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MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, Thursdan, Angust 25, 1853.

BISROP POTTER'S TESTIMONY.

We have been favored with a copy of a pamphlet, under date of Philadelphia, 1852, of which the following is the title

"Drinking Usages'; heing the substance of a lecture delivered by request in the Mason: Hall, Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening, April 3, 1862, by A. Potter, n. n., Bishop of the Dioces of Pennsylvania."

We have much pleasure in presenting as much of an analysis of the lecture as our limits will allow, and we feel assur-ed that by so doing we shall interest at least two classes of our readers, who are sufficiently indicatedby the distinguished person, by whom, and the place in which the lecture was delivered. And we hope also that all classes may be inter-ested, and not only interested, but, better still, be truly profit-ed. The following is the Bishop's introduction:

ed. The following is the Bishop's introduction:

We have assembled, ladies and gentlannen, to contribute our and in arresting a great and crying evil. We do not aim to promote directly that temperance, which forms one of the noblest and most comprehensive of the Christian virtues. Our simple object is to prevent drunkenness, with its legion fills, by drying up the principal sources from which it flows. To one of these sources—and that the most active and powerful, I propose to ask your attention this evening. The occasion, I need not say, is a most worthy one—one that merits the warmest sympathy and support of every particular interpretance, and what the extent and magnitude of its evil?

In scale, to this powers. Dr. Poster gives a microre drawn.

In reply to this inquiry, Dr. Potter gives a picture drawn from the house and home and family connections, both in high and low life, of the *inebriate*, who, but yesterday, was a "temperate drinker!" At the close of the picture he remarks, intemperance is an evil which " no mortal arithmetic can guage, but which is sufficient to appal the stoutest heart, and move

temperance is an evil which "no mortal arithmetic can guage, but which is sufficient to appal the stoutest heart, and move to sympathy the coldest charity." He then continues:

But whence does this wast and hidenus evil come? To you as a jury of inquest, standing over the victims it strikes down, I appeal for a verdict according to truit and evidence. Can it be said, that they who are now cold in death, with a drunkard's shame branded on their memory—'died by visitation of God?' God sends no such curse even upon the guittest of his creatures. He may send pestilence and earthquake—he may send blasting and mildew, but he commissions no moral plague, his drunkenness to carry desolation to the souts as well as bedies of men. This evil alus! is self-invoked and self-influence.

And how! Do men rush deliberately, and with full purpose of beart, into such an abyss? I sthere any one so lost to self-respect, to sill prudence and duty—so devoid of every finer instinct and sentiment of our nature, that he can willingly sink down to the ignominy and the wor that are the drukk-ard's portion? I ttell you may. Every human being recoils, with involuntary horror and disguest, from the contemplation of such a late. He shrinks from it, as he would from the foul embraces of a serpent, and feels that he would sooner sacrifice every thing; than take his place beside the bloated and degraded heings, who seem dead to all that is noble in our nature or hopeful in our lot. These are victims that lave gone blindfold to their fate. Gentle is the declivity, smooth and noiseless the descent, which conducts them, step hy step, along the trencherous way, ill suddenly their feet slide, and they find themselves planging over the awful prespice.

And what is that decoiled road? Or which is the perfidious gorde who stands for a cit effectively we must keep by step, along the trencherous way, ill suddenly their feet slide, and they find themselves planging over the awful prespice.

And what is that decoiled road? Or which is the perfidious gorde w

gin to taste of death.

It will be admitted, I presume, by all who hear me, that if there were no temperate drinking, there would be none that is intemperate. Men do not begin by what is usually called immoderate indulgence, but by that which they regard as moderate indulgence, but by that which they regard as moderate indulgence, but by that which they regard as moderate. Gradually and insensibly their draughts are increased until the functions of life are perimonently disturbed, the system becomes inflamed, and there is that morbid appellie which will hardly brook restraint, and the indulgence of which is soitish intemperance. Let it be remembered, then, that what is usually styled temperate drinking, stands as the condition precedent of that which is intemperate. Directinuo one, and the alter becomes impossible of the property of t

they seem to defy all change. But let us not despair. We address those who are willing to think, and who are accustomed to bring every question to the siern test of utility and duty. To these, then, we appeal.

