

உதயதாரகை.

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Russia and Turkey.—சீர்க்காழ்தகவால் போன்ற மாதம் இருபத்தொன்றாம் திகதி காலவியில் வந்தசேர்ந்தது. இப்பொழுது ஹாஸ்குருந்துறுக்கியிருக்கும் நடந்துவருகிற யுத்தத்தில் இங்கிலீசுகாரரும் பிறுக்கக்காரரும் அறுக்கியாப்பகத்துக்குக் கடிநின்ற ஹாசியுடனே யுத்தம் பண்ணுகிறார்களென்ற சேய்திசு கலந்துக்கும் விளங்கும். பிரித்திட சித்திரமொருமாதம் எவிலே இரண்டாயிரம் படைசேனக்களையுள்ள இமயமலையென்ற பெயரைக்கொண்ட ஒருபுகைக்கம்பத்துறுக்கியைச்சேர்ந்தகொண்டவந்திரித்துப்பிள்ளைன்ற பட்டினத்தில்வந்துசேர்ந்தது. அதிலேவந்த படைசேனக்களில் ஒரு பத்தியார் கலுத்தானுடைய அரண்மனையில் தங்கி இருக்கின்றார். அந்தக்கியைச்சேர்ந்த மகானைகளிலிருந்து அகற்றப்பட்டவேண்டிய கிரேக்கரிலொரு பத்தியார் அகற்றிவிடப்பட்டும் இன்னும் அவ்விடங்களிலே இருக்கும்படிக்கும், அவ்விடங்களில் கத்தோலிக்க மதத்திற்குச் சிக்கரும் அவ்விடங்களிலேயிருக்கும்படிக்கும் இடங்கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அறுக்கியருடைய காலப்போலேயன்ற கட்டுதலையுமுத்திஸ் ரெப்போலியெனன்ற ஒரு பிறுக்கக்கம்பம் வந்தது. அங்கே, அங்கே, பிறுக்கக்காரரும், அது, இங்கிலீசுகாரரும் கடிபுறக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப்படைசேனக்களில்வரும் பள்ளியாவிலே போயுணர்ந்திருப்பதினாலே கொண்டு தாந்திரித்துப்பிள்ளைக்குள் சனங்களுக்கள்தள்ளி எரிக்கல்லுண்டுபட ஏதாவாயிருந்து. ஒரு தறுக்கிய தளக்கத்தன் தற்கிளாக, எய்து, படைவீரர்களை வைத்திருக்கிறார். வேலுநீர் என்ற இடத்திலே யுத்தத்தொடங்கினபோது, இங்கிலீசுகாரரும் பிறுக்கக்காரருக்குடி ஹாசியருடைய பதினான்கு விபாபாக்கப்பட்டவையாவும், நகய, சனத்தையுற்ற மறியலாக்கப்பட்டதுக்கொண்டு ஹாசியருடைய பதினாட்டுப்போர்க்கப்பல் நிற்கின்ற சிபோக் என்ற இடத்துக்குத் தங்கும் கப்பல்களைச் சேலுத்திக்கொண்டுபோகிறார்கள்; ஹாசியருடைய பின்வந்தது என்ற குடாக்கல்லுக்கும் கப்பல்கூட்டங்களைய அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஹாசியருடைய வேலுநீர்களைக் கட்டுவது தலைமுக்களில்லாமல் அடைக்கப்பட்டதென்று பிரசித்தம் பண்ணப்பட்டது. கலீடன், தேன்மார்க்கு அரகாட்சியார் இரண்டேபோகும் தாங்கள் ஒருசாதிக்ருந்தவனைச்செய்யப்போகாமல் தங்கள்பாட்டிலிருக்கிறதினாலே தங்களுக்கு உதவியெய்வரும்படி அவர்களையத் திருப்பிக்கொள்ள இங்கிலீசுகாரரும் பிறுக்கக்காரரும் தங்களாலானையிடும் பியாசப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆஸ்திரியப் பிறுசியர் என்ற இரண்டு சகாயாரும் நாங்கள் ஹாசியருக்கு விசேஷமாக யுத்தம் பண்ணுவதில்லையென்று பொருத்தம் பண்ணிக்கொண்டார்கள். இந்தப் பொருத்தம் கடைசியில் முறிந்துபோமென்று நினைக்கப்படுகிறது.

Odessa, Taken.—அறுக்கியாப் பகத்துக்குச் சாரமானம் ஹாசியருடைய இப்பொழுது யுத்தம் பண்ணுகிற இங்கிலீசுகாரரும் பிறுக்கக்காரரும் கடி ஹாசியருடைய (Odessa) ஓடிசா என்ற பட்டினத்தையும் அதிலிருந்து கோட்டையையும் பிடித்துக்கொண்டார்கள். சித்திரமொரு இருபத்திரண்டாம் திகதி காலமே முற்றுமணிபோலவந்த தொடங்கி ஜூன்மையினாலே சமுத்திரத்தில் நீன்று யுத்தம் செய்கிறார்கள். அங்கேதான் ஏறக்குறைய மூன்று பட்டினங்கள் நீன்றுமே, அறுதொசையென்று புகைக்கம்பம் இந்த யுத்தத்தில் சத்துறுக்கெடுத்துமேன் வலிமையான தலைக்கப்பலாய் நீன்று. ஓடிசா என்றது ஹாசியருடைய இரக்கியத்தில் ஒருபிரியப்பட்டினம். அதில், எய்து, குடிசென்கள்குடிமேலேயுள்ள (அவ்விடத்தில் இருக்கிற தாமரையாகக் கோத்துப்பெய்தலில் மற்றுள் தாமரையாகக் களையிக்கொண்டு) ஸுண்ணுக்குப் போகத்தக்க இடமுள்ளதாயிருப்பதினால் அது மிகவும் விசேஷத்தையுடையாயிருக்கின்றது. இந்தப்பட்டினம் இறைக்கேற்குறைய அறுபத்திரண்டு வருடத்திற்கு முன்பே கத்திரிதுஎன்ற இராசகுமாரத்தியால் அத்திரியம் போடப்பட்டது.

