





MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, Thursday, April 13, 1854

PRISONAL EXPERIENCE.—A correspondent has sent us a communication regarding the ordination of Rev. Mr. Watson, on the 13th ult., from which we make the following extract, giving some account of the personal experience of the candidate, which was related by him in the Tamil language, at the time of the ordination.

I was born in 1824 of heathen parents, and was brought up in gross ignorance and superstition. About the age of nine I was fully convinced that idols were no gods. In 1835 I was taken as a private student by the Rev. Mr. Stott at Pit. Peelo, where I regularly attended the morning and evening family devotions, as well as the Sunday services, and though I did this with a view to ingratiate myself into the favor of Mr. S., yet I daily became acquainted with the word of eternal life. In September, 1837, I went to Trincomalee and was placed under the parental and moral tuition of the same minister. Here, after meeting in the class meeting as a candidate for baptism for a considerable time, I was initiated into the church by the rite of baptism. But I was altogether ignorant of the inward and spiritual grace symbolized by this outward and visible sign. It was in 1839 that I was deeply awakened to a sense of my real state through a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Stott on the text—"Except ye be born again." &c. By my class leader I was clearly shown the necessity of regeneration and the new birth, and the distress on account of my sins was great. I became more and more acquainted with the sinfulness of my heart. One Tuesday, on my return from the class, I fell down on my knees in a closet, and while engaged in prayer I was enabled to behold the Lamb of God, hanging on the cross. At the end of 1840 I was taken as a theological student, and was partly engaged as an instructor in the English school and partly as an exhorter. In 1845 I was examined and appointed as a catechist by the district meeting held at Batticaloa. In the beginning of 1846 I came to Jaffna and labored in the same capacity till the beginning of 1848, when I was recommended by Rev. Mr. Perceval as a candidate for the ministry. I was accepted, and have since been a candidate. I am a Methodist in connection with the Wesleyan conference of God, and in the presence of the congregation I desire to consecrate myself afresh to the service of God. It is my highest ambition to be a preacher of the everlasting Gospel in connection with the Wesleyan Mission Society to the day of my death.

KEEPING THE TEETH CLEAN.—At a meeting of the American Academy, Dec. 1849, a paper was read by Dr. H. I. Bowditch, on the animal and vegetable parasites infesting the teeth, with the effect of different agents in causing their removal and destruction. Microscopical examinations had been made of the matter deposited on the teeth and gums of more than forty individuals, selected from all classes of society, in every variety of bodily condition; and in nearly every case animal and vegetable parasites in great numbers had been discovered. Of the animal parasites, there were three or four species, and of the vegetable one or two. In fact, the only persons whose mouths were found to be completely free from them, cleansed their teeth four times daily, using soap one. One or two of these individuals also passed a thread between the teeth to cleanse them more effectually. In all cases the number of the parasites were greater in proportion to the neglect of cleanliness. The effect of the application of various agents was also noticed. Tobacco juice and smoke did not impair their vitality in the least. The same was also true of the chlorine tooth-wash, of pulverized bark, of soda, ammonia, and various other popular detergents. The application of soap, however, appeared to destroy them instantly. We may hence infer that this is the best and most proper specific for cleansing the teeth. In all cases where it has been tried, it receives unqualified commendation. It may also be proper to add, that none but the purest white soap, free from all discoloration, should be used.

TO ENGLAND VIA SYDNEY.—The last link in the great chain of ocean steam communication is complete. It is now possible to go round the world without calling in the aid of any other agency than steam. The Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company have obtained their charter, and their vessels will be immediately ready to occupy the line. The steamers of this company will sail as the crow flies. From Milford Haven, on the south-western extremity of Wales, to Nany Bay, on the European side of the Isthmus of Panama, the distance is 4,562 miles. The Isthmus is now crossed by a railway, nearly completed, and already passable for travelers. By this line, the Isthmus is crossed in about two hours, and the passenger proceeds by steamer to Tahiti. From thence, his voyage is direct to Sydney, the distance from Panama being 7,839, and from England 12,301 miles. It is now possible to start from Calcutta to visit Sydney, or Tahiti, the West India Islands, or South America, New York, or the Canadas without quitting the deck of a steamer except for a railway train. The fairest portions of the earth's surface, and the most interesting of modern capitals may be visited within a twelve month's furlough. It is not too much to say that from Canton to New York, from Sydney to the Mediterranean, there is not one important city which may not be reached from Calcutta by steam within three months. Friend of India.

