#  <br> $S^{T} \mathbf{A R}$ 

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All notices of deuths cud marriages will be chargeathe
Communientis．
The following persoms be poil act paid to receive attention．
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Gோப்பாயீற்கோவில்．






 கொட்டுழுழக்த，அபிேேேம்，ஞையேத்தியம்，பட் டைச்சாதம்，வடை，பாய\＆ம்，பリமாோந்தம்，டோ
 கஸ்தூரிகள்．ஜூல்，உம்கமூக்கோ அ்்காலே யேயாட்டம்，இட்காலே ரゥாuாட்டம்．எமய்த்தேவ
 அனுப்பி சங்காロதூதனூடைய அகோロ பட்டய

 கள்．தீவயிலே எேரப்புப்பற்றி எாி\＆ிp एருவன்
 கேேியயங்கே，घரியய்கேேயன்று ஆவலோடு தபத்தோடி क्ष தண் करणกில்லிழு｜்த முழ்கிலற்போல，
 மக்கள் அழிகியர்\＆ள்，இォஞ்சனம் அழிதின்ற बென்று அயையயிட்டு，டோள்ณாஙோய்க்த அயு ஷததமாகிய Сயகோவாவின் பாதத்தண்டை 『イு
 கள்．சரூவவல்வவரை உ間கள் மறைவிடம்，புக







 வழிகள் எ1ல்லாயற்றிஓப் உண்ண்ப் பாதுகா க்தும்











 வலோக இリட்சகவேன வங்த யேசுவே டゅய்யாண

 ல்லイழும்，தாங்கவ் அந்தச் சமயாசார ゆழ゙ங்திலே






 ฎூசிறபழி．கிறிஸ்த சமயしே டமய்ம்மார்க்கடமன்ற




 ஷணை பண்ணルபபட்ட இவ்வாலயத்திற்த இஷை



 Gப்பறிக்க，ஏற்ற இறக்க，ல்ட்டக்கட்ட，आew．
 வচ் நொவாகைக்கோண்டி பேチவித்த சீவ வ\＆










 உங்கவைத் தேற்றி்்கோள்ள வேண்டாம்．


 விரும்லில்，வா்போகிி கொபத்திற்த துப்பி்


 உங்களள
 என் னசசய்வேனேன்று ஒலயிட்டு，வீடு வேணக யில் அதற்தள்ளே அசப்பட்டுக்கொன்டவன் எப் டபாழத தப்பயோடுகேனனன்று அதற்கேற்ற श，பா யम்தேடிக் கண்イுமிடி த்தாற்போல அடைக்கலம் பக்க்ள்．அப்படிச் சசய்யாவிட்டால்，மேற்த


 வரூட்க்லம் EnMுவித்தார்．




 லாஞஓம் உங்கநூக்，தடறல் வघப்பண் ணில்ல்










 யேன்றுந் சோன்னர்．｜Бாலாட் வதுப்பாரூ ஜு ம்





சங்．ஸ்போல்டிஙங் ஐயருடைய விஸ்தரப்பு．
இந்து ஐயர் எழம்பி ச்்，பூா்ஷயா் வைத்த ஆல யை இறு்கி，சருவம் பிதமயம் என்றுசோக்ゆும்
 துfீ


 தேவர்களாகிய இர்த விகற்பம் எப்யடியக்து









 क्రல்போல，டெற்துித்த பற்பல தேவர்கதூடைய

 து்் கோவில்கぁாக்கட்டி விழソ பூசைசுுதலியI万ட த்தி வீண） என்று இவ்விதமாய் कீயாயம் சாதித்தூப பன்ப，घ

 யாளமாக க் கீதேயேயோனுக்து் சுட்டப்பட்டதமா













 லே கட்டிக் கலகமலல்ன்று ஆणம்ゆிக்க ஊருக்சூர்













 காரது்த அஷப்பாயூுக்கம்．ஐயாாே கஜைசியில்





 லாா்．




















 கबேฉ்ற












 த்யத





















セதய゙らாエツぁ


## பனங்திழண் கூடா．










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ऊூ

 த் அணा 5ல எடுக்க ซாம்．


 இிம்ய ちமீ









## Сென்சமுத் कீपத்தீவీலுள்ள ஒரு சபைய゙ ன்

## வा்த்த8न．













 வு Cuாத

 ந்தチ்சனा
























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 Cொடுக்கைய








































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 தேவசேயல் ஏற்படாதிர்ந்து क्रिயாणல்，அவர்கூु



 Cசாவ்ஸப்பட்ட இனண்ゥ




 யிலேபோயப் படுத்திருக்க்் சோன்னஇதன்று ம்，






ஆபிர்க்காக்ऊண்டத்தை ஆராயுச்சிசசய்திற
வா்களூடைய ஈன்டுயற்சி．
 டணபூமியா丩ய்，பロ பாळை க்காリாா்் ணையாட்சி