Japan.—சீனதேசத்துக்குக் கிட்டமானமாயிருக்கின்ற யாப்பானேன்ற தேசத்திற்கு அங்கியதேசத்தவர்களோடும் வியாபாரம் பண்ணுவது பிரயோசமாயிருக்கிறது. அந்தப் பிரயோசத்தை நீக்கும்பொருட்டு அமெரிக்காவிலிருந்து போர்க்கப்பல்கூட்டங்கள் அத்தேசத்துக்குப் பிரித்திட ஆயுதமானவற்றிப்போய் அங்கியத்தில் நங்கும் போட்டிருக்கின்றது. பற்றிய போள்கள்கூடும் ருட்டாத்தியும் இருபத்திரண்டாம்

ண்டாம் சஞ்சிகையின் பிரசித்தம் பண்ணினதேயும். அமெரிக்கருடைய போர்க்கப்பல் கூட்டத்திற்குத் தலைவராகிய போப்பென்சுவர் மறுபடியும் இந்தவருடம் மாசிமாதம் பதினாறாம் திகதியளவில் யாப்பானுக்கு வந்து இறங்கின வேளையில் அவ்விடத்தில் அரகன் அவரை நம்மன்கோடே அபகரித்துக்கொண்டார். அவரும் அவருடைய பரிசாரகரும் அவ்விடத்தில் முன்னிறுத்தியவராக இருந்தபொழுது யாப்பானியருடனே கலந்து சேர்ந்து ஒருநாட்கொருநாள் வாடுகொரு மனசுக்கமில்லாமலும் கரவாடில்லாமலும் வெளியேச்சுக்கமயம் நேசிக்கொண்டாடிகள்கள். இந்த இரண்டு பகத்தவர்களும் ஒருவர்க்கொருவர் வெற்றுமையான சாதிக்காரராயிருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் நடபுக்கொண்டாடினவிலும் பாரக்கிறவர்களுக்கு மெத்த நூதனமாயிருக்கிறது.

அமெரிக்கதேசத்தவர்கள் யாப்பான் தேசத்தில் ஒரு இடத்தைச் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு, இங்கிலீசுமேலும் அமெரிக்காவிலும் இருப்புச்சலாகையால் விதியும் அதிலே புகையிறந்தங்களாகேறிவதமாய் அவர்களுக்குக் காட்டுமடியாக ஒரு சிறியா திரியான விதியைப்போட்டு, அதிலே இறங்குகளைச் சேலுத்தி யாப்பானுக்குக் காட்டினார்கள். அது வரும்ன்ற அரத்தில் நடக்கும் புதினசக்தியாகையாயும்பு மின்சாயியற்றிய குத்திக்கம் பிளையா யாப்பானின் தலைப்பட்டினமளவுக்கு எட்டுப்படிவைக்க முயற்சிப்பண்ணுகிறார்கள். அமெரிக்கருடைய எண்ணம் போல ஏதேனும் இரண்டு தலைமுக்கள விபாபாசத்துக்கேற்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவும் இடமுண்டாயிற்று.

Bombay.—வம்பாய்பட்டினத்தில் உள்ளூர்ப்பிறந்தவர்களால் அச்சுபுத்தம் பிரசுரஞ்செய்யப்பட்ட ஒரு புதினப்பத்திரிகைக்காரன் சாத்திராரைப்போலவந்த தீர்க்கதரிசனமாகச் சொல்லுகிறதென்னவனில், து.அ.மு.சு. ஆண்டிலே வியாபாரம் அதிகம் விரிந்துவருமென்றும், வம்பாயிலே தன் ஸார் குறைபாடுமென்றும் சொல்லி அத்துடனே அறிவிக்கிறதென்னவனில், பிராமணர்கள் தாங்கி மற்ற வகுதலைக்காரரும் உயர்வுவந்தாரை நன்றெண்ணுகிறதையும் தாங்கள் யுத்தென்று சொல்லுகிறதையும் விட்டையிருந்தார்களாயிற்று, குத்திரிமுதலிய மற்றும் கீழ்த்தலைக்காரரீயாரணரைப்பார்க்கிவரும் கல்வியிலுக்கு செல்வாக்கிலுக்கத்தவர்களாவார்களென்றும் பிரசித்தஞ்செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது.

வம்பாய்திலே தண்ணீர்க் குறைவுண்டானதினால் சனங்களுக்குக் கிலேசமுண்டப்படுகிறதே தவிரயிற்று. சிறுநடைகப்பாத்தால் ஒருவகையான புழுவுண்டானதி முட்டைகளால் நிறையப்பெருக்கின்றன. இந்த நூதனமான விவாதி விசேஷமும், அபிசீனியாவிலும் வம்பாயிலுமுள்ளது. அது வெள்ளக்காரருக்கும் அவ்ஜூவர்க்குக்குமுள்ளுண்டு. ஆகையால் தண்ணீரையளிக்க யாக்கி வடிக்கடிக்குடிப்புகலம். அவ்விடத்தில் மகாராசாவுமே இதைப் பார்த்துப்போயிருக்கிறார்.

