instructions to Catechists, 18mo., 1 0. Tamil Logic, 12mo., 0 6. Tamil Alphabet sheet, in large letters, 0 1 1/2. Alphabet Cards, No. 1, for 100, 1 0. " No. 2, for 100, 1 0. Slates, 0 8.

- English Books. First Instructor, pp. 36, 18mo., 0 2. Second Instructor, pp. 22, 18mo., 0 3. Third Instructor, pp. 192, 12mo., 1 0. Principles of Geography, pp. 36, 18mo., 0 3. " of Grammar, 18mo., 0 3. " of Law, pp. 65, 18mo., 0 3. Elements of Natural Philosophy, pp. 89, 12mo., 1 0. Hindu Traveler, pp. 104, 12mo., 1 3. Selections of Poetry, pp. 104, 12mo., 1 0. Webster's Dictionary, (unabridged) 8vo., £1 10 0. Webster's School Dictionary, 16mo., 2 8. Webster's Spelling Book, 12mo., 0 5. Geography of Hindustan, pp. 147, 12mo., 1 0. Morning Star per volume, (bound) 2 0.

- Tamil Scriptures. The Bible, (new version) 8vo., 3 0. The Bible, (do.) 4to., 6 0. Old Testament, } bound separate, 8vo., 3 6. New Testament, } Gospel of Luke, diglot 12mo., 0 1 1/2. Psalms, diglot, 12mo., 0 3.

- Acts, diglot, 12mo., 1 6. Joshua, 18mo., 0 9. Isaiah and Matthew, 18mo., 0 10. Psalms and Proverbs, 12mo., 2 0. Genesis and Exodus, to chapter xx, 18mo., 1 0. Deuteronomy and Joshua, 18mo., 0 9. Ruth and Judges, 18mo., 1 4. I and II Samuel, 18mo., 2 0. I and II Kings, 18mo., 1 6. Nehemiah, Ezra, Esther and Daniel, 18mo., 1 6. Isaiah, 18mo., 1 6. Psalms, old version, 18mo., 1 6. Proverbs, new version, 12mo., 1 6. Psalms, do. do., 1 6. New Testament, 8vo., 0 9. Gospel of Matthew, 12mo., 1 0. " Mark, 12mo., 1 0. " Luke, 12mo., 1 0. " John, 12mo., 1 0. Acts of the Apostles, 12mo., 0 6. Selection of Epistles, 32mo., 0 6. Tamil Pub. of the J. R. T. Society. Family Prayer, 8vo., 1 6. Tamil Hymns, 18mo., 1 6. Doddridge's Rise and Progress, diglot 12mo., 1 1. do. do. Tamil, 12mo., 1 1. Daily Monitor, 32mo., 0 6. History of Joseph, 32mo., 0 6. Blind Way, 32mo., 0 6. Diglot Spiritual Milk and Lamp, Needle of Adamant, 12mo., 0 6. Tamil Calendar for 1853 12 mo pp 60, 0 1 1/2. திருச்சந்தைம். 32mo., 0 1 1/2.

- Books worn by Use or Age. Pierre, 18mo., 0 3. Wilbur's Astronomy, 12mo., 0 4. Barth's Church History, 18mo., 0 6. Alexander's Evidences, 12mo., 0 9. Century, 12mo., 0 9. Waits on the Mind, 12mo., 0 9. Grammar of Geography, 12mo., 0 9. Baxter's Call, 18mo., 0 2. Destruction of Jerusalem, 18mo., 0 2. Sabbath School Songs, 16mo., 0 3. Village Reader, 12mo., 0 3. History of the Indians, 12mo., 0 3. Vose's Astronomy, 12mo., 1 0. Lacroix's Algebra, 1 0. Legendre's Geometry, 1 0. Colburn's Sequel, 1 0. Euler's Algebra, 1 0. Child's Book on Repentance, 1 0. December 23, 1852. T. S. BURNELL.

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.	Div.	Age.	Annual premium without profits.	Annual premium with profits.	Div.
15	8	9	1	15	3	3	6
16	8	9	1	16	3	3	6
17	8	9	1	17	3	3	6
18	8	9	1	18	3	3	6
19	8	9	1	19	3	3	6
20	8	9	1	20	3	3	6
21	8	9	1	21	3	3	6
22	8	9	1	22	3	3	6
23	8	9	1	23	3	3	6
24	8	9	1	24	3	3	6
25	8	9	1	25	3	3	6
26	8	9	1	26	3	3	6
27	8	9	1	27	3	3	6
28	8	9	1	28	3	3	6
29	8	9	1	29	3	3	6
30	8	9	1	30	3	3	6
31	8	9	1	31	3	3	6
32	8	9	1	32	3	3	6
33	8	9	1	33	3	3	6
34	8	9	1	34	3	3	6
35	8	9	1	35	3	3	6
36	8	9	1	36	3	3	6
37	8	9	1	37	3	3	6
38	8	9	1	38	3	3	6
39	8	9	1	39	3	3	6
40	8	9	1	40	3	3	6
41	8	9	1	41	3	3	6
42	8	9	1	42	3	3	6
43	8	9	1	43	3	3	6
44	8	9	1	44	3	3	6
45	8	9	1	45	3	3	6
46	8	9	1	46	3	3	6
47	8	9	1	47	3	3	6
48	8	9	1	48	3	3	6
49	8	9	1	49	3	3	6
50	8	9	1	50	3	3	6
51	8	9	1	51	3	3	6
52	8	9	1	52	3	3	6
53	8	9	1	53	3	3	6
54	8	9	1	54	3	3	6
55	8	9	1	55	3	3	6
56	8	9	1	56	3	3	6
57	8	9	1	57	3	3	6
58	8	9	1	58	3	3	6
59	8	9	1	59	3	3	6
60	8	9	1	60	3	3	6

LOCAL DIRECTORS. HENRY RITCHIE, Esq., Merchant; THOMAS DAWSON, Esq., Ordnance; GEORGE ALSTON, Esq., Merchant; RICHARD F. MORGAN, Esq., Advocate; BINNY SCOTT, Esq., Merchant; JAMES & GEORGE SMITH & Co. AGENTS FOR CEYLON. For KANDY, FRECKLETON KEIR & Co. For GALLE, J. VANDERSPAR & Co. For JAFFNA, E. S. WHITEHOUSE, Esq. *Military men holding appointments of a civil character, not requiring military service, are charged the rate applicable to civilians. Jaffna, August 26, 1852. 1y1tamf6