 पால் அறியட்ルட்டி ரூக்கீறதே அல்லாமல் அதின்ம
















































MORNINGSTAR．
Juffua，©̌hursuan，April s，1852．
GOD VISITS THE SINS OF PARENTS UPON THEIR CHILDREN．
Many are disposed to deny this．But God declares in the 2d commandment that he visits the iniquities of the fathers upon their children even to the thivd and fourth generation，as well as shows mercy to the chil－ dren of the righteous to a thousand generations，in mod－ ern times the developements of the great temperance movement have wonderfally illustrated this divine declaration．Many years ago it was neither known nor believed，that the children of drunkards are any more likely to become intemperate，than the children of sotier people．But we have in our loug life observ－ ed some seores of cases most clearly illustrating this great truth．Those who are disposed to deny this should look around them and see it illustrated many other ways．Do not the children of consumptive pa－ rents inherit that disease？And are not many other diseases obviously hereditary in families？If parents squander their property by intemperance，or by any oth－ er course of criminal indalgence，will not their children suffer，and oftea very severely in consequence？But we see this especially illustrated among the Tamil people．They are suffering the tremendous evils which come apon them in consequence of the sins of their forefathers for thousands of years．This refers not merely to their corporeal nature，but to their minds and to their churucter．Their fathers have lived in all the debasing practices of heathenism and their children suffer from this cause．＂Adam begat a son in his own likeness．＂Not imerely a natural likeness，but a moral one also，and with all the efforts that can be made to give this people a Christian education，it will be sever－ al generations before they will rise in point of moral character，even to the level of the Saxon race．
A few days ago we were urging upon our native as－ sistants the importance of their taking the lead among their countrymen in the great work of moral reform in this province，not merely in abstaining from intoxicat－ ing liquors，but also from chewing betel and smok－ ing tobacco．One of them replied，＂We are trying，sir， very hard，to do all these．But we find it very difficull． We are suffering from the sins of our fathers，＂and without doubt，he told the truth．
Another case illustrating this great truth came under our own observation，and，as it is rather peculiar，we will relate it，After the birth of the three eldest sons of a family，the father fell into habits of intemperance， being termpled by the fashion of the evil times in which he lived．While thus intemperate，a fourth son was born，who was as robust and active and intelligent as the others，－received an education，and become a law－ yer of some eminence．But unfortunately he inherit－ ed a strong thirst for intoxicating liquors and for to－ bace－－become a poor inebriate－reduced ulovely wife and children to beggary and diggrace ；and though he－ fore his death he became the president of a total ab－ stinence society，yet his constitution was too far under－ mined to enable him to recover his health，and he sank into an untimely grave，leuving his pious lovely wife，whom he vowed in his youth to cherish and sup－ port－leaving her and her children in poverty and dis－ grace，to sustain themselves by their own efforts，or to depend on the cold charities of the world．The three elder brothers never manifested any inclination to use the poisonons cup．That poor inebriate，dear readers，was our onon brother，who，in his youth bid as fair to rise to eminence in his profession and to become an honor and a blessing to his fumily and to the world as any other member of the family．But what blight－ ed prospects ！What suffering and ruin to his family and others followed in the track of siafil indulgence！ Do you wonder that we are the warm friends and zeat－ ous advocates of total abstinence from all that intox－ icates？We are resolved by divine help，to contmue to raise our voice of lamentation and warning on this sub－ ject till even the poor inebriute shall listen to our calls， and rise from the depths of degradation and misery into which he has fallen，to the dignity of a man－a child of God－an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven．
What a powerful motive is here presented to all pa
rents who love their chuldren！Do ifiey wish them to be virtuous and happy in time and through etermity，
We need not answer the question．They will then flee from sin themselves，and lead lives of purity und virtue，lest God visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children even to the third and fourth generation． What parent would be willing，when summoned to appear before his judge at the great and final day of reckoning to have his chiddren rise up and accuse him as the author of their ruin？

## TEMPERANCE MEETING．

An interesting temperance meeting was holded at Wawor－ ponne on the evening of Friday，April ed，ttended by ateey
large number of natives，who listened with great altenton large number We give
occasion

Henry Pole，Esq．，the Chairman of the meeting，on address－ ing himseff to the gentlemen present，oxpressed a wish that he might have occasiou to say ladies as well as gentemen， as we should be strengthened and encouraged by their pres－ ence．
Mr．Poor，on referring to the imraductory remark of the Chairman respecting the ladies，deemed it appropriate to re－ late an iucident that had just then taken place．
As I was leaving home，he observed，having been delayed beyoud the appoiuted hour，a letter from the tappal was put into my hand，which I had no time to read till I found myself andy seated in the handy on my way to this mee The letter thus hastily received proves to be no nthrit tusa a full and highly gratilying response to a communication
which I addressed to a lady on this island some five yean ！ 50, on the subject of teetotalism．

It would not be allowatle for me to read in course and at length the many pertinent and gratifying remarks the lelle contains；but risking the consequences of taking undue liber－ ties with so delicate and confidential a trust，many weighty considerations do constrain me to read at least a single short paragraph from my fair correspondent＇s letter．But lest，Mr． Chairman，I should not do full justice in＇Tamil to the para－ graph which I venture to read，I must request the assistance of your interpreter to translate as I read it from the English． The paragraph is as follows：

For 14 years 1 regularly took a glass of beer at liffin and dinner，having been told 1 ought to do so，as ladies requirect it in a tropical climate，＂（While pausing tor me imterpreter to do
tiis part． 0 ＇tis ton precious to be broken up，give it al ouce in the English．＇）I then proceded＂a trial however of the in the English．＇）I then proceded＂a rriai however of we
water sysieni lur the last four years，convinces me of the er－ water system lur the last four years，convinces me of he er－
roneousness of this doctrine，as I now enjoy the best of foneous，
hiealith．＂
What a noble testimony，Mr．Chairman，is this！how full and free；－how unexceptionable，－how timely for us－how in－ deed like a voice from on hight，and from the very quartex from which you were earmestly desiring couthtenance and sulp－ port．Here you have the presence and support，at least of one lady，though by proxy．In the light of this valued com－ munieation， 1 think I distivelly see a prowf and platue，that a new corps is about to be ransed on the stand，zund who，ap． in the laudatle enterprise，in whicli we ourselyes are eulisted and pledged．Even now moy we begin our rejoicing，in the and pledged．Even now moy we begin our rejoicing，in the
way of blest anticipation，that，as it has happened in ollier countries，－in this very enterprize lifa the weaker sex have shewn themselves to the the stronger，llans is in destined to come to pass in this our fair islo，－ind which indeed，as soug will have it，is＂the fairest iste of the ocean．＂
Kossuth．－The Washington correspondent of the Boston Recorder，under date of Jan．17．，1852，thus speaks of this illustrious man

Kossuth has at length left us，much to the relicf of the Austrian and Russian ministers，neither op whom， has＂demanded his passports，＂thongh sorely irritat－ ed that a traitor and rebel doomed by their masters to the gallows，should be honored with triumphalemarch－ es in this country．Having bewitehed the people hére， he has gone to the west to repeat the operation there Lerywhere he sows seeds that find a quick and of the
genial soil．Whatever be the impression left of the expediency of his doctrines，it is undoubted that his mildness，frankness，simplicity of character，and latty devotion to the principles he has adopted，have deeply
affected all classes，Perhaps the mun las not affected all classes．Perhaps the man has not appear－
ed among us，certainly not the foreigner，who has ob－ tained such a control over the public mind．He will kindle a conflagration in the west．

Gon a Rewacder．－Just as the owners of palmyra gardens in this province are from moral and prudential considerations，binding themselves under paius and pemalties not to allow the produce of their trees to sub－ serve the purposes of intoxication and if concomitant
abominations，＂a discovery，＂has been made in the providence of God－made too by a teetotaler，（see the first article of our last issue）which stamps＂newo and an increased value upon the rehole tusiness of patmyra cultivation

ORGANIZATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.
ic object of the presem aricle is 10 express in fex blishments in this province, the time has come for Iy new and onacard mavement in the mission field. have sought systematically for openings in the lages around us, for the establishment of schools e done for the two foldforject of imparting ele stian instructiou to the young- and for enlarging finfluence for the more effcc cise preaching of the adute population. One of the many cheering course of labor hitherio pursuled, is, almost a knowedgement, even by many of the most bigot-
of the province, of the existence of but one only rue God-lo whom they readily ascribe all they way learnt of the attributes and perfections of also, that the prevailing system of idol worship natly originated in apostacy from this one trie stand the test of examination, either in the light at the bar if an enlightened conscience. Ont this eulightened acknowledgment, it is, that we upnir werg and advanced course of mission labor. eipal villages around us, more especially in those scliools have long been in successful operation the first place formally erect a standaril of truth ness in the form of a neat and substantial church ated to the worship and service of the one true Him, who " sent not his Sow into the world to vorld but (hat the world through him might be
be more appropriate, or belter commend itself to I of the more influential of the native community, ereas they have been long accustomed to worship iy and lords many," they now, in accordance ew convictions, make a formal acknowledgment stence-of their relations and obligations to him, lor-and of the reasonableness of learning and $U l$, that they may secure his fovor and blessing?
villuges there are at least a few of the professed of the true God. How can we hest sustain them hem forth prominently to act the port of God's the truth
olfers, and it may be in the same village, whose ten-and who gave lis Son to redeem them; but of the people they do not arow their convictions appointed meaus for being guided into the way alvation. How sliall these be found out and apaided, that they may secure the promissed blessessing Clurist before men ?
ler number, almost in every village, have a vague belief from what they have learnt from child-
chools, that they ought to leave the abominations hip and yield obedience to the commands of Giod. his large and constamly increasing class of the be reached and wrought upon, that they may not
th of God in unrighienusness to their owin fuin? th of God in urighterusness to their own ruin ? ed, who are governed mainly by the religinus 1 practices of their superiors to whom they are in Our reply to each and all these questions is, the appointed ins trumentalities to the very doors mass of ponulation, in their respective villuges, alightening and levenin
reen long in operation.
cifically to present what we have in mind, as a onward movement in the mission field, we observe e great account we now make of the spacious our mission premises, as places of rendezvous for Ifor preaching should be no substitute for Chrisorganizations, la be formed, superintended at degree sustained by the natives thamselves,-
riate aid from missionaries. We would have the ether few or many, formally give place for the of Hosts lo dwell amorg them-in the stated ad of the ordinances of his own appointment-or anifestation of his power and glory, and the temternal welfare of men who will submit to his or e addeth no sorrow with it, of the Lord, it maketh nore particularly 1. We
e, voluntarily offer, and legally secure for the rible site for the erection of a village church, which
om $£ 30$ to $£ 40$. s a part of the
obtaining a congregation in the villamakening $e$ invibed io furnish one-half of the village-the in-
tling-either in money, building of the oting either in money, building materials, or of theor, on that
On the completion of the church edifice, the publie
God be commenced and stated services God be commenced and stated services performnative preachers, calcchists, or eljers, and oe
the superimtendime missionary
4. In a village where the contemplated organization ma asist, the mhabitants will naturaty be divided into tour chiss-
is, whu are to be distinc tly contemplated, and appropriately dealt with, viz: 1. Churechmembers-persons admitted to Christian fellowship on a public profession of their faith i
Christ by baptism. Christ by baptism. D. Catechumens who have publicly
nounced idolatry, and who manifest by their attendance nounced dolatry, and who manifest by their attendance on
the appointed means of iustruction, their wish and intention to join the Christian charch. S. Inquirers after religious touth, their interest by contang in some woy to the support of the establishment; and finally, 4. The rillagers Who are not foumd in either of the three preceeding classesand who, in the outset will ordinarily form the great bulk of population. This very numerous class are indped the peo-
ple to be "sought out," sud cared for, and to whom our ple to be "sought out," sudd cared
commission emphatically appertains.
5. Whenever a village opeus unto the Lord in the manner ahove specified, there of course should be efficient mis sion schools for the rising generation of both sexes in their owu lauguage-and an English school whenever and wherev-
er the villagers will promply meet one-half of the expense. er the villagers will prompily meet one-half of the expense.
Aud wherever such an organization mav exist there should be Aud wherever such an organization may exist here should be
a tilluge hibrary, for the beleffit of the first threce classes of vil-
lawers above sperited Suct layers above specified. Such a library might readily be
formed, in the first instance, of books now in readiness to be formed, in the first instance, of books now in readiness to be
appropriated to such aut object, i. e., copies of the snered or copics of the entire in one volume, or in len small volume copies of the three series of the J. R. T. Society's publications both in seperate numbers, and in bound volumes-also tract volumes, sueh as Pilgrim's Progress-Rise and Pro gress, ©c. A copy of the Morming Star, from the commence
ment in eleven bomal vslumes, and copies of standard sehool ment in eleven bommi valumes, and copies of standard sehool
bookk, -ampunting in all to about 175 separate publications. bonks, -amounting in all to about 175 separate publications climation and abilitiy of the villagers might dictate. Where such a library exists, a Bible cluss, formed perhaps on the model of the one that has lone been in operation at Wammarponny, might, to creat advantage, be established.
pected that the native vieachers, caliechistonts, it is to be ex pected that the native preachers, calechists, and school teachers, will, in the first instance, be sustained by mission funds
and he io a considerable extent it must be distinctly understont turder missimary conirol ; but it must be distinctly understood by all concerned, that in the new measure proposed, it is jundamental, What those who enjoy
the culteantages of the establishment, contrih mte somexthat to its support. We conld nol, perhaps, render the community a support. We conld not, perhaps, render the commumity training, that, in the points above specified, they are vell able 0 ad that this is and howornlle ground of self-support themselves and to their children, than to depend on fareign aid themselves and to their child
or on charitable institutions.
The matives of the country seem not to know to what an ex ent they have it in their power to help themselves in these in portant matlers, by bringing into foll operation these simple i
strumentalities which would vitally affect their present and strumentalities which would vitally affect their present and foare well being. We who have long been intimately acquainted
with the state and practices of tie country hesite with the state and practices of the country, hesitate nint to de-
clare our opimion, that if onepended in lime and money for sna wing han $y$ ex pended in time and money for snstaining idolutry (which on most ruinous to its votaries.) would be sufficient liberally to sustain the institutions of divine revelation;-including the requisite establishments for tive education of the rising generation of boll sexes; and including also the amount of the poll-tax lo government.
it wonld now be in place to state some of the contemplat lave brietly described; hut of this our present limits will not
admit.

