



## உதயதாரகை.

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**Mutiny.**—சிங்கப்பூரிலிருந்து வம்பாய்க்கு ஒருகப் பல் ஒடிப்போகையில் அதிலிருந்து யாவகக்கிவாசு காரருக்குள் ஒரு புரளி நடந்தது. எப்படியெனில் ல், அந்தக் கப்பலுக்கு இரண்டாம் கற்பித்தாலிருந் து ஒரு வேள்வன்காரனுக்குக் கிவாசுகாரரால் ஒரு யாவகன் அடித்தபொழுது, அவன் அந்த யாவகனை ஒரு போலிலினால் அடித்துக் கீழே விழுத்தப்போட் டான். கிவாசுகாரரல்லாரும் யாவகரானதினாலே ஒருமித்தமேயும் ஆயுதங்கள் தரித்துக்கொண்டு அவனைக் கொன்றபோட முயற்சிப்பட்டார்கள். அப்பொழுது அந்த வேள்வன்காரன் சமூகாபொன் ணைக் கையிலே பிடித்துத் தன்னைக் காவல்பண் ணிக்கொள்ளுகிறதற்குத் தன்னைலானமட்டும் பார்த்துக் கூடாமல் பார்த்தாற்போய்க் கப்பலில் உள்ளவையெல்லாம் கொன்றதுவிட்டான். அங்கே யும் யாவகர் பின்தொடர்ந்து ஒடிக்கொல்லப்பார் த்தபொழுது, அவர்கள் வேள்வன்காரனிருந்து அவர்களுக்குள் போகாதபடிக்குச் சீரூக்கு என்று ஒரு வன் கதவுக்குக்கிட்டின்று அவர்களை மறித்துக் கொண்டான். உடனே கற்பித்தானும்வந்து அவர்களுக்கு நல்லிணக்கமான கதையைக்கொல்லித் தான் வம்பாய்போய்க் கோந்தவனுடனே அந்த வே ள்வன்காரனை விட்டுவிடக்கூட அவனுக்கு ஆக்கி லை பண்ணுகொண்டேன். நிச்சயித்துக்கு அவர் கள் மூல்கள் எண்ணெய்க்கு விட்டவர்க்கு சாத்தாமா யிருந்தால் அவர்களைப்போய்க் கரைசெருமையாகும் அந்த வேள்வன்காரனிருந்து அறையை நன்றாய்க் காவல்பண்ணிக்கொண்டு நின்றார்கள். கப்பலும் வம்பாய்போய்க் கோந்தவனுடனே அந்த வேள்வன்கா ரனை விளங்கி, அவன் குற்றவாளியானதினால், நிய. குராய் அரபாத்து கோடுக்கும்படி தீர்மானமா யிற்று. இப்படி அவனுக்குக் குற்றம்போட்டதே அவனுடைய சீவனுக்கு நலமாயிருந்தது.

**Vain Expense.**—எமதுதேசத்தின் இராசாவுக்கு அறுபது வயதவர இன்னுஞ் சிறிதளானிருக்கிறதினாலே அந்நேரத்தினம் பத்தாப்பன்னிரண்டில் சம்ப உதராவுக்குச் செலவுபண்ணி மகா அலங்காரமாய் அரங்காக்கொண்டாடும்படி ஆயத்தமாயிருக்கிறுந்நேரம் சென்னபட்டினத்துப் புதினப்பத்திரிகையினுஞ் தெரியவருதது. முன்னும் வேலுபண்டாரம் பாரணக்குகளுக்கு அந்நி வினியுக்கப்பட்டது. இப்படிப்பட்ட வினசெலவைப் பண்ணலிடாமல் அந்த அரபாட்சியார்தானே தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இரத்தப் புதினத்தை எழுதினார். அப்படியிருக்கிறு. ஏனென்றால், இராசா பட்டகடன் இன்னும் கொடுத்த தீரவில்லை. கொடுக்கத்தலைய இவ்வூர்ப் பிறந்த இராசாக்களெல்லரும் யாதொரு வந்தியா சரமில்லாமல், ஒன்றிய வாவாசியெய்வவரைப்போல வத் தங்கள் சம்பத்தைச் சற்றஞ் செவலிடாமல் பிசினித்தனமாய் எல்லாவற்றையுஞ் சேர்த்துத் திரட்டிவைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அல்லது தருகூடாத நாபைப்போலவத் தங்கள் பணத்தென வினியே வாரியினைக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டிலோன்று நடந்தவருக்கென்பதற்குச் சாதகமில்லாது. இந்த இராசாக்களாக் சிலவகை யாதொரு பிராப்தம் பண்ணப்பட்டாலே ஒரு கெட்ட கட்டளை முறையிருப்பதினாலே அவர்கள் எவ்வளவு கட்டுனிகளாயிருந்தாலும் அதைப் பாராமல் தங்கள் பணத்தை வினியே செலவழிக்க இடமாதது. இங்கிலாந்தவருக்குள்ளே ஒருவன் எவ்வளவுவாய்ந்த உத்தியோகவல் தனையிருந்தாலும் அவன் தான் பட்ட கட்டளை இறுக்கித்தரு விழியில்லாமலிருக்கிறபொழுது அவன் ஆவனக்கு வேலியாக வேலியாகத்தேடிது அலுநுடைய காணி யூமி விற்கப்படுகிறதென்பால், இந்த இராசாக்களுக்குச் செவ்வண்ணாடும், ஒன்றிய அபவர்கள் தங்கள் பணக் கொடுத்துத் தரித்துப்போவார்கள், அல்லது அதற்கான ஈட்டமும் அக்கி லையுமடைவார்கள்.