(To be continued.)

MR. C. ARUMUGAM.—The following postscript was to have been appended to our concluding article on "Native Education" in our last issue, but omitted for want of room in

our columns.

P. S. We owe Mr. Arugunam an apology, or perhaps a confession, for unwittingly stating in a former article that its withdrawal from the Wesleyan Seminary was in connection with a secession of pupils, which resulted in the establishment of a new school in Vamarponne. The article referred to was written under the impression that Mr. Arunugan's institution was a continuation of the school then established on the grounds of easte. We have since learnt our mistake in this particular, and are forward thus publicly to mention it. In now appears that thring the absence of the writer of these articles from the province, the secession school was abolished and Mr. Arunugan's subsequently established, but on principles, we are sorry to finit, hat less liberal and far more objectionable than the school preceding it.

We entertain a favorable opinion of Mr. Arunugan's attainments as a Tamil school, raad chink the energy and perseverance he has manifested both in organizing his institution and in establishing and conducting a printing press in the province, highly commendable. We cannot, however, but theely regret that they have not been exerted in an enterprise bearing more favorably and permanently upon the best interests of the rising generation:

Placatalism Real of Apparent.—"Theta" has sent S. We owe Mr. Arugumam an apology, or perhaps a

PLAGIARISM REAL OR APPARENT .- "Theta" has sent us a London periodical containing an article by Herschell, the thoughts of which are so similar to those of the article "On Education" in the Literary Mirror, No. 1, that we do not wonder that he suspected the Mirror to have been guilty of literary theft. We say suspect, for we would not state positively that this is plagiarism, for in the history of literature, if we mistake not, there have been striking coincidences of two authors writing and thinking nearly alike. Yet the two articles referred to are so much alike in sentiment, though the phraseology is different, that there is very great reason for suspicion, especially when one observes what a falling off in composition, style, &c., there is at the close of the Mirror's article as compared with the beginning. See the remarks upon India, beginning with the question, "What was India fifteen centuries ago? In what debased state you find it now?" &c. The substance of Theta's article will be found in an-

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL .- The legislative Council of Ceylon commenced its sitting at Colombo on the 10th of August; when the Governor gave the usual address. He represents the finances of the island to be in a prosperous condition, and recommends a number of measures to the Council for their adoption, among which are, a law making the town of Colombo a city; a grant for the completion of some miles on the great trunk road in Jaffna; the adoption of several of the improvements of the mother country in postal arrangements and a general reduction of the rates of postage, including pre-payment by stamps, and a concurrence in the adoption of an uniform six penny rate for all colonial letters. The Governor states that there is a strong probability of there being a profitable pearl fishery in 1855. A full length portrait of Queen Victoria has been received by the Ceylon

CALCUTTA .- At Calcutta there is at present much talk upon the subject of the filling up of the river Hooghly by the sand and soil from above. Fears are entertained that navisand and soil from above. Fears are entertained that navi-gation by large vessels will be quite impossible ere long. An-other river, the Mullah, is now being surveyed by govern-ment with a view of turning the traffic into it, and a ship ca-nal or a railway will then be indispensable from Calcutta to the Mutlah, a distance of 25 miles. Either of these being built, it is thought a new city will spring up on the Mutlah, which will draw off the trade and business from Calcutta so much that one writer even intimates that Calcutta, the "City of Palaces," is, by the "inevitable law of natural operations, doomed to the fate of Sargan"-a city which was but is not.

