

நன்மைகளைப் பற்றி நான் விபரமாக எடுத்துப் பேசத்தேர்வையுமில்லை—அதுதான்மேலானதும். விளக்கவேண்டியதுதான் எப்போதென்ற கார்ட்டு தேவையாகவில்லை—அவரிடத்தில் நான் துரக்கவழியாகக் கேட்கிறேன். கேள்விகளென்னவென்பது, இரட்சிப்பின் வழியாகக் காட்டுக வேளாண்மைகளை உமது குறையாக எண்ணுகுக்குக் கொடுக்கிறீர்களா? இஃகரம் இரண்டிற்குமுடியாகவான பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை வளர்ப்பதற்குப் பின்வகையான படிப்புகளுக்குள்ளா? அவர்கள் படிப்பதற்குப் பின்வகையான வளர்ப்பதற்கு இரண்டு க்கசேரி கோடுகளிடுக்கியோகவாயிடுக்கிறீர்களா? பருங்கன் உங்கன் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை: கொஞ்ச மாசத்திற்குமுன் ஒரு இங்கிலிசுக்காரன் வந்து ஒரு கனாடவையாகக் கட்டிப் பலவதிகளான படிப்புகளுக்கும் படிப்புகள்கிறேன்—எல்லாக் க்கசேரி வளர்ப்பது ஆண்டவனென்ற சொல்லிப் பின்வகையுக்குக் கயிறுவிட்டுப் பிறகு ஒவ்வொரு பின்வகையுள்ள இரண்டு மாசப் பணம் முன்னேற்றணக் கட்டவேண்டுமென்று பின்வகையாகக் கேட்டேயுடைய பச்சைவேண்டாம் நாயைப் பிடிவென்றவனையெல்லாம் செபமாலையையப் பிடுகியென்றது போட்டுயோடிப்போய் இப்போது ஆறன்ஸ் பாதிரியார் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படிக்கிறார்கள்.—இதற்குள் குறையாகச் செய்து கனாடவையாகக் கட்டிப் பலவதிகள்க்குக்குள் உண்டான வழமையகளைக் கொண்டுதான் கோர அவத்திற்குக் கேட்குது ஊரைப் பகைத்து அடுத்த வருடத்திற்கு வருடம் கலிபிவகையுள் சன்னைகளை உண்டாக்கி கோடுகளுக்குக் சிறைக்காவலையுக்குக் சிறிதளவாக ஆளாக்கிக் கோம்பிந்தாள் பட்டாணக்ககளைக் கொண்டுதான் இரண்டிப்பின்வகையுக்குள்ளான படிமுறத்தில் இங்கெடுபுள்ள அங்கேதிருள்ள—இரண்டு பவன் தாருக்கோ லுன் பவன் கொடுக்கோ என்று சொன்னதும் அதுவோருள்ளவர்களைக் கோம்பிசுத்துக்குப் போகிறவர்களுக்குப் பாவமன்னிப்புக்கொடுக்கிறார்கள் அதுவோருடைய பரிமாசம் நன்மைதான். கம்பித் தூரத்திற்கு மீசாமல்முன்? நத்தாற்றிருள்ளவர்களை? சபையையாள் படுத்திகொளையாது—பவனையு முனவதிகளையுள்ளவர்களை? என்னோருள் ஒவ்வொரு பரிமாசு? கட்டவதற்குப் பதிலாகக் கேட்டின் மகனாகிப் படிப்பவையுள் மன்னதாபத்திற்குப் பதிலாகக் கொடுக்கோவையையுள் பரிசுத்த அன்புக்குப் ஆடம்பம், குரிக், செபமாவை, மரித்தோடுகளைத் தவிர்த்துமரித்தவையுள் வைத்ததும் அவர்களுடைய பரிமாசம் நன்மைதான். ஒன்றுமறியாமல் தீவிலுக் திடிலிலுமிருந்த எங்களைப் படிப்பதற்கு உத்தியோகத்தில் வைத்தவர்கள் மேலான குறையோ? புறே டெஸ்ட்டைக் குறையோ? கண்களிலிருந்து கிணற்றில் விழலாமா? கல்லாக் கிள்ளிக் கையிறுக்கலாமா? இதற்கு மறுமேலு சொல்லுட்டும்.

இப்படிக்கு, ஆ. சி.

உதயதாரகையின் முகமைத் துரைக்கு, ஐயாவே:

இங்கடங்களிலே எமது தேரத்திலே சொன்னவோ நோமையாகக் கொடிய விமதியின் முற்றத்திலே அமேகர் இறங்குபொருக்கொன்றை யாவருள் அறிவிக்கோ. இவ்விமதியிலே சென்றுபோன மாசம், உசங்க் தேதி எமது அயக்கொன்றையு ஒருவர் விட்டல் வேலக்காரனும் இருந்த கவாந்தனை என்னும் ஓர் பையனுக்குச் சுமியிலே மரணமடைந்தான். இப்பையனுடைய பெற்றோர் உற்றுச் சகல நன்மையுள் கருத்தோலிக் மதவிலியியு சற்றேறும் விழுவதில் நடந்துவந்ததுமல்லாமல் இப்பையனுக்கு மரித்த மதத்திற்குள்ளால் ஞானஸ்நானம் பெற்று உறுதி புகதலென்னுஞ் சடங்குமடைந்து அம் மதமுற்றப்படி சபையிலே சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருந்தான். இவ்விமத்தோர் முறைப்படி சகலவற்றிலுஞ் சரிவர நடந்து இவ்வெழு அத்திட்டக்கட்டிபெயன்ச் சூழி மரணத்தினால் சனைப்போழியில் மரித்துப்போக அம் மதமுற்றப்படி மரணச் சடங்குச் செய்யல்க்கத் தகுதற் சபையுள் வாய்க்கப்பட்டது. இவ்விமத்தோர் மரித்ததினால் மரித்தவனின் சடலத்தைத் தவிரச் சுயந்தவனானதன்விட அடக்கம்பண்ணைக் கூடாசென்று சாயக்காரருடைய தெருவிலிருந்து அடைக்கல் மாதவியின் மேலவியின் ஸ்பப்புவருக் கங்கித்தனாறுமாகத் தடைப்பண்ணினார்கள். இப்பையனுக்குப் பெற்றோர், உற்று, உதவியிலாகப் பரதேசியப்பாடியாமல் இவன் சடலத்தைத் தவிர்த்து அகன் அடக்கம்பண்ணுஞ் சடலவியில் அடக்கம்பண்ணினார்கள். தவறாகவே, மரித்தபின் படி ஒருவனுடைய சடலத்தை எவ்விடம் புதைத்தாலுஞ் சரிபேய். ஆகியும் அம்மதவிலியில் வழுவன்றி நடந்து இப்பையன் மரணச்சடங்குச் செய்யச் சபையுறந்து செயல்க் உதவியுமில்லாமல் தடைப்பட்டதின் மரித்தியில் அவன் சடலத்தை அடக்கம்பண்ண இங்கேதேதல் நீதியல்லவென்ற கண்டாள் தடை