**Fearful Tragedy.**—சீனதேசத்துக்குட்கு சமூ தந்தியர்களே பிரானதேச சம்பவங்கள் அடிக்கடி நடந்துவருகின்றன. பிறகிட்ட ஆவணி மாதம் ஐந்தாதிக்கதியிலுள்ள ஒரு கப்பல் சீனதேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்த கொங்கோங்கென்னும் பட்டினத்தை விட்டுப் பாய்வலித்தோடிற்று. அந்தக் கப்பலுக்கு முற்றம் கற்பித்தாலும் இரண்டாம் முற்றம் கற்பித் தானும் வேள்வன்காரர். மேலும் வேறொரு முற்றம் வேள்வன்காரரும் அதில் ஏற்புப் பணம்போனார்கள். கிவாசுகாரரின் மூத்தபிடு சீனார். மற்றவர்களெல்லாரும் யாவகர். இந்தக் கப்பல் துறையை விட்டுப்போய் இருபத்தாறு மணித்தியாலத்திற்

பிற்பாடு அந்தப் பத்துச்சீனருமேயும், வேள்வன்காரனைக் கொன்றபோட்டு, தங்களுக்கு அகப்படக்கூடிய சகல் விலைபெற்று போருக்களையுள் அன் றிக்கொண்டு வள்ளத்திலேறித் தப்பிவிட்டார்கள். சிறிது வேள்வன்காரருடைய சட்டவனை அந்தக் கப்பலிற் காணுதிருக்கிறதினால் அவர்கள் சமூத்திரத்திலே விழுந்து நீங்கித் தப்பிவிட்டார்களென்று கான்னது. கொலவன்கார்தானே அந்தக் கப்பலையு முடியுங்கிறபடித் கொங்கோங்கு பட்டினத்துக்குக் கொண்டுபோனார்கள். இந்த வேள்வன்காரனைக் கொலைபண்ணின சீனரைக் கற்பித்தானுடைய நாய் கடித்துக் காயப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறதினாலே, அந் தக் காயந்தானே அவர்கள் இன்னொரு கடிபுக் கொடுக்கும்போலையிருந்தது.

**China.**—சீனதேசத்திலே தாத்தார இராசன் பக் கத்தைச்சேர்ந்த படைசேனங்கள் பிறகிட்ட ஆவணி. உகவ. இரண்டுகாலம் பரிபுத்தக் கல கக்காரருக்கு விளாபதாய்ப் போய் ஒரு பிரிவார் கலக்காரருடைய அரண்களிற் பீரக்கி தீர்த்தும் அதிமக யாதொரு மோசமுஞ் செய்யவில்லை. மற்றபத்தியார் வேறொரு தீக்காய்ப் போய்க் கலக்காரருடைய பிராந்தங்களிற் சிலவற்றை அபிபுத்தாபாட்டார்கள். மற்றநாள் இருபத்தோர்த்திக்கி கலக்காரர் அவர்களோடெறித்து யுத்தம்பண்ணியும் கலக்காரராவேனானே அநேகர் சேதம்போனார்கள். அன்று பின்னோம் இராசன் பக்கத்தார் கலக்காரருடைய இரண்டு கோட்டங்களிற் பீரக்கி தீரக் கண்டிரண்டெல்லாம் எஞ்சும் பறந்து அடுக்கி இருந்த குடிசைங்களுடைய சீவனுக்கு வெகு மோசம் தம்பண்ணினார். கலக்காரனோம் பார்ச்சிலும் இராசனிலும் பக்கத்துப் படைசேனங்கள் அநேகம் போயிருந்ததினாலும் அவர்கள் கலக்காரரைச் சிறிதளானபடிப் பயன்படுத்திவைத்ததினால் அவர்களுடைய தவலர்களில் ஒருவன் வேட்கத்துக்குச் சிறுசு தின்ற இறந்தவிட்டான். அதுமூன்று நாள் இருபத்தித்தருமடைய சண்டையிலும் கலக்காரர் வேற்றிக்கொண்டார்கள். திரும்ப முப்பதா ளத்தேயிலின்றண்டைய யுத்தத்தில் கலக்காரர் தோற்றப்போனதினால் அவர்களில் அநேகர் கொல்லப்பட்டமூன்று வேறனோக் மறியற்காரராகப் பிடிக்கப்பட்டார்கள். தப்பியோடினவர்களையும் கப்பலிலே இருந்து கட்டி அநேகம்பரை விலுந் தார்கள். அதுடன் இராசனிலும் பக்கத்தார் கலக்காரருடைய நாடி சீராமக்களாக் கட்டித் தீர்த்துக்கப்பட்ட சகல் ஆட்சைக்களையுக் கொண்டு போட்டுத் தங்கள் பாயத்துக்குப் போகையிற் கலக்காரர் அவர்களைத் தோடாந்துபோய் அவர்களில் முப்பத்தாறுபரை மறியற்காரராகப் பிடித்துக்கொண்டு பட்டினத்துக்குத் திரும்பிப்போனார்கள். இன்னும் இராசனிலும் பக்கத்தார் சனங்களைப் பிடித்து தவலகொண்டுவந்து காட்டுகிறவர்களுக்குத் தவலையொன்றுக்கு எட்டுச்சிலிருந்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டதினால் இவர்களைத்தவிர வேறாமனைகரைப் பிடித்து மெட்டித் தவலகொண்டுவந்தார்கள்.

