

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, Thursday, November 10, 1853.

THE MORNING STAR AND OURSELVES.—We are asked for our authority for using bi-monthly in the sense of twice a month, the meaning of that word according to the Morning Star, and its authorities being once in two months. Strictly speaking according to the authorities and from the analogy of words of a like derivation as biennial, &c. bi-monthly has the meaning given to it by the Star. But we have usage, the most potent of all authorities, in our favor, and the Morning Star will find the word in frequent use among the best informed and best educated in London and all parts of the world in the sense attached to it by the Examiner. Much might be said in favor of such a meaning from the composition of the word—his—twice, hence bi-monthly twice a month, and not two monthly or once in two months, just as we say bi-weekly, twice a week—Examiner, Oct. 22.

We knew that bi-monthly was used for semi-monthly, for we had seen it in the Illustrated London News, but we were not aware that it was used so extensively by the "best informed and best educated," as the Examiner represents. But allowing this to be true, good writers sometimes fall into palpable errors, and it would be better, it seems to us, to follow the "analogy of words" and use bi-monthly in its correct sense, especially as we find no authority in the dictionaries—which are generally received as the standard on such points—for the use of the word in the Examiner's sense. It is very desirable that there be definiteness, precision and purity in the English language, and therefore it seems not well to depart from an authorized, well-known and unobjectionable word, to one which is at least equivocal. Again, we very much doubt whether distinguished classic authors, as the great Macaulay or the lesser Washington Irving, would use bi-monthly for semi-monthly.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY AT CHAVAGACHERY.—The second annual meeting of the Chavagachery Temperance Society was held on the 27th ult. There were assembled on the occasion, besides a very large number of school boys, about eighty men, some of whom are headmen and government officers. The opening prayer was made by Mr. S. Kopes. A suitable portion of Scripture was read by Mr. C. A. Goodrich. The proceedings of the last annual meeting at the regulations of the society were read by P. H. Hunt, the secretary. Next two addresses were delivered by Messrs. E. D. Whitley and J. Emerson upon two subjects, namely: What signs of encouragement are there in respect to the temperance cause in Jaffna, and What are some of the evils of intemperance in one's own family and neighborhood. Then a temperance song, composed for the occasion, was sung. Mr. C. A. Goodrich delivered a lecture on the physical evils of intemperance, and was followed by the Rev. M. D. Sanders on the physical evils of intemperance. He exhibited and explained a series of plates representing the stomach of the drunkard, from its first and slightly irritated state to its last cancerous condition, which is the closing of his world life on earth. The meeting was then concluded with prayer. The exercises seemed to have a stirring influence on all present.

PRESERVATION OF ROADS.—We observe a notification in the Madras Gazette, issued from the Mangalore Kutelery, giving orders to the effect that after February next, a toll of 1s. will be levied on all bullock carts traveling certain roads, the wheels of which carts are less than 3ft. 6in. in diameter, and whose tyres are less than two inches in width. Those of the right diameter and the tyres two inches or more in width go free. This strikes us as a very good way of securing the preservation of the roads, which are greatly cut and injured by narrow-wheeled and heavily loaded carts, and also as a good plan to promote the making of cart-wheels of proper size and form.

NEWSPAPERS.—It costs the people of the United States \$15,000,000 a year for newspapers and other periodicals, and these newspapers and periodicals are as essential to their safety and happiness as the roofs over their heads, and more so than the army and navy which cost twice as much.

Mrs. STOWE, it is reported, has arranged with a Scottish publisher to favor the world with a temperance tale as a brother to Uncle Tom, and it is further stated that the latter was not destined at first to that priority of age which it afterwards received.

THE TIMES AND AMERICA.—We see that the London Times has made quite an attack upon America and the American President in connection with the opening of the New York Crystal Palace; but the Leader has taken up the matter, and defended the United States and her President in a way almost to make the Times blush.

ROMANISM IN BALTIMORE.—Baltimore is one of the strong holds of the Roman Catholic Church in America. Yet even here, it has church accommodations for only 11,600 persons. Other seats accommodate over seven times that number.

CHOLERA.—We are sorry to state that cholera is prevailing in several places in the Northern Province, particularly in the town of Jaffna.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY.—The following excellent anecdote is well worth occupying a permanent place in the memory. How many of us are in the habit of doing those things which make music at midnight?