In the last number of the Star. For the Morning Star. an article headed "A new and important discovery" pleasure $\mathrm{tanw}^{2}$ write these liues by way of ant additional article on the
 mira root) into general use both among Europeans and nanercial world, will nol only lend to ery quarter of the comof the extensive palmyra groves whichance the importance ery part of this province, but will also give employment to vast numbers among the industrial classes. It is at present somewhat difficult to venture on an exact calculation of the large amount of good which will undoubledly acerue from this discovery : particularly so as nolling satisfactory is known, (at least to me) if the amount of time, expense and labor Which may be saved by the substitution of a grinding mill in the place of the common pestle and mortar. But calculating
at lio medium rate, at me medium rate, and even supposing that the present imperfect process of pounding is continued, no small benefit will follow the discovery made by Mr. Spaulding. It will estab Isthe commercial prosperity of the province on a sure basis It will be a great advantage when sueh a common (and now nnt very dear) thing as the palmyra root becomes one of the staple commodities of exporl from Jaftioa. I may resme this mather agail. Yours truly,
April 3, 1852 .

Johannes.
The first Sight of a Locomotive.-The Bombay Times, speaking of the late introduction of the loce motive on the Bombay railway, and of the emotions excited in the beholders, makes this remark
"The first feeling of Europeans who had not before seen a locomotive, on observing the monster with ite enormous train move off so sweetly and sofly that it seemed as if it might have tugged the fort itself withoft inconvenience, was to take off their hats and cheer-the triumph seemed perfect and complete. The more phlegmatic native first stared in amazement and next gave utterance to the sentiment that it is no
wonder that those who could contrive orconet wonder that those who could contrive or construct such hings have a great name over the world."
The "American Almanae" says there are no less Stan 217 colleges and professional schools in the United States.
A bad book is a thief of the worst kind.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION, No. 1 . Iniroductory to a number of articles, in the form of a his education in our mission field, we deem it approprible to give some exuracts from com. .icalions on this subject, whic at different stages of progress, we have had the pleasure receive trom individua
nfluence in the island
The object of thus introducing the subject in hand to llwo readers of the Star, is, (1) to present a weighty lestimony the value and importance of native female educatim, as prominent branch of mission labor, by those whose position in society and in the govermment of the island, gives then every opportunity of righly estimating the bearings of the subject upon the community at large. And (9) to awaken is the minds of the native population a fresh impulse for more extensive and more efficient eflorts in this depariment of edo cation, as the appropriate means for native improvemeal and national advancement.
The first extract we shall present, is from a commumication received from Sir Richard Ottley, formerly Chief Jostice of the island and written ten years from the time of lis first visit
to our mission stations. We have great pleasure in lavin
oceasion thus publiely to advert to the name and to the doing of this distinguished philanthropist, imasmuch as in early times, he was truly at "friend in need "to our mission, and in an important sense, the patron of our scientific and theological seminary at Batticotta-certainly as it regards the prineipal building of the establishment whieh now bear the name of "Ottey Hall." To the erection of this luildingt he contributed the sum of £ 100 - and by his preselle and inflaenc
daring his loug residence in the island, he rentered int portantand timely assistance not to be estimated hy pomint and shillings. The letter from which the following is an ir tract, was addressed to the principal of the seminary, dalea| Golombo, Nov. $49 \mathrm{H}, 1828$.
My dear Sir: -" As I may not he able to risit your stathons again previously to my departure lroum Ceyton, I late connected with the system on which you are preceating, and connected with the systen on which you are procecoding, and
which I wimessed in operation on the day of your last anmal which I winnessed moperatum on the day of your last anmal
examination!" After giving his views on several impontion examination. Anter relating to the seminary at Batticolla, Sir Rirliard procedes:
is the education of females is the the puracion of emales; and your plans and exertions, for the purpose of enlighteming their minds ant plevatime the
moral standard amongst them, lave met my unqualified approbation, and shall receive, as they hitre receivel, iny fieaply co-operation. They are, it must be confessed, novel, ant the difficulty of iurroducing them has beea magaified in con sequence of their novely.
When wensider how much the notinns and principles early youth are likely to be imfluenced by the character ain conduet of mothers, -low essentially the happiness and
pectability of females depend on the belapr pectabnty of temales depend on he belavior of uniest to
wards their hustumds, and of mothers towards their clititren as well as the weight and iufluence in society wich one hall of the human race must necessarily possess-and when wi further add to this aceount, the consideration peculiar io the farther add to this aceount, the consideration prenliar (ot
distriet of Jaffa, that the landed property is priacipally ve ed in fensales, no very great array of arguments can be o quired to evince the importance of commmieating to the that instruction which is necessary to enlighten them, and lead them to the knowledge of true religion. I have only advise you on this part of the subject, that habbis of indost and economy, be recommended and enfirced, at the san time that moral and religions education is imparied. By making the evidences of Cliristianity a part, null a pro mineut part of native iustruction, the children and patiularly thase more advanced in yeurs and inlurmation, will be tanght to give an answer to every one who demands a reasu or their change of religion, and change of conduct; ant em of idolatry which now prevail; you will employ in other in erecting a system which shall be built unon the sure foundation of the religion of Jesus Chrish. A religion whic alono can purify the heart, ameliorate the disposition and ransform the man from the debased and vicions image which he naturally posses to the image of Him whocreated himi.
(Sigued,) Richand Orthas
A SWARM OF BEES WORTH HIVING B patient, B prayerfil, B humble, B mila, B wise as a Solon, B meek as a chilu, B sure you make mater subservient la mind B cantious, B prudent, B trustful, B true. B courteous to all men, B Yriendly wilh few. B temperate in argument, pleasure and wine
$B$ earefal of condinet of money of $\frac{\mathrm{B}}{\mathrm{B}}$ earefol of condicl, of money, of time. B cheerful, B gratefial, B hopeful, B firm
B peaceful, benevolent, willug to team B courageous, B gentc, B fiberal, B jus B aspiring, B humble, Beceuse thou ard dust;
B penitent, circumspect, sound in the failh, B penitent, circumspect, sound in the failh,
$\mathbf{B}$ aetive, devoled, B faithful till death; B honest, B holy, transparent, and pure B dependent, B Christlike, and you'll B secure