**Monkey Story.**—குரங்குகள் தேய்விக்கப்பட்டபுகனையு வந்தானத்தச் சனங்களைண்ணி அவைகளைச் சனவெண்ணிகுக்கிறார்கள். அரபியவர்களுள் குரங்குகளைவைச் சட்டான். அதிலுடனேதேரந்த கிவாசுகளெல்லாம்போய் உடனே ஊர்த்தலையாரிக்குப் பிராப்தபண்ணை, அந்தத் தவல யாரி குரங்குகளின் முறைப்பாடினனதென்று லுபத்திரயாசாத்தானே மட்டுக்கட்டிக்கொண்டுவலுங் குரங்கைக் கட்டி அரபியனுக்கு யாதொரு ஆக்கி லையுஞ் செய்யவில்லை. ஆனதினால் குரங்குகளெல்லாம் சாயம்போட்டிப்பிற்பாடு போய்க் கட்டிப் பட்டினத்துக்கு வந்தவையெடுத்துப் புகுத்தது. மற்றநாள், குரங்குக்கட்டி அரபியனுடைய சரிரமெல்லாம் விக்கிப்போக, தவலயாரியுடைய கந்தோரும்நெடு பூச்சுவாலையார்ப் புகுக்கது, சிறிதளாய்க்கைக்குள்ளே அந்தப்பட்டினத்தில் அலையாசியும் வேறொரு குப்பப்பற்றி எரியத்தக்கவையாயிருந்தது. சனங்க ளெல்லாரும் நெடுபணை நூறக்கிணவலிட்டு, குரங்குகளுக்குக் காந்தியண்ணி அனுமானுக்குத் திருவிளா எடுத்தேரந்தபிறகு, நெடுபணை நூர்த்தாரகென்று இப்படியொரு பைத்தியமானதை வம்பாயிற் புதினப் பத்திரிகையில் அச்சப்பதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது.

**Cholera.**—போனமாதம் உல. திகதியிலுந்து ஒரு வர் கற்பிட்டியிலிருந்து கொழும்புக்கேழத்தின புதின மாவது: சிறிதளானவாக்கு முன் வடதேசத்தாலே புத்தனத்தில் வந்திருந்து வடதேசத்துச் சனங்களில் முன்று பெருக்குப் பேதியாயிண்டாயிற்று. அவர்களோடு கூடாத சினைத்திகள் ஒரு இருந்தலையுக்குச்சத்தல்மிளகாடுமேத்துக் கொடிக்களளிப்பாவலிட்டு நின்றார் அனாத்து அவர்களுக்குச் ச

ரீரமடங்கலும் பூசினார்கள். பிற்பாடு இரண்டு இரு த்தல் மிளகையை எடுத்து வறுத்துக் கொஞ்சத் தண்ணீரை விட்டவித்து அவர்களுக்குக் குடிக்கக் கொடுத்தார்கள். குஞ்சிக்கொளியெல்லாமற் சோறு கொடுக்கவில்லை. இவர்களுடைய விவரத்தின் குறைய்கரமாயிருந்தாலும் முன்று பேரும் நம்பிக்கைண்டார்கள். கற்பிட்டியில் ஒரு ஆர்துக்கு மாத்திரமேயல்லாமல் வேறொருவருக்கும் உண்டாகவில்லை. புரட்டாயி. உகதி திருவையுக்குக் கச்சேரிக்கணுப்பின இரப்போகத்தின்படி, புத்தனத்தில் விவரந்தவர்கள் நூற்றுப்பத்துப்பார். அவர்கள் இறந்தவர்கள் எப்பதுபோய். குடிசைங்களில் முன்று இரண்டுபெருக்குத்தமேலே புத்தனத்தைவிட்டுக் கற்பிட்டி, அக்காரைப்பற்று முதலியவர்களுக்குப் போய்விட்டார்கள். மறையுள்ளுமில்லாத களில் இல்லாததினாலே விவரம் இன்னும் அதிகப்பட்டுப்போயிருந்தது. சலாபத்திலே போனகிழமையிலும் இரண்டு பெருக்கு மாதிரிப் பேதியுண்டிற்று. நென்னெழுதினர். மாம்புப்பாணத்தில் நாடாந்துறை பென்றிடத்திலே பேதியிவாதிதோன்றியிருந்தது.

**Murder in Bengal.**—கற்புத்தவிலிருந்து நாயு கட்டை ஞரமாயிருக்கிற முஷேதபார்த்தென்னும் பட்டினத்திலே நாடாபுலித்தில் உத்தியோகமாயிருந்த சிறிதுபோர் கூடி அவருடைய பானயத்திற் சேலுமாயிருந்த இரண்டு மனிதரை அடித்துக் காயப் படுத்திக்கொன்றதினால் அக்காரைப்பட்டுத் துறவாளர்களில் ஐத்தோரைப் பதினாறு உருத்திவந்து, நா லுபரைப் பத்த வருடத்திற்கும், இரண்டுபேரை ஆறு வருடத்திற்கும், ஒருவனை முன்று வருடத்திற்கும் மறியலாக் பிறுநுக்கேற்றும்படி தீர்மானம் பண்ணப்பட்டதுமன்றி இதகாரியத்தை அறிந்தும் வெளியாங்குப்படுத்தாமலிருந்து ஒரு தவலவனை ஏறு வரும்படியாகக் வைக்கவற் தீர்ப்பாயிற்று. நாபுலுடைய முதன்மந்திரிகளானே இந்தத் துறையினைக்கு முற்றகாரனாமாயிருந்ததினால் அவரும் அதிநிமித்தக் குற்றவாளியானார். இப்படிப்பட்ட தோகத்தைச்செய்ய முயன்ற காரணமின்னதென்று விளக்கவில்லை.

**Torn by a Dog**—சென்னபட்டினத்துப் புதின பத்திரிகை ஒன்றிலும் அந்நேரத்தென்னெனில், அவ்விடத்திலே மெளந்த் சுமள்ளின்ற ஒரு தனையுடைய சிறப்பான பெண்பிள்ளையு ஒரு வேலகாரியும் இச்செலவு மனலிலே நடந்துபோகையில் ஒரு போரி நாம்பவந்து அந்தப் பிள்ளையு விழுத்திப் பிடிக்கப்பட்டதக்க விதமாய் அதைத் துண்டித்துக் கட்டித் தீர்த்துப்போட்டது. அந்தப்பி ள்ளவசகாரமல் தப்பிக்கொள்ளக்கூடியதாயிருந்தால் அதின் சடஞ் சாத்துவதைக்கும் அங்கனினையாகவே இருந்தது. இந்தச் சம்பவத்தை அநேகம் ஊரவர்கள் கிட்டி பார்த்துக்கொண்டு நின்றாலும் அவர்கள் அந்த நாணயத்துக்குப் பரியாசப்பயில்லை. இந்ததேசம் முழுவதும் இப்படித்தான் நடக்கிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட காரியஞ் சம்பவக்கிறதைப் பார்த்திருக்கிறவர்களுள் அப்படிப்பட்ட குற்றத்தைக் கையம்பாய்ச் செய்கிறவர்களைப்போலவே ஆக்கிவிடப்படுத்தப்படவேண்டியது.