TEMPERANCE IN AMERICA.—In America, the cause is progressing—says the Madras Journal—at a rate which leaves England far behind. The theory of prohibition which, in the old country, will be subjected to innumerable discussions and objections, spreads in the new, with astonishing rapidity. Men whose craft is in danger and who make fortunes by the traffic, of course, oppose; and their influence against the movement is not small; but, on the other hand, the great bulk of the respectable and Christian portion of the people, are decidedly in favor of prohibition; and so determined are they to carry this measure, that, in many places, other political distinctions are forgotten; and the question which decides the election of candidates for office is, "will he support or will he oppose a Maine Law." The great cities which are most enriched as well as most cursed by the traffic, seem to offer the strongest resistance, but the abstainers do not despair of ultimately carrying these. It is impossible to estimate the probable results of a suppression of the traffic in the entire Union. In those states where the trade has been put down, the jails are being shut up, crime is diminishing, diseases, accidents, deaths are less frequent; and the whole population enjoy unexampled peace and prosperity; and there is no reason why these effects should not follow in the entire Union. The more we consider the progress of the work in America, the more cause for astonishment do we perceive. Intensely jealous, like the nation from which they have sprung, of their personal liberties; resisting unto blood the imposition of taxes they deemed unjust; they are now by thousands, imposing a restraint upon themselves, and voluntarily bringing their property to be taxed in order to secure the efficient execution of their own law. We can regard it as scarcely less than a social miracle; and, if the patriotism is to be admired, which brings private property as a voluntary gift to the treasury of the state, when a foreign invader has to be repelled, no less worthy of honor is that patriotism which offers its wealth for taxation in order to put down a traffic, far more destructive than an invading army, and far more insidious than the most dishonorable foe.

MODESTY.—Who art thou, O man! that prestest on thine own wisdom? Or why dost thou vaunt thyself on thine own acquisitions? The first step towards being wise is to know that thou art ignorant; and if thou wilt not be esteemed foolish in the judgment of others, cast off the folly of being wise in thine own conceit. As a plain garment best adorns a beautiful woman, so a decent behavior is the greatest ornament of wisdom. The speech of a modest man giveth lustre to truth, and the diffidence of his words absolveth his error. He trusteth not his own wisdom; he weigheth the counsels of a friend, and receiveth the benefit thereof. He trusteth away his car from his own pride, and believeth it not; he is the last in discovering his own perfections. Yet as a veil addeth to beauty, so are his virtues set off by the shade which his modesty casteth upon them. But behold the vain man, and observe the arrogant: He clotheth himself in rich attire; he walketh in the public street; he casteth round his eyes, looketh on others; he tosseth up his head, and over-looks his superior; in return, look down on his pride and folly with laughter. He despiseth the judgment of others; he relyeth on his own opinion, and is confounded. He is puffed up with vanity of his imagination, his delight is to hear and to speak of himself all the day long. He swalloweth with greediness his own praise, and the flatterer in return eateth him up. Mason.—Selected by F. G. S.

THE AGE OF GOLD.—News has just come to hand of the discovery of gold at the Cape of Good Hope. The *Colonist Observer* of the 3d inst., contains a very long account of the discovery, and a private letter of ours from the Cape confirms the intelligence, and states that great excitement prevails at Cape Town and in that vicinity. It is said that nuggets or pieces have been found, some of them of a quite large size. The discovery of gold in Ceylon appears to amount to very little. The rains have interfered with the digging, and the amount found is so small it will not pay for the washing, or it does not do so yet.

POSTAGE.—GOOD NEWS.—We are happy to quote the following information from the Colombo server:—"From the 1st of May Ceylon will enjoy the benefit of the Steam and Intercolonial Postage on all letters sent and received under half an ounce. The local Post Office will suffer severely, as it will now get only pence where it formerly took shillings, but the benefits to the people will be many and great."

COLORED PEOPLE.—It has been shewn from authentic documents that in the Southern States there are 150,000 colored members of the Methodist Episcopal church; over 100,000 of the Baptist church; of the Presbyterian church 10,000 and of other denominations near 30,000 making a grand total of 290,000 slaves who are church members.—*New York Obs.*

WESLEYANS.—For many years there have been two distinct bodies of Wesleyans in Canada, the one in Canada East, the other in Canada West. They have heretofore held separate conferences. Recently a union has been formed of the two districts.

