

MORNING STAR.

Jaffna, November 28th, 1850.

INDIGO.—We were extremely happy to learn, a short time since, that this valuable article of commerce is likely soon to be added to the list of exports from this province; and we feel persuaded that all who are interested in the welfare of Ceylon, will be happy to learn that M. J. Lamarchand, Esq., an experienced Bengal planter, has already commenced the cultivation of this important article. He has erected an indigo factory in the district of Patchipalle. He has also about sixty acres of land under cultivation. The indigo seed is from Bengal and is of the best kind. It has come up well, and the prospect of a crop is very encouraging. Mr. Lamarchand's success is intimately connected with the prosperity of this province and island. We therefore most cordially wish him every success in his important undertaking.

We understand that he has, on many occasions, manufactured the indigo plant that grows spontaneously in many parts of the district; and samples of his manufacture have been much approved of in the English market.

The great advantage in this cultivation is the quick return on outlay of capital, as the plant comes to maturity, and the manufacture can take place, in about ninety days after sowing.

It is to be hoped that our native friends will avail themselves of the opportunity that will thus be offered them, to add another staple commodity to the present numerous agricultural productions of the province, as, we understand, arrangements will be made at the factory to purchase any quantity of the plant that may be supplied, at a remunerating rate to the grower. We hope that the parties interested will have it in their power to supply applicants with fresh seed, gathered from their present cultivation, in time for the next sowings, at reasonable rates.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last issue, the weather has been altogether too fine for this season of the year. Scarcely any rain has fallen in the province for the last twenty days, and consequently the crops are beginning to suffer from draught. The price of paddy has therefore risen and people are alarmed lest a scarcity should ensue.

P. S. We are happy to add that now as we go to press, a plentiful shower of rain is falling; but take this rainy season as a whole, it is said the like of it was never known, even by the "oldest inhabitant."

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.—By the *Columbo Observer Extraordinary*, we have the speech of Mr. MacCarthy to the "Gentlemen of the Legislative Council," in which quite a happy view of the financial condition of the Government is taken, and, among other Ordinances recommended, one for "the more effectual suppression of the crime of cattle stealing," is strongly urged.

THE CHOLERA.—We are sorry to have to report that the cholera still prevails to an alarming extent in many parts of the province.

LOVE ONE ANOTHER.—There are times when my interest in Divine things seems to be very small. There are times when my prayers for the progress of the Redeemer's cause seem little else than a mere form. There are times when I can perceive scarcely a spark of devotion in my heart. But when one who loves the Lord Jesus Christ, and who bears his image, comes where I am, my heart warms towards him. I think I cannot be mistaken in this matter. It must be that I love the brethren. I know that there is an approbation of excellence which is not confined to the converted soul; but my feelings towards Christians are stronger than those of mere approbation. I am led to bless God that there are Christians, and to desire to become more worthy of their goodly fellowship. I am led to think more of watchfulness and prayer, perhaps to watch and pray more.

SWEARING.—A pious man, once was in company where was a gentleman who frequently used the words, devil, deuce, &c., and at last took the name of God in vain. "Stop, Sir," said the old man. "I said nothing while you only used freedom with the name of your master, but I insist upon it you shall use no such freedom with the name of my master."

NEW PRINTING MACHINE.

Several gentlemen connected with the press in Paris, and the head of a large printing establishment in Scotland, assembled not long since at the manufactory of M. de Coster, to witness the performance of a new printing machine, invented by M. Worms. The machine, from its simplicity and the mode of execution, promises to cause a total revolution in printing. It occupies a much smaller space than the machines which are now in use at some of the great printing establishments in Paris and London, costs less than half the price, and which one of those can be had, and is free from the lances and other guisers, which frequently give the labor of three men to feed it, and render the work as it is thrown off, whereas from twelve to sixteen are required with each of the machines that it is expected to replace. From its simplicity and comparative compactness, the power of steam, as a moving power, may also in some cases be dispensed with, as it can be worked by hand. This new machine, which is called relative, does not print from the types, but from stereotype, and this is the most extraordinary part of the process. In the ordinary process of stereotyping several hours are required; for the material used for receiving the impression of the type, and which serves as the mould in which the stereotype is cast, must be carefully and slowly dried. The mould for the stereotype by this new process is made of a few sheets of tissue paper, with a couple of sheets of common paper at the back to give a certain degree of strength. The paper is wet to the proper degree, and then pressed upon the type. The impression is perfect. The mould is then dried, which is done by work only of a few minutes, and placed on a cylinder, with a sufficient space between it and an outer case to receive the metal. The metal, which is a very liquid, and which is prepared in a peculiar way, flows rapidly and evenly over every part of the mould, and by the application of a cold wet sponge to the exterior, it becomes almost instantly solid. The mould is then removed and transferred to the cylinder of the machine ready for printing. One part of the plate fits exactly to a groove made to receive it, and the other part is held by screws. The whole of the stereotyping does not occupy more than from fifteen to twenty-five minutes.