பண்ணிய ஸ்பப்புவருக் கங்கித்தனாள் பின்வயருத் தங்கள் சொய நடைமையச் சற்றுத்தல் திருத்தவேண்டாம்! முப்பவின் ஞானம் காரியன் அலுத்தித்த பின் புரியமரத்தின் கீழும், கங்கித்தனாள் பின்வயருத் தன் ஞானம் புறக்கதலிலுக் காணலாம். தவறாகவே, மரித்தசெல்லக்கூடிய பழத்திற்குப் பெய்யுடைய சடலத்தைபோல அகற்றுங்கள் அகற்றுங்கள் ஒன்றிலிருக்க. கங்கித்தனாள் பின்வகைக்குச் சவம் ஒன்றிற்குப் பணம், கூ. கொடுக்கதால் முழுப்புகுணிக்காவையக் கின்னணியில் சாத்தத்தில் மறைத்துப்போடுவேனென்றும்போலக் கதைக்கிறார். ஆசிரீதற்குத் தன்னாள் தானே தெளிப்பேனென்றும் சாதிக்கிறார். ஆ! ஆ! இவர்களை இடென்சென்செல்லலாம். இவர்களைல்லவா கொடுக்க வடிக்கடி இருக்கத்தெய்வியுத்திறவர்கள். ஐயமேயோ! என் அருமையான தாரகையோ, ஊன்புருக் கலக்கத்தில் இவர்கள் பண்ணுக் கலக்கமோ சொல்லமுடியாது. யாழ்ப்பாணம், சீதை, இப்படிக்கு, ஐப்பசி மாச. ஏ. தேதி. சத்தியவாசகன்.

ஓர் வினா.

தாரகையே பின் வருமோர் சங்கனக்கு உத்தரம் கூற உன்னை நான் பவந்நப்பத்தொட்டவேண்டும். ஏனெனில் நமக்கு முன்னிருந்த கல்விமான்கள் வயோதிகப்புவதில் புத்தி மழங்கில் புலனழியுமுன் அவர்களுடன் வாதித்தும் அவர்கள் சத்தத்தைக் கிரித்திடுமென்காலுமுன் பாவவாசத்தையவர்கள் நடுவிலுமையே செப்புவையென்ச் சந்திக்கிறேன். நம் ஸ்ரீர் சிலர் ஆத்தமனான சாத்திர அந்தரங்கத்தை அறிதன அமைத்துகாலி பரலோகவாழ்வுபெறப் பரமபுரின்றித் தங்கள் முன்னோர்களின் கோவியில் அதிகாரஞ்செலுத்தி அசைவற்று ஆனநி நாசர்தத்தியில் அசைவற்றவையையுக் கவர்க்கு முறிப்பின்டம்போல விரிந்துகொடுத்துவங்கி மன்றலோர் புலவழக்குகைக்குத் தனவிபாலருக்குச் செல்லுஞ் சிலவு தருமென்கைத் தவிர்த்துப் பிறகு விதியான மதிப்பார் பெறப்படாதேன்பு பித்தற்குகிறீர்களே. ஆ! என்னையாவே உன்னுத்தமா வயங்கு கனையோவேண்டியவிலே விதியால் மேரட்சம் வருவதற்குக் காத்தகாலி ஞாயங்காட்டாமல் நான் பாவியுள்ளேன் மதியாவே மனதொழாமடைந்து பரத்தியன் பத்தியங்காக்கிற் பாததிபெயலாம். தாரகையே மேல்வருஞ் சஞ்சகையிலே மதியாவே விதியோ முதன்மையென்கைக்காட்டு யென்மனதையு மனீட்டுவோயென் மன்றுகிறேன்.

இப்படிக்கு, சந்தேகநிலிந்திப்பியின்.

உ த ய த ா ர கை .

தகாரமுன்னு ஐப்பசி மாகம், உசங்க் தேதி.

கோனும்பு.

“கோனும்புபுக்கோ” என்னும் புதினப்பத்திரிகைக்குச் சொந்தக்காரனாயிருக்கின்ற டாக்டர் எல்லிமுன் என்பவர் ஒருபுலமை வளர்க்குது அதற்குச் சிறிது உபாயம் காணப்பட்டிருக்கிறார். எப்படியெனில், கடைசியாகச் சீமையிலிருந்து ஒரு புலமைக்கப்பல் காலிக்கு வந்து சேர்க்கப்படுகிறது அந்தப் புலக் காலியிலிருந்து எழுப்புகின்றதுமில்லா துரமாய்சிய கோனும்புக்கு இரண்டாம்மைத்தி திபார்க்குத்துள்ளே அதுவது இரண்டு நிமிஷத்திற்கு ஒருமயில் விதமாகப் பறந்து உடையாபுக்கோண்டு கோனும்புக்கு வந்து சேர்க்கிறது.