**Fire.**—இந்தமாதம் யு. திகதி காலமே சாவுக் கோரியற் கோட்டுவிட்டாலே ஆரோ நெருப்பவைத்து அன்றுதேரந்தபோடார்களென்று அதிச் தக்கத் துடனே கேள்விப்பட்டோம்.

## விளம்பரம்.

**வன்முறிகாரருக்கு.**—இத்தைக்கொண்டு அறிவக்கிறதென்னவெனில், மாம்புப்பாணத்திலிருந்து வட்டுக்கெண்டைக்குப் போகிற கோவறனெனின்தேட்டில் நம். கட்டையிலிருந்து நம். கட்டைக்குட்பட, தேருக்குப் பக்கமாயிருந்தது சுமாயில், பச்சைத்தேக்காய்மட்டை அனவலித்த கொடுக்கப்பி யுமையனவர்கள், அவ்வாறு நமது தீரில் எத்தன சமைகொடுப்பேனென்று, ஆக ஒருவருக்குத்தகுந் எத்தன சமை கொடுப்பேனென்றும் உறுதி உடன்பிடிக்கை பண்ணவேணும். அப்படி அவர்கள் மதார்க்கக் கணக்கைச் சரிக்கட்டிக்கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கு அவர்களின் நம்பிக்கைக்குத்தக்கது ஈட்டின்பெறுமதிக்குத் தகுந்த கட்டணுக்கொடுக்கப்படுவதுவிரும் தங்களை இடப்பட உடன்பிடிக்கை என்னும் கொடுப்பவர்களுக்குச் சனிக்கிணை வலையில் கணக்குத்தரித்துக் காசுகொடுக்கப்படும உடன்பிடிக்கை உறுதிசெய்யப்பிரியமுள்ளவர்கள், தோரி நம். தீயிலிருக்கும் மெளந்த் தோரின் ஆடித்தவரையவர்கள் விட்டாலும் அவ்வுது சாவுக்கோரியின் குடாக்கையின் வங்கராவிலும் வந்து உறுதி உடன்பிடிக்கையின் காரியங்களைத் துரால்பரமயில் விளக்கி உறுதிசெய்துகொள்ளலாம்.

சுசாருகூ. இர. ஜப்பத. மீ. மக. வ.



## MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, Thursday, October 13, 1853.

## "TOO FAST AND TOO FAR."

We have received some very *stringent*, not to say *intemperate*, remarks from a highly esteemed correspondent, who is a fellow teetotaler on the exuberance of temperance articles in the *Star*, pointing out to us six articles and scraps on this one subject in a late issue. We are obliged to the writer for the zealous interest and willingness he is pleased to exercise over us in this matter, and the more so as he gives us occasion for a few timely remarks which otherwise might not have been originated—remarks which we believe will place us on a fair footing with all our readers.

1. It is our *wish* and intention, and we believe our subscribers have made up their minds for it, that the advocacy of the temperance reform, should hold a place of some prominence in our publication—for, as we have often stated, our *hope* of accomplishing the object for which we have taken up our abode among the Tamil people, is in a great degree identified with the *hope* that, by the use of appropriate means, our people will be restrained from the evils of intemperance which now threaten to overwhelm them. But

2. Notwithstanding the importance we attach to the subject, we ourselves do deprecate the practice of urging this or any other subject, *ad nauseam*, upon the attention of our readers. And whereas the principles of the temperance reform, together with the most approved *methods*, and the all-persuading *motives* for reducing those principles to practice, have been freely and rather extensively discussed in our pages, we are of the opinion that it may be well henceforth to confine ourselves mainly to two topics, (1) to report the progress of the temperance movement in foreign countries—more especially in England and America—and (2) to report the signs of the times among ourselves both in the north and in the south of the island.

3. For some years the Methodists of America, the second largest religious denomination in the Union, declined co-operation with teetotalers, from an apprehension that in the Wesleyan code ample provision was made for every good thing. But it was an era for good, and one worthy of some note, when, on perceiving that more specific measures for the suppression of intemperance were demanded by the exigency of the case, they placed themselves among the advanced ranks as temperance reformers and thus redeemed the time they had lost.

4. Hitherto the Episcopal Church in America have as a body, stood aloof from active co-operation in temperance organizations. But at the present time, there are pleasing indications, of which we might instance the temperance lecture of the Bishop of Pennsylvania, a part of which has been published in the *Star*, that that body also are feeling the necessity of securing the advantages of co-operation with their fellow-countrymen for changing "the drinking usages of society," and for promoting thereby the temperance cause.

5. Having witnessed the pleasing changes that have been passed upon the two influential bodies of Christians above-mentioned in America, we keep up good heart in looking out for similar changes among Methodists, Episcopalians and other religious bodies in England. And when, by the combined influence of a reformed public opinion and parliamentary legislation, affairs shall have been set right in the mother country, we can be no failure of corresponding results even in her distant colonies. And finally, while those results in this island shall be seen passing before us, and being matured for publication—then, *non*, being rebuked for going so fast and so far, we shall be imperatively imprompted to re-double our columns that we may give the needed publicity to the cheering intelligence, that the consummation of the temperance reform draws nigh.

But would it not be far more honorable and praiseworthy, for any distant colony to set an example in this matter worthy the imitation of the mother country, rather than to lose time and to suffer additional loss by waiting—for the benefit of an example—the tardy movements of that far off land?