The action of the machine differs entirely from anything hitherto invented. There is no laying on of the sheets to be printed. A continuous sheet of paper, equal to 2,000 or more sheets of a newspaper, is rolled on a cylinder, and, as the machine turns, the plate on the printing cylinder is fed, and by the action of the machine itself the paper is divided at the proper place into sheets of the desired size, and each sheet is folded at the same time. The paper which receives the impression is not wet, as in other printing processes; it is placed on the cylinder as it comes from the paper-mill; but so certain and regular is the pressure, that the impression on this dry paper is equal, if not superior, to that obtained upon damp paper in the ordinary way. There is an index affixed to the machine, to indicate the rate at which it goes, by the number of sheets thrown off. When the continuous sheet, equal to two thousand copies of a journal, is exhausted, the cylinder is replaced by another, and so on. It is said that as many as fifteen thousand copies of a journal can be printed in an hour by this machine. The gentlemen who witnessed the process expressed their admiration of it, and could see no defects which a very little practice will not remove. The great advantages of this new invention are, economy in the outlay for the machine, the cost of which is only 25,000 fr., while the machine of the Patrie, which has excited so much notice, cost 60,000 fr.; the immense saving in type, for the type itself, being used only for the stereotyping process, undergoes scarcely any wear, and, instead of renewing a font every year, twenty years' service by this process could scarcely reduce the sharpness of the letters; economy in labor and rapidity of execution, almost without the possibility of delay from any derangement in the machine.

A CHINESE CONGREGATION.—The Rev. Mr. Perkins, a Methodist missionary in China, describes his congregation at Shanghai, as follows:

There is scarcely such a thing as beginning and ending a sermon in Shanghai, without interruption. One man comes in bringing a crying child, which keeps the house in an uproar for a while, and is carried off by the mother, after no little disturbance. Another brings a good load of old fish, which is preached's officiators, unpleasant proximity to the preacher's officiators. Another comes with a coop of ducks, and after some trouble he consents to deposit them outside, among sundry cool-loads of grain, vegetables, and oil jars, which have already been left there by those who have too much politeness to bring them inside. Another brings a noisy cage of birds, which he perhaps tries to dispose of until the preacher succeeds in getting the cage outside, where the birds card most merrily till the sermon is over. Another commences a conversation with his acquaintance in the far end of the room, which it is not always easy to put a stop to; while another reaches out his pipe with a smoke tube some two feet or more in length, and lighting it a foot or two from the pulpit, he coolly whiffs his tobacco smoke just under the preacher's nose, occasionally starting a huge mosquito from his own bare neck, by a loud slap of the hand.

THE NOBLER AND GREATER MOTIVE.—A French officer, who was prisoner under his parole at Reading, met with a Bible. He read it, and was so struck with its contents, that he was convinced of the folly of sceptical principles, and the truth of Christianity, and resolved to become a Protestant. When his gay associates rallied him for taking so serious a turn, he said in his vindication, "I have done no more than my old school-fellow Bernadotte, who is become a Lutheran." "Yes, but he became so," said his associates, "to obtain a crown." "My motive," said the Christian officer, "is the same; I only differ as to place. The object of Bernadotte is to obtain a crown in Sweden; mine is to obtain a crown in heaven."

The following beautiful lines are from a new work, entitled "Windings of the River of the Water of Life," by Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.

THE JOY OF THE CROSS.

1. I shall forever be my pride,
My comfort in all trials;
That Christ for guilty sinners died,
Of whom I am the chief.
Paul's boast was Jesus crucified,
And I'll extol all glories lost beside.
2. Thy love I treasure, a thousand things
I cannot fail to keep;
That this world's estimate of things
Must not be slighted here.
But I know what my Lord will say,
He calls us "his dear ones."
3. Since this world never was his friend,
I never shall be wiser;
His life was suffering, to its end,
Nor was it his desire.
That his own sorrow should be
Much happier in this world than his.
4. It is a world of toil and pain,
Because "thou fall of sin";
I sure have nothing here to gain
If my Lord would win.
A place of labor 'tis for me,
Since I have sinned as men to be.
By faith, I see my happy home,
The built beyond the skies:
How far that city's glory gates
And shine as well as I!
5. There never sorrow came, nor night,
God is the everlasting Light.
6. And I, though I may ever here,
Because my Savior died for me;
And in the fountain of his blood
I wash my guilt away!
He'll clothe me in a robe divine,
And make me in a robe divine.
7. The cross the cross I love;
To all the world my prayer;
To all the world my prayer;
I'm saved because my Savior died.
My song through all eternity
Redemption by His death shall be!