BOMBAY MAIL AND MANY LIVES LOST .- The English mail of Jone 24th, while on its way from Aden to Bombay, in a barque, the Futell Kurreem, which had been taken up at Aden, was lost July 14th, in consequence of the barque's foundering at sea. Sad to relate, 175 natives, besides an Eng-Jishman, a Mr. Hawkin, and the mate of an American ship, perished with the vessel. Only eight men and two women escaped, in the long boat, to the coast of Arabia to tell the mournful story. At first the Arabs plundered these poor survivors, but afterwards had compassion upon them and sent them to Aden.

FAMINE IN BURMAH.—The Madras Athenneum states that the people of Burnah are suffering from famine. Rice is not to be had for love or money. Groups of men, women and children huddle together and other importunate cries for food. Under this fearful pressure, robberies, murders, and crimes of all kinds are prevalent.

ANOTHER EXHIBITION.—The French Emperor has de-creed that "an universal exhibition of agric liural and indus-trial proceeds shall take place at Paris on the 1st of May, 1855."

Correspondence of the Morning Star.

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To the Editor of the Morning Star.

Dear Star. "Your answer to "Beta" in reference to his article on plagiarism induces me to bring forward a "special and gloring nationes" lift literary pillering, hoping that you will allow me to "do balled" with the parties concerned. In the list number of be "Literary Mirrors" is an editor, at article "On Education," which excited great interest, masmoch as it appeared to tretch beyond the known abilities of the editors and many persons concluded that recourse had been had to some extraneous aid. Recollection referred me to Herschell's introductory discourse on the study of natural philosophy; and on comparing this with the first part of the article in question. I found such an identity of septiments and similarity of expression as induced me to ask, "II this is not plagiarism what is 1." The sentiments are most of them retained in the same order and expressed by the same words, except where transposition and synonymous words are made use of as proof against all possibility of detection. This is "real literary obtainty." The writer very poorty calculated the abilities of his readers. And indeed he paid to determine the same than the proof of the

LOYDON TIMES.—The Times was first commenced by Mr. John Walter, printer to the Customs, who was for many years before his death the principal proprietor. The son became the joint

man first impa ty of informa respondence,

the realm. M gine to the many gine to the property of the gine of gine of the gine of gine of the gine of gine o

* A press, invented by Mr. Hoe of N. York city, and of which we have formerly given notice in the Star, is capal of printing 20,000 copies per hour!—En. M. S.

COTTON AND SILK.—A few days ago we were shewn a specimen of silk produced at Colombo, and we fately quoted an article from the Morning Star, showing that attempts were being made to introduce the worms at Jaffan. In Colombo the food-of the silk worm can be grown cheeply and abundantly: the question is, will the humdity of the atmosphere injure the insects? In Jaffan and the other hand while the hot climate may sait the worms, we fear the mulberry plants will not grow without arrigation for a large portion of the year. In the neighboring island Mauritius, experiments on a pretty extensive scale have been tried, but we are not aware of the final duction arrived in. The enterprise if successful, will yield light and congenial employment to gespectable females and young people.

Cotton has been tried without success at Jaffan, the available soi being too poor. At Batticeloe, we learn from the

Cotton has been tried without success at Jaffina, the availables soil being too poor. At Batticaloe, we learn from the Thme, experiments are again being made. We do not anticipate their success. We havesmuch more hope for the efforts being made in the Southern Province. What a change it would be if even common Indian cotton were grown over the immense, in many places fertile, but at present feverish wastes that stretch from the Jaffina Vanny to Pomparipo. Thousands of bales of the wood would be welcomed in the Liverpool market and tens of thousands of cattle could be raised on the seed. To bring about a desirable a result, Government would doubtless he willing to imitate Lord Dalhousie, who, in order to encourage the clearing of the pestilential Sanderbands, has consented to wave for a century the government claim to revenue.—Volombo Observer.