P. S. Since the foregoing article was in type, we have been greatly interested to learn from the *Observer* that the subject of the "drinking usages of society" has already been brought before the Legislative Council of Ceylon, and that important disclosures of sentiment and opinion have been made. We were not aware that teetotalism had made so much progress in high places, and are happy to learn also that Her Majesty, the Queen, has an Advocate to the island, so competent, both by precept and by practice, to place the custom of *smoking*, as auxiliary to *drinking*, in its true light. We are well pleased that our Representative and fellow parishioner, Mr. Edmondstone, has been so ready to instructive and so suggestive a lesson to the Honorable Councilors on the subject in debate.

The appended notice in the *Observer* of a murder committed at the arrack distillery? Barbara, and said to be the 4th or 5th murder committed in that village, may perhaps be thought an appropriate permission to the Honorable Councilors' debate.

"In vino veritas" (truth in wine). And the pen of inspiration has informed us what the "truth" of the matter is, viz: that "Wine is a mocker," and that "whoever is deceived hereby is not wise."

In short, may we not fairly gather from the whole discussion that the time is at hand when—as is the case elsewhere—the conviction of our Ceylon legislators, will be satisfied with nothing less than the enactment of the "Maine Law"?

## OPENING OF A VILLAGE CHURCH.

On Thursday the 23d ult., a church was dedicated to the worship and service of God in the village of Alaverty in the parish of Malleagum. Alaverty is a populous and thriving village, nearly equi-distant from the four mission stations of Oodoville, Tillipally, Panditeripo and Manepi, but not easy of access from either of them. The following was the order of the opening exercise.

Singing and Invocation.—A statement of the object of the meeting—history of the enterprise of erecting the church and state of the funds, by Rev. D. Poor. Reading select portions of Scripture—by Mr. S. Payson, native preacher.

Consecrating prayer, by Rev. L. Spaulding. Singing—Sermon from the text, "This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven"—by Rev. B. C. Meigs.

Singing—An address to the villagers founded on the passage, "Come thou with us and we will do thee good." Num. 10: 29, 32—by Mr. N. Niles, native preacher. Doxology and Benediction.

About 250 natives were present on the occasion—also most of the American missionaries and several gentlemen from the town of Jaffna.

The church-building, which is composed of substantial stone walls, with gable ends, is 54 feet long and 30 feet wide, having three doors and four windows. The roof is sustained by eight wooden pillars and eluppai (olive) beams neatly prepared.

On the north elevation is a small belfry with ornamental mason work. The cost of the building, in its present state, was £74, including the sum of £4, paid for the site on which it stands.

In aid of the undertaking the following sums have been contributed:

1. By the villagers, namely: Mr. L. Ripley and wife £7; £3 from the former, and £4 (the cost of the site) from the latter, Dr. L. B. Trask, £4; Mr. E. Rockwood, £2 12s; Mr. M. Hallock, Odair of Alaverty, £2; Dr. J. Cleveland £2; Dr. S. Ropes, £1; Mr. Mutiah Valupilly, 15s; Mr. J. Arnold 7s; Mr. J. Page, 5s. Total £19 10s.

2. By Tamilians of other localities, namely:—Mr. H. Morley, £1; Mr. M. Welie, 6s; Mr. N. Strong, 5s; Mr. T. Snel, 2s; Mr. N. Russell, 2s. Total £1 15s.

3. By Foreigners, namely:—American missionaries, £11 2s; H. Pole, Esq., £5; J. W. Birch, Esq., £5; F. H. Campbell, Esq., £2 2s; Dr. Cowen, £1. Total, £24 4s.

4. From a local village church-building fund, originated by donations in equal proportion from Tamilians and Europeans, £15. Grand total, £60 18s.

Balance against the building, £13 2s.

It is hoped that the debt will be liquidated by further donations from the village, more especially from those of the educated class, who may not hitherto have found it convenient to render assistance. Donations however are solicited from other quarters, whether from natives or Europeans who may wish to have a share in the concern. If more than sufficient to remove the debt be received, it will be invested in the "Village Church Building Fund."

We have long observed great liberality displayed by many of the native inhabitants in the erection of temples for idol worship, but we are happy to know that there is a growing conviction in the minds of the community that there is but one living and true God who is worthy to be worshipped. May we not then indulge the *hope* that from among those who would aspire to noble acts of generosity and public utility, some will come forward to make an investment in this church enterprise, either by tiling the roof or by furnishing a "church-going bell." Donations in aid of the objects above specified will be thankfully received by the Rev. D. Poor, or the editor of the *Morning Star*.

We cannot do justice to the occasion of which we are speaking, without stating, that in reference to arrangements that had been made for an afternoon service in the newly consecrated church, an appropriate repast was prepared in good style, in a pandal on the church premises by Mr. Moses Hallock, Odair of Alaverty village. At this entertainment, fifteen European gentlemen and ladies were present. At the same time an equally appropriate repast on an adjoining compound was prepared by Mr. Lincoln Ripley, by whom, while engaged in his ordinary labors in the Printing Office, the purchase of materials, and the erection of the church, were gratuitously superintended. At this entertainment 150 natives of five different castes were indiscriminately seated on the same range of mats. We are happy to learn, (for the arrangements originated with the native community) that no distinction of caste on the occasion was observed excepting that it so happened that one of our graduates according to Hindu reckoning, an aged catechist of the mission, was put forward in a conspicuous seat by the company. In the way of contrast to what is often witnessed at Hindu feasts, great harmony and good feeling prevailed.—*Com.*