இவ்வகைக்கு மகராசாவையிருந்த லாட் தோறிந்தான் என்பவரும் அவர் சமுசாரமும் இங்கிலாந்துக்குப்போய்ப்படி என்னி இந்த மாசம், யச. தேதி கப்பலெறிக் காலிக்குப் போய்விட்டார்கள்.

பிரதேச சமாசாரம்.

அமேரிக்கா.—தென் அமேரிக்காவில், இப்போது லீவெயோப்பிற்கு அனேக பெரும் காங்கங்கள் இருக்கோள் என்னு் ஆற்றுக்குக் கிட்டக் கண்டிருக்கப்பட்டன. இவ்விதமும் உலகத்தில் பல இடங்களில் போர்க்களங்கள் அத்தமாய்க் காணப்படுகின்றதினாலே போர்வெளியு அதுக் சீக்கிரம் தணிந்து போமென்று நவனக்கவேண்டியது.

லாட்டுக்கோடையிற் சாத்திரப்பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வருக வருக்காலமும் முகாமத்துத் தவறாமாயிருந்த கனம்பொருதிய கோய்சிபிறன் ஐயபிர் இருந்த ஆவன் மாசம் போலே காந்தம் வந்துசேர்க்கது. அவர் அமேரிக்காவிற்குப்போய்க் சேர்க்கு பிற்பாடு அமெரிக்கு இருந்த தேசகவென் இப்போதுகொஞ்சத்துக்கொஞ்சம் மாறி வருகுதலால் அந்தக் கதாசிரியர் எழுதப்பட்டவைகளைவாசிப்பது அவருடைய சினேகிதர் சகலருக்கும் சந்தோஷமாயிருக்கும்.

முன்னே பிறுக்கக்காரருக்கு இரகாவாயிருந்த

லாவில் பிப்ப்பு என்பவர் பிறிட்ட ஆவணி, மாசம் உச. தேதி காலஞ்சென்றுவிட்டார்.

இங்கிலாந்து—தூரதேசத்துப் புதினக் கங்கிதிகளா உடனே அறியுப்படி இங்கிலாந்திற்கும் பிறுக்கதேசத்திற்கும் இடையே ஒருவிதமான சூத்திரக்கம்பென உண்டானேனினி அத்தகைய சன்னைருக்குக் மேலிட்டு அதுவழியாகப் பிரதேசத்தில் நிகழும் புதினசங்கதிகளா உடனே அறிநீருங்கள்.

இது தேசம்.

நாபுடைய பட்டாணத்திற்கும் வேறொரு பிரதானியுடைய பட்டாணத்திற்கும் இடையே ஓர் வயத்தால் நிகழ்ந்ததினால், பிரதானியுடைய கட்டிசங்கள் சேர்ந்த இரணவிரர்களில், ரூ. பரணவுக்குக் கொல்லப்பட்டார்கள் அல்லது காயப்பட்டார்கள். முலத்தான் பட்டணத்தில் துன்பமுண்டாகி அனேகர் இறந்துவிட்டார்கள்.

பரிசுத்தமாய் இருங்கள்.

தெய்வபுத்திரனுடைய திரு உதிரத்தால் மீட்கப்பட்ட மனிதன் தாயுறிக் கவெண்டியது. சீவக ந்தரவாரியமையான பரிசுத்தத்து இருக்க வேண்டியது. தேவ கணக்களார் புலன்துறப்பட்டுச் சீக்கிரத்தேவபலத்திற்குப் போக இருக்கிறவன் பரிசுத்தாய் இருக்கவேண்டியது. தேவகணங்கள் எதை ஏவற்காரார்? அப்படியானால், நான் அவர்களுக்கு உகந்தத்தையும் டாக்கவேண்டியது. நாம் சீக்கிரம் போய்த் தேவ கணக்கருடன் வாசம்மின்ன இருக்கிறோடு? அப்படியானால், நான் சத்தனும் இருக்க வேண்டியது. பரமாரிணிகளை இருக்கக்கால்க் சீக்கிரம் மிதிக்குமா? இந்த நா தேவகணக்கருடைய இருக்க தேவகணத்திற்குமோ? இத்தக் கண்கள் நித்தியமிகமையின் சிம்மாசனத்தையும் அப்பி வீற்றிருக்கும் இடக்காலமும் பரிசுத்தமோ? அப்படியானால், இத்தக்கால்களும், கண்களும், உதிகளும் பரிசுத்தமுள்ளவைகளாய் இருக்கவேண்டியன. நான் இத்தகத்தமரித்துப் பரத்துக்குச் சீவிக் கவெண்டியது.

ஆத்மாவைக் கெடுக்கப் பெரிய அசுத்தசெய்ய வேண்டியது. அசுத்த அறப்பெற்று அசட்டைபண்ணினாலும், நிச்சயமாகவே அது கோடியு துறங்க வளப்பெறவு ஆத்தமாவைக்கெடுக்கும். ஒவ்வொருவனுக்கும் பாப இருதயமுண்டு அவன் அசுத்த இரட்சிக்கிறதற்கு வேண்டிய பிரதேசமென்று பண்ணிநிற்குதல், அம் இவன் அவனைக் கெடுத்துப்பெறும், ஆகையால், மோசத்தை அடையப் பெரிய பாவஞ்செய்ய வேண்டியதுமில்லை, ஒருவன் சன்மார்க்கமே இருந்தாலும் அல்லது தன்மார்க்கமே இருந்தாலும் நற்குணமுபதியான புத்தியினாய் இருந்தாலும் அல்லது துறணச்செருத்தான் புத்தியினாய் இருந்தாலும் தனது ஆத்தமாவை அசட்டைபண்ணுகிறதே பெரிய பாவமாய் இருக்கும்.

வெகுதாலத்திற்குமிடம் விதம்.