LETTERS FROM REV. D. POOR.

Addressed to his late Pupils of the Batticotta Seminary.

[THIRD SERIES, NO. 1.]

BLOOMINGTON, IND., May, 1850.

DEAR FRIENDS.—By the good hand of our God upon me, (I mean the Christian's God,) I have at length arrived in good health at this place, which I regard as the terminus, or end, of my journey westward. I have found myself conveniently situated—as in a Government rest-house, or something better—for taking a leisurely review of all the way through which I have been led, since taking leave of my friends in Jaffna, Feb. 9th, 1848. And what a fruitful theme for thought is here presented! In the multitude of my thoughts within me, the inquiry arises, why should I have ever left my native country, and have consented to be a voluntary exile for life among the Hindus? On this point I am happy to testify that the subject bears examination. The reply which I get to such an inquiry is most satisfactory. A kindred inquiry, that has also arisen is, What have been the fruits of my protracted labors in the land of my exile? In the prosecution of this latter inquiry, my attention has been turned anew to you who were among the most prominent objects of my care and solicitude. In the contemplation of your affairs, I have resolved to renew my intercourse with you by writing a few short letters from this country, which will, I trust, be regarded by you as an appropriate proof of my continued interest in your welfare.

In my first series of letters, written in Ceylon—which, it may be hoped, have not been entirely lost sight of—it was my object to show you in what manner, and with what views and expectations you had been furnished by foreigners with the requisite means for a scientific and Christian education; and also to turn your attention to the singular position you are permitted to hold among your countrymen and to the duties and responsibilities thence resulting.

In my second series, it was my object to invite attention and active co-operation in the carrying out of certain measures which were deemed appropriate for the further enlightenment of the province. I attached very considerable importance to the presentation of this object, inasmuch as the manner in which it would be practically regarded, might justly be considered, in some sort, a test showing to what extent you appreciated the great principles on which mission establishments are based, and how far you might consider it your duty and privilege to imitate the benevolent example of those who have provided for your education. I am happy to be able to state that the response given by a few individuals was such, as would, had it been general among the recently educated classes, have introduced a new era in the way of providing the means of Christian instruction, throughout the province. You will not think it strange, therefore, that I have an increasing desire to return to you, and to spend the remnant of my days, in the prosecution of the same objects to which I have hitherto held myself devoted.

In my next, I purpose to give you a birds eye view—being myself on the wing—of the town and state in which I now am. Your friend and helper,
D. POOR.

ONE DAY BEFORE DEATH.—Rabbi Eliezer said, "Turn to God one day before death." His disciples said, "How can a man know the day of his death?" He answered them, "Therefore, you should turn to God to-day; perhaps you may die to-morrow. Thus every day will be employed in returning."

THE TRAFFIC.—Is it not a fact that intemperance is the greatest source of crime, poverty, and misery? Then how can any man, aspiring to the honor of being a patriot, a philanthropist, or a Christian, favor the manufacture, sale, or use thereof?

Never was there a man of deep piety who has not been brought into extremities—who has not been put into the fire—who has not been taught to say, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."—Cecil.

A humble man is like a good tree: the more full of fruit the branches are, the lower they bend themselves.

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND.—The accounts which have been received from the three expeditions which left England last summer, in search of Sir John Franklin, will be read with melancholy interest. Traces of the missing ships have, at last, been found in two places at the entrance of the Wellington Channel; but beyond an improbable story of their destruction by the ice, and of the subsequent murder of their crews by the Esquimaux, nothing has been ascertained which throws the faintest light upon their fate. The story of their destruction, if unexplained, is calculated to excite painful apprehensions in the minds of surviving relations.

The Queen was expected to leave Balmoral, Oct. 10th, and, stopping at Edinburgh one day, to reach London on Saturday, Oct. 12.

The submarine telegraph between France and England has been repaired, and a new coil of wire has been prepared for it, strong enough, it is hoped, to secure the future communications. The company who have safely accomplished this work, have secured a patent for the first ten years, for the exclusive use of the international communication. A proposition has been made to the Lords of the Admiralty for a submarine telegraph between England and the West India Islands, and the negotiations are pending with a good prospect of a speedy and happy result.

Great preparations are making for the Exhibition in London in 1851. The gigantic structure in Hyde Park is rapidly rising under the energetic efforts of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors. It is said that more than 400 workmen are constantly employed in the building. The whole of the frame work of the building will be of iron, but the gutters to carry off the water from the roof will be of wood; and the magnitude of the building may be judged of by the fact that 24 miles of gutter will be required for the purpose.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon appears to be taking great pains to increase his popularity with the people, and especially with the army and navy, that he may be elected President for life.