## Correspondent of the Morning Star.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

SIR.—The remarks made in a late issue of the *Star*, by "A Friend of S. J.," induce me to take a complete view of the controversy which exists between the "advocates of the Mirror" and their literary antagonists. I feel not, however, endeavor to persuade the "Friend" of the justice of the charge brought against the Literary Mirror by "Thetis," for who can venture to do it while he stands "with a raised arm to disclaim all the charges" which are brought against it? Without noticing therefore the letter of "A Friend of S. J.," I have to address a few words to the respectable native gentleman of the Literary Mirror. In No. 2 of the *Morning Star*, he has to inform "Thetis" and the editor of the *Morning Star* that the article on education, which appeared in the *Mirror* is not editorial. "It is a speech," says he, "delivered by a member of the Y. M. L. Association, in a meeting held at Hope Cottage, Jaffna, August, 1852." If indeed it is a speech delivered in August, 1852, how is it that the following sentence occurs in the concluding portion of it? "We wish every success to this 'Literary Mirror,' whose object is to 'raise the standard of the low' and to 'conquer this terrible enemy of our land.' Was the Literary Mirror in existence so early as August, 1852, when the *Star* No. bears date May 6, 1853? We expect that our friends will rectify this anachronism, who justly threaten to strike at 'the honesty and integrity, as well as the ability of the editors.' For further evidence to prove that the article on education is editorial, I request my readers to turn to the report of the Young Men's Literary Association, furnished by Mr. "J. Crowther, Secretary of the Y. M. L. A.," and published in the *Morning Star* of Oct. 14, 1852. Is there not a striking correspondence between both, in the style, thoughts and spirit? Take, for instance, the following sentence from the report in the *Star*: "Young men in this province often feel that when they leave the school, they have completed their education, and the time is used as they see fit, up to the white ants." You will not be long in searching for its counterpart in the concluding part of the article on education. "No sooner a pupil leaves the seminary than he thinks that he has completed his education, and that his faculties are not capable of any further development." Look again at another sentence from the above report: "If the natives, without yielding to selfish motives, would consistently make the new education to themselves and to the community, we might expect that with the means of education and improvement we enjoy we should soon see very great changes in Ceylon, and ere long we should be elevated to a position not unlike that of England." This very nearly corresponds with the following from the essay on education: "If our countrymen, instead of seeking their own private interests, would consistently keep in view the acquisition of usefulness to their fellow-beings, you will see our island within the short period of half a century, in a position equal to England." Will not such a correspondence between these two productions go to establish the identity of their respective writers beyond all doubt? And as that very writer is one of the editors of the Literary Mirror, is it not an undeniable and incontrovertible fact that the article is an editorial? True, the original part of the question is not whether it is editorial or not, but whether it does not bear in itself evident signs of plagiarism. The opinion of "A Friend of S. J." on this subject could not be taken into account as he has determined to "stand with a raised arm" to disclaim all the charges brought against the *Mirror*, and he appears in other respects too, an incompetent and a very poor judge of the question, as he is at a loss to know how the latter part of the essay on education, beginning with certain questions on India "falls off in composition, style, &c." Very modestly does he assert that your opinion in regard to this plagiarism will not run parallel to that of your readers, as if he knew the minds of all the readers of the *Morning Star*. And the editors of the *Mirror* very sneeringly ask, "Is this plagiarism, what is not a plagiarist, will not, of course, advance any evidence of its being plagiarized, but of all others, if he had not very naturally anticipated that the charge will, sometime or other, settle upon them. But plagiarism does and will remain plagiarism in spite of the combined efforts of all the 'advocates of the Mirror,' and it has been already demonstrated that the article is editorial; therefore the editors of the *Mirror* are guilty of plagiarism.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 CHAMBERLAIN, Sept., 1853. REVIEWER.

## OBITUARY.

They grew in beauty side by side

They filled our house with glees.—*Mrs. Hemmels.*  
 Died of fever, on Sunday the 25th of Sept. at about 7, P. M., Lucia second daughter and third child of M. N. Pooviraya, Singhia Mofat, of the Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads Department, Jaffna, aged about 7 years. She was a girl of a most tender and amiable disposition, and was admired and beloved by all who knew her.

Also of fever, on Wednesday the 28th of Sept. at about 2, A. M., Elizabeth, first daughter and second child of the same parents, aged about 9 years. She was a girl of promising parents. Even at such an early age she exhibited ample proof of her great mental abilities. She was inquisitive and had an indelible desire to know and learn every thing. Her progress in study was rapid, and afforded pleasing satisfaction to her parents and friends; whose present loss is the greater on that account. She was but is no more.

"Alas for love if it were early"

"And now, my love, adieu!"

But even beyond the grave there is yet love.

"There is a world above"

Where parting is unknown

A long eternity of love

Formed for the good above.—S. J.

CHOLERA IN PUTLAM.—The number of seizures at Putlam was would appear from an authenticated report made to the Cutcherry up to the 26th of Sept., was 110 of which nearly 80 have terminated fatally. More than two-thirds of the inhabitants have quitted the place and have come over to Calpenty and Akare Pattoo. And I am sorry to say that cholera is still raging here; but at Calpenty I am thankful to add no case has occurred but the one noticed by you some time since.—*Cor. of the Colombo Observer.*

**THE MIRROR AND OURSELVES.**—In view of the "Remark," &c. in the last No. of the Literary Mirror, we give in parallel columns Herschell and the Mirror, leaving the public to judge whether there is real or apparent plagiarism or none at all. "We also conclude to let "Reviewer" speak for himself—see another column—and prove, as he does, that the Mirror has prevaricated and put itself in a very awkward position by denying that the article on education is editorial. We design that this present notice shall end the controversy, at least so far as we are concerned:—