England and France.—வம்பாய் தையில் என்னும் பத்திரிகையின் காணிக்கதென்னவனில், இங்கிலீசுகாரருக்கும் பிறுக்கக்காரருக்கும் இப்பொழுது நினைத்ததிலும்பார்க்கக் விடமான சம்பந்தம் அவ்வுது தொடர்பு இருக்கியிருக்கின்றது. இப்பொழுது இரண்டு இராச்சியத்தாரும் பிரசித்தம் பண்ணியிருக்கிறதென்னவனில், ஒன்றுக்குண்டானகிற நகரமும் மற்றதுக்குண்டானகார எண்ணவேண்டுகின்றும், அப்படியே இருதிருத்துப் போர்க்கப்பல்கள்களும் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று உதவிப்போகியவேண்டுமென்றும், அவ்விதமும், சத்துறுக்கள் வரும்பொழுதும் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று உதவியாயிடுங்கவேண்டுமென்றும் தளராமமாக ஹாசிய தங்கிய போர்க்கப்பல்களைக் கொண்டுபோய் பிறுக்கக்காரருடைய யுத்தசேரியில் மோதி யுத்தம் பண்ணிக்கப்பலித்தால், இந்ததேசம் முழுவதற்கும் மகாராசாவாயிருக்கிறவர்க்குத்தவருக்கு வந்தமேசமென்ப பாயித்து நடக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், அப்படியே இங்கிலீசுகாரருடைய சிங்கப்பூயில் யுத்தம்வரச்சம்பலித்தால் பிறுக்கக்காரக் கப்பல்கூட்டத்தளக்கத்தன் அறந்தவையாக அங்கேபோகவேண்டுமென்றும் இவ்விதமும் இரண்டுசாதியருடைய மந்திரிமாரும் ஒன்றுக்கு இணங்கிய பிரசித்தம் பண்ணியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

Whirlwind.—வங்காளத்துக்குக் கிட்டமானமாய் இரங்காபூரியேன்ற இடத்தில் ஒரு சுழல்கற்று உண்டாயிற்று. செங்கற் பருமையளவான கண்மழையெய்து. அதிலும் முன்னுறுபருத்துமேலே இறங்குபொருள்கள், ஒருவகையாலிலே இரண்டுமே

னீதர் ஏறியிருக்கையின் காற்றுக்கீழும்பி அவர்களால்பிடுங்கி ஆற்றுக்குமேலேயேறியிருந்துபோட்டது. இரண்டுபோகும் தப்பிக்கொண்டார்கள். அங்கேயும் அங்கே குதிரையுமதலிய மிருக்கங்களும் அழிந்து தலியமாய்க் கிடந்தன. மரங்கடிகளெல்லாம் முறிந்து விட்டனமேல் விழுந்து விடுகையவும் அழித்துப் போட்டன.

சென்னைப்பட்டினத்தில் அச்சுபுக்கப்பட்டினத்தினியம் என்ற புதினப்பத்திரிகையின் சால்வியருக்கிறதென்னவனில், ஒருசனப்பெண்ணின்விளையுற்றன்பதடி நிறும் நூற்றன்பதடியுமமுள்ள இறுக்கமான ஒருவியுறையாய்க் சென்னைப்பட்டினத்தில் ஏறினது. இப்படிப்பட்ட அதிசயமானிரதெனமோசிக்கீவிலும் ஐயாயிரத்துசனங்கள் நிற்கிற சமுக்கத்தில் செம்மது. இவ்வளவுதரையொத்திருந்தகீழேயிலும் சம்பலித்தால் கீழ்சமயானமணம். ஆகையால் அப்படிப்பட்ட காட்சிகள் கொடுமையெல்லாமல் நல்லதல்ல.

Storm.—புறமானதும் முப்பத்தொன்றாம் திகதி, கொழும்பு, காலி முதலியவிடங்களில் மழையெய்து அத்துடனே ஒரு கடுமையுறமுண்டானதினால் வெகு சேதத்தக்கு ஏதாவாயிற்று. இரண்டுமேலேயும் வெள்ளத்தக்கு அள்ளும்புடையானதினாலும் வெகுசேதமுண்டாயிற்று. அவ்வளவும் காலியிலே யுத்தத்துக்குச் சங்கத்தாரைவந்த தருமவேலையாகையால் ஒருபுறம்விழுந்து முன்றுபோரை நசுக்கிக்கொண்டுபோட்டதமன்றி இரண்டுபோரை வஜுவாய்க் காரப்படுத்திற்று தெர்போல மத்தறையிலும் வெகுவளவாக மழையிலல்லாமற் கிட்டத்தட்டு ஒருவருக்காவாமாகப் பேதிலவாயி அதிகரித்து இப்பொழுதுமாதிரி போனமத்துச் சிறிதுநாளாக அவ்விடத்தில் மழையெய்து நேருவெள்ளம்போட்டு அங்கே மண்ணேடுகளைச் சிலாவிட்கொண்டு போய்விட்டது.

Madras.—சென்னைப்பட்டினத்தில் உள்ளூர்ப்பிறந்த புதினப்பத்திரிகையின் காண்கிறபடி, அவ்விடத்தில் நியையாக பிராமணயத் தானியத்தின் விவல் அதிசயப்பட்டதினால் அவ்விடத்தில் களவகள் நடக்குமென்றெண்ணிக்க கடைகளைக் காவல் பண்ணும்படிக்குமெல்லியச்சமயம் இருபத்தைந்துசர்க்காவராகப் போய்விடாமலானவைக்கும்படி உத்தரவு பண்ணப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது, பிறுக்கக்காரருக்குப் போரிசு நகரமில்லும் சென்னைப்பட்டினத்திலுள்ள இப்படிப்பட்ட கலாதிகள் நடக்கக்கேள்விப்படுகிறது. போரிசு நகரமில்லே தானியத்தின் விவலத்திற்கு அதிசயித்தும் அப்பங்க்கு குறைவுபுச்சம்பலித்தால், இரண்டொரு அப்பக்காரரைப் பிடித்துத் தாக்கியபோடுகிறார்கள். சென்னைப்பட்டினத்திலேயுள்ளவெள்ளம், கடைகளிலேயே கொள்ளையெடுத்துப்போடுகிறார்கள்.

Paumben.—வாம்பன் வாய்க்காலை பதினாறாம் திகதி அல்லது எட்டாமையினாலுக்குத் தாமரையுடைய ஆறாமத்துப்படிக்குக் செலவுபண்ணை இந்தியாக்கொம்பனியாசால் முவாயிரம் பவுன் செலவுகொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இதிலேயே போரிய உருக்களின் சர்க்குதெனத்திக்கொண்டு வடகரைக்கு விபாபாசப்போகிறதற்கும், சாக்கிஸ்வரதெனவாயில் அடிப்பாரமேற்றிக்கொண்டு, நம். தலைவர்கொண்ட உருக்களின் போக்தவரத்துப்பண்ணுகிறதற்கும் வசதியாயிருப்பதினால் அது சனங்களுக்கு அதிக பலவையிருக்கும்.

