





MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, Thursday, September 22, 1853.

LOVE OF THE BIBLE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Two years ago the 10th of April last, we published an article in the Star, with the above title, in which we gave a deeply interesting account of the reception given to the Bible by the Tahitian islanders of the South Seas. Now we give another equally interesting notice of the delight in, and love of, the Bible by the inhabitants of the Hervey Islands, another of the many groups of islands in those seas. The Bibles, having been printed in the native language in England, were conveyed to the island in the missionary ship "John Williams," and the account of their reception is graphically presented in the following communication from a missionary, the Rev. George Gill. The letter was read at the anniversary of the London Missionary Society in May last. We commend it to the attention of native Christians, and to all, with the hope that it may lead to a deeper love of the Bible here in Jaffna.

"At our services held on new-years day, 1851, I had prepared the minds of the people to expect the completion of the work, and proposed that, if practicable, those who intended to purchase a Bible should, without delay, begin to procure the means of so doing, by preparing their arrow-root or fishing-net. In a few months subsequently, I was much gratified in receiving payment for sixty Bibles: this occurred in the month of June last; for, at that time, we were daily expecting the John Williams, although, as you are aware, she had not then left England. Her detention excited many fears and doubts in the minds of our people; and, as week after week passed on, they would come to me full of anxiety and fear on account of her delay. It was painful, and yet pleasing, to hear their various surmises and conjectures. But when the vessel actually hove in sight, on the first of March 1852, their joy was unbounded; and we were more than gratified in witnessing their diligence and zeal in bringing the heavy packages over the reef through the surf. Every able bodied church-member continued to labor during the whole of two days, with great spirit and alacrity. As usual, when natives are engaged in drawing or carrying heavy burdens, they encourage one another with the voice of song; it was so on this occasion. As they brought the cases from the sea-side into our premises their hearts were light and joyous, as they sung in their own language, "The Word has come, The volume complete; Let us learn the Good Word, Our joy is great! The whole Word is come! The whole Word is come!"

It was with great difficulty that I restrained them from breaking open the boxes. I had obtained a specimen copy from Mr. Buzzcott, and going in their midst I held it open before them, and upon seeing it, they gave utterance to their feelings in a loud and long continued shout of excited joy and pleasure. Thinking it an occasion in which some more regular and special service should be held, I announced that, on the Monday following, a public meeting would be held in the chapel. At an early hour our people assembled; and five cases of Bibles having been carried into the table-pew, several of our church-members addressed the meeting in many appropriate remarks, rejoicing that the labors of our brethren Pittman and Buzzcott had reached a successful termination, and exhorting one another to receive this sure Word of Prophecy, whereunto we do well that we take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place. After prayer the case was opened, and every eye directed with excited curiosity and pleasure to its contents. The names of those who had previously paid for the book were called over, and they came to receive it. I then suggested that if any others had the means of payment they might also come. I did not expect any that morning; but we were agreeably surprised to see upwards of forty leave the chapel, and run to their houses to bring their fishing-net and money; we waited for their return, and were engaged in this very interesting meeting from 6 o'clock until 9 o'clock, A. M. That day we received just 100 for Bibles; and every day during that week our time was occupied in receiving net, arrow-root, and money to the amount of 40l.

At our missionary prayer meeting, an aged disciple, whose remarks often instruct and cheer my own spirit, rose and addressed us from Job. v. 17-19. He said: "I have often spoken to you from a text out of other parts of the Bible which we had, but this is the first time we have seen the Book of Job in our own language. It is a new book to us. When I received my Bible," said he, "I never slept till I had finished this new Book of Job. I read it all. O what joy I

felt in the wonderful life of this good man! Let us read the whole book. Let us go to the missionary, by day and by night, and inquire into the meaning of the new parts which we have not read. Let us be at his door when he rises; let us stop him when we meet him, that he may tell us of these new books." And lifting his new Bible before the congregation, with the excited energy of a feeble old man, he said, "My brethren and sisters, this is my resolve. The dust shall never cover my new Bible; and the moths shall never eat; the midew shall never rot it! My light! My joy!"

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—An obliging correspondent at Jaffna sends us the following, which, as a matter of news, is of interest. Particularly is the item of the expected "printing press and two professors," if true, one of considerable importance to our little province. But we shall hardly credit the statement until we have further evidence, as printing presses, light and knowledge are not weapons particularly in vogue with the "church of Rome."