ELIVE FOR SOMETHING.—Thousands of men breather, move, and live, pass off the singe of hie and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world, and none were blest by them, none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; nut a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, could be redealed, and so they perished—their light went out in darkess, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and tie, O and immortal? Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time cannot destroy. Write your name by kindness, love, and merey, on the hearts of the thousands you come in contact with, year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts syn leave behind, as the stars on the broy of evening. Good deeds will shine as bright on the earth as the stars of heaves.

Dr. Chalmere.

EARTHQUAKE,—Shiraz, in Persia, was destroyed by an earthquake on the 4th of May, and 10,000 persons are said to have lost their lives by the dreadful overthrow.

ENCOURAGING .- The following summary of a speech of Professor Stowe, husband of the renowned authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," we copy from an article, in the Calcutta Christian Advocate, concerning the annual meeting of the "National Temperance Society," held in Exeter Hall, London, May 16th. Intemperance and slayery are two of the greatestevils which oppress and trouble our world. Mr. and Mrs. Stowe are earnestly engaged in trying to temove both these evils. Oh that all Christians, imitating them, would "go and do likewise." Then soon would America be free from the fearful curse and stain of slavery, and Great Britain would no longer, as now, consign annually 60,000 of its inhabitants to a drunkard's grave!

no longer, as now, consign annually 00,000 of its inhabitants to a drunkard's grave!

Professor Stawe, who was received with deafening cheers, said the was deeply grateful for the kind reception be and Mrs. Stowe had experienced from all classes of society in England. Twenty years ago Dr. Lyman Beecher struck the heaviest blow intemperante had ever received—(cheers.) Intemperance was now almost fairly under foot in the United States; and in twenty-five years he hoped slavery would he in a similar condition. He was much struck at the reception given to a remark made by the chairman respecting the expediency of closing beer-shops on the Lord's day. He (Professor Stowe) had lived for two years in a state where there were no dramshops to be shut up—(cheers)—and where a man would no more dare to put up a sign "sprits" oil; here," than he would put up a notice "counterfeiting practiced here." He therefore knew the results of such a state of society; and when he came to London and saw glaring drinking signs almost at every turn he took; this, that, and the other man's "entire" everywhere, it seemed to him as it Great Britain, must be one great thirsty throat, like Thames Trunnel—(hughter) down which a stream of the filhy stuff was constantly flowing. He and his "better half" had salt the tables of almost every rank of society in Great Britain, at he had observed that though wine had been almost in-arrably offered very little had been drank; both Mrs. Stowe and himself always declined taking any, and when drinking, with their kind friends they poured a little water into their glasses (cheers.) The conversation then always turned upon the Maine Law, which he had the poured a little water into their glasses (cheers.) The rev. genleman described the Maine Law, and mentioned some amusing instances of the manner in which persons had sought in vainte ovede it. He concluded by expressing a helief that if the friends of temperance in this country would carnestly persevere in their labors they would meet with the most complete

country would earnestly persevere in their labors they would meet with the most complete success.

A STRIKING ANEDOTE.—A German nobleman eace paid a visit to Great Britain, when the practice of toasting and drinking beaths was at its height. Wherever he went, during a six month's tour, he found himself obliged to drink, though never solbath. He must pleege his host and his hostness. He must drink with every one who would be civil to him, and with every one, too, who wished a convenient pretext for taking another glass. He must drink a bumper in honor of the king and queen—in hour of church and state, in honor of the farmy and navy. How often did he find himself retiring, with throbbing temples and burning cheek, from these scenes of intrusive hospitality! At length his visit drew to a close, and to requite in some measure, the attentions which had been lavished upon him, he made a grand entertainment. Assembling those who had done him honor, he gathered them round a most sumptuous hampe, and feasted them to their utmost content. The tables were then cleared. Servants entered with two enormous hams; one was placed at each end; slices were cut and passed round to each guest — when the host rose, and with all gravity said. "Gentlemen figive yor the king! please cat his honor." His guests protested, They had dimed; they were lews; they were already surchinged through his too generous cheer. But he was infectioned to the distribution of the content of the chapter! "Gentlemon," said he, "for six months you have compelled me to drink at your bidding. Is it too much that you should now eat at money the for six months you have compelled me to drink at your bidding. Is it too much that you should now eat at myour bidding. Is it too much that you should now eat at myour bidding. Is it too much that you should now eat at myour bidding. Is it too much that you should now eat at myour bidding. Is it too much that you should now eat at myour bidding. Is it too much that you should now eat at myour bidding. Is it too much that