It is said of the saintly George Herbert, the good old English church poet, that once in a walk to Salisbury to join a musical party, he saw a poor man with a poorer horse that was fallen under his load. They were both in distress, and needed present help; which Mr. Herbert perceiving, put off his canonical coat, and helped the poor man to unload, and after to load his horse. The poor man blessed him for it, and he blessed the poor man; and was so like the good Samaritan, that he gave him money to refresh both himself and his horse. Thus he left the poor man; and at his coming to his musical friends at Salisbury, they began to wonder that Mr. Geo. Herbert, who used to be so trim and clean, came into that company so soiled and discombed. But he told them the occasion; and with one of the company told him "he had disparaged himself by so dirty an employment," his answer was "that the thought of what he had done, would prove music to him at midnight; and that the omission of it would have upraised and made discord in his conscience whenever he should pass by that place; for if he had not to pray for all that he is in distress, I am sure that I am bound, so far as it is in my power, to practice what I pray for: and let me tell you, I would not willingly pass one day of my life without comforting a sad soul, or showing mercy; and I bless God for this occasion." Oh, how many might have the anxious thoughts which infest often their midnight hours, changed into sweet music, if they would be more frequently seen, with full hands and friendly words, in the abodes of poverty and suffering! These are the places in which to attune one's conscience to midnight harmonics!

MISSIONARY EFFORTS AMONG THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—There are said to be about 40,000 Chinese in California, and it has been found necessary to translate the laws of California or a portion of them into the Chinese tongue, for the benefit of the "celestials" living there. The N. Y. Evangelist of September 1st gives the following particulars concerning missionaries and missionary efforts among the Chinese in the land of gold:

"The new church for the use of the Rev. Mr. Spear, as a missionary to the Chinese population of San Francisco, is about to be commenced. A subscription of some \$20,000 had already been secured for it. It is an interesting circumstance connected with this enterprise, that among the most liberal donors were some of the resident Chinamen. The See Yup Company, by Atai, gave \$200; Chan Aching, \$100; the Yeum Wo Company, \$100; Lee Kar and Co. \$50; Tong K. Aehick, \$50; Gee Atai, \$50; Cho Yun \$50. This certainly inaugurates a new era in the annals of benevolence in this country.

Rev. J. L. Shuck, who has been a missionary in China for seventeen years, has resigned, and accepted an appointment from the Baptist Missionary Board at Richmond, to serve as a missionary to the Chinese in California, and will soon enter on his duties. The Board has for a long time been in quest of men to go to California, and we think it remarkable that, while half a dozen persons have volunteered for Central Africa, none till now have been willing to go to the land of gold!

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The London Times thus speaks of the difficulties between Russia and Turkey—difficulties which now fill the mind of multitudes with the direst forebodings—as follows:

It cannot be concealed that the course of events is rapidly tending to remove the case from the sphere of negotiation, and to plunge at least two states of Europe into all the calamities of war. The Turkish army is daily increasing in numerical strength, and the character of these troops is such as to destroy in a great measure the control which every government should possess over its soldiers. The force under Omar Pasha is constituted mainly of wild and ferocious tribes of Asia, who have swarmed across the Straits in defence of their religion and in the hope of battle; and it is doubtful whether they would quietly endure what, to them, would be the disappointment of peace. On these fierce and barbarous auxiliaries the Sultan himself exercises but little authority, and any despatch may bring us intelligence that the arbitration of Europe has become superfluous. For these consequences, however, with all their deplorable fatalities, Russia is exclusively responsible; and the Emperor Nicholas, who lately pretended to the lofty dignities of a pacificator, will have broken the peace of the world not only without warrant, but by acts of such audacious injustice as can nowhere find a defender.

CEYLON TELEGRAPH.—No one can regret more than we do that the Electric Telegraph from hence to Galle has been a failure, and we hope that we shall yet see one in operation, though we fear burying the wire will do no good.—Examiner, Oct. 23

Correspondence of the Morning Star.

THE BURGHERS AND THE JUBILEE MEETING AT JAFFNA.

The burgher population also did not muster so largely as was expected and desired. However, our native friends made up the deficiency and filled the large room where the meeting was held and seemed greatly interested in the proceedings.—Morning Star, Oct. 24.