The *New York Day Book*, a newspaper, is now printed entirely by girls, and its office is the only school in New York city for teaching poor and respectable girls the art of type setting. Here upwards of thirty have been instructed in the art.

EGYPTIAN RAILWAY.—On the 27th of February 45 miles of the Egyptian railway were opened. The speed attained by the train was not great, only 15 miles an hour.

Correspondence of the Morning Star.

ARE NATIVE CHRISTIANS TO HAVE ANY PSALMODY IN THEIR CELEBRATION OF DIVINE WORSHIP? IF SO WHAT IS IT? NO. 2.

MR. EDITOR.—In your issue of January the 26th, you favored me with space in your paper for a letter with the above heading, in which I endeavored to call attention to the subject of psalmody in connection particularly with our native Christian congregations. This letter was written upon the assumed ground that a change was sought in the mode adopted at present of conducting this part of divine worship, and a demand was made upon the parties, who either sought this change or sympathized with it, to give sufficient reasons for so doing. This demand I urged not only on the plea of the subject being important in itself, but on the additional ground that such a change involved a series of serious consequences. I urdely pointed out how it virtually set aside a long and universally established usage of Christian missionaries in this country, assumed a positive demerit and unfitness in our system of music for the Tamil people, and cried nought to a vast amount of labor and expense, extending from Swartz and Gericke's time down to the present. These facts I brought forward not as a plea for protecting any thing that was open to objection, but as affording sufficient ground for asking those who were disposed to adopt what I may call "the new mode of singing," for their strong reasons. For, after all, there existed the probability of our becoming converts, supposing sufficient light given to dispel what some regard as our prejudices.

Since the appearance of that letter, I have noticed three communications in the Star upon the subject, one from 'David on the Coast,' one from 'Oppidan,' and one from 'Felix.' I am glad that so much attention has been awakened to this point, particularly as it is manifest from two of the letters that the writers are not only sensible of the importance of the subject, but are also parties whose attention has been directed to it, and are therefore qualified to afford the information sought, if it can at all be afforded.

But I have to complain of the fact that these parties fairly mean to demand, for, though they have told us something, it cannot be supposed that so important a change as that in question could be gravely entertained upon grounds so confessedly narrow as those advanced, not to say palpably weak. For it should be recollected that where there is a change to which importance cannot but be attached, we ought to be able to feel not only that something can be said for or against, but a probable share of certainty that we do not exchange better for worse.

Under these circumstances, I am desirous of briefly noticing what David and Felix have advanced, for as for Oppidan, he seems to have as little confidence in the new adoption as ourselves. He hints at some of our faults, in the confession of which, as well as a desire to have them remedied, we heartily join with him.

'David on the Coast' has five points in his letter—the first of which is that, whereas, the Bible makes it the duty of Christians to sing, and native Christians do not know how to sing foreign tunes, they must sing their own or not sing at all. This is rather a strong necessity and what I surmise saying to "Felix" will perhaps help "David" out of his difficulty. In view of the mean time assuming that we are to deal with the natives, regard to this point we must assume until our demand stated above is met) our advice to "David" would be the same as that which we should render to the boy who wanted knowledge but did not know how to read, namely, that he must learn.

Point the 2d is that foreign tunes "are unknown and uncongential," and therefore should be rejected. Our reply is, that if we be known and truly become congenial, we must taste honey to know it is sweet when he does not believe his neighbor. If "David on the Coast" were in Jaffna he would see the whole district intersected with capital roads which thirty years ago were both unknown and uncongenial. But I now they are both known and congenial too.

Point the 3d asserts that they have got now what they had not before, viz. that they have become acquainted with it. But until it is shown by actual experiment that what they have got, is what they ought to get, this plea of getting needs no comment.

Point the 4th asserts that it cannot be shewn that theories about native music have been canvassed and exploded. But we beg to assure "David" that several missionaries, possessed of peculiar qualifications to deal with this subject, have taken it up, but have been compelled to abandon it under a conviction that it was worthless, as far at least as it was supposed capable of being introduced as a religious substitute for what had hitherto been used.

Point the 5th says, "Handel is yet alive." But alas! "David," Handel is dead though he yet speaketh, and as for his rivals in the east, all that we say, is may they speedily come to our help.