family, and so on to the end of the chapter! "
CHEAP RAILBOADS.—Over the whole line of the Southern
Michigan Railroad, there is not a "rock cutting" nor a grade
above 40 feet per mile, and that in only two or three places.
Much of the way, all that is needed in making the road is, to
dig a trench on either side, throwing up the earth in the center. Your or five miles of the Western Railroad in Massachusetts, might be selected which cost more than the whole 245
miles of the Southern Michigan railroad. The average cost
of the latter per mile was \$9,000.—Humpahire Gazette.
This costs of \$9,000 per mile is only about one-fifth of the
expected cost of the railway, now building in Bengal, which
is thought to be very cheap.—En. M. S.

The Love as Structure — Loved though salarmanders

THE LOVE OF STRIFE.—I never loved those salamanders that are never well but when they are in the fire of contention. I will rather suffer a thousand wrongs than offer one. I will rather suffer an hundred than inflict one. I will suffer many, ere I will complain of one, and endeavor to right it by contending. I have ever found that to strive with my superior is furious; with my equal, doubtful; with my inferior, sordid and base; with my, full of suggietieness.—Bishop Hall.

TRUTH PREFERENCE TO LIFE.—When the immortal Sydney was told that he might save bis life by telling a falsehood, denying his hand-writing, he said, "when God hath brought me into a dilemma in which I must assert a lie or lose my life, be gives me a clear udication of my duty, which is to prefer death to falsehood."

It has been said that the Duke of Wellington never wrote a despatch in which the word Dury did not occur, and that Napoleon never wrote a despatch to which the word GLORY was wanting. That is the difference between the two men, and the two countries to which they belonged.

DANIEL WEBSTER .- The following letter was written by Mr. Webster to the manager of his farm in Franklin, N. H. not very long before his death, Mr. Webster, though burdened with public and professional duties, still found time for, and took great delight in, agricultural pursuits.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1852.

with public and professional duties, suit lound time for, and took great delight in, agricultural pursuits.

Washingtos, March 18, 1852.

John 'Taylor:

I am glad to hear from you again, and to learn that you are well, and that your teams and tools are ready for spring's work, whenever the weather will allow you to begin. I sometimes read tooks on farming; and I remember that a very sensible old author advises farmers' to plow naked and to sow naked. By this he means that there is no use in begoning spring's work till the weather is warm, that a farmet may throw aside his winter clothes and roll up his sleeves. Yet he says we englit to begin as early in the year as possible. He wrote some very pretty verses on this subject, which, as far as I remember, run thus:

While yet the spring is young, while earth unbinds 'The frozen bosom to the western winds; While mountain snows dissolve against the sun, And streams, yet new, from precipies run—E'en in this early dawning of the year, Produce the plow, and yoke the sturdy steer; And goad him till he smoke beneath his toil, And the bright share is buried in the soil.'

John Taylor, when you read these lines, do you not see the snow melting, and the little streams beginning to run down the southern slopes of your Funch brook pasture, and the new grass staring and growing in the trickling water, all green, bright, and beautiful; and do you not see your Durham oxen smoking from heat and perspiration as they draw along your great breaking up plow, cutting and turning over the tough sward in your meadow in the great field? The name of this sensible author is Virgil; and he gives farmers much other advice, some of which you have been following all this winter without even knowing that he had given it.