Operations of the Maine Liequor Law.- A tele raphic despatch, dated Portland, Jan. Whth, says:About 40 casks of liquor were seized on board the steamer St. Lawrence, this morning. Arrangements have been made by the Mayor to search every steamboat, and railroad train, arriving from Boston, fis smuggled liquor

God's Providential Care. - The folle wingaccount of a mischievous plan to injure and destroy two catechists, and the manner of its defeat, we copy from Rev Mr. Pettitt's imeresting work on the Tinnegelly Mis

The catechist of one of the villages, together with the assistant inspecting catechist, called upon the hearmen of either that or a neightioring village to pumsh
and restrain a heathen man living there, for an imand restrana a heathen man livsig there, for an imstruction. The headmen finding the man guilty, adopt ed the practice usual is such cases of beating him, taking also a bond from him, promising better conduct in future. The man, impelled by vexation, and the native idea of bringing vengeagee on lis pumshers, hang
himself the same night; and his fanily and friends, regarding the headmen and the catechists as the cause of his act, demanded vengeance. The headmen frightened for the consequences, and having no great
liking to the catechists, joined with the friends of the deceased, and presented to the native magistrate a charge of wilfal murder agaiast these two catechists and some of the Christians, producing the body. False evidence was most ingenously got up, and the case
was committed to the sessions judge. Great was the anxiety felt throughout the mission for these men; and the dishonor to the Christinn name likely to ensue was dreaded by all. And, but for a most providential circumstance, it is difficult to say what would have been the result. When the evidence was thoroughly sifted, was found that at the very hour named as the time of the murder, the assistant inspecting catechist had
been sleeping in the very same place with Mr. Thomas himself, the missionary of the district. And Mr. Thomas being able to depose on oath, that at that very hour he had been obliged to wake this individual, and beg of liim to retire to the verandah outside, because the strong nasal accompaniment of his slunibers deprived himself of the power to sleep; this circumstance, with others of a suspicious character, unravell-
ed the whole plot. The catechists, to the great joy of the whole mission, were acquitted, and their accuser punished instead.

Benefit of the Majae Law, The Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland thus speaks of the benefits of the anti-liquor law in that city. The statement is worthy the attention of candid men, and suggests the question, Will any thing short of such stringent measures stay the progress of one of earth's greatest curses?

This law received the approval of the Governor on the 2d of last June, and the result of it has been, that in the short time which haselapsed, almost all the grog shops in the state are closed, -the only exceptions are a few places, where strong liquors are sold secretly to such persons as are known to the keepers-but even these will all be closed in a few months, since had little to do of this law, the police of this city, has watch-house has been almost without a tenant ; there are few commitments to our alms-house-in the months of June and July only ose. We already feel many of the advantages of the suppression of the drinkinghouses and the tippling shops, with which our city abounded before the enactment of this law. It was estimated that there were in Portland at the time this law went into operation, about four hundred places where iatoxicating liquors were openly sold ; at this present time there is not one! Such has been the
effect of a law upon this sulject, striugent in its provisions, and summary in its processes, culculated to effect its objects. It camnot be resisted or evadedtherefore no attempts to do it are made. By the first that there is no place in Portland where intosicating liquors are sold as a drink, eitler secretly or orherwise., Destrucytos of the Congressional Libraby. In our paper of Feb. e6th, we stated that the congres-
sional and other public buildings liad been borned at Washington, U. S. We have since learned that only the congressional library was destroyed, and that the
loss to this is less than was at first supposed and can in part be repaired. A Wastington correspondent of the Boston Recorder thus writes:

Much inconvenience is felt fram the destruetion of the library of congress. The blackened tront of the capitol presents an unsightly appearance. The work of reparation goes slowly forward. Some small sums have been appropriated for repairs and the purchase of
books. How great would have been the destruction, books. How great would have been the destruction,
had the whole edifige been wrapped in flames cost was $\$ 1,746,000$. It covers an acre and a half of ground, is three houdred and fifty-three feet long, no hundred and twenty-one wide, and the extent of the capitol grounds is 223 acres, fenced in by a strong iron ralling, four-fifths of a mile in length.
Missionaty.-Many of our readers will be interested to know that Rev. John, E. S. Williams, recently
of the Wesleyan Mission at Jaffina, has been appointed of the Wesleyan Mission at Jaffa, has been appointed Britich Guiana, South Americn. Mr. and Mrs. W. tailed from Einglund for Demarara on the 57th of Jan-

Chmigians neaving their Caind at the Throne of Graoz.-It is related of a Frenchman, that he visited his chapel in Paris to pay lis daily devotions, and finding no priest in attendance, he walked up to the altar, with a low bow laid his card upon it and retired with great complacency, that he had offered an accept-
able sacrifice to the Lord. But is the Frenchman alone in this mere complimentary presentation of respects? Are the hurried morning devotions of many professed Christians any better than laying a card upon the altar? And are they not as well satisfied with their brief and unthinking approaches to the throne of the Almighty, as the polite Parisian? Prayer, as we believe, is never truly offered, unless we secure spiritual communion
with God. The heart must be warmed with live coals from the altar, and God's presence must be enjoyed, before we are prepared for the toil and duties and disappointments in life. A man who truly communes with God in the morning will keep himself in a calmer, holier mood through the day. There will be an equable frame of the mind and a cheerful seriousness of demeanor, through all the exciting events in which he may be called to mingle, which will shew the observer where he has been, and where he obtained that etherial, unearthly temper. The Christian who truly begins the day with God, will pray when he goes out and when he comes in, will recognise the divine hand in all the events which transpire around him, and will live in heaven while he lives on the earth. We say
then to all men, and especially to all business men, see that your morning devotions are thgroughly performed. Stay in your closets till your hearts are melted with a view of your sins and of the preciousness of the Savior, and till you obtain that holy nearness to Him which will be your solace, comfort, and prote
tion through the day.-Boston Congregationalist.
The Power of tife Press.-The following statement, showing the number of presses and persons employed in the four largest publishing concerns in this eity, affords some jdea of the great moral power that here moulds the publie mind
Harpers' establishment, 20 presses, 400 hands.
The tract house,
13
$\begin{array}{ll}275 & \text { " } \\ 300 & \\ 300 & "\end{array}$
Methodist book concern,
$\begin{array}{rrr}10 & \text { a } & 300 \\ 8 & \text { a } & 200 \\ 51 & & 1\end{array}$
Total,
The number of presses includes only power presses. But few, however, of any other variety are in use. Of the hands, about 420 are females, the majority of them young girls.-New Yorts Journal of Commerce.
Of the "Methodist book concern," the least of the above, the New-York Observer says: "In the course of a year, about $\$ 80,000$ worth of paper is consunied, 50 tons of paper board, and large quantities of other
binders' materials. The expenses in the bindery last binders materials. The expenses in the bindery last
year, for materials and wages, were $\$ 49,17 \%$. The publications of the book concern are mostly stereotyped. They are not far from 1,500 in number, including, probably, 900 sabbath sehool books. Three new
papers are published in the establishment, whose gregate circulation is 140,000 , numely: The Sunday School Advocate, 80,000 ; Missionary Advocute 30,000; Christian Advocate and Journal, 30,000 . The moral intlaence of stch a deluge of printed matter a
out from that single building, must be immense.