Egypt.—சீகிப்துக்கேதத்தில் இராச்சியமாய்பண்ணுகின்ற மகம்மது மதத்தாலைய பாஷா என்பவன் தன்னுடைய குடிசனங்களையிருக்கின்ற சகலமார்க்கத்தவர்களுக்கும் ஒருசென்மையான சகல உணப்பியானதைப் பிரசித்தம் பண்ணியிருக்கிறார். எப்படியெனில் ஒரு சிறிதுவகையான சர்க்கரைப்பண்ணி இல்லாமல் மதத்தின் உடையுமடி ஆக்கிவண்ப்படவேண்டியது. இவ்வளவு மதத்தவனை இகழ்ச்சியென்று சிறிவிடத்துகளைக்கொண்ட ஆக்கிவண்ப்பென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.

China.—சீனதேசத்துக் கலசக்காரர் இச்சேலு யேதோற்று முறிக்கப்பட்டார்கள் என்றும் ஆறுயிரமேமுடியிருக்க சனங்களளவுக்குக் கொல்லப்பட்டார்கள் என்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இத்தகலசக்காரர் முறியடிக்கப்பட்டது சந்தேகமில்லாமல் நம்பக்கடியதாயிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு சந்தேகமில்லாமல் கொல்லப்பட்டார்களாவென்பது சந்தேகத்தக்கமாயிருக்கிறது.

Singapore.—சீகிப்பூரியே ஒரு கலாதியுடைய அதிசய ஏற்பட்டிருந்தவர்கள், ரூ. மோ. 1000

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, Chursday, June 8, 1854.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—In the last Star we gave an article in which allusion was made to this most distinguished temperance lecturer, who is now in Great Britain. We should be glad to present our readers with some particulars of his life, and it is possible we may do so at a future time. In November last, he lectured in Exeter Hall, London, before a vast assembly upon the subject of habit, and is thus reported:

Mr. Gough began his illustrations with his own experience, and showed how evil habits conducted to skepticism; describing the progress of a skeptic's career with great vivacity, and impressive effect. He proceeded to the habit of drinking, which stood, he said, like a Goliath or Saul, head and shoulders above others, in degrading, debasing, and demoralizing. There were some of a cold, plegmatic temperament, some close-fisted and stingy, over whom this habit did not have much power. But the young man, full of poetry, of a nervous temperament, easily excited, fond of society, was the man most liable to become intemperate. He then proceeded to expose the fallacious plea so common, "I can leave off drinking when I please." After some illustrations, he added: "I remember riding near the Niagara Falls, and I said to a gentleman, 'What river is that sir?' 'That,' he said, 'is Niagara river.' 'Well, said I, 'it is a beautiful stream, bright, and fair, and glassy. How far off are the rapids?' 'About a mile or two,' was the answer. 'Is it possible,' I said, 'that only a mile from us we shall find the water in such turbulence as I presume it must be, near the falls?' 'You will find it so sir.' And so I found it; and that first sight of the Niagara I shall never forget. Now launch your bark on the Niagara river; it is bright, smooth, beautiful, and glassy; there is a ripple at the bow; the silvery lake you leave behind adds to your enjoyment; down the stream you glide; you have ears, sails, and helm prepared for every contingency, and you set out on your pleasure excursion. Some one comes out from the bank, 'Young men, ahoy!' 'What is it?' 'The rapids are below you.' 'Ha! ha! we have heard of the rapids below us, but we are not such fools as to get into them. When we find we are going too fast to suit our convenience, then hard up the helm, and steer to the shore; when we find we are passing a given spot too rapidly, we will set the mast in the socket, hoist the sail, and stand to land. We are not alarmed by the danger.

'Young men, ahoy!' 'What is it?' 'The rapids are below you.' 'Ha! ha! we will laugh and quaff!' all things delight us. What care we for the future? No man ever saw it. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. We will enjoy life while we may, and catch pleasure as it flies. This is the enjoyment; it is time enough to steer out of the current when we find we are swiftly sailing with the current.' 'Young men, ahoy!' 'What is it?' 'The rapids are below you. Now you see the water foaming all around; see how fast you pass the point! Now turn! Pull hard! Quick! Quick! Pull for your life! Pull till the blood starts from your nostrils, and the reins stand like whiplashes upon the brow! Set the mast in the socket! Hoist the sail! Ha! ha! it is too late. Shrieking, cursing, howling, blaspheming, over you go, and thousands thus go over by the power of evil habit, declaring all the while, 'When I find out that it is injuring me, then I will give it up.'

MADRAS RAILWAY.—We are glad to observe that the Post Master General at Madras, in issuing proposals for new contracts for carrying the mail between Madras and Bangalore, limits the contract to 12 months, and also reserves to himself, the right of annulling it within that period, if it is deemed expedient to make use of the railroad now under construction. By this we infer that there is good reason to expect that the spirit which the locomotive may be heard in Madras in many months hence.

GREAT CIRCULATION.—The Illustrated London News of April 21st states that its circulation is now 100,000 copies weekly! It finds its way all over the civilized world, and in many portions of the uncivilized also. It is said that the Emperor of Japan has been in the habit of at least "looking at the pictures" in the paper, and it is thought that this has had its influence in inducing him to consent to intercourse and trade with the world at large.

HURRICANE.—On the 23d of April, a fearful hurricane was experienced in Barmah, particularly at Rangoon and vicinity, accompanied with great loss of life and property. Out of a fleet of 40 boats, which were conveying troops from Maulmain to Toungoo, 31 were lost, and it is supposed with them a large number of soldiers, though it appears that some escaped to the shore.