But them occast his work, with timely care, Which else is huddled when the skies are fair; Then let him mark the sheep, and whet the shining share, Or sharpen stakes, and mend each rake and fork, So to be ready, in good time, to work— Visit his grown of the profession of the p

A London Printing Office.—By eight o'clock the whole body had arrived. Many in their costume resemble common laborers; others are better clad, several are well dressed, but all bear in their continennees the appearance of men of considerable intelligence and education. They have scarcely assumed their respective stations, when blue mugs, containing each a pint or half a pint of tea or eoffee, and attended either by a smoking hot roll stuffed with yellow butter, or by a couple of slices of bread and butter, enter the half. Then little girls, with well combed hair, and clean, shining faces, bring their refreshments, and carry them to those who have not breakfasted at home. Before the empty mugs have vanished, a boy enters the hall at a fost walk, with a bundle under his arm, of morning newspapers. This intellectual luxury the compositors, by a friendly subscription allow themselves to enjoy. From their connection with the different newspapers are criticised, applauded or condemned an hour or two before the great statesmen of the conarty have received the observations, the castigations, or the intelligence they contain.

One would think that compositors would be as sick of reading as a grocer's boy is of treedle; but that is not the case; it is proved that they not only willingly pay for their newspapers, but often indemnity one of their community for giving up his work, and reading the news aloud to them while they are laboring at their work; they will, moreover, even pay him to read to them any new book which they consider to contain interesting information. It of course requires very great command of the mind to give attention to what is readfrom one book when men are constantly engaged in the creation of another. The apprentices and inferior workmen cannot attempt to do this, but the great number, stonishing as it may seen, can listen, without injury to their vocation. Very shortly after eight o'clock the whole body are at their work, at which, it may be observed, they patiently continue, with only one hour's

AMERICAN PRAIRIES.—In many of the western states of America, prairies abound. A writer speaking of them says:

"In the midst of a prinie, one is oppressed with a feeling of drearniess and solitude, and after long and yeary miles the sight of distant woodlands is hailed with as much pleasure as the mariner hails the beacon light of his native shores. As one has said; you seem here to be 'out of sight of land,' for it is the great peculiarity of these, prairies, that they are destitute of trees, and as far as the eye can reach is an almost water lovel, or if not, the surface is broken into undulations like the waves of the sea, and is called 'rolling prairies,' "

"TAKE CARE OF YOURSELVES WHILE YOU CKR."—Judge F.— was a man of wealth and education, but openly irreligious. During a season of revival in the spring of 184—, he was awakened to concern for his solvation. With characteristic frankness, he assured his companions in convival scenes, that he should "take cert of his soul." For a few days he stood thus with his foot on the threshold of the kingdom of God, then suddenly determined, with Felix, to dismiss the eclestial messenger. He returned to his pleasures, and to law-less impiety. He called his estates "helt," and his associates "devils,"

Nearly a year after his fatal decision, he and his companious were one night gathered round the social table, roffling over a horse which he land named ofter the Lord Jesus Christ, when disease seized his trame like an unexpected enemy. It was very soon evident hat he must die. Reason was clear, and he sent for the Lord's ambassador, who had urged him, while serious, to dy to the ark of atomement. The minister found him reading a German Testament, and to the inquiry what were his prospects beyond time, he replied, that he was lost. To every promise of mere to the penitent he hopposed some threatening of Jehovan against the triflers with his spirit. At his request, his gay companions, came to his dying bed. Fixing his failing eye full upon them, he said, "I am going to hell, I am as conscious of it as of my own identity—take care of yourselves while you can!" With this farewell, he passed away to the areas of retribution.

Take care of yourself while you can! before "too late" is the knell of your hopes for ever!—American Messenger. Nearly a year after his fatal decision, he and his compani-

is the knell of your hopes for ever!—American Messenger.

Good ADVICE.—What if people do speak against you?