"David," as will be seen from the above, does not deal with our request very directly at all; not so, however, "Felix." He ventures further and questions the principle of what he calls our argument, which he thinks is untenable as well as our opposition unadvisable. He looks upon the fact of the European system of music being introduced by the first missionaries, as containing a very high probability that it was expedient, and quarrels with the application of the argument in other instances. I do not know what the instances are to which "Felix" refers, but to its application to the present case, I can see no reason for any just exception. We do not say that because it was introduced by the first Protestant missionaries and continued so long, therefore it is the best. But the circumstance of its being continued so long, and its adoption up to the present time, together with a considerable outlay both of time and money, we say is adoption for requiring good reason for its rejection or the adoption of any other, by which it may be set aside. This principle is one on which we act continually. We adhere to what we possess, until we are assured by experience or credible evidence that a better is offered in exchange is better. When we are not pleased with the adoption of names and long practice, have possession under such circumstances demands tenacious retention. A love of change and the consequences arising out of it, without a clear perception of the benefit to be derived from it, are perhaps amongst the sorrest evils which, individually or collectively, afflict us. And we are prepared to maintain, other things being equal, that

there is no case relating to things religious or political, in which our theory is not only applicable but the only safe one which can be acted on. Even "sacred dust" should not be disturbed, unless it is manifest that its disturbance will endanger nothing more valuable. Instances are not wanting where the rule-hands which have professed merely to disturb "dust," have disturbed the sacred relic to which it was attached and have done thereby a mischief which wise heads and better hearts have found it difficult to remedy.

But this, by the way, is almost as foreign to our subject as our system of music is to Tamil Christians, and a great deal more so, and therefore, reserving our remarks upon the next part of "Feix's" letter, which is the part most to the point, I remain, yours truly, H.—s.

**ORDINATION OF A NATIVE MINISTER.**

*To the Editor of the Morning Star.*  
**DEAR SIR.**—A circumstance in itself so deeply interesting as that which recently transpired in the Wesleyan Chapel of this town, and one, at the same time, so strictly consonant in its tendencies with the unassuming yet laudable title of your valuable little periodical, may be considered as possessing no ordinary claims upon your recognition and sympathy; whilst a brief notice of it can scarcely fail to stimulate to renewed faith and energy the "little flock" who, amid so much in this healthful land that is calculated to discourage and perplex, are yet anticipating a brighter day of universal glory.

**MR. RICHARD WATSON**, whose ordination took place on Monday night, the 13th inst., is a native of Batticaloa, where, having been brought under the influence of Wesleyan Methodism as represented by the Rev. R. STOTT, he was eventually reclaimed from the errors of heathenism, and some six years ago, after various preliminary orders, became a probationary minister in the Wesleyan body. The subsequent lengthened interval, as combined with its systematic and diversified tests, has been considered by our missionaries to constitute a valid claim to a full recognition of ministerial status, and an admission into ministerial brotherhood.

Preparatory sermons were accordingly preached to large congregations, on Sunday, the 12th inst.; in the morning by the Rev. R. D. GRIFFITH, in Tamil, and in the evening, in English, by the Rev. J. KILMER of Batticaloa; the former giving an address on "Self more particularly," the latter, in accordance with the latter's task, on "The Christian Ministry, in its wider aspect, as the appointed means of the world's eventual renovation."

On Monday evening, it was evidenced by the large concourse of assembled spectators that considerable interest was excited on the occasion in the public mind. It was regarded as peculiarly felicitous that the aid of the three venerable senior American ministers of the province should be secured, and this was thought to be but a small acknowledgment of respect for their protracted labors in this part of the mission field.

The Rev. B. C. MERRIS commenced the service with singing, reading, and prayer, after which Mr. Griffith (upon whom the duty devolved as the general superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in North Ceylon) called upon the candidate for a public account of his first religious conviction, his subsequent conversion, his call to the ministry, and his present views as to the doctrine and discipline of the Wesleyan church.

Mr. Watson spoke at some length, and with evident emotion, on these various topics; and prayers, undoubtedly, were not wanting that the Great Spirit would guide the language of his mightily simplicity, clearness, and feeling to the hearts of such as might otherwise have the truth, and yet not feel its power.