ஓரோ இடத்திலே நின்றது, கன. வருடக்காலமாய்ப் பிரசங்கம்பண்ணிக்கொண்டிருந்த ஒரு தோதாரைப்போகிறது, இவ்வாறுவகையானவருக்கு உமது ஆயுள் நாளிருக்கும் விதம் யாதெனக்கேட்கப்போதுது அவர் பித்தத்தொழாமகம்—“வென்னென எழுப்ப, இச்செயல்க்கமாய்க் சீவியப்பெறும், அத்தகம் வேலசெய்—மனச்சந்தோஷமாய்” என்று. மேலும் நூறுவருடத்திற்குத் வேறொருவனும் பரிசுத்த இவ்வாறுகாலத்திற்கு நீயுமோடுக்கும் முகாந்திரேனென்காலத்திற்குப் போகிறது, அவர் மறுமேலாய்” “நான் தயவு தாட்சனியிழுன்னவையுமிருந்தேன்.—ஒருக்காலும் ஒருவருடையுஞ் சன்னைப்புகக்கல்லல். எனது படியுந் தாமும் அடக்கத்தக்க வளவாய் சாப்பிட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறதேயோயி அந்த மிதிச்சுப் போகிச்சித்திலல். நான் ஒருக்காலுஞ் போம்பறையுமிருக்கல்லல்” என்று.

சுகத்தனக் காக்கும் வகை.

ச. வெள்ளென எழுப்பு மேருச்செல்லுமளவியுராதே. உ. ஒவ்வொருவரையுமாய் சரித்தென்கு துறவு, அல்லது முத்திக் சீவையோடு சாத்தென்கு தடை. ந. காலச்சாப்பாட்டுக்குமுன்னே காலமே ஒவ்வொருவராய் ஒழுங்காக உலாத்திக் சரி அபியப்பெறாது பண்ணு. ச. கொஞ்சகோமேழும் பி உளாத்தாமல் வெகு நேரத்துக்கு இருந்து வேலசெய்துகொண்டிருந்தாரு. ரு. தன்னன் குது. ம. ஸ்ந்துள்ளபானகிணை விவக. ரு. தவையிலே குடுகோள்ளலிடமில் கார்பு வியும் அறையிலே நித்தோனென்கு. அ. மருக்குமிச்சுச்சாப்பிடாதே. அதிமில் வலிய சாப்பாட்டைப் புதியாரு. ச. உ. எனது இராகப்பாட்டில் அதிமக் காரசாரமுள்ளவைகளைப் புதியாரு. ய. சாத்தென்கு சந்தோஷமுறா குணத்தையுடையப் படி. இவைகளைக் கச்சீவியாய் வாழுகிறதற்கு நல்ல வகை.

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, October 24th, 1850.

SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH.—The following interesting account of the laying down of the Sub-marine Telegraph between the English and French Coast, which was commenced and completed on the 28th of August, we copy from the correspondence of the Colombo Observer:—

At an early hour the *Goliath* steamer, with the telegraph tackle on board, was ready at the head of Dover pier, with thirty miles of telegraphic wire, one-tenth of an inch in diameter, encased in a covering of gutta percha, the thickness of a little finger, coiled round a large cylinder amidships, which was joined to 300 yds. of the same wire, enclosed in a leaden tube on shore, to prevent it from being bruised by the shingle on the beach, and the vessel steamed at the rate of about three or four miles an hour in a direct track for Cape Crenez, twenty-one miles across channel, lying midway between Calais and Boulogne. As she proceeded, the wire, weighing five tons, was paid out over a roller at the stern of the vessel, the men at every sixteenth of a mile being busily engaged in riveting to the wire square leaden clamps, of from 14 to 24 lbs. weight, to sink it in the bottom of the sea, which on the English coast commences at a depth of 30 feet, and goes on varying from that to 100 and 180 feet, which latter, or 30 fathoms, is the greatest depth ascertained by practical sounding. The whole of the casting out and sinking was accomplished with great success in twelve hours, and complimentary messages instantly passed between both countries, such as "Science unites the divided world," "God save the Queen, and long live the President." After the telegraph had been in operation a few days, the communication became temporarily suspended by an injury to the wire, which was severed in some sunken rocks off Cape Griznez.

WELLICADDE JAIL.—We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Report of the Wellicadde Jail, from the Governor, Mr. A. G. Green. It is a very able and interesting Report. We commend it to the attention of all who are interested in the subject of prison discipline. It is indeed pleasing to see that the subject is receiving so much attention in this Island, where, heretofore, this unfortunate class of the community has been so much neglected. Experience has abundantly shown that the character and condition of prisoners are susceptible of great improvement, so that some, after leaving prison, have become useful and respectable members of society; whereas on the old plan of conducting prisons, many a young man, committed for his first offence and that not a very serious one, has found his prison such a school of iniquity, that he leaves it an accomplished villain. Did the limits of our little paper permit, we should be happy to make copious extracts from this interesting Report.

MISSIONARY.—Letters have been received from Mr. and Mrs. Hoisington in America, as late as the middle of August. Their numerous friends in the Island, both European and Native, will be happy to hear that his health continues to improve in that climate.

RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.—The English Episcopal Bishop of Prince Rupert's Land, Dr. Anderson, sent out to the Hudson's Bay country by the British government, has written to the American Episcopal Missionary Bishop of the North-west, whose diocese borders on his own, giving an account of his official visit to the settlement on Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Red River. A letter from Rev. E. Gear, at Fort Snelling, to the Gospel Messenger, dated May 7, says: "He has consecrated one church at the principal settlement. This church has been recently built at a cost of £1,400; and is mentioned as being spacious and beautiful, and its consecration a matter of great interest, as the first that has been consecrated in Prince Rupert's Land. In this church, on the 23d of December, the Bishop held his first ordination, the candidate, being one he brought out from England with him. "Christmas days," he remarks, "I spent most happily with our mutual friend, Mr. Smithurst, and the great pleasure of administering the Lord's Supper to 86 native Indians in the little church, of which a sketch is given in the Bishop of Montreal's Journal." This little church is near the mouth of Red River, not far from Lake Winnipeg, and has a congregation of nearly 300 Indians, and has been collected by the untiring labors of Rev. Messrs. Cochran and Smithurst, under the fostering care of the Church Missionary Society.