STORMS.—We learn from the Economist of the 31st ult. that Colombo, Galle, and that vicinity have suffered severely from recent storms of rain and wind, two bridges having been carried away and considerable other damage being done. A portion of the Friend in Need Society's Hospital at Galle fell down and three persons were killed and two severely injured.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—Mr. William Ogilvie Carr is appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Ceylon.

HENRY MARTYN'S TENDERS OF CONSCIENCE.—In many Christians, who, in the main, appear to be sincere, this feature—a wakeful conscience—is sadly wanting. It does not testify against them in respect to a thousand failures in duty, or the commission of a multitude of what they call trivial errors. But Martyn gave no quarter to sin. He followed his heart through all its windings and probed it to its deepest recesses. The least wandering from rigid propriety, was marked, and brought to the bar of his reason, and confessed in bitterness of soul to God. If he indulged himself in unnecessary relaxation, or slumber, or miscellaneous reading, if he failed, through carelessness to circulate a tract, his conscience was dreadfully wounded. He could not approach God, till he had bewailed the offence. He did not commit sins, which fill the bosoms of others with remorse. He abhorred himself on account of those sins which most professed Christians wholly overlook. Like Paul, he made the most unremitted effort, to bring every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ. He exercised himself to have a conscience void of offence both towards God and towards man.

How full of instruction is his biography on this point. Every page reveals to us the cause of his holy and sometimes ravishing joy. Martyn lived so that he could pray. His conscience did not harass him as he approached the mercy seat. It testified to his sincerity. It bore witness with his spirit that he was a child of God. He did not exhibit that mournful spectacle of a religion, unfit either for earth or heaven,—its subjects too enlightened to commit sin with impunity, but constantly falling under its power, and not renewed unto a repentance of life, and joy and peace.

Now, if we would enjoy the hope of the gospel, we must have the conscience of the gospel. We must shrink instinctively from sin. We must seek for an enlightened and tender conscience, as one of the most valuable and unequivocal proofs of our high calling. We must look well to our small faults, to our minor duties. Perfection of Christian character does not consist in performing two or three splendid actions in the course of our life, but in the conscientious performance of hourly duties.—Prof. B. B. Edwards.

ASSEMBLY OF PHRENOLOGISTS.—Let us look at this matter of injuries on the brain a little in detail. When we receive a heavy blow on the eye, or the ear, we expect, of course, that those organs will be injured, if not destroyed. Do the same effects follow when blows are inflicted upon any of the other organs? According to the phrenologists, a man's head is all over embossed with the protuberant organs of his different mental faculties; and, in the casualties and conflicts of life, these are receiving continual injury. "To say nothing of battles, and the lacking of troopers' heads with sabres and broad swords, there is scarcely a brawl or a fight in the country, in which blows are not inflicted on all the bumps of the cranium. And yet no one has observed the disturbance of any spinal faculty, unless it be those of seeing and hearing; nor have either patients or spectators been aware of any difference in the mental effects of the blows, according to the quarter of the head on which they fell. If they struck the eye or ear, to be sure, the man grew blind or deaf; but if they struck any where else, he was merely reeled, or fell, or perhaps vomited, but was conscious of no permanent cessation in the functions of any particular mental power or propensity. A soldier struck in the eyes, may cry out, 'I am now dark for life! O my precious eye-sight!' But if hit hard on the organ of *imagination*, he is never heard to exclaim, 'There! My religion is clean gone! I care nothing now for God, or the captain!' A tender father wounded on the organ of *philoprogenitiveness*, finds no sudden disregard for his children. A miser well banged on the organ of *acquisitiveness*, does not instantly become careless of his money. Neither is the coward, whose large bump of cautiousness has been half beaten in by ruffians, in any degree cured of his timidity."

Bibliotheca Sacra.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The Bombay Telegraph and Courier notices that the United States government have issued an advertisement, asking for tenders for the construction of the Pacific Railroad. It is to proceed straight across the continent, and the primary condition of the contract is that it shall be finished in five years. We believe the South has triumphed over the North in the matter. It is to run through the slave states.—Friend of India.

We are not sure that this last statement is true; but if it is, we are quite confident that not a long period will elapse before there will be a second line running through the free states.

CHINA.—It is said that the insurgents in China have recently been defeated and that between six and seven thousand persons have been slain. It is pretty plain that the rebels have met reverses, but it is questionable whether to so large an extent.

Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) has lately been giving concerts at Vienna, in Austria. She was received with great favor.

Correspondence of the Morning Star.

ARE NATIVE CHRISTIANS TO HAVE ANY PSALMODY IN THEIR CELEBRATION OF DIVINE WORSHIP? IF SO WHAT IS IT? NO. 3.

MR. EDITOR.—Unwilling to occupy too much space in your periodical by remarks on a subject, which, though important in itself, may not be of equal interest to all your readers, I have deferred my communication for the last two or three Nos. of your paper. In accordance with the concluding paragraph of my last article, I here resume the question, in the view of examining what light "Felix" has thrown upon the subject, "Felix" having expressed his doubts about the expediency of the plan which has been acted upon, proceeds to say he thinks that the low estimate in which it is held is an argument for revising it. The question might here be asked, what is to be revised? If it meant that we should revise our *singing*, it is granted. But if it meant that we should revise our *system*, I can only say we should be thankful if he will help us to do so. One thing, however, must be stipulated for, that is, that it shall be made clear to us that we shall have *improvement* and not merely *change*.