At the conclusion of this statement, Mr. Griffith, in an address characterized by soberness and wisdom, delivered the charge, observing that ordination is intrinsically and historically a distinctive rite, which has its peculiar obligations and advantages, and is, in common with all similar appointments, a channel of divine grace. He regarded Mr. Watson's position as a prominent attestation, on the one hand, of his religious belief and determination, and, on the other, of his ecclesiastical preferences and attachments. At the same time, he enlarged on the urgent necessity of subsequent personal diligence, especially pointing out the immense advantages enjoyed by the native over the European minister, yet cautioning his hearer against converting this very circumstance, through remissness, into the source of mental or spiritual insensibility, whether personal or public. He urged him to a thorough separation from all secular and ungodly pursuits, and after warning him that he must not anticipate a life of tranquility, concluded by encouraging him with the glorious prospect of ultimate triumph to the faithful servant of Christ.

The Rev. Dr. POOT next read the selected portions of Scripture, and Mr. Griffith went through the customary formularies, and made the usual inquiries, which were audibly and satisfactorily answered by Mr. Watson; after which, amid the silent attention of the crowded congregation, the imposition of hands took place, the ordaining ministers being the Rev. Messrs. D. POOR, B. C. MEIGS, L. SPAULDING, R. D. GRIFFITH, and RICHARD WATSON. A copy of the Scriptures having been presented to Rev. Mr. Watson, by the minister of the church, with the usual form, the service was concluded amid deep emotion and many a fervent accompanying supplication, with singing and prayer by the Rev. L. SPAULDING.

It would be easy, did space permit, to enlarge upon this interesting topic; but I remember that your space is limited. Few hearts affected by the love of souls could view this simple, yet significant ceremony, without deep feeling. What the story of Jesus can effect and has effected in one, is as easy in all the gospel's power is not limited to time or place, or color; it ever renews itself, when rightly understood, as in all respects suited to man. Why should not God's people be encouraged by these individual tokens of divine approval to anticipate a speedy arrival of the refreshing shower, thus already ushered in by the occasional heavy drop?

Allow me then, through you, to claim for all who are interested in Christ's cause, their prayers in behalf of our young Christian brother, that a large amount of heavenly blessing may be vouchsafed, so that, in the midst of deep humility and self-denial, he may, as a forthwith willing heart, mighty through God for the performance of His good purposes, and that great may be his crown of rejoicing in that day.

Yours very truly, WEST. KILMERS.  
 Jaffna, March 18, 1854.

The following we extract from a communication which is too long to be given in full. The advice here given is good and well worthy of attention.

**TO THE BURGHERS AT JAFFNA.**

**FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.**—I have long contemplated writing you but have been hindered until now. The present state of affairs at Jaffna and the imminent dangers to which you are exposed has made it indispensably necessary to bring a few lines to your serious consideration—points of the utmost importance. I doubt whether these points are considered by many. I shall call you to, to consider yourselves. Consider yourselves as rational beings, placed in the material world, preparatory to an immortal one, and endowed with many privileges by the Almighty. Consider yourselves as endowed with the noble gift of reason, a gift which has been denied to the brute creation. Above all consider yourselves as endowed with an immortal soul, for whose welfare you are bound to labor as long as you are in this world, which will either attain eternal felicity or eternal woe according to your good or ill deeds. Having these points in view, I would ask you, to what is your public edamany owing? Why is it that many amongst you are in the greatest poverty and privation? Why is it that the blessing of the Almighty has been apparently withdrawn from you? Is it on account of the many sins which you are daily committing? The prevailing sin, the source of nearly all others, is intemperance. This has taken a great hold upon you. Intoxicating drink appears to be your most intimate friend. Oh! wretched awful indeed is it to know that you have an asp, a poisonous asp, in your bosom. At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. Look at the many houses desolate, at the many helpless widows and fatherless children, and tell me what the fruits of the above Scripture are verified for? It is indeed pitiful to see young men just in the bloom of life, every evening and morning crowding to partake of the poisonous cup. You could scarcely see them crowding a place of worship. Oh! my dear and beloved countrymen, cease from this one thing. Do not poison yourselves, and thus shorten the time which has been allowed to you. Think that it is your greatest enemy. Flee from it as you would flee from a venomous serpent. Do not become slaves to it. Consider yourselves as the greatest and vilest of sinners, standing in need of a Savior. Look unto him and be saved. Go to him and he will give you the water of life freely, without money and without price. Draw nigh to him, and he will draw nigh to you. Stick him while he may be found. Do not say, "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation." "Serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear, for such a God is a consuming fire." I hope that this will meet with a welcome by you all.