The Right Rev. Oratio Bataebini, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and Vicar Apostolic of the Northern Province, embarked for Colombo on Saturday evening the 10th inst. There was a large concourse of people assembled at the wharf to take leave of His Lordship. He left the shore amid the firing of guns, the beating of tom-toms and the sound of music. On his way he staid at Kaits on Sunday with Father Mola, and sailed for Colombo on Monday. His Lordship intends to visit Italy, France, England, &c., and after a tour of about a year contemplates returning to his diocese, well equipped with resources to promote the cause, and influence of the mission with which he is connected, bringing with him, a printing press, two professors, and several additional French and Italian priests, with a large supply of funds. Bishop Bataebini is a great favorite, as his manners are kind and amiable, and he treats both Protestants and Roman Catholics with courtesy and respect.

GREAT FORTIFICATIONS.—Prof. Upham, in writing to the Boston Congregationalist, from Europe says:

"Few things in Europe have arrested my attention more, especially when considered in their historical, moral and political relations, than the immense fortifications which are every where met with. I am satisfied that Americans generally have but a very imperfect conception of the existing state of things. There is as much difference in the extent of the American and European works of defence, as there is between the American nominal army of six or eight thousand men and the armies of Europe, which are numbered by hundreds of thousands and millions. And when I reflect, that these vast military works are built and these immense armies are sustained by a corresponding taxation on the resources of the people, I cease to be surprised at the ignorance, the suffering, the degradation, the hopeless and despairing aspect, which every day has brought under my notice. And the question often comes up what is the remedy which remains in the hands of the people under these circumstances?"

FAMINE.—We see it stated that a grievous famine is prevailing in some parts of Spain, and that "in the mountains the starving die by dozens." It is a noticeable fact that within a few years famine have prevailed in three Roman Catholic countries; first in Ireland, then in Madeira, and now in Spain. God, no doubt, has a design in all this. Protestantism is at present spreading rapidly in Ireland, and the terrible famine which prevailed there, was a great means of preparing the way for light and truth.

MISSIONARY.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are about to sail for Madras, on their way to the U. S. Rev. J. C. Smith, wife and family accompany them to Madras, with the intention of sending their two eldest children to America, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Mills. The party expected to sail from Kankasnoory on Tuesday the 20th, but were prevented by the unfavorable weather and the subsequent rain of Tuesday night.

THE WEATHER.—Until Tuesday there had been little or no rain, and vegetation was suffering from the want of it. The farmers too were delayed in their preparations for putting in the rice crop. But on Tuesday night the thirsty earth was favored with a bountiful supply of the rain of heaven, which falls alike on the "evil and the good."

As we have given in the Star both sides fair play in reference to the real or apparent plagiarism of the Mirror, and as further strictures would not, we think, be productive of good, we beg leave to decline the articles signed "No Humbug," "Reviewer" and "Zeta." We decline also the other side of the subject by "A. S., a member of the Y. M. L. A."

Mr. P. De Hoedt informs us and wishes us to let the public know, that although reports that he had died of cholera at Manara have prevailed, he is not yet "removed to the world of spirits," but through the grace and mercy of the Almighty, he yet breathes in the "land of the living."

Correspondence of the Morning Star.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

SIR.—As eggs will soon be ready for distributing to those desirous of raising silk-worms as a profitable occupation, a few remarks about them will perhaps be interesting and useful to some of your readers.

About the sixth day after the egg is laid, a small black speck may be seen at one end of the egg. This increases in size until the whole is of a slate color, and eventually the worm may be distinctly seen folded up in the shell. The appearance of this black spot should be a signal for preparing drawers in which to feed the young worms, as very early the following morning they grow rapidly from a very small emergence from them, little dark hairy creatures, with shining black heads. Great care should be taken to supply them freely with fresh young leaves which should be torn into small pieces. Much of the success in rearing them depends upon the care bestowed upon them at first. If well fed, the little dark hairy caterpillars turn, in two or three days, into dirty white smooth ones, which grow rapidly for about a month, until they attain their full size and spin cocoons within which to undergo their last transformation. A little experience will soon teach when this is going to take place, for the caterpillar changes from white to yellow, becomes somewhat transparent, refuses to eat, is very restless, and finally begins to spin a thread of silk from its mouth. After about ten days (and always from 5 to 7 o'clock, A. M.) the moth emerges from the cocoon, lays a few eggs, and dies.