MR. EDITOR.—I am not aware whether it is yourself or any other person, that gives such a free vent to his sentiments as the above, about the inferior race, to which I have the honor to belong, and so prejudicial to them. Yes, sir, I prefer, and truly so. You expected and desired them (the burghers) to muster largely, but they did not—and every thinking mind will easily perceive what you mean by that small expression—the result of your disappointment; but others of your exotic nature will not hesitate to sympathize with you, and I, by any mode of language, construe it to mean you, and I, by any mode of language, construe it to show to the world that the burghers, though born, baptized, bred and educated in the bible, and principles of the religion which it inculcates, had not shown themselves ready, nay willing, to meet together with their countrymen, the natives, who were only very lately unfettered from the iron bondage of idolatry and superstition, to embrace the religion of the bible, the gospel, or particularly with their brethren, the Europeans, the people of the bible, and true happiness of a bible meeting. But permit me now to explain why the burghers did not muster largely. But before taking it up, let me tell you (sir, that we have found you too apt to define publishing (the paper being yours) any thing in favor of the injured race or what they may say, in their defence, if their feelings are wounded, and that they are ready to say any thing against them in mitigation of their sins, that there are some who have read your notice. Then let the world or those who have read your notice of the jubilee, know that the burghers did not muster largely there for the following reasons:

1. It is a very common thing at Jaffna to see the missionaries at large, with the natives, in public meetings, indiscriminately taking part in the proceedings, and excluding the burghers entirely from the same. It is the custom that there are those who are openly known that the missionaries make it their business to draw a line of demarcation between the burghers and the natives, (in proof of this I beg to refer you to notices of general meetings in your paper) and think it a part of their duty to discourage the one and encourage the other, and they plainly say that they have come to the black souls, and not to the white.

2. It is a fact that a number of our community were actually coming to the meeting, and finding that there was no regularity in acceptance there, and that their fellow-countrymen, the natives, had occupied all the seats, and that it was more of a Yankee character than otherwise, had to retire back to their homes, both ladies and gentlemen. I would not enter further into particulars of the doings of the American missionaries and missionaries in general, but reserve it for another occasion—but surely the venerable Rev. Messrs. Poor, Spaulding and Scudder are perfectly known to us—and we are known to them; and if the venerable Mr. Poor will have no objection we shall be happy to hear what he may have to say of us; but, sir, I hope you will give publicity to this letter, and if you or any of your readers have to say any thing, say on, and you shall be answered. Wishing you well, I am yours, A. BRANTON.

Jaffna, Nov. 2, 1853.

As we cannot claim the credit of having drawn up the published account of the jubilee meeting, from which an objectionable sentence has been extracted, we are the more free to express an opinion that the fact stated in the extract—and which was certainly deserving notice, is appropriate and to the point, as it stands. The sentence in the extract, and the "book we circulate" seem to inform that any inferences should have been drawn from so offensive a remark, in the way of "evil surmising." Something good and profitable, however, may we think be extracted from the communication.

1. It is gratifying to know that "a number of the burgher community were actually coming to the meeting, and finding that there was no regularity in acceptance there, and that their fellow-countrymen, the natives, had occupied all the seats, and that it was more of a Yankee town—both ladies and gentlemen." This was indeed an unoward circumstance in which we can sincerely sympathize with the parties concerned. But we may also console them with the assurance that thus it often happens even to lords and ladies in London, and that this is ever regarded as a pleasing proof that the public mind is duly awake to the object of the meeting.

2. The communication suggests the importance of providing, not only spacious apartments for such meetings, but also of providing one or more judicious individuals, in whom the public have confidence, to exercise a general superintendance over the important matter of seating a large and promiscuous assembly. Many boys have yet to learn that it is each man's duty, in addition, to take the highest seat in the meeting, and particularly in which is very necessary, and which is generally attended to in Yankee towns on such an occasion, is to reserve a suitable number of seats for the ladies, and that, if more ladies come than were expected as is often the case, that the gentlemen cheerfully vacate in favor of "the fair."

3. In view of the pleasing developments of interest in the object of the late meeting, and of the obvious improvements that may be made in the manner of "getting up," and of conducting such meetings, we take occasion from the article before us to suggest to those whom it may concern that another, and that an annual opportunity be afforded for making improvements upon the past—and this suggestion we make in the confident hope, that by continued experiment, as we think the method of conducting such meetings, all classes would thereby become duly interested, and consequently more fully represented on such an occasion, and this could hardly fail to advance the general object of bible institutions.

4th and finally. To our burgher friends, we would say, that if their allegations against us be correct—that we have been unwilling to do them good, or to speak well, or to print one of them, then our words and actions surely have been strangely at variance with the whole tenor of our feelings and feelings—with our interest for them and sympathy with them. And of this we could, we think, give them appropriate evidence, could we come into close contact with them, as in former times and open our hearts unto them.