Let them feel that you are able to bear it. What is there gained by stopping to correct every word that is whispered to your discredit? Lies will die if let alone; but if you repeat them to one and another, because your enemies had the impudence to make them, you keep the fire burning, and open the way for a dozen sinderers. Keep on your course, go straight forward, and trouble not your head about what is repeated, but feel all the better, and wear a less frightful face. Slauder never killed a sterling character, nor it never will. Her coat will not set upon him, without a pull here, a jerk there, and a twist below; and while his work is going on, the false words are forgotten by the multitude.

false words are forgotten by the multitude.

A QUESTION.—Who are they that use intexicating liquors? Among them are the ungodly and profane; the abandoned and profingate; the despisers of law and wirtue;—men degraded and debased;—dragged by it from a lower to a lower level, ever nearer to the lowest pit. And along with these the young and unsuspecting, deluded, contaminated, destroyed. We can trace their downward course in this life; but who hath seen it there? You and I have seen drunkard's homes; drunkard's lamilies, and drunkard's graves. But who has seen a drunkard's eternity! Even here there are secret teers and sighs unnoted, save by God, and such 200d angels as he permits to see and to weep over the effects of sin.—Rev. Thomas Laurie.

** We cannot insert the article of "Veritas," without his whole name, and perhaps not even then. We do not wish to give the name to the public, but need it for our own satisfaction.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PT. PEDRO.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, Aug. 9th.
Arrived Barque Mercy, Yanamooy from Colombo, Aug. 5, bound for Trincomalie, passengers Capt. Hunt. C. R. R. Sailed Aug. 11th for Trincomalie, passengers Mr. G. W. Collett and 20 natives.

Aug. 11th, Arrived and Sailed the same day for Colombo Brig Coolandavadivale, Bastiampilley from Negapattam, cargo rice, passengers for Jaffna Rev. R. D. Griffith and servants.

van's.

KAYTES.—Aug. 4, Sailed Barque Hudo Cader Box, for Calcutta with chanks; sailed the same day Hamido, S. Anthory for Teromalyvarsel, cargo, 50 hundles guany bags, passengers Rev. R. D. Griffith and servants.

Aug. 10, Arrived Schooner Preventa Maria, Savarimutt, from Negapattam Aug. 8, bound for Colombo, cargo ree, passengers Rev. L. Caitan and servants.

Aug. 11, Arrived Schooner Felicite, A. Fernando from Colombo and Pamban, Aug. 6, and 9, bunnd for Jaffina, cargo sandries, passengers Mr. John H. Toussaint and 38 natives.

FOR SALE

A GEORGE IV. PHÆTON, with moveable Rumble, suitable either for one or two horses, complete with cushiogs, foot rig, hood cover, &c.

Also a set of BRASS MOUNTED ENGLISH HARNESS, double reins, one set with white leather ends, driving whip, &c. Price £25. Apply to DOCTOR COWEN.

Jaffna Fort, Aug. 16, 1853. 2p16

NOTICE.

TWENTY young men will be selected to enter the Tamil Institution at Copay, on Thursday Sept. 1sts All those who have previously given in their names to the Missionary at the Station, are requested to attend at Copay on the above named day at 9, A. M. Aug. 11th, 1853.

அறிவித்தல்.

கோப்பாயில் ஸ்தாபித்திதக்குக் தமிழ் வித்தியா சாணயிற் புரட்டாசி மாசம், கக்தேதி லியாழக்கி ழமை, உல பின்வாகள் சேர்த்தக்கோள்ளப்படு வார்கள். ஆகையாற் சேரக்கேட்டிருப்பவர்கள் அ வனவரும் அன்றையிற்றினங் காலமே, கூ மணிக்கு அவ்விடத்தக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று இத்தால் அறி விக்கப்படுத்து.

Printed and published at the American Mission Press, Manepy, Jaffina, Ceylon, by Thomas S. Burnell.