The worms in which to feed the worms, and put the moths to lay their eggs, may be made of paper, turned up at the edges to about half an inch in height and fastened at the four corners. Fresh mulberry leaves should be frequently given to the caterpillars. Experience has shown that the best hours at which to give leaves to ensure their being constantly fresh are 6 and 10, A. M., 12 M., 2 and 7, P. M. Wet leaves must never be given to them. In wading the leaves must be plucked, carefully rubbed with a cloth, and exposed to the air before putting them into the drawers.

The older the caterpillars, the larger and older should be the leaves given to them.

Silk-worms should be kept in the light, though out of the sun, where the air circulates round them, but out of strong wind.

They should be kept clean; when necessary to clean the drawers place fresh leaves over the old ones; the worms will readily leave the latter and crawl on to the former which can then be put into a fresh drawer with the worms on them.

They should never be handled, more particularly when they are motionless, for then they are about to change their skin, at which time any injury is either fatal or results in the deformation of the moth.

They should be put into small paper cones when about to make a cocoon, and this is perhaps best done by taking them up carefully with a spoon and gently placing them in the cone.

Rats eat the worms; so care must be taken to place them out of their reach. Ants must be guarded against.

Of course I do not say that all I have mentioned is in all cases absolutely necessary. Modifications must be made to suit the circumstances of individuals, but I think attention to what I have said (when practicable) will ensure success.

Yours faithfully, DELTA.

Jaffna, Sept. 9th, 1853.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

MY DEAR SIR.—You will be interested to learn that Mr. Covington, medical sub-assistant at this station, made a public profession of his faith in Christianity and was admitted into the Church by baptism on the 31st of last month. The rite was administered by the Colonial Chaplain in accordance with a promise, which the candidate had previously given to the Bishop of Colombo. The step which Mr. Covington has taken is the result of mature deliberation and settled conviction. Those immense spiritual advantages which Christianity has to confer are obviously all that Mr. C. seeks in attaching himself to our faith. It is a case in which sordid motives cannot be even suspected. He is marked by great independence of character, and cherishes strong views of the value of private judgment in matters of religion; and hence he has long resisted the importunity of college professors and pious civilians, who would have urged him to give himself a Christian before he had examined the subject of Christianity as fully as he wished.

Let it be known that Mr. C. was educated in the medical profession at the College at Calcutta. Ceylon has sent some of her sons to Calcutta, who, however they may have acquitted themselves there, do not give much satisfaction to anxious Christian friends when they are returned to her shores. I rejoice to find exceptions, and trust they are more numerous than my experience has led me to conclude. It must be gratifying to all, who have had charge of the education of youth, to find, though after many days have elapsed, the bread they cast upon the waters. The case of the young gentleman referred to in this notice is a most interesting one.

Believe me, sincerely yours,

TRICOMALIE, Sept. 12, 1853.

REBELLION IN CHINA.—We have very little recent intelligence about the rebels and the rebellion in China. A report of very doubtful authenticity, has come from Shanghai, that Peking had been taken, or invested, by the rebels. The rumor is said to have originated with the Roman Catholic priests, and was little credited.—China Mail.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—H. Pole, Esq., to be acting District Judge of Jaffna, during the absence of J. Price, Esq.

J. N. Mooyart, Esq., to be acting Assistant Government Agent, acting Commissioner of Requests, and acting Police Magistrate of Kargalle during the absence of Henry Mooyart, Esq.

Dr. Cowen gave another lecture on Anatomy, &c., on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst. We are sorry to hear it reported that this gentleman is soon to leave us for Hong-kong.

MARRIED.—At Jaffna, Sept. 16, by the Rev. J. C. Arndt, Mr. G. F. Arndt, son of the officiating clergyman, to Miss E. Toussant—all of Jaffna.

SICKNESS.—There is said to be much of hooping cough, fever, diarrhoea, &c., particularly among children, prevailing in Jaffna at the present time.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

We have interesting news of the success of the expedition for the opening of Japan to the commerce of the world. We condense from the China Mail as we find the account copied in an extra Colombo Observer of the 9th inst.