CLOSING REMINISCENCE OF A LATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. No. 21.

While nearing the shores of New York after an absence of thirty-three years from my native country, an unwanted state of thought and feeling was engendered, which it were not expedient, even were it practicable, to describe.

In this capital of New York or the "Empire State," I met with new wonders on every land and in every department of life. One of the most prominent was the "Crystal Palace." I had previously seen it in a sketchy and incomplete form of this work of art, by which half a million of thirsty souls have been abundantly supplied with pure water from fountains inexhaustible, but no description can give an adequate impression of its vast importance compared with what is felt by a spectator and a participant on the spot.

"The city of New York is supplied with water taken from Croton River, at Sing Sing, and is conveyed to the city through an aqueduct 40 miles and a half long. A high dam is thrown across the river, and a pond raised which covers 300 acres. It is introduced into a reservoir, in the upper part of the city, that covers 33 acres, and is called Croton Lake. It passes from thence to a smaller reservoir, from which it is conveyed in pipes over all the city. The aqueduct is of solid masonry, 9 feet by 6, and discharges into the city daily, on an average, 55,000,000 gallons of water. The work was commenced in 1836, and completed in 1842. The water was let in on July 4th of that year, and the completion of the work celebrated by a grand procession, October 14. It cost \$10,375,000."

It was indeed a pleasing theme to contemplate the nature of this magnificent structure, in simultaneous and incessantly ministering to the necessities of so great a population. I could not but regard it as an instructive emblem of what the numerous missionary organizations of Christendom should be, whose object it is to dispense through appropriate pipes and channels living waters from the river of life to the thirsting and perishing nations of the earth. And I have not ceased from that time to the present to ponder with painful interest the inquiry—when will it occur, that the inhabitants of a single city or of a whole state, will put forth such depth of counsel, such efficiency in action, and such liberal-heartedness in furnishing the nations with supplies of "living waters," which may spring up into everlasting life as were put forth for supplying a single city with that water of which "whosoever drinketh shall thirst no more."

But I had not much heart for lingering at New York, while within a night's sail of the dwelling of my only son, whom I put on ship-board for America in 1830, and of my two daughters, who followed him in '33. After three days' detention in the city, I took passage for Massachusetts in the "Empire State" steam-boat. Although I had seen steam-boats in England, I was not prepared for what presented itself on my entering the "Empire State." It struck me as a great misnomer to denominate such a structure a "boat." It was rather of the nature of a monster hotel afloat—such a hotel as I had never witnessed—whether we regard its dimensions, number of a departments, decorations, provisions for the table, number of inmates, their demeanor, &c., &c. The only drawback to all this was the loss of a great part of a night's sleep by the excitement of the strange scenery and by the anticipations of the ensuing morning. Wishing to obtain some definite information respecting the nature of the habitation, I called on the "Empire State" and more fully assured that what had passed was not a fair dream, I subsequently addressed a note of inquiry to one of the principal proprietors of the establishment, to whom I had been introduced, and was politely furnished with the following particulars:

"The Empire State is 315 feet long, 40 feet beam and about 70 feet the entire width; depth of hold 13 feet. Tonnage about 1,600. The engine is 1,300 horse power, diameter of wheel 40 feet. She is fitted with permanent berths for 300 passengers first class, and room accommodations for 24 class or 200 more. Her accommodations for 2d class or 200 passengers, 200 more.

"The Bay State which runs in connection with the Empire, of the same size, laid on board at one time on an excursion in Boston Harbor £200 persons.

"The officers and crew together with servants number 62 persons; their wages amount to about \$1,600 per month. The speed of the boat is about 15 miles per hour."

After a favorable run of eight hours from New York, we reached Fall River, a town in Massachusetts, on Friday about four o'clock in the morning. At this place Mrs. Poor and myself took the cars which speedily conveyed us to Fairhaven, where my son had served for about six years as the pastor of a church and congregation.

We arrived so early in the morning at their place of residence that we took our children quite by surprise. They had indeed well nigh despaired of our coming at all, having been hourly expecting us for two days preceding. On meeting those much loved ones, I beheld my children for the Lord's sake, and for the love of the spirit that we strive together with me in your prayers for God for me—that my service which I have for Jerusalem may be accepted of the saints; that I may come unto you with joy by the will of God and may with you be refreshed." Rom. 15: 23 and onward.