[HERSCHELL.]  
The situation of man on the globe he inhabits, and over which he has obtained the control, is in many respects exceedingly remarkable. Compared with his sister denizens, he seems, if we regard only his physical constitution, in almost every respect their inferior, and equally unprovided for the supply of his natural wants, and his defence against the innumerable enemies which surround him. No other animal passes so large a portion of his existence in a state of absolute helplessness, or falls into such a position of defenceless exposure, as man, in such protracted and lamentable imbecility. To no other warm-blooded animal has nature denied that indispensable covering, without which the vicissitudes of a temperate, and the rigors of a cold climate, are equally insupportable; and to scarcely any has she been so sparing of her resources, as to man, in the matter of defence. Destitute alike of speed to avoid, and of arms to repel, the aggressions of his voracious foes; tenderly susceptible of atmospheric influences, and unfitted for the coarse ailments which the earth affords spontaneously, during at least two-thirds of the year, even in temperate climates, man, if abandoned to mere instinct, would be of all creatures the most destitute and miserable. Distracted by terror, and goaded by famine, driven to the most abject expedients for concealment from his enemies, and to the most cowardly devices to escape the pursuit of his nobler prey, his existence would be one continued subterfuge or stratagem; his dwelling would be in dens of the earth, in clefts of rocks, or in the hollows of trees; his food, worms and the lower reptiles, or such few and crumbly provisions, for the sake of which he could be brought to assimilate, varied with occasional relishes, mingled by more powerful beasts of prey, or rejected by their more pampered choice. Remarkable only for the absence of those powers and qualities which obtain for other man, a degree of security and repose, by some would be disregarded by others; till, after a few generations, his species would become altogether extinct, or at best would be restricted to a few islands in tropical regions, where the warmth of the climate, the paucity of enemies, and the abundance of vegetable food, might permit it to linger. Yet man is the unspurred lord of the creation; the strongest, the fiercest of his fellow creatures. The whale, the elephant, the eagle, and the tiger are inferior to him. He can supply his most capricious wants, or trained to do him service, or imprisoned to make him sport. The spoils of all nature are in daily requisition for his most common uses; yielded with more or less readiness, or wrested with reluctance from the mine, the forest, the ocean, and the air.

[HINDUS THEN, AND IS NOT OWING TO THE PROGRESS OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE THAT BRAHMA WAS LIFTED UP, HER NEUTRALITY ON THE GROUND AND ATTACHED TO AN EMINENT POSITION IN THE FACE OF THIS CRISIS OF OURS?]

**FIRE.**—We are sorry to learn that the Court bungalow at Chavagacherry was consumed by fire on the morning of yesterday, the 12th inst. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

**VISIT TO THE POET MONTGOMERY.**

Rev. Mr. Prime, one of the editors of the New York Observer, is now visiting Europe, and has lately paid a visit to this venerable and world-renowned Christian poet. We trust our Tamil readers ever will read the account with interest:—

On reaching Sheffield, and stepping from the cars, I asked the first cab-driver who came in sight if he knew where James Montgomery resided. "Oh, yes," the poet you mean," he said, "sure I do. He lives on the Mount." We was our man, and we did not lose a moment in taking possession of his carriage. On the summit of the hill, in a fine house, commanding a splendid prospect of the city, green fields, and forests, such a prospect as a poet in full communion with his fellow-men would love to look on, we found the name of JAMES MONTGOMERY on the door. We had heard that the venerable old poet, who is now so advanced in life, and so feeble in health, that he was not willing to see company, and it was with many misgivings that I stood at his door and asked the servant if he was in. Learning that he was at home, I handed her my card, and bade her say that three gentlemen from America wished to pay their respects to Mr. Montgomery. Before I had finished my message, he stepped from his library into the hall, and received me with a greeting that went to my heart. "You do me too much honor," he said. "Come in, and your friends." He led us all into his study and insisted on our sitting down. I said to him, "you were known, I think, in America, and loved before we were born." He replied, "I thank you. It is grateful to me to know that any thing that I have ever written has been a pleasure to others. Your country has published many beautiful editions of my poems, and I am grateful for their favorable regard."

He spoke with some hesitation, and appeared feeble though far less so than I had expected. A small thin man, and slightly stooping, with a bright eye, and sharp face, he would not have appeared to me, had I met him in the street, as the man to write the "World before the Flood" or the "Wanderer of Switzerland." If there are not in both of the power of beauties of the highest order, and specimens of his power of pathos equal to the poetry of any man who has died within the last century, I stand at this time with a confession that I lost a great deal in going to Sheffield to see their author. "Few men," I said to him, "have lived as you have, to bear the verdict of posterity." "Yes," he replied, "I have survived nearly all my contemporaries." "And you have survived the attacks of the Edinburgh Review, which predicted you would not live at all." The old man laughed gaily at this reminiscence of a slashing review forty years ago and said, "The Review was young then, and they thought they must kill some one in every number; and they sought to make a victim of me, but I lived through it. I was very early tried, and I think, but trials are good for us, and they will soon be over." "May I ask how old you are now, sir?" "I shall be 82 years old on the 4th day of November next." I could not refrain from telling him that the fourth of November is my birth-day also, and "How old will you be, sir?" he added. I was not unwilling to find another coincidence in the fact that I should be just one half of his age. And this led to a religious conversation in which he spoke of that peaceful but trembling hope he had that he should soon see the promised rest; his lips quivered, his voice broke, and big tears dropped from his eyes like the drops of his unworthiness to be accepted, but of his trust in the Savior whose grace is sufficient for the chief of sinners. We rose to take leave, and as we shook hands in silence, Edwards repeated one of the poet's own stanzas from "The Grave."

"There is a calm for those that weep,  
A rest for weary pilgrims found."  
And he had strength to say, "I hope we shall meet in heaven," and, following us to the door, bade us an affectionate farewell.

**PILGRIM'S PROGRESS PERVERTED.**—The Tractarians or Puseyites of England have recently published an edition of Pilgrim's Progress, in which they have left out some important portions and introduced others to conform the book to their own peculiar notions. For example, the character "Mr. Legation" is entirely left out, and after Christian arrives at the "wicket gate," a large fountain is introduced, in which he is immediately immersed. In this he is supposed to lose the burden of original sin, but still goes on with sinners, but worse than sinners, and in the end, he and his conformity to popery, they have entirely left out "Giant Pope" and have instead introduced Giant Mohammedan! Surely this is too bad to pervert the good old John Bunyan, in this way, and make him inculcate sentiments which he would have scorned to teach; in fact, would have suffered imprisonment and death even, rather than assent to.