The American squadron on the 8th of July made Cape Idzu, near the southern entrance of the Bay of Yedo, and anchored off the town of Uraga. The appearance of the squadron (being an entirely new thing to the Japanese), with the other vessels in tow, moving with all sails furled, at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour, produced quite a sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the bay was crowded, carefully kept out of their way. On the American vessels anchoring, several Japanese boats came off, and tried to put on board the vessels the usual notification to foreigners, warning them to depart. They were not received, however, and notice was given that if the Japanese authorities endeavored to surround the ships with the usual cordons of boats, it would lead to very serious consequences. Soon all the boats disappeared. The next morning the 9th, the Governor of Uraga came off, and asked for time to dispatch an express to the Emperor at Yedo.

On the 12th, an answer arrived, stating that the Emperor had appointed a high officer to proceed to Uraga, and receive the letter of the President of the United States. It was arranged that the interview should take place on Thursday morning the 14th of July. It occurred at the small town of Gorkhana, about three miles south of Uraga. On the morning of the 14th, the Governor and Deputy Governor of Uraga, with the Commandant of the military forces, came off to accompany Commodore Perry to the landing place. Three houses had been erected by the Japanese, one of which was prepared for the interview. The officers and men detailed to accompany the Commodore, amounted to about four hundred, while the force of the Japanese was variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000. Their foremost files extended around for the distance of nearly a mile, and with their number of scarlet pennons, and banners of various devices, presented a novel and beautiful show. The Commodore was escorted, with the American colors flying, and the bands playing the national "Hail Columbia" to the house of reception. Here he was received by the Prince of Idza, first Counsellor of the Empire, who was accompanied by the Prince of Jwami. The letter of the President of the U. S. and Commodore Perry's letter of credence were formally delivered, and an official receipt given in return by the two Princes, representing the Emperor. The interview then terminated, as the Princes were not empowered to enter into any negotiations. The Commodore stated, however, that in order to give the Japanese government ample time for deliberation, he would soon depart and return in a few months to receive the reply. This was the only instance in which Commodore Perry met any of the Japanese officials in person. The Governor of Uraga was not received by him, as not being of equal rank, and all the negotiations were carried on through subordinate officers.

The Governor, Deputy Governor of Uraga and others, after the interview, were treated to a trip on the *Sacagahamy*, where they witnessed for the first time the performance of the steam engine. On the following day, Commodore Perry in the *Mississippi*, went about ten miles further, making a total distance of twenty miles beyond the limit of previous exploration. The American officers speak with admiration of the beauty of the shores, and the rich cultivation and luxuriant vegetation which they everywhere witnessed. The natives with whom they came in contact were friendly in their demeanor, and the governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good breeding.

DEFERRED ITEMS.—A bishopric is to be created in the island of Mauritius now under that of Colombo. £5,000 are already subscribed towards it, independent of the colonial bishopric funds' assistance.

A Baptist missionary the Rev. C. Carter has sailed in the *Bosphorus* screw steamer for Ceylon. He was a student of the college at Bradford—is a young man of persevering disposition and about 25 years of age. Colombo is the proposed field for his labors.

A gigantic scheme is started for evangelizing Ireland. 100 ministers of various evangelical denominations are going to preach there 2,000 sermons during the month in which they have lent themselves to the duty.

FLYING.—A man advertised to fly through the air over Paris. The Emperor and Empress went in great style on Wednesday to the Hippodrome, to see the fool-hardy leopards. After the tournament, the balloon went up, carrying with it M. Letur and his apparatus. In a few moments the balloon descended, and again rose, but without M. Letur and his apparatus. He had let go from the balloon with his parachute, by the aid of which and his wings he calculated on being able to come down gently to the ground; but neither one nor the other acting, he descended with frightful rapidity in the Champ de Mars, and received a strong concussion.—*London Watchman*.

BURMESE WAR AGAIN.—We are sorry to see it stated that hostilities are likely soon to recommence again. The *Rangoon Chronicle* states that the country from one end of the Sarawak district to the other is in a state bordering on rebellion,—that Mea Toon has visited the court of Ava, and has been received with honor,—and that he is now again in the field, in command of 3,000 men. There is at the capital, a powerful party desirous of war,—that the troops now at Ava are numerous, and are superior to those which opposed the British in the late war,—and that one of the most influential men at the Court of Ava, is in imminent danger of his life, in consequence of his being an advocate for peace.