But it is pretty clear that what "Felix" means by *revisions* is neither a revision of our singing or our system, but a substitution for it of what is in the country;—that is, by saying "our tunes are distasteful to the natives," he gives his own experience of what he considered failure and success in reference to each. Now I would so far agree with "Felix" in this point as to be willing to give, as far as practicable, scope to the exercise of native tastes. I would go further and assert in reference to this point generally that I think missionaries are, in some measure, culpable for not making a greater extent than they do of the talents, prejudices, and peculiarities of the natives;—for carrying out the great purpose of christianizing the people. I am disposed perhaps to go further than "Felix" himself in the application of this principle. I do not think it has been sufficiently kept in mind that no nation ever made fifteen centuries progress in fifty years; and if they could, considering human nature, it would perhaps be better if they remained where they were. I am inclined to think more might have been made of it as a collateral help than has hitherto been done. I would gladly submit to have my ears assailed at any time with the most heterogeneous sounds if I felt that Christianity was in any way helped and not hindered by it. And I should feel that in so surrendering my own taste, I was only following the example of Christ, who said, "I will do whatsoever the Father will." Christianity can only be expected to make progress. But having admitted so much, there arises the point of divergence between "Felix" and me. For while I give a man his "liberty of song" in this way, to meet a present exigency and to receive a temporary benefit both to himself and to me, there I stop. I would not for the sake of (if that benefit cast off) a good system, to adopt an imperfect one, or rather something which has no system at all. A missionary who acts in this way, either with reference to music or any thing else, puts himself in a false position. His plans should always have reference to ultimate progress, and his ground work should be so laid that fifty years hence, his successors may not have to be dissatisfied that things were otherwise and miscalculating their procedure, because they do not begin aright. And his, I think, is the point upon which the whole question of native and foreign music must turn. If there is any *system* in use, I would not say merely tolerably good, but in a degree capable of answering the ends of public worship, let us have it. But I think there is none such. Over and over have I made inquiries for any thing which could give a clue to a good system, but have not been able to find it. The best Tamil scholars at present in India devoted his attention to it, but found it impracticable. The late Mr. Rhenius, after doing what he could in that way, came to a similar conclusion. The old German missionaries, who were by no means deficient either in the practice or theory of music, and who fell in with established usage far more than modern missionaries tolerate, had never been able to begin aright. And this substance I think for the reasons I am justified in saying that this theory has been "canvassed and exploded."

But if there were any doubt entertained as to its inappropriateness, I would say let the matter be put to the test. Let any six of the best native singers in the provinces be selected and made to sing any of their chants and tunes. And let it be said that whatever it might appear, it would not appear "disourishing sweet music," and so far from "softened cadence and swelling harmony," there would be short tones, and long tones, and high tones and low tones and no tones altogether, with such a number of spontaneous bursts as would excite the risible faculties of "Felix" and make him stop his ears and think it was not the most felicitous moment of his life.

Besides, is there anything in the music itself, stripped of this kind of adventitious harmony which would lead us to wish for its adoption? If the opinion of qualified judges is worth any thing, there is not. I have heard it sometimes assimilated to ballad singing in English villages, where a certain class catch greedily and sing lustily the merry songs of the folk; and at other times to the "Yankoo" which grows the ruses O! But its solemn sound and adaptation to sacred uses, I could never discover.

The fact of pleasure being excited in the mind of "Felix" by Singalese chanting, and pain by the singing of an English tune does not, I think, prove any thing, while the fact that a hundred girls at Oodovvone have learned to sing the melody of "Felix" does not prove anything. The failure may have arisen from a hundred accidental causes, while the success shows what may be done where there is proper training. The teacher of "eleven years" might have known nothing of music himself or it may have been that his teaching was confined to Sunday in his meeting house. Or it may have been that thinking his pupils had nothing to do but to open their mouths and sing, just as Avayar made poetry, he launched forth with some tune marked by a host of variations suitable to his own taste. In any of these cases, his failure would be in no way remarkable. I have heard of two institutions for Tamil boys over which were presided two missionaries, each of whom had a respectable knowledge of music. In one of them the boys had learned not only to sing the air of tunes correctly, but to sustain with considerable effect the base and tenor, while in the other the

boys strummed and strummed and strummed again till it was more than questionable how much was gained by their singing at all. These two cases show pretty clearly where the fault of bad singing in our congregations lies, and afford a gentle hint in reference to this subject to those gentlemen who are placed over such institutions.

Yours very truly, H.—.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

Dear Sir,—May I beg that you will kindly favor some friends who are desirous of information on the subject of caste, whether,

1. It is a fact that there are those holding offices in the American Mission Church who openly would refuse to sit down to eat with a brother Christian, however holy and exemplary his life might be, if he be not of their caste and would even refuse to die with a European missionary should he have a low caste cook?

2. Can such a state of things be consistent with the doctrines of the Christian religion and the example of Him who sat at meat with publicans and sinners and whose inspired apostle wrote us that God hath made of one blood all that dwell on the earth, in contradistinction to the Hindu doctrine of the base of caste, which says that "men are of different races?"

3. Is it not a fact that every mission on the continent of India, with the exception of the Tranquilar German Mission, has made renunciation of caste a *sine qua non* for church membership convinced that (as a native convert, now an honored missionary of Christ said) "caste is the half of Hinduism?"

4. If the foregoing be a fact, may we not look to the maintenance of caste in the church, as one of the grand reasons why that church is in so languishing a state, and ought we not at once to set about weeding, although that process may hurt our numbers considerably, desiring to have a few consistent Christians to a number of nominal ones?

Yours,

Jaffia, May 27, 1894.

* We are not aware that there are any such persons. If there are, we should be glad to know it.—Ed. M. STAR.

JAPAN OPENED.—The accompanying particulars of the success of the American Expedition to Japan and the results which are likely to accrue, we extract and condense from a very interesting article of three columns in the *Friend of India* of April 27th:

THE AMERICANS IN JAPAN.—It is three years since we wrote, "among the signs of the times, we think, we can discern in the future a probability of the opening of the great empires, China and Japan, to Anglo-Saxon energy and Anglo-Saxon commerce." The first half of the prediction remains to be accomplished. The second has been fulfilled. The Americans have obtained their treaty, and the last stronghold of exclusivism has been broken down. Commodore Perry, it will be remembered, promised the Japanese to return in six months for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty. The time granted was considerable, and no effort was spared to employ the delay thus afforded to divert the Americans from their purpose. As a last resort, advantage was taken of the presence of a Russian squadron. It was asserted that "Russian Diplomacy" had triumphed, that the Americans were foiled, and that a special treaty had been concluded with the only power which has interests hostile to those of Japan. Undeterred by all these rumors, Commodore Perry kept his word. He had quitted Jeddo at the end of July. He re-appeared on the 13th of February, and found that the policy of exclusivism had been abandoned and that the Russian demand had met with a cordial reply. He was most cordially received. The Americans continued for three weeks in frank and friendly intercourse with the Japanese. The time was occupied in a manner curiously characteristic of both races. The Japan Commissioners, among whom were three members of the Aristocratic Council of Seven, which really governs the islands, received and paid ceremonial visits, wandered over the ships, and permitted artisans to measure the *Macedonian*. The Americans took possession of a plot of ground, put up their miniature railroad, and arranged the electric telegraph, the wires of which are to be immediately extended to the capital. At length, the reply of the emperor was received, and the basis of a commercial treaty was laid down. Any two ports may be selected by the Americans for an open trade, the Japanese only suggesting Matsmai and Sho-de-ma. The former is the most southerly point of the island of Jesso, and commands the straits of the same name. A coaling station is also to be selected, and American vessels supplied with coals from the mines in the interior. Commodore Perry has obtained the two objects which were of national interest. The coaling station, necessary to the free communication between San Francisco and Shanghai, is secured. The trade of the country rich with every natural advantage, and with the industry of thirty millions of peaceful Japanese, is thrown open to the world. The present treaty, it is true, concerns the Americans alone, but the Japanese have expressed their willingness to enter into similar engagements with any other power.

There are many points of view, from which these facts may well be regarded as of almost absorbing interest. We select but two. The first is general to the world, the second peculiar to ourselves, as the most successful commercial nations. There now remains upon earth no nation, which is absolutely cut off from communion with the fresh energy of Europe. 'Tis here, it is true, many which no European footstep has ever yet approached. The interior of China, and the countries of Central Africa, parts of Australia, and whole islands north of the Archipelago, still offer food for speculation, and a field for the activity of the Paparous still own New Guinea, as a father owns his den, and the Gulleche is still the only being acquainted with the valleys of the Amazon, and the Parana. There is in fact no nation remaining with whom separation from Europe is the cardinal rule of policy, no one which by law prohibits external commerce or which regards a liberal curiosity as a state offence. That single fact would of itself justify the world's interest in this expedition.

Next in importance to the good fruit, if it be good fruit, which the Englishmen to understand the unwearied pertinacity with which Americans pursue a great design.

since this project first assumed a tangible shape. It is four years since it became a confirmed idea of the American people. It has been exposed to all kinds of interruptions, the death of the President who sanctioned it, and the recall of the officers appointed to command. The spirit of the nation animated its agents. Without bluster or bravado, Commodore Perry held quietly on to his first expressed design. Etiquette is omnipotent in Japan. He broke it. Subterfuge is the weapon of all oriental courts, that of Jeddo included. Subterfuge was lost on a man who had only one purpose, and an iron determination to carry it into effect. Commodore Perry took up his anchorage where he pleased, delivered his message in his own way, granted as long an interval as he thought fit, sailed back when the time was expired, overruled delay, the last effect of the nation's weakness, and finally dictated his own terms. The perseverance displayed by his government and himself in a portion of their plan, will be displayed in carrying out the remainder. To open a communication with Japan, was one of the political necessities of the United States. It was part of the great American project for turning the commerce of Asia from London to New York. Merchants who are determined to regard only the business of the day, have ridiculed his scheme, because of the delays which have intervened between the idea and its completion. Similar delays did not prevent Commodore Perry from dictating a treaty in the harbour of Jeddo. With the Pacific railway a matter of contract, with California, and with a general war to distract Europe, that plan is hastening to completion. In less than five years Shanghai will be thirty days' distant from New York. For the fiftieth time, we warn the merchant of London, that that result will inflict a greater blow on the commercial prosperity of England, than the loss of a dozen colonies.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—The whole charge on a single letter, at the present time, from any town in the United States to any town in Great Britain or Ireland, is 24 cents. Under the system proposed, it would be seven cents; or three cents for the American island, two for the ocean transit, and two (one penny) for the British inland service.

There is no measure within the constitutional competency of the United States Government to bestow upon the foreign-born inhabitants of America, which would do more to increase their social happiness, and to secure their sympathy and gratitude, than the establishment of an ocean penny postage. They number at this moment full three millions in this country, who have left behind them in the Old World at least fifteen millions of relatives and friends, to whom they are bound by the strongest ties of nature and affection. These poor men and women from Europe produce at least half the letters that cross the Atlantic, and, owing to the poverty of their friends across the sea, they pay the postage on the letters they receive from them, as well as on those they write. As an illustration of the strength and warmth of the social affections existing between these emigrants and their friends in the Old World, the fact may suffice, that the Irish alone in America sent across the sea, to their friends more than \$5,000,000, during the year 1852, in sums probably not averaging more than \$20 per remittance. Thus it required 250,000 letters merely to convey this amount to as many different homes scattered all over Ireland.

An ocean penny postage is demanded by the social necessities of the Anglo-Saxon race, which now numbers more than sixty millions; and before another century rolls its round, will number 500,000 of human souls, if it continue to increase at the ratio of the last sixty years. The United States, in the course of their expansion, must constitute the grand family centre of this mighty race, both by locality and attraction. Now is the juncture at which to intensify that attraction, by freeing that current of our social and political influence from impediment; by giving the principles and ideas of our best institutions unrestricted egress. So shall this sisterhood of states hold to its heart, with bonds stronger than "hooks of steel," the vast populations of that race of which it will soon be the first numerical representative. By all the considerations embraced in these important facts, we trust every American Christian, philanthropist, patriot, and citizen, in every post or sphere he may fill, will exert his influence in favor of the immediate establishment of a UNIVERSAL OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—*Elihu Burrill.*

WHAT THE BIBLE HAS DONE.—Rev. Mr. Grandpierre, a French pastor, has lately been traveling in America. Since his return to France, he has published some "Notes" of his travels. In one place, he thus speaks: "The word law has a magical effect. All that belongs to the laws and constitution is sacred in the eyes of the Americans. This explains why there is no army and scarcely a police to maintain public tranquility throughout the whole extent of a country equal, in surface, to all Europe. The United States army is composed of 15,000 men, stationed along the boundaries of the Western States, where Indian tribes are still found. There is not a soldier to be seen in the great cities, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. The order and peace of the country are placed in the safe-keeping of the citizens. We can ask: What is it that forms such a people and such a miracle? Is it the Roman Catholicism of Italy? Spain, and the misera? Is it the South American? or the rationalism of Germany, with the socialism it has engendered and spread over Europe? Or is it French latitudinarianism? Is it not rather the gospel faith, which the Americans of the United States, like the English of Great Britain, have received and still receive from the word of God?"