Has one served thee? Tell it to many. Hast thou served many? Tell it not. Nature teaches us that we are all dependent—that we are like cog-wheels, pushing each other along by filling up mutual voids.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE A RACE.

One of the most familiar and forcible figures by which the apostle to the Gentiles would set forth the nature of the Christian's work, is that of the *RACE*. It was evidently an image that dwelt upon his thoughts, and that very naturally suggested itself whenever he contemplated the life of the believer. And it was one which, at the time, as addressed to those who had been familiar with the splendid and imposing games that were regularly celebrated at Olympia or at Delphi, or on the Corinthian isthmus, must have been very suggestive and memorable. It was a figure than which no other could hardly have been selected, more pertinent and striking, and comprehensively descriptive.

In his preparation and mode of life, the Christian was to be like the fleet runner contending for the prize; to be temperate and ab-tentious; to keep under the body, and bring it into subjection to the purpose of his life, and to the energies of the soul; to keep from encumbering himself with burdens of wealth; and to look away steadfastly from the pleasures that would enervate, and the seductive self-indulgences that would entangle and hinder him. With a resolute self-denial, with a firmness of purpose and a steadiness of aim which nothing should overthrow, with an energy even, and a mighty enthusiasm, that would not let him stay or stumble, that kept the eye of his anticipation fast fixed upon the goal, that pressed him forward as if with wings, over the rough and slippery ground—the Christian was to press toward the prize of his calling. The feeble faith, the slackening, hesitating, doubtful purpose—the apostle would argue by this image that these are inappropriate to the life of the believer. There should be definiteness of purpose, and resoluteness of effort, persistent and decisive, and strong enthusiasm, and an unflinching zeal, in the disciple who would gain true holiness and its crown.

And as the swift and panting athlete ran under the view of many spectators, so the Christian. A cloud of witnesses encompasses him continually. They who have died in faith and hope; the angels, in their orders and hierarchies; the Savior, the Father—all are surveying the Christian course. The mighty and splendid assemblages that gathered to the religious games of Greece, as often as they recurred, though including the rank and culture, the beauty and pride of that glorious Peninsula—were but faintly and darkly typical, in the view of the apostle, of that resplendent assemblage, unseen by the physical sense, but present always and visible to faith, which overshadowed and surrounded the Christian's course. The Patriarchs, the Prophets, they who had ruled Israel in the fear of God, they who had ministered before him in the vestments of inward purity, all who had loved and served him from Enoch to John, the forerunner of Christ—were gathered in that invisible army. The glory and honor of the nations were marshalled in it; and yearly it grew larger. To the grand imagination of Paul, that loved to grasp the things invisible and give them an almost objective distinctness before his thoughts, and that was always tending upward, to communion with the Heavenly into whose depths he one day was to enter, there was something august, inspiring, and singularly sublime in this other-gazing company of celestial intelligences; this mighty on-looking host of beatified spirits.

The runner was running for a crown; and so the Christian. But the latter for a crown "not corruptible," and full of glory; for the crown of Holiness, perfected and perpetuated; for the crown of Knowledge, exalted and spiritual; for the crown of Blessedness, consummate and unspeakable, and yet eternally progressive. The favor of God, the love of Christ, the victory over Death, the Rest of Heaven—this was the crown to be won by the Christian. And, if he ran with patience and diligence, with swift persistent zeal, the race before him, the end should be this endless life. Amid the sweet jubilee of saints and angels, the sound of "silver tubes and harps of golden frame," the worn and weary one should take his Crown!

The games have passed from Olympia and from Delphi; and the very custom lives only in the pages of History. But the beauty and force of this image of the Apostle can never depart; and amid the grossness and worldliness of our modern civilization we shall do well still to try our Christian life by the measure of its suggestive and memorable picture.

The Independent.

INDESTRUCTIBILITY OF ENJOYMENT.—Mankind are always happier for having been happy, so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence, by the memory of it. A childhood passed with a due mixture of rational indulgence, under fond and wise parents, diffuses over the whole of life a feeling of calm pleasure; and, in extreme old age, is the very last remembrance which time can erase from the mind of man. No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life, from once having made an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure; and it is most probably the recollection of their past pleasures which contributes to render old men so inattentive to the scenes before them; and carries them back to a world that is past, and to scenes never to be renewed again.

For the Morning Star.

THE FIRST PSALM.

Who in God's law finds sweet delight,
And thinks thereon by day and night:
In Godless counsels will not walk,
And shuns the place where scorners mock:
How blessed he!—like some fair tree,
Fast rooted by the river's side,
He shall be prosperous—unfading
Be his leaf!—his fruit unailing.
Not so, alas the ungodly,
Who never joined the righteous band;
He shall not in the judgment stand;
For God, who knows the just man's way,
Shall drive, like chaff, his soul away.

[Selected.]