**NEW PRINTING MACHINE.**—The correspondent of the London Times has described a new printing-machine in the Exhibition at New York. The machine "is a new printing-press, which prints from uncut paper, rolling from a cylinder, and cuts and folds with perfect regularity 30,000 copies per hour. There is no connotation in the process, and consequently no time lost in returning motion. Both sides are printed at the same time, and 30,000 per hour is a low estimate, since, by increasing the speed, they can be printed as fast as paper or cloth can be unrolled from a cylinder. The inventor declares that he can print one mile of a newspaper as fast as a locomotive can run on a railway. With perfect machines and arrangements he may do it. His present experiments demonstrate a practical principle, and the invention is looked upon with wonder and delight."

**"Bi-Monthly."**—We beg leave to ask The Examiner for his authority for using the word "Bi-monthly" for semi-monthly? Bi-monthly means once in two months—we understand, and autumnal bi-monthly is in this, so far as we have them. We know The Examiner is not alone in the use of this compound word in this connection, but as we see lately that he speaks of his "Bi-Monthly Examiner," which is a misnomer, we ask the question that either he may be righted or that we may be.

**QUEEN VICTORIA NOT A QUEEN.**—The London Times remarks that fourteen noblemen and gentlemen compose in reality the government of the great kingdom of Great Britain. This excludes Queen Victoria.

**OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.**

We have not yet received the middle overland mail, so our dates are only down to August 20th. The India bill has passed both the Lords amongst other alterations have expanded the salt clause, which the Commons afterwards agreed to; several members, however, protesting against its omission; Sir John Pakington said, if the government did not show a disposition to reduce the salt duty, he should bring the matter forward again next session; Sir C. Wood's objection was that the clause interfered with the financial arrangements of the Indian government, which the Home government has no right to do. Lord Palmerston has proved himself a friend to London, in getting bills passed whereby the Thames will be relieved from the filth which now pours into it from the sewers to the lungs of the inhabitants, and from a portion of the smoke which they daily inhale. The House has granted £280,000 towards the expense of an independent line of telegraph from London to the continent.

**RUSSIA AND TURKEY.**—The affairs of these two countries still remain in a very doubtful state, and excite much attention.

**THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S JUBILEE.**—The following interesting extracts we copy from a letter, of date March 3, 1853, written by Bishop Wilson of Colorado, to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the President of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Bishop says:

**MR DEAR LORD:**—I cannot allow the British and Foreign Bible Society to enter on its jubilee without assuring your Lordship of my unabated zeal in its holy cause.

I feel it a peculiar happiness to have been, from its institution, a member of an association which is the glory of our country, and which tends to promote, in the simplest and most effective manner, the temporal and spiritual welfare of the whole human race.

There are few comparatively, who can look back on nearly half a century of connection with it. I can. And most truly do I say, that the nearer I approach to eternity, the more highly does the value of the Book, which reveals an eternal redemption, rise upon my mind, and of the Society which circulates it.

I remember the time when it was said that it was not safe to give away the Bible without giving also the Common Prayer Book of our own church as its interpreter. We have, however, lived long enough to see, that the monstrous interpretations imposed on our church formularies were the corruption of the Bible itself, and that the only safe way to give the prayers of our own or any other church as its interpreter.

My Lord, I can trust the Bible. The God of nature throws open the wonders of creation to every human eye, to testify to His eternal power and God-head; and the God of grace throws open the wonders of His inspired word to every responsible being, to testify of the salvation which is in Christ Jesus.

You have done wonders, my dear Lord, already, under God, in His most magnificent possession of the crown. One hundred and fifty millions of heathens and Mohammedans, bowed under the grinding yoke of sin and Satan, are beginning to awake to some faint longings after western learning, and western usages and habits. Multitudes are going even further, and are filled with a thorough contempt of Brahmin and Mohammed. Some, moreover, have come up to the fountains of life, and are quenching their thirst for salvation there.

Your only main adversary is the Church and Court of Rome. Her bitter opposition is your highest praise. The sign of the times, pointing to the speedy downfall of that mystery of iniquity. And in the final triumph, the Bible, and the Society diffusing it, will have, under the King of kings and Lord of lords (to whom alone be all glory ascribed), no mean share.

Go on, my Lord, in your vast and inconceivable enterprise. Your work is only begun. But you have God on your side; His own word as your messenger to mankind; His prophecies to light you on your way; His spirit to illumine the dark and quench the lifeless souls of men; and the atoning sacrifice of an incarnate Saviour to hold up, as a flaming torch, before the eyes of a guilty world.

**MORE JAILS EMPTY.—WHY?**—The Burlington (Vt.) Courier says that last year when the present jailer took charge of the jail, there were seven in its cells, and that there have since been, at different times, thirty others; but now, since the Vermont Maine Law has had time to produce its legitimate effects, locks and keys are useless, as the jail is without a tenant. This is the third jail in Vermont which has been emptied by the new prohibitory liquor law, and the editor very properly adds: "The simple truth is, the sale of liquor peoples jails—prohibiting its sale empties them—and it is in the power of the people to say which they will have."

**A GREAT DAY AT ST. LOUIS.**—On the 19th of July last, there was celebrated at St. Louis, with a zest worthy of the occasion, "the opening of the first division of the Pacific Railroad, a distance of about forty miles in the great chain that is to unite us with California, and the territories of Oregon and Washington." The excursion train was drawn by the "St. Louis," the first locomotive ever manufactured west of the Mississippi river.—N. Y. Evangelist, Aug. 4.

**THE BENEFIT OF SAVINGS BANKS.**—We saw to-day the book of a person who, twenty years ago, deposited in one of our Savings Banks the sum of three hundred dollars. Since that time it has neither been increased by deposits or diminished by drafts; to-day the interest has accumulated so that the person has \$1025 56 standing to her credit.—Boston Traveller.

**CHINA.**—The Colombo Observer of Sept. 37, says of the news from China, that as the Peking Gazette had failed to reach Shanghai, it is possible the next advance may announce the capture by the insurgents of the capital.

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