Having prolonged these reminiscences beyond all thought or intention, it is believed that the readers of the Star will concur with the writer in the opinion that it is expedient to close them here. D. FOOT.

Maneyp, Nov. 10th, 1853.

CONVERSIONS.—In Burlington, Vt., there have been remarkable conversions to Protestantism—eight adults in one day having publicly disowned the church of Rome. Two of this number were men of education, sent out as faithful missionaries to the States among the French. By many their lives are thought to be in danger. One of the number was conspicuous as a Bible burner at Champlain, some years ago, who represents his conscience as being a tormentor.

ROMISH RELICS.—"Kirwan," alias Rev. Dr. Murray, is still doing a great work against popery. Last year he published another book entitled "Letters to the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States," who is nominally, if not really, a Romanist. In this book "Kirwan" gives a most thrilling and startling account of the corruptions and abominations of "Romanism at Home," or as he actually saw things in Ireland, Italy, and Rome itself, in 1831, only two years since. We give an extract concerning "Pilate's Stair-Case" and the little chapel that contains these "holy stairs," and several other most remarkable things, as the reader will see:

"The celebrated *Scala Sancta*, or holy stair-case contains twenty-eight marble steps; and the priests inform us that this is the holy stair-case which Christ several times ascended and descended when he appeared before Pilate, and that it was carried by angels from Jerusalem to Rome. At certain times it is covered with persons crawling up it on their knees, with their rosaries in their hands, and kissing each step as they ascend.

I went there on a Friday afternoon, and the stairs were covered with people, mostly beggars, most devoutly crawling on their knees; and when the ceremony was ended, going away in the highest merriment. But not a priest was there. As I gazed upon the revolting and superstitious scene, my mind recurred to that memorable day in the world's history when Luther ascended these stairs. "While going through his meritorious work," says D'Aubigne, "he thought he heard a voice like thunder speaking from the depths of his heart, 'The just shall live by faith.' These words resounded instantaneously and powerfully within him. He started up in terror on the steps up which he had been crawling: he was horrified at himself; and, struck with shame for the degradation to which superstition had degraded him, he fled from the scene of his folly." From that hour he walked forth a free man, and thus the fraud of the holy stairs, and the revolting, degrading superstition there practised, were promotive of the glorious Reformation.

There is a vast amount of mystery and sacredness thrown around the little building which contains these holy stairs. Here are several apartments which are kept locked, and to which I sought admission in vain. At the top of the holy stairs is a room called the *Structa Sanctuarum*, which is held in peculiar veneration. There is a picture of the Savior, by Luke, seven palms high, and an exact picture of him when twelve years of age! There is a pen of the seraphic doctor, brought by an angel from heaven, and with which he wrote his works! There is a feather from the wing of the archangel, which he dropped on the salutation of Mary! There is a bottle of the milk of Mary! There is a bottle of the tears which Jesus shed at the grave of Lazarus! And there is the cord which bound the Savior to the post when scourged! And in the church itself are the heads of Peter and Paul, which, on certain occasions, are exhibited with magnificent parade. Indeed, St. John Lateran is exceedingly rich in relics, as it ought to be, considering it is denominated "Mater et caput ecclesiarum," (mother and head of the church.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications are received from "R. of R." (Reviewer of Reviewer) and from "A Friend of S. J." We do not see any good reason to change our purpose expressed in the Star of Oct. 13th, that the controversy with the *Mirror*, so far as we were concerned, was ended.

"S., a member of the Jaffa Literary Advancement Society," should give us his name privately, for our own satisfaction. Then he may hope for the appearance of his communication in the Star. Without responsible authority, we are not sure that the whole account of the meeting is not a hoax.

"An Advocate of the Star," defending us against the criticism of the *Mirror* upon our use of the word *obscure* for "No." or "number," is received. We think our friend for his kindness, but his article is too long, and the subject is of too little general interest to warrant its insertion; and we wish, moreover, to avoid all hair-splitting, fine-spun controversies, which are not suitable for any paper aiming at usefulness. We have a hope also that even, without any defence, we may surmount the *Mirror's* criticism—"A Subscriber" will understand from the above explanations, why we consider his article inadmissible.

ANECDOTE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The editor of the *Gospel Banner*, in the last number of his "walks in the Crystal Palace," relates the following incident as happening under his own observation; it speaks well for the Queen's heart:

"We never saw any persons speak to her in the palace, but some of her own party; nor did we ever hear her direct her discourse to any others, except in one instance. An unfortunate lame girl, fearing to be in the way of Her Majesty, attempted to run from her presence, but fell in the act. The Queen sprang toward the child, raised her up from the floor, pressed a kiss upon her pale cheek, spoke a word of kindness to the child, and thus relieved her of her fears."