The Past and the Presest.- For tivelve centuries after the apostles, men continued to regard the earth as an extended plain, and to sail by the stars and cling to the shores; and not till long after that, did the mariner bold ly venture across the ccean. Mind too had no such mighty instruments to work with as now, for exerting influence on mind near ur remote,
The invention of the printing press preceeded buta kow years the discovery of America; and the use of maohinery in working the press, or that wonderful machine called the power-press, which can print fifteen handred or two thousand copies of the New ''estament in a day, is a device of our own age. Ineed not add, that associations on a large seale for propagating the gospel, except in the form of monkish institutions, are all of recent date,- the result of that intelligence land large inter-community of thought and feclingand fieedom of action, which belong to the age of printing, and distinguish the protestant world of inodern times. So far is the apostolical and later ancient churches were able to act together for the propagating of the gospel, it was by platoons and companies, while the Evangelieat churches of our day act by divisions and armies, with the momentum of ureat masses.
Roo. Dr, Auderson, Seha A. B. C. F. M.

Nuw Panctiva Prrss.-Mr. Montague, editor and publisher of the Piusficld Eagle, has invented a power press on which be now prints his paper. The work
loks well for a new machine, and we sincerely trit looks well for a new machine, and we sincerely trust
his skill may be rewarded with complete success. We his skill may be rewarded with complete success. We
have never seen the press and cannot describe it. We understand it will print 2,000 sheets the hour, the forms being fistened in an upright position, and the impresson given by a cylinder. It may be worked by steam or hand power, and can be made at a cost of $\$ 650$ for
ingle cylinders, and $\$ 750$ for double cylinders. Such a machine is a great desideratum among newkpaper priatere.-Springfidd ( $U, S$ ) Republican.

Religion in the United Stapes,-De Tacqueille's work on democracy in America, has enjoyed a very great popnlarity in France, having passed ihrough thirteen editions. In reviewing it, M. Chevalier, who is limself well aequainted with the U. Stater,

It is easy to shew how much the success of the demooratic republic on the United States is duc religious feeling of the people. In Europe 1 disorder in society has its origin in the domestic cirhe of the state, only because tumulinous passions agitate his own dwelling, and that he is there a prey the the he United Staten heart or the ge of order and of peace. North America, ac the country where the conjugal tie is mostrespected, and where conjugal happinessis the most apprediated This good state of morals in America has its origin in religious faith. Religion would probably be powerles orestrain man in presence of the temptations wit which he is assailed by fortune but it reigns supreme public morals of woman, and me long as Americans shall peams public morals. As long as Americans shall preserve
the severity of their moral conduct, they will preserve the democratic republic. If their morals preserve laxed, if they become vicious, it will be because reli gion has been deprived of its authority. Instead of \& ree nation there, will be a degraded mass, guverned by the corrapt rich Republiean institutions may exip
in name, but thig name will become a deception. I will be like the Roman republic, which existed incompletely disappeared. In the United States religion also governs the mind, restrains it in its aberrations, and thus becomes a guarantee of the duration of the republic. Every body in the Enited States professes ternal adhesion which is unanimen Jines
this is, that in the moral world ev. Wis is, that in the moral world ev. Ang if
alihough the political world may ap

The Rallways of the United E © gress of America in every element rapidity und amount of railway con
past thirty years. The Aniericun
Jan. 18th, 1852 , contains its annual
number in operation and in consirn
is 337 ; the number of miles in ope
number of miles in course of instr
aggregate cost $\$ 335,150,848$. The
operation and construction is 22,798
bility within the next five years w
pleted some $55, n 00$ miles. Massac
pleted some 25,000 miles. Massac
very grominent posifion in tailway
Tha Maink brquon Linw.-The
tempts are continually heing made tion of the famaus Maine Liquor I the utmost vigilance on the part o
vent persons from transgressing.
ast week, a cuffin filled with the
one would think of examining a
ed the fraud, aud the liquor was
who saw the operation, remarked
usual course of thinga, the coffin in this ctise
Quice Work. - "Cormmudore" Vanderbiltohne carried ont a nesw stearner, the Cientral America, of 400 tons and is taking her up the ropids to uavigate the Niearaguat Like. He says: "Yourecollect that lind her built in 27 days. She lay in New York somed six
days waiting the departure of the Daniel Webster, and 10 days bringing her here, a distance of 2,200 miles by sea. The whole time, from the first stroke Let hammer towards her constraction, is but 43 days. Let some one try to beat it.' - New Vorls Ecangelist.