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride,
To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied.
To-day, lays plans for many years to come,
To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb.
To-day, his food is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms.
To-day, he's clad in gaudy, rich array,
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven,
To-morrow, cries, "Too late to be forgiven!"
To-day, he lives on hope as light as air,
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

PROSPECTS OF THE PAPACY.—The Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states, that though a double bounty is offered them, the young men of Rome are not willing to become soldiers and fight for *Pio Nono* and their country, whilst of those that enlist many will turn against the Papal Government the first opportunity that presents itself. This very opinion the Pope expressed a few days ago to the officers of his army when they were admitted to kiss his Holiness' toe. Rome is full of troubles,—suicide from desperation, thousands arrested and kept in prison for months without trial, thousands driven into exile, hundreds dismissed from public employments, whole respectable families in distress and compelled to beg in the streets (after dark) for a few bajocchi to save their children from perishing with hunger; the lower class of people are sent to prison for not going to mass, the mercantile classes are threatened with a forced loan of five millions of dollars and the feelings of the people are insulted by the attention General Geman, the Commander-in-Chief, shews to the Jesuits, whose influence over *Pio Nono* has brought ruin to the Roman State, and broken the ties that united *Pio Nono* to his subjects.—*Edinburgh Witness*, Aug. 17, 1850.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Ordination.—On the 21st of December last, the Rev. James Kekela was ordained and installed Pastor of the Church at Kahuku, Island of Oahu. He was a graduate of the Seminary at Lahainaluna, and for many years a beneficiary of James Hunewell, Esq. of Charleston, Ms., formerly a merchant at these islands. All the native churches in Oahu were invited to take part in the ordaining Council, and nearly all were represented, but owing to ill-health and bad weather, several of the pastors were unable to attend. The Rev. J. Kekela is the first Hawaiian who has been ordained to the Gospel Ministry. Several others are licentiates.

GREAT NEWSPAPER PRESS.—In the wonderful press, [of which a notice was given in the Star, some months since], lately invented by Messrs. Hoe & Co., the type is adjusted around a large cylinder, at every revolution of which four smaller cylinders, connected with it, give off four impressions of the paper. They are now building, for the New York Sun, a press with eight of the smaller cylinders, which will give off eight impressions at a revolution, and at a slow speed will produce 20,000 impressions in an hour. The machinery delivers the sheets, but it requires a person at each cylinder to put them in.

A LICENSE LAW OF THE RIGHT KIND.—They have a law in Wisconsin, one of the new States of the American Union, which provides that the vendors of intoxicating liquors shall be required to give bonds, to respond in damages to third persons, sustaining injury, that can be traced to the sale of liquor by them. A case of this kind was recently tried, where a wife sued a vendor for damages sustained in taking care of her husband, when he was suffering from delirium tremens, induced by liquor furnished him by the defendant, and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of \$100.

THE VICAR OF BRAY.—Although no phrase is more common than the "Vicar of Bray," few, we believe, are acquainted with its real origin, which is this:—The Vicar of Bray in Berkshire, was a Papist under the sway of Henry VIII, and a Protestant under Edward IV; he was a Papist again under Queen Mary, and again a Protestant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. When he was reproached for his frequent apostasy, he answered, "I cannot help that, but if I change my religion I am sure I keep true to my principle, which is to live and die Vicar of Bray."

Religion is the best armor that a man can have; but it is the worst cloak.

PRACTICE AND PREACHING BOTH.

A clergyman, who was chaplain to a little squadron stationed in the Mediterranean for five years, related the following interesting anecdote, which occurred during that time:

"The commodore was a frank and generous man, who treated me with marked attention, and I used to preach in all the ships but one. This was a small frigate and its captain was an irreligious and profane man. He used to say he wanted no methodist parson for a pilot, and he embraced every opportunity of annoying me. Being a person of violent temper, he took offence and insulted the commodore, who meant to send him home. When I heard of his intention I waited on the commodore, and said I was come to ask a particular favor of him.

"That shall be granted. I am always happy to oblige you. What is it?"

"That you will overlook the conduct of Captain S—," said I.

"Nay, nay; you can't be serious. Is he not your greatest enemy? and I believe the only man in the fleet who does not wish to see you on board his ship?"

"That's the very reason why I ask the favor, commodore: I must practice as well as preach."

"Well, well, 'tis an odd whim; but, if on reflection I can grant your request without prejudice to his majesty's service, I will do it."

The next day I renewed my petition.

"Well," said he, "if captain S— will make a public apology, I will overlook his conduct."

"I instantly got into a boat, and rowed to the frigate. The captain met me with a frown on his countenance; but, when I told him my business, I saw a tear in his eye, and, taking me by the hand, he said: 'Mr.—, I really don't understand your religion, but I do understand your conduct, and I thank you.'

The affair blew over, and he pressed me to preach in his ship. The first time I went there, the whole crew were dressed in their best clothes, and the captain at my right hand. I could hardly utter a word, my mind was so much moved, and so were the whole crew. There seemed a more than ordinary solemnity among us.

That very night the ship disappeared, and not a soul survived to tell the tale. None ever knew how it happened, but we suppose, as there had been a gale of wind, she had foundered and went down in deep water. How cheering the thought, that the men thus suddenly summoned into eternity had listened to the blessed message of the Gospel, and that too, under circumstances which, through the blessing of God, was so peculiarly adapted to prepare their minds to welcome and receive it!

See, dear young reader, how 'example' is more regarded than 'precept'! Persons can understand our conduct, if they cannot appreciate our principles; and they form their opinion of us more from what we do than from what we say. We should therefore rather strive to live well than to talk well. Even a child is known by his doings. The religion of Christ teaches us to let our light shine before men; and it is highly important that those who profess to love the Savior should be careful to 'adorn' in all things His doctrine."

DANGER OF LITTLE THEFTS.—Many years since, two men were executed at Carlisle, for burglary. A minister then living in that city was moved by compassion for the men, and applied to the judge for a respite; he was informed that on account of the cruelty attending the robbery, capital punishment must be inflicted. His lordship recommended their humane intercessor to use the only means which could now be available to the culprits, by preparing them by Christian instruction, for the awful change which awaited them. In the course of his benevolent visits to this gloomy abode, he questioned the prisoners how they had been led from the path of honesty to commit such crimes. In answers to these inquiries, one of the unhappy men declared that his first step to ruin was taking a half penny out of his mother's pocket while she was asleep. From this sin he was led, by small but fatal degrees, to crimes for which he was soon to suffer a shameful death.—*Pleasing Expositor.*

MATHEMATICAL.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

DEAR SIR—Will you have the goodness to insert the following Philosophical Query in a corner of your paper and oblige a subscriber.—Please give also an early insertion to the answer which, as I hope, some of your readers, aspiring after the improvement of their fellows, will readily give.