Russia has the largest unbroken territory in the world, covering nearly one-sixth of the globe. It is 41 times the size of France, and 133 times that of England.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

Our foreign news dates down to April 27th and is of much interest. We give several of the more important particulars:

At Constantinople 2,000 English troops, have been lodged in a palace of the Sultan. At Gallipoli there are assembled 25,000 men, French; and 8,000 English. The troops were quartered in a Mosque which caused great indignation at Constantinople.

The war in the Baltic has commenced with the capture of 15 Russian merchantmen and 160 prisoners. The fleet, now near Gothland is steering for Sveaborg where 13 Russian men-of-war are lying. An advanced squadron is sent into the Gulf of Finland. All the Russian Baltic ports are declared under blockade. An offensive and defensive treaty is signed between England and France, who are doing all they can to turn Sweden and Denmark from their neutrality. Austria and Prussia have also made a separate treaty agreeing not to go against Russia—a condition which it is considered the results will not allow them to keep. The departure of troops &c., to the East goes on with unabated vigor; 75 transports are now loading.

In Parliament Earl Clarendon said a protocol on the Eastern question had been signed on the 1st inst. by the Four Powers which would be found satisfactory. The principal condition is that one power shall never begin negotiations with Russia without the consent of the three other powers. The conveyance of books, pamphlets, parliamentary proceedings &c., by post to Ceylon is resumed at the following rates via Southampton—under 12 lbs. eight pence; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 6d. and so on. The impracticability of the Darwin ship canal route is proved, and some say the exploring party has perished.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—One division of the allied fleet left at Varna and another at Kosterij. Some vessels are sent to remove the chains at the mouth of the Danube—some to Blockade Odessa and the remainder are cruising. Admiral Dundas signalled his fleet to "take, burn or destroy" every thing Russian. The Russians continue at the place where they crossed the Danube. Two encounters have taken place—one at Skripze near Kalafat and another at Gurgevo; in both cases the Turks were victorious. Constantinople was illuminated in honor of the victories.

Alexander Webb is glad to see that there is good reason to hope that the infamous "Nebraska bill" will not pass the House, although it has already passed the Senate by a large majority. The author of the bill, Senator Douglas, of Illinois, is supposed to have introduced it to please the Southerners, and to aid his own prospects for the Presidency of the United States; but he has made a miserable failure, and is regarded as politically dead. It is said that "dead as Douglas" has come to be one of the most common and expressive proverbs in some quarters of America. A number of ladies in Ohio have sent to this Senator "thirty pieces of silver" sowed finely between two pieces of gauze! This memento was accompanied by a letter, signed by more than one hundred ladies, in which they express very plainly their sentiments to Senator Douglas in view of his "betrayal of liberty."

ODESSA TAKEN.—In the *Observer* of the 29th ult. brief particulars are given of the capture, by the allied fleets, of Odessa, a city of great importance on the Black Sea. The event occurred on the 22d of April, the action commencing at midnight, and continuing only two hours, when the fleet was in the possession of the English and French. There were nearly 30 vessels present, but the *Aretusa* steamer appears to have borne the brunt of the attack. Odessa contains a population of over 100,000 and is of much importance on account of its exports, particularly of wheat and other grains. It is a modern city, and its foundations were laid only sixty-two years ago by the Russian Empress Catharine.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—This fleet, as we learn from a table in the *Home News*, numbers 50 vessels, carrying in all 2339 guns and ranging per vessel from 151 down to 5. The whole number of tons burthen is 38,629—the highest (the *Duke of Wellington*) 3700 and the lowest 295. The aggregate of the crew is 32,114 men—the highest 1100 and the lowest 50. All of the 50 vessels are steamers except 7, and the aggregate of horse power 17,336, ranging from 750 down to 100. Altogether it is probably the most formidable force with which to compete that the world has ever seen.

GRAT STEAMER.—The *Home News* of April 23rd states that the Eastern Steam Navigation Company are about to build an immense ship of 23,000 tons burthen, to run 18 miles an hour, for the conveyance of goods and passengers to India, by way of the Cape. The vessel is expected to come out in 30 days, and without stopping for coal. Her length is about 700 feet; breadth 83; depth 23, and she will draw 23 feet of water. The entire force of her engines will be 3000 horse power.

PAUMEN.—The Indian government are to expend £3000 in deepening Paumen channel, so as to be 13 feet at high water. The work, it is thought, will be of great benefit to the coasting trade; it will also allow the passing of vessels of 300 tons burthen, in ballast.

SINGAPORE.—Serious riots have recently occurred at Singapore among the Chinese, by which 600 persons are said to have lost their lives. The difficulties grew out of collisions between the members of various secret societies. The military were called out to suppress the riot.

The American Clipper-ship *Red Jacket* was sold at Liverpool lately for the sum of £28,000, the largest amount ever obtained for a ship in Liverpool.

SHIPPING NEWS.

KAYTES.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—May 26.—Arrived Schooner Mahamaddo Maula, Bastiampilly, from Colombo and Panama May 25, bound for Topotooray, passengers F. W. Lomax, Esq., and 10 natives.
May 29.—Arrived Schooner Proventa Maria, Savinimutu, from Colombo and Panama May 26 and 28, bound for Negapatnam, passengers C. H. Ruddy, Esq., and 10 natives. Sailed the same day for Negapatnam, passengers as above.

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