Yours, F. S.

**OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.**

Our foreign dates are down to Feb. 24. Preparations for war on a grand scale, were going forward, not only in England but on the Continent. The great enthusiasm appears to prevail in England amongst the people, particularly at the naval stations—the fever running highest, perhaps, at Portsmouth. A fleet of over thirty vessels was expected to assemble in the Downs early in March. Several of these vessels mount more than 120 guns. The English and French army will consist of about 110,000 men, of whom nearly three-fourths are Frenchmen.

In consequence of the preparations for war grain is very high in England, and bread sells at 1s. a loaf. In America also the price of bread is high, and has recently advanced. The American consul in England has written to American farmers to sow as large quantities of grain as possible this year, in view of the closing up of the ports of the Baltic Sea, from which quarter hitherto immense quantities of grain have been exported to England.

The Emperor of Russia is said to be suffering severely from an attack of erysipelas. It is believed that his course is unpopular amongst his own subjects. The Peace Society in England has just sent a deputation to the Czar to urge him to peace. He received them very kindly, listened to the address of these Quakers, and never mistep upon introducing them to the Empress. The French Emperor also, in his anxiety for peace, wrote a letter with his own hand, dated Jan. 29th, to the Czar, in which he proposes "that an armistice shall be signed to-day, that things shall resume their diplomatic course, and that all the belligerent forces shall retire from the places where motives of war have called them." Napoleon also further detailed ways of adjusting the difficulty, and makes use of this expression, which does him much honor, namely, "But if, by a motive difficult to understand, our Majesty should propose a refusal, then France, like England, would be obliged to leave to the fate of arms and to the hazards of war, that which might be decided to-day by reason and by justice." The Czar's reply to Napoleon was not only unsatisfactory, but some accounts say violent and insulting. The door for appeal to the Emperor Nicholas seems entirely closed, and there is now little to hope for except one of the most fearful, bloody wars with which our race was ever cursed. It is good to remember at such a time as this, that the Lord Jesus reigns, and that he will cause all things to work together for the promotion of His own cause and His own glory.

**PRIDE.**—A proud man is a fool in fermentation, swelling and boiling like a porridge pot. He sets his feathers like an owl, in swell and seem bigger than he is. He is troubled with an unbecoming self-conceit, that renders him the man of paste-board, and a true buckram knight. He has given himself sympathetic love-powder, the works upon him, to doatage, and transforms himself into his own mistress, making most passionate court to his own dear perfection, and worshipping his own image.—Selected and sent by E.

**TREES IN CEYLON.**—The Examiner states, that Mr. Mendis Molaidiram has drawn up a tabular statement of the principal trees of Ceylon, with their weight, durability, and uses. There are about ninety-six species in the island, of which eighteen are fruit trees. He says, that many of these woods are known to last more than ninety years, a fact which is Examiner's questions. The wood of the Dutch Church at Jaffna, which in 1839 was found to be decaying, was first put up in 1700.

**WHAT A GAIN?**—Troops have lately been conveyed on the Bombay railway for the first time. They went a distance in forty minutes which has usually taken about three days to march.

**THE HUSBANDMAN'S PRAYER.**

The following is from the *Unionist's Companion*, and is selected for the weekly prayer. This piece was first published in 1691.

The great God of the earth,  
 That givest us bread to eat, the daily  
 Breads of our fathers and of ours;  
 Whom our fathers with showers and blest;  
 Begotten husbandman's ground;  
 I'm going now to till my ground;  
 And scatter it in my seed, and till;  
 Which I'm now ready to see,  
 Unless the blessing goes with it;  
 In which I'm used as usual one throw,  
 I'm now to sow where we sow,  
 For that our fathers have sown,  
 And give the grain of increase.  
 Not one of all my barn supplies  
 Will ever come from the ridge, until;  
 Unless the blessing goes with it;  
 Which I'm now ready to see,  
 Unless the blessing goes with it;  
 That I will by my own hand;  
 And let not my own hand;  
 Open the windows of heaven,  
 And shower down on me, in an high;  
 While I'm now ready to see,  
 And not one of all my barn supplies,  
 Will ever come from the ridge, until;  
 Unless the blessing goes with it;  
 Let not our own hand;  
 To turn our heaven to rain show;  
 That our own hand may be employed.