Burset's Pleastre.-Oné of Bishop Burmet's parishoners, being in great distress, applied to him for assistance. The prelate requested to hoow what would serve him, and reinstate him in firs trade. The man named the sum, and Burnet told the servant to give it to hisn.
sir," said the servant, "it is all we have in the
"Well, give it to this poor man ; you do not know the pleasure there is in making a man rlad."
Suiftness of Birds.- A vulture cin fly at the rate of 150 miles an hour. Wild geese can travel at the rate of 96 miles an hour. The common orow can fly 25 miles, and swallows, 92 miles an hour It is said that a falcon was discovered at Malta 24 hours nfter the departure of Henry IV, from Fontainbleau. If true, this bird must have flown for 24 hours at the rate of 57 miles an hour, not allowing him to rest a moment

## WEEK'S WORK <br> urch doon enter <br> your calling go <br> Clirint, the mighty Corarratone: <br> Whom God helps, his work is do <br> Own your faut, it in the wrong i Pot a bride on your tongue. <br> Sathrday-thank God nnd sing: Trbute to hia tressury bring; Be prepared fot leror's king. Thur-your hopea on Jerus cant- Thus let all your weeka le pant: Thns lec all your werka be pant; And yout ahnill be saved at last. <br> T FRET. <br> yena'c injurere you a whit; If they find you heoll them a <br> Thay will soon be gind to quif <br> Don't foom <br> Forune's wheel leep pe turning round <br> Every opoke will reach the top, <br> want of breate <br> Hlich, like you, is goine down:

-The expectations of great improvement in ernment of Siam, which were so liberally inin on the accession of their present majesties to ne of that kingdom appear to be in a fair way of
alized. The Singapore Free Press of the 30th brings us two most important document e senior king of a tenor widing different from lic documents hitherto recisved from Siam sent rulers of that country, who have long been ed with the American missionaries, and who ustomed to appreciate Enropean intelligence once abandoned the policy of exclusiveness so
rsued by the Indo-Chinese races, and have hrsued by the Indo-Chinese races, and have
st proclamation is probably the most remarkament ever published by an oriental sovereign. terates principles and ideas which would reor m n the most liberal of European dynasties.
dislike of the old king to the admission of ries frequently placed the American mission difficulty, and effectually prevented them netrating into the interior. In future, howevwill be allowed to travel about at pleasure, to $u$ whomsoever they will, to have their own
and their own cemeteries, and thus in life and and their own cemeteries, and thus in life and set the people an example of a purer faith, ntroduce through the length and breadth of the ennobling truths of Christianity. Already f the Karen tribe, which in Burmah has emhristianity by thousands, and is rapidly "being d into a nation," resides in Siam, and is ready to and to accept the gospel. The Sinmese ves are among the least prejuliced of Asiatic id in a few years, the missionaries of the Weat, eers of civilization, will have founded anywrogressive improvement, which neither monopium will bes able to destroy

Eriend of Fadia, Fch. 26, 1852.
a of a Catechiat at Tinamephiti, - "On of his death about 11 o'clock, he said he to wash and ceanse himself, and directed sed his teeth, washed his face, hunds and feet, - having cleansed his finger-nails, he removed ents he had on, put on clean ones, and tregan ss an exhortation to us; but the phlogmin his ar so exceedingly troublesomo, that we could ch a few detaclied words of what he was asyferward he clusped his loands and remained 'p to heavon. Shortly affer, opening his eyes, bimed: 'Beliold, the great ones are coming, in my respects; bring me two limes: Ho pray. After which he told us to lay him He then laid duwa for the last time, and recomposed and happy till the moment of his -Tinnevelly Mission, page 185.
H View of Religious Libmrty.- Bishop
has been soeffectually pressed by Mr. Greely, has been soeffectually pgessed by Mr. Greely, the New York Tribine, that he has come out his position, as to religious liberty. The subEnd is, hat it would be very wrong in this coun1 England, to impose any restraints on relierty, because in that case, it would be the Rothat wonld endure the restraints. But in ltaly m would suffer impose restraints, for there -Puritan Recorder --Puritan Recorder
a Bibfe distributor in Cincinn families were en a Bible: most of them were fho had ceive him as an angel of light; they ceive him as an angel of light; they would es, and pour forth the expressions of their gratPhey have often said, that "they had heard erica is a fine country, and has a good people ; never expected to see such things." He has Boston Recorder, newly arrived, to refuse a

## OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

We have London dates to Feb, 24th. The mosthmportant item of news is the resignation of the ministry of which Lord Derby being Prime Minister. The names of the oller ofticers are, Chencellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli; Home Secrelary, Mr. Walpole; Foreign Secretary, Lord Malmesbury Colonial Secretary, Sir J. Pakington ; Lord Chancellor, Si E. Sugden; Lord President, Lord Lonsdale; Lord Privy Seal, Lord Salisbury ; Board of Control, Mr. Herries ; Board of Trade. Mr. Henley; Woods and Forests, Lord J. Manners Admiraltȳ. Duke of Northumberland; Posimaster General Lord Hardwicke.
Mr. Layard, whose last cargo of Nineveln anliquities had just arived at the British Museum, has been appointed one of the under secretaries at the foreign office.

Feance.-A new "organic deeree on the press" ordains that no periodical, treating of political matters or social eennomy, can be published without the previous authorization of goverument, that the unauthorized circulation of fore gn jour uals is prohilited under penally of fine and imprisonment; and that caution money amounting to $\pm^{2}, 000$ shall be required fo a daily paper.
Bricgium.-An army augmentation of 5,000 men has been
ordered, and measures are in progress for strengthening all the national fortifications.
SPAIN. - The queen has recovered from the wound inflict ed by the assassin Merino; but her spirits are much depressed, and it is said she has only bren prevented by the energy of those around her from resigning a crown which has exposed her to such dangers.

Eariy Rising,-A talented physician remarks that "Early rising is the stepping stone to all that is great and good. Bothrthe mind and the body are invigorated by the practice, and much valunble time is gained that is lost to the sluggard. It is the basis upon whieh health and wealth are founded. The early morning is the best period for reflection and study; for it is then, after refreshing sleep, that the mind is most vig crous und calm. The statesman, as well as the mer chant, arranges his plans for the coming day, and all passes smoothly ; while he who wastes his morning in bed loses much of the moss valuable commodity in life -time-which is nener regained. Early rising will of ten make the poor man rich; the contrary will too often beggar the wealthiest. It will do mueh towards making the weak strong; and the reverse will enfeeble the strongest. Second sleep often produces headache and languor. There is nothing more true than that'He that luses an hour in the morning seeks it in vain the remainder of the day: All our great men have been early risers; for instance-Newton, Franklin, Wellington, Shakspeare, Milton, Reynolds, Hunter Elden and Erskine.