GEORGE WILSON.—A few years since, as Mr. Gallaudet was walking in the streets of Hartford, there came running to him a poor boy, of very ordinary first-sight appearance, but whose fine, intelligent eye fixed the attention of the gentleman, as the boy inquired, "Sir, can you tell me of a man who would like a boy to work for him, and learn to read?" "Whose boy are you, and where do you live?" "I have no parents," was the reply, and "I have just run away from the work-house because they would not teach me to read." The gentleman made arrangements with the authorities of the town, and took the boy into his own family. There he learned to read. Nor was this all. He soon acquired the confidence of his new associates, by his faithfulness and honesty. He was allowed the use of his friend's library, and made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge. It became necessary, after a while, that George should leave Mr. Gallaudet, and he became apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in the neighborhood. There the same integrity won for him the favor of his new associates. To gratify his inclination for study, his master had a little room finished for him in the upper part of the shop, where he devoted his leisure time to his favorite pursuits. Here he made large attainments in mathematics, in the French language, and other branches. After being in this situation a few years, as he sat at tea with the family one evening, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France.

"Go to France!" said his master, surprised that the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation—"for what?"

"Ask Mr. Gallaudet to tea to-morrow evening," continued George, "and I will explain."

His kind friend was invited accordingly, and at tea-time the apprentice presented himself with his manuscripts, in English and French, and explained his singular intention to go to France.

"In the time of Napoleon," said he, "a prize was offered by the French government for the simplest rule for measuring plain surfaces, of whatever outline. The prize has never been awarded, and that method I have discovered."

He then demonstrated his problem, to the surprise and gratification of his friends, who immediately furnished him with means of defraying his expenses, and with letters of introduction to Hon. Lewis Cass, then our Minister to the Court of France. He was introduced to Louis Philippe, and in the presence of the king, and nobles, and plenipotentiaries, this American youth demonstrated his problem, and received the plaudits of the court. He received the prize, which he had clearly won, besides valuable presents from the king.

He then took letters of introduction, and proceeded to the Court of St. James, and took up a similar prize offered by the Royal Society, and returned to the United States. Here he was preparing to secure the benefit of his discovery by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstrations at London, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian Court, and furnishing him with ample means for his outfit.

He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburg, and is now Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Autocrat of all the Russias!—*Youth's Companion*.

INFLUENCE OF CALIFORNIA.—The settlement of California is to have a powerful influence on the evangelization of Asia. The result already is a large intercommunication. The Secretary of State, in California, has recently furnished a statement of the number of Asiatics in that country. There are, according to this table, 22,185 Chinese; 1,125 Australians; 836 Sandwich Islanders; 39 New Zealanders; Manillas 6; Malays 28; Hindustan 14; Van Dieman's Land 4; Society Islands 21. In Toulumne county there are 2,426 Chinese; 46 Australians; 14 Sandwich Islanders; 4 New Zealanders; and one from Van Dieman's Land. *Boston Recorder*, July 14.

A SACRED THORN!—The following deeply interesting intelligence, says the *Boston Traveler*, has very recently come from Naples.—"The city of Bari possesses one of the sacred thorns that wounded the most divine head of the Redeemer, and which was deposited in the Holy Temple by the piety of Charles of Anjou. This most precious relic on Holy Friday, as also happened on the same day in 1842, dropped blood in the presence of a most numerous population, at the head of whom were the grand Prior of Earl, &c., O, the humbug and "lying wonders" of Romanism!"

AUSTRALIA.—Numbers of respectable young women find they have made a sad mistake in coming to Melbourne. Want of all decent lodgings on landing disgusts them. To an advertisement which offered a respectable woman a free passage to England, in return for taking care of two children on the voyage, there were between three and four hundred applications the very next morning.