THE QUERY.—A golden ball, weighing 120 ounces in the air, was found to weigh 116 ounces and 49/100th in water. The image was serfized and ascertained to be adulterated with a certain quantity of silver, whose specific gravity is 10.01. The gold with which the ball was spicificated weighs 10.35 oz. per inch. Pray what was the quantity of silver used in the fraud. Yours truly, Y. P.

DEAR SIR—The following question on Algebraical Analysis is sent with the hope that, through your kindness, its insertion in a corner of your periodical, will be secured.

THE QUESTION.—It is required to find four such numbers that the sum of every three of them shall be a square.

N. B. The one who undertakes to solve the problem may, if he finds any inconvenience, oblige the interrogator by explaining how to deduce a formula from which we can readily get the answer.

Yours truly, W. A.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—After "life's fifth fever," Louis Philippe of Orleans sleeps the sleep of death in his exile at Claremont. A few years ago, such an announcement would have filled Europe with alarm. As the present moment excites only sensation, Europe, the Catholic interest, and the closing scene of the most eventful career which ever fell to the lot of any one man. Born before the Revolution of 1789, and the son of a Prince, who was one of its first victims, the ex-king of the French was nurtured amidst the storms and earthquakes of the greatest convulsion of modern times; and he lived in his latter years, when he exercised an undisputed influence on the politics of Europe, the change vicissitudes of his youth connected him with the great names of the world which have long since become historical. Politically speaking, the ex-king had ceased to exist in 1838, when that sagacity which appeared at one time to be the great security of peace and order, proved utterly unavailing to prevent his fall. From that period he has lived at Claremont in calm and dignified retirement, without plotting against the system which deprived him of his throne, or seeking to excite compassion by unavailing regrets for the greatness he had lost.

FRANCE.—From France we have the important news that the most influential Councils General of the departments have adopted resolutions demanding in some form or other, a change of the Constitution. About one fourth of the departments have already pronounced upon this subject, and by these the revision has been decided for, in the proportion of 1 to 1. The most remarkable feature of this movement is that it is not confined to any political party. The Bonapartists are anxious to see the Constitution revised because they hope that the prolongation of the presidency may lead to the establishment of the empire. The legitimists desire it, for reasons equally obvious in connection with the interests of their party; and the conservatives desire it, because they wish for two Chambers and the Republicans demand it, on account of the regality of the Presidency, as at present constituted, as offering temptations to usurpation.

Our accounts of the President's progress are of a more varied character than they were. The riotous scene at Besancon has been followed by similar manifestations at Metz and other places; and, in some of the towns the reception of the President was so enthusiastic, as to excite the jealousy of the royalists, who were not without cause. The demonstrations generally were of a mixed character, and that the journey, as a political experiment, has been a failure. The Bonapartists, it is said, are now convinced that there is little chance of the re-establishment of the empire; and they will, therefore, be content if they succeed in obtaining a three years' prolongation of the Presidency.

ENGLAND.—Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and their family returned from Osborne August 27th, calling at Claremont on the way, on a visit of condolence to the Royal family of France, after the death of Louis Philippe, and proceeded immediately on their northern route for Edinburgh, calling at Castle Howard, where they spent two days with the Earl and Countess of Devonshire. They reached Edinburgh on the 29th Aug. There, Prince Albert, who is the patron of the Gallery of Fine Arts, which is to be erected in the Athens of the North, making an interesting address to the assembled multitude on the occasion. August 31st, the Royal family left Edinburgh and reached Balmoral their mountain home in safety.

The Peace Congress finished their sitting Aug. 24th. Their meeting was the year, it is to be in London. General Hayau, of Hungarian notoriety, was present at the meeting and accompanied the members on their return to London. The Earl and General and his company visited Barclay's Brewery, and entered his name on the Visitors Books. No sooner was this observed, than a mob was gathered, and an assault made on the General and his companions, from which they fled, not without marks of violence.

We notice the death of the Honorable Charles Pierpont, Viscount Newark, son and heir to the Earl of Mansfield, and the Right Hon Charles W. W. Wynn M. P.

Promotion of a Military Jew.—The Austrian Lloyd's states that the promotion of Captain Prusker to the rank of Major, has caused a great sensation, as he is the first Jew that has held such a high rank in the Austrian Army.

Mr. Stephens, the celebrated engineer has been offered the honor of Knighthood by the Queen, which he has respectfully declined.

Baroness Rothschild died on the 5th Sept. She was the widow of the great Capitalist of that name, and daughter of Mr. L. B. Cohen. Her children are the Baroness Anselm and Mrs. Fitzroy, Baron Lionel, Sir Anthony, and Baron Mayer De Rothschild, who were all present at her death.

Britannia Bridge.—This wonderful work of art was to be wholly completed by the end of the present month; this making a double line of railway communication, by means of wrought iron tubes, across the Menai straits connecting Carnarvon in Wales with the Island of Anglesey and completing a steam communication between London and Dublin.

Shoreline Electric Telegraph.—On the 25th August, the wires were laid from Dover across the Channel to the coast of France, near Calais, so that instantaneous communication may now be made from one country to the other, by means of a wire passing under water from one coast to the other. How long will it be before almost instantaneous communications may be made between the most distant parts of the world. This indeed making lightning a most valuable servant and messenger.

Lord Lyndhurst has had a successful operation performed for the recovery of his sight.

The Post Office has returned to their former practice of delivering letters and newspapers on the Sabbath.

Lord Fielding, an eminent Tractarian, has gone over to Rome. He will visit the Roman Curia and will follow his example, we should have a much higher opinion of their honesty and sincerity.

It is feared that disturbances will occur in France unless Louis Napoleon consents to the choice of another President. The prospects of Indian Railway Companies are described as exceedingly bright.