Or barren into our own,  
 And let our own hand;  
 But pour to season on the grain,  
 The former and the latter rain;  
 And in proportion the supply,  
 The fruitful increase of the soil;  
 Forbid the vermin to devour,  
 Forbid the worms to blast the corn,  
 And the serpent to destroy,  
 My growing and growing corn;  
 Crown with thy goodness, Lord, the  
 And let the blessing never appear,  
 Let rain be clouded with gray mist,  
 And hills be raised of low and dry;  
 Give to the sons of men their bread,  
 But let us with blessing grace be fed,  
 All things in plenty, Lord, we pray,  
 That we will thank thee every day;  
 Give us a plenty, Lord, we pray,  
 From fields of corn, from fields of hay,  
 Of milk from our own good cows,  
 Of milk from the milk of the day.  
 Thus, Lord, we thank thee to bless our land,  
 And every word we take in hand;  
 That we will thank thee every day,  
 Before our eyes grow right and day.

**MADRAS RAILWAY.**—The earthworks of the first 50 miles of the Madras Railway are far advanced toward completion, and the engineer only awaits the arrival of the iron rail, &c., from England to commence laying the permanent way.

**SHIPPING NEWS.**

**KATS.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**—March 23, 1854.—Sailed Brig Hydrote, M. Assenbluibe, for Colombo, cargo rice, passengers Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, children and servants, and Miss Brook and servant and 8 natives.  
 March 26.—Arrived Schooner Precubita Maria Joseph St. Ann, Savannah, and sailed March 27th for Colombo, cargo rice, passengers Mr. Parize, family, and 10 natives.  
 March 27.—Arrived Brig Athlithayim, M. Peromally, from Colombo to Negampati in ballast passengers Dr. Smetton and family and servants.  
 March 31.—Arrived Schooner Hamido, A. Madai, from Trucomalle to Colombo in ballast, passengers Lieut. Long Dr. Sinclair and troops. Arrived Schooner Royal Family, Neyumahaadado, from Trucomalle to Colombo in ballast, passengers troops.  
 April 1.—Sailed Schooner Royal Family to Colombo in ballast, passengers troops. Sailed Schooner Hamido, A. Madai, to Colombo in ballast, passengers Lieut. Long Dr. Sinclair and troops. Arrived Brig Rousseau, N. Roche, to Trucomalle, cargo sundries, passengers F. Sautters, Esq., Lieut. Col. Hope, Royal Engineer, Mr. Langslow, Miss Dickson and children, Rev. Kilmer and servants.

**STATEMENT.**

The following statement in respect to the works executed with the Road Ordnance Menns for 1852 is published to supply some accidental omissions in that dated the 14th December last.

Works mentioned in former Statement.	Length worked on.	Nature of the Work Done.
MINOR ROADS, M. F. V.		
Valligona E. and N. Road from the Pt. Pedro road at Kopy, to the Kangasentor road at Oodooville.	1 4 80	Raised the road and gravelled it 15 feet wide. Built three single arched (44 feet) drains one double do. do, two small flat drains, each of one opening, and one do. do. of two openings.
Vaddumrately. Road from the Pt. Pedro road on the 14th mile to the Oodooville church and Vallovettytorre.		Gravelled the road 15 feet wide.
Tennorately. Road from Pothekally towards Kopy, N. B. The length worked on and work done were each in addition to what was entered in the former statement. The total expenditure was as before stated.	1 1 160	
Jaffna, April 10, 1854.		P. A. DYKE.

**NOTICE.**

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that Mr. JOSEPH WITTE has prepared a work in Tamil on LAND SURVEYING. It is a compilation of the Tamil and English Land Surveying now in use. Those who desire to possess copies of the above work may send their names to the undersigned. The work will be published as soon as the subscribers' names are received. The price of each will be a shilling.

C. RAMLINGAM.  
 Vannarponny, Feb. 24, 1854. 2pb

**A HANDSOME REWARD.**

IS hereby offered to any one who will give such information as would lead to the discovery of a SMALL LANTERN said to have been stolen on the 8th inst., at 9 p. m., from the residence of Mr. A. SCHOORMAN, Sea Street, No. 2.

ROBERT MARGENOUT.  
 Jaffna, March 9, 1854. 2pb

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