Rev. Dr. Achilli, with his wife and child, is paying a visit to America.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

Our English news dates down to Aug. 31st. Affairs between Russia and Turkey still form the great topic of newspaper discussion. The *Colombo Observer* of the 8th inst. expresses its "conviction that war is now more imminent than ever," and says also that the "inference of the great powers seems merely to have deprived Turkey of all chance of successful resistance. Russia is in firm possession of the Principalities, and commands the navigation of the Danube. That she will voluntarily recede from this commanding position shall believe only when the retrogressive movement actually takes place."

The India Bill has entirely passed the Commons and been read a second time in the Lords; several alterations were made in Committee, the most important being the introduction of a clause declaring the trade in salt to be free. Lord Torrington in presenting a petition from the coffee planters of Ceylon relative to the mixture of chicory with coffee, allowed by the present Government, supported the prayer and denounced the unwholesome mixture forced on the public.

There has been a strike of the London cabmen consequent upon the passing of an act reducing the fares which they are allowed to take; for three days London was without a cab; the Government gave way slightly and the cabs are again at work.

ITALY.—The electric telegraph will soon be complete between Naples and London. The Pope's health which has been very bad, is improving.

AMERICA.—The New York Crystal Palace was opened, ceremoniously on the 14th July—the President of the U. S. and his suite being present.

QUARRELS AND HARD WORDS.—If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than he did before; it degrades him in the eyes of others, and, what is worse, blunts his sensibility on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peaceably and quietly we all get on the better—the better for us, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the wisest course is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

ANOTHER STATE.—The majority is so overwhelming for the "Maine law" in Michigan, that very few seem to care anything about the details of the result. TWENTY-THOUSAND is the least that any one pretends to estimate the majority in the State; but complete returns will probably run it up to thirty thousand, or over. So far as heard from, every county has given a majority in favor of the law; and but very few towns have gone against it, and those generally by very trifling majorities.—*N. Y. Tribune of July*.

NOTICE  
IS hereby given that a meeting of the Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society will take place, (D. V.) at the Court House, Jaffna, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 12, to commence at 6 P. M., when several missions, and other friends of the Society will address the meeting on the following subjects:—the British and Foreign Bible Society's Jubilee year, operations, &c., the circulation of the Scriptures in this province, and the rise and progress of the Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society.  
The attendance of all Christian friends is earnestly requested. H. POLE, Esq. has kindly consented to take the choir.

SHIPPING NEWS.  
P/L PEDRO.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES. Sept. 14. Arrived Schooner Felicité, Antonio Fernando from Galle and Trincomalee Sept. 5 and 13, cargo sundries, passengers Lieut. R. Brook, C. R. V.  
KAYFES.—Sept. 1. Arrived from Colombo and sailed the same day for Negapatnam Schooner Prebenta Maria, Sec. Savarimootoo, cargo 210 bags of arcaunt, passengers J. Brady and 22 natives.  
Sept. 1st.—Sailed Schooner Hamido, Sinnatamby for Trincomalee, passengers Rev. J. C. Mola and servants.  
Sept. 13th.—Sailed Schooner Calianarathemy, P. Anthony for Galle, passengers, the Rt. Rev. O. Butachin, the Rev. F. V. Casually and servants.

PRIZE ESSAY.

THE Committee of the Jaffna Religious Tract Society announce their intention of awarding a prize of £10. 0. 0. for the best essay, and £3 for the second best essay on the following subject, namely: "The relative value and authority of the Hindu Sacred Writings, (especially those acknowledged and received as such in the Northern Province of Ceylon,) and the Christian Scriptures of the Old and New Testament."

The essays must be written in Tamil and be the productions of natives of the province. The writers must enter fully into the evidences of the standard Hindu Sacred Writings, and the Christian Scriptures, as to their divine origin, authenticity and their adaptation to the moral condition of our race.  
Each essay must be comprized (when printed) in about 100 pages, 12mo., written in a neat and legible hand, and accompanied with a sealed envelope, bearing a motto, corresponding to that on the essay, and enclosing the name of the author. The essays must be sent in to the Secretary on, or before, the first of April, 1851, and those entitled to the prize will become the copy right of the Society.

The Rev. D. Poor, the Rev. J. O'Neill and the Rev. R. D. Griffin have consented to be the adjudicators.  
ROBERT PARGITER, Sec. of Jaffna R. T. S. Jaffna, Aug. 5, 1850

Printed and published at the American Mission Press, Maney, Jaffna, Ceylon, by THOMAS S. BURNELL