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

We have European dates down to the 24th of Sept. The thing which most occupies the public mind is the difficulty between Russia and Turkey, and the community is gradually settling down to the opinion that the matter cannot be adjusted without war, and that, if once war is commenced, the struggle will be a terrible one, involving, as it is feared, nearly all Europe. It is stated that Turkey has 140,000 men ready for action, and it is almost impossible to keep long within bounds, so anxious are they for war. What the end will be, no one can know but He who sees the end from the beginning.

ENGLAND.—A plan is on foot—supported by the British and Foreign Bible Society and numerous private individuals—to supply the Chinese with a million copies of the New Testament in their own language.

FRANCE.—Several import duties are remitted to lessen the anticipated privations of the people from a scarcity of coal, and the Emperor has been heard to say that nothing shall be done him to go to war at the present moment; a new law is talked of; attempts to fuse the two branches of the Bourbon family have again failed. A reduction of postage between France and England is promised.

AUSTRIA.—The dispute about Kosta has caused America to send a minister to Vienna to settle the affair, and several war steamers into the Mediterranean; the latter has put the revolutionary party into high spirits.

AMERICA.—Yellow fever in New Orleans was still very bad and great numbers were dying daily.

NEW DISCOVERY IN TELEGRAPHING.—The *London Mail* of Sept. 24th states on the authority of the great engineer, Robert Stephenson, that a new discovery has been made in telegraphing, which promises to work great wonders. The *Mail* says: "We cannot any longer doubt that the oceanic telegraph will be realized, and that a line of wires will encircle the whole earth, bringing all parts of it into instantaneous communication with each other. It is impossible for any human foresight to estimate or predict even the results of such a communication; and we trust that the governments of the United States and Great Britain will take up the matter of an oceanic line on a scale commensurate with its importance—providing such a number of distinct wires, enclosed in one cable, as will supply the necessities of commerce and intercourse between Europe and America."

THE BURMESE WAR AND THE KARENS.—The war now in progress, while it seems likely to be overruled for the ultimate good of Burmah, has brought immediate evil on the Karen churches—their chapels having been demolished, their members plundered and driven into battle to bear the chief brunt of the conflict. Numbers have fallen in fight, and others have suffered from the vindictive severity of their Burman rulers. But they hold fast to the faith, and look with hope for the consummation they have long devoutly wished—the subjugation of the country to a Christian government.—*Am. Bap. Miss. Mag.*, Jun. 1853.

GERMAN LITERATURE.—It is astonishing to witness the prolific issues of the German press. We see it stated in foreign papers, that nearly five thousand new works have been issued in Germany, in one half year. Of these, 106 treat of Protestant theology; 62 of Roman Catholic theology; 36 of philosophy; 205 of history and bibliography; 102 of languages; 64 of the theory of music and the arts of design; 168 of the fine arts in general; 48 of popular writings; 23 of mixed sciences; and 13 of biography.

SHIPPING NEWS.

KAYTES.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—October 26 Sailed Brig Cabanahuletta, Bassinipilly, for Colombo, cargo rice, passengers Lt. Brooke, C. R. R., Mr. Ellwell and servants.

POINT PEDRO.—Oct. 26.—Arrived Brig Cadet Malley, via Box, Kader, from Galles, Lt. Jnt. Lint, bound for Karamel, cargo copra, passengers Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Devis and servants.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

A NEW SUPPLY of this unrivalled and excellent Dictionary of the English language just received at the AMERICAN MISSION DEPOSITORY, and for sale at former prices, namely, common binding £1 10, and extra Russia at £1 16. 6. Apply to the subscriber, as above. T. S. BURELL.

Maneyp, Oct. 26, 1853.

FISCAL'S SALE.

In the District Court of Jaffna, John Margenout of Jaffna, Plaintiff, No. 7029, vs. Joseph Mark alias Sosepulle Marico of Vannarpanna, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that in Thursday, the 8th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold on the spot the following property of the Defendant.

Situated at the 4th division of the Jaffna town, A house and premises, bounded on the east by Dr. G. R. Janseque, on the north and west by road, and on the south by Mrs. Francis Bowdewyn.

J. L. FLANDERKA, Deputy Fiscal, Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, 1st Nov. 1853.

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