The Slave Trade.-The vigilance of British cruis ers, the treaties effected with native chiefs, the proers, the treaties effected with native chiefs, the pro-
gress of the colony of Liberia, the co-operation of the Portuguese authorities, and the friendly assistance of the French and American officers, may be said to have extiuguished the slave trade of western Africa as far as the line; and in the course of some eight or cen months, it has been well-nigh destroyed on the coast of Brazil, by the combined operations of the Brazilian government and the British cruisers-not more than half as many slaves having been introduced nto Brazil in 1850 as in former years, and very few uaving been brought in, the first quartur of the present year. Brazil and England are now happily co-operating for the extinction of the traffic.
A man may be great by chance, but never good by

## WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY,

NEW lot of this celebrated and invaluable Dic-
fionary of the Euglish Language, just received and fir sale at el. 10, plain binding; extra Russia, \&1. 16. 6. Apply to the subscriber, at the American ission Depasitory,
Manepy, March 25,1852 . T. S. BURNELL

## ENGLISH AND TAMIL DICTIONARY. New Edition.

'THE number of pages is 970 , an increase over the
frist edition of 189 . It also containe nearly 9,000 It also contains nearly 9,000 danonal Engish words, and aboml 4,500 extra significations and uses of words, amd is believed in many respects to be a great improvement apon the first ediLion. Notwithstanding its great superiority, it will be old at the same rate as the first edition, varying ac cording to style of binding. Price in plain binding 13s; halt'Russia 13s, 6d.; whole Russia 16s. For sale at the Ameriean Miksion Depositary.
Manepy, March 25, 1852 . T. S. BURNELL.

## FISCAL'S SALE.

In the District Court of Juffiza, Ramen chitty, Co partof Latchemanen chitty of Carycoody, now at Vannarponne, Plaintiff, No. 3596, vs Mapaner Mooroogasen, his wife Sivagamypulle, his son Navasivayen and Modelinatchen, widozo of Mapa ner all of Atchuvaly Pattemeny, Defendants. and Friday the 30th day of A pril
ane the 29th, and Friday the 30th day of April next, at 11 oclock in the forenoon, will be sold at the premises,
the following lands, the property of the Defendants : The following lands will be sold sn the 29th of the

1st and $2 d$ Defendants, situated at Atchuvaly south and registered in the Thombo on the name of Natch en, wife of Poothe
A land called Manien simah, in extent 20 lachams varrago culture, with well, palmirah trees, illope trees, ana plantations, bounded on the east by lane, on the north and west by the limit of Atchuvaly north, and on the south by Vairavial and others and lane.
Registered in the Thombo on the name of Valli natchen, wife of Kathergamer, and others.
A land called Keerampattey Pitchovilatey and other parcels garden, in extent 40 lachams varrego culture with wells, bounced on the east by lane, on the north by Kanavathy and others, on the west by Katherga mer and others, and on the south by Vaireven and others
Of the 4th Defendant, registered in the Thombo on the name of Vallinatchen, wife of Kathergamer.
A Paddy field called Mookarriantalvo vayel, in
tent 25 lachams paddy culture, bounded on the east by Murugasen and others, on the north by Navasivayan and others, on the west by Modelianatchen and others, and on the south by Navasivayam and other

Of the 1st Defendant, registered in the Thombo on the name of Poother Soorien.
A land called Karunkaley kadoo, in extent 150 lachams varrego culture, with wells, bounded on the cast by Kathergamer and others, on the north by Tem ple steet, Kartigaser and others, on the west by road leading to Neelayarre, and on the south by Sidempa rapulle and others.
The following land will be sold on the 30th.
Of the 3d Defendant, situated at Pattemeny, registered in the Thombo on the name of Koomaren Valen and others, and Periau Kanthen and others.
A paddy field called Vattoomarentha vayel, in ex tent 50 lachams, paddy culture, bounded on the east by Mariatehy and others, on the north by Perian and others, on the west by Navasivayen and others, and on the south by the limit of Atchuvaly north.

Of the Ist Defendant, situated at Atchuvaly north, registered in the Thombo on the name of Katherasy, wife of Somen.
A land called Kodamanderienode, in extent 10 lachams and 88 conllies varrego culture, bounded on the east by Teyvane and others, on the north by Comaraswamy and others, on the west by Sinnatamby and others, and on the south by Kathergamer and others.
F. W. GISBORNE, Deputy Fiscal.

Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, Mareh 25, 1852

## FISCAL'S SALE

In the District Court of Jaffna, Moogappa chitty, partner of Meyappa chitty Ramanathen chitty of VanArianuleren chift, No. 4587,
2. Ponnatchy of Vannarponne, Defendants his vife,

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, the 30th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the premises, the following lands, the property of the 1st defendant.
situate at Vannarponne east, and registered in the Thombe on the name of Justin Vanderspar-a land called Pungoninda Ooppookolam tallemaddey with well and plantations, in extent 10 lachams varrego culture, and 5 lachams of paddy culture, bounded on the east and north by the heirs of the late Arumogam chittiar, on the west by the heirs of the late Arumo gam chittiar and others, and on the south by Viraauttu and others.
Registered in the Thombo on the name of Justin Vanderspar and Periar Sinnatamby-a land called Pungoninda Ooppookolam kurrey, in extent 463 lachame Registered
Registered in Thombo on the name of Sittambelam Katherasy - a land called Pungoninda Ooppookolam karrey, in extent 7 latchams varrego culture, bounded on the east by the heirs of the late Arumugam chitt and others, on the north by Vairopulle and others, on the west by Eregunathen and tank, and on the south by Canthappa

Fiseal's Office, Jaffna, Murch 27, 1852. Ip

## FISCAL'S SALE

In the District Court of Jaffina, Velaither Venasitamby of Vunnarponne, Praintiff, No. 5084, ws
Arriaputteron chittiar Arumugam chitty of Vannarpon: Me, Defenulant

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday the
$28 t h$ day of A pril, 1058, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the premises, the following land, the property of the said Defendant.
Siluate at Vannarponne east and registered in the Thombo on the name of Yanamm ; wife of TanapaChitty and others-a land called Aninjiladdy with go down, well, and plantations, in extent $7 \frac{3}{8}$ latchams of varrago culture, bounded on the east by lane, on the north by Ramalingam, on the west by road, and on the south by the grand bazar and lane

> F. W, GISBORNE, Deputy Fiscal.

Fiscal's office, Jaftina, March 25, 1852.
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