Crossing the Atlantic.—Captain Emmons, the Veteran Chief Steward of the Royal Mail Steam Ship, lately sailed on his 168th voyage across the Atlantic Ocean within the two years last past. Allowing the distance across to be 3,000 miles, he has sailed within the period named over 500,000 miles, averaging one trip each twenty-six days.

Foreign States.—Our accounts from Washington are of a very important character. The California Bill has received

the formal sanction of the Legislature, and a bill establishing a territorial government in New Mexico has also passed. On the 8th Aug., President Fillmore addressed to the House of Congress, a long and important Message on the question of the claim of Texas to the military possession of New Mexico. The President says that New Mexico is now a territory of the United States, with the same extent and the same boundaries which belonged to it while in the actual possession of the Republic of Mexico, before the late war. He adds that the east of the Rio Grande, too, belongs to New Mexico, and for that reason he must protect it from Texas and other State intrusions. This Presidential document has rendered Mr. Fillmore universally popular in the North. It is to be feared, however, that in the South the disunionists contemplate the difficulty with satisfaction.

SIMPLICITY.—How admirable, says Racine, is the simplicity of the Evangelists! They never speak injuriously of the enemies of Jesus Christ, of his judges, nor of his executioners. They report the facts without a single reflection. They comment neither on their Master's mildness when he was smitten, nor on his constancy in the hour of ignominious death, which they thus describe—"and they crucified Jesus."

True virtue is like precious odours, sweeter the more incensed and crushed.—*Baron.*

List of Subscribers for a Public Testimonial to be presented to the Rev. Peter Perical, on the eve of his departure to England.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
P. C. Grenier, 10	Mrs. Koch, 10
Mrs. Grenier, 10	Miss Brechman, 10
Master S. Grenier, 5	Mrs. Ebell, 5
Miss C. Redlich, 5	Mrs. W. Maarten, 5
Mrs. Burleigh, 1	P. P. Toussaint Junior, 5
Mrs. Campbell, 1	Julius Krause, 10
Pr. H. A. Toussaint, 1	H. A. Toussaint, 5
Two Pupils, 1	Grenier, Mr. & Mrs. F., 10
C. G. Koch, 10	Henry Pole, 5
J. Henry Koch, 5	W. C. Twynan, 1
Charles Koch, 5	J. Anderson, 5
J. G. Koch, 1	
	Total 13 6 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

POINT PEDRO.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—Oct. 4, 1850.—Arrived Schooner, Galles, Antiochy, P. Anthony from Kaites Oct. 2, bound for Colombo and Galle, cargo tobacco. Sailed Oct. 6, passengers 10 natives.

Oct. 6.—Arrived Schooner Petrol, Ahomadoble from Baticalee and Trincomalee Sept. 30, bound for Pt. Pedro, cargo sundries, passengers 10 natives. Sailed Oct. 9, passengers W. Bayley Esq., and 20 natives.

Oct. 12.—Arrived Schooner Arthiveralechimy, M. Te. roomy from Madras and Negapatnam Oct. 1st and 4th, bound for Pt. Pedro, cargo cotton goods. Sailed the next day for Jaffna in ballast.

Oct. 17.—Arrived Brig Virgin Maria St. Anthony, Marallammy from Galle Oct. 3, bound for Negapatnam in ballast.

Oct. 18.—Arrived Schooner Thunalechimy, Vastian from Colombo and Galle, cargo salt, passengers 8 natives. Sailed the same day Schooner Arthiveralechimy, Anthony from Colombo and Galle, cargo tobacco.

Oct. 4.—Arrived Brig Patali Rymon, Yanam from Colombo and Pamban Sept. 30 and Oct. 3, bound for Jaffna, cargo sundries, passengers 20 natives.

Oct. 5.—Arrived Schooner Arthiveralechimy, Anthony from Colombo and Pamban Sept. 30 and Oct. 3, bound for Jaffna, cargo sundries, passengers 20 natives.

Oct. 7.—Arrived Schooner Mahomed Box, S. Manuel from Colombo and Pamban Oct. 4 and 6, bound for Trincomalee and Baticalee, cargo sundries, passengers 1 native. Sailed Oct. 12.

Oct. 9.—Sailed Brig Arthiveralechimy Fernando for Colombo, cargo sundries, passengers 4 natives.

Oct. 12.—Arrived Schooner M. Saitoo Box, Vastianpillay, from Colombo and Pamban Oct. 9 and 11, bound for Toppoorooray in ballast, passengers 3 natives.

Sailed the same day for Negapatnam in ballast Schooner Nynph, A. Santiago.

Oct. 14.—Arrived Schooner P. Maria J. de St. Anna, Anthony from Karaikal and Negapatnam Oct. 10 and 11, bound for Colombo, cargo sundries, passengers Rev. B. Burthey and 4 natives. Sailed the same day for Colombo.

Oct. 16.—Arrived Brig Wanderer J. Hendrick, from Colombo and Pamban Oct. 11 and 15, bound for Negapatnam in ballast, passengers 2 men and 2 women and 2 children C. R. R. and 2 natives. Sailed the same day for Negapatnam.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. HUDGE MARICARRI'S shop at Colombo, No. 21, is also opened at Jaffna, Main Street, Pettah.

Orders will be readily and punctually executed.

SAIBOO DOORAY.

Jaffna, 15th Oct. 1850.

பிரசுத்தம்.

இத்தகத்தகோண்டு அறிவிக்கிறதாவது, கோளு ம்பில் கடட்சிமங்காயுடைய இயற்பத்தொழும்பு மோ ம்பர் போர்கோண்ட சாயம்புக்கண்ட யாத்தப்பாண்டத்திர பெருந் தேவதேவிர்த் திறவயடுத்தே திவையகட்டடத்த. கோளவயடு விற்பவயடு பொதுள்கள வலம வடிவத்தாய் நிறைவேற்றப்படும.

SAIBOO DOORAY.

யாத்தப்பாண்டம், அறமும். (ஹு) அறிபசி யு. தேதி.

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