It is reported that he intends to send a message to the Assembly recommending immediate rejection of the constitution. This step is justified by the resolutions recently adopted by the Councils General, and the Ministers have unanimously agreed to bring it forward as a Cabinet question.

DENMARK AND THE DUTCHES.—The war has been renewed with vigor by the Holstein army, which has occupied the city of Tönning and commenced the bombardment of Friedrichsburg with every prospect of success.

HESSE CASSEL.—Here matters are gradually approaching a crisis. The Elector intended to push matters to extremities, and has declared his intention to make no concessions, and to enforce his will by the power of martial law. The Courts and the people are firmly and resolutely resisting him. The king of Prussia has taken a decided stand against the conduct of the Elector, and justifies the resistance to arbitrary measures by the people, and says that there is no other way for the Elector, but to retrace his steps and return to the paths of the constitution.

UNITED STATES.—The political news is of considerable importance. The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, had passed in the American Senate by a majority of 22. After a debate of almost unprecedented duration, and marked in its progress by various success, the government succeeded, in carrying, in the House, by a vote of 106 to 97, the Texas Boundary bill, by Mr. Boy's amendment providing for the territorial government of New Mexico, without any restriction for or against slavery. A motion made subsequently to reconsider, was negatived. The House subsequently sanctioned the Senate measure for the admission of California as a state, and of Utah as a territory, by large majorities, after vain attempts to add to them the Willmot proviso. The President of the Union had also signed the measures, and the Senators from California had taken their seats in the upper House. The Fugitive Slave bill had also passed the House by a majority of 109 to 75. The Secretaryship of the Interior, vacated by Mr. M. Kennan, has been filled up by Mr. Stewart of Virginia, Protectionist.

Jenny Lind, the celebrated singer or Swedish Nightingale, who is sometimes called, had arrived at New York, and was received there with the greatest enthusiasm. She had her first concert on the evening of the 11th September. The audience consisted of at least 6,000 persons. The sale of the tickets was by auction and realized more than \$30,000. For the first ticket and a choice of the first seat was paid \$225 by a hatter in New York. Jenny Lind very generously donated the whole of her share of the profits of the first evening amounting to \$10,000 to charitable objects in the city of New York. It is also stated that she has devoted the whole of the 150,000 dollars to which she is entitled by her first contract with Mr. Barnum, to the endowment of free schools in her native country. She has, by her previous earnings, made ample provision for the support of her parents and herself. Her expenses are indeed worthy of initiation by all those who are blessed with wealth.

The following account of California, copied from the Illustrated London news, will be read with interest.

California continues to supply the world with gold, and with the records of astonishing adventure. As regards the gold of this marvellous state, every successive packet confirms and strengthens the reports of its abundance. The latest letters state that the surface of the mines has been merely "scratched," so that it would appear that all the treasures which have been gathered are but little more than the crumbs which have fallen.

The settlers and miners in one district have held a meeting to discuss and record the claims of every foreigner shall be expelled, if he do not previously declare his departure quietly; but a sub-committee, subsequently appointed, has been charged with the task of deciding what foreigners of English blood shall be allowed to remain.

The overland route to California presents a remarkable scene. Large companies of immigrants for the gold mines travel in ox-teams across the prairies, carrying their cattle on the road, and living by the produce of the chase. Many of these companies are 500 or 1000 strong; and it is estimated that altogether the detachments, now on their way to the gold regions, number upwards of 100,000 souls, chiefly men and lads. The number of women is supposed to be scarcely one in a hundred. These travellers and their oxen have almost exhausted the game and the grass of the prairies; and fears are en-

tained in California that many thousands of them will perish ere they can reach their destination. Every available ox falls in due time a prey to the necessities of these wandering hordes. "There is scarcely a party," says a letter from California, "which has not been on short allowance. The road is said to be lined with dead animals, that the winter perished from exhaustion, or have been slaughtered for food and partly consumed; and numbers of women and children are exposed to death from starvation, unless supplies be sent to them from the western side of the Sierra Nevada." In a short time, however, the route of the prairies will no longer be the favorite, as the Nicaragua route was to be opened for traffic on the 6th of September. Greytown, formerly known as San Juan de Nicaragua, the Atlantic port of this line, can be reached from Southampton by the West India mail-steamers in twenty-six days, and by the packets from New York in about a fourth of the time. We may, therefore, expect to receive, by the spring of next year, still more extraordinary accounts of the progress of the warlike regions, and to hear of still larger and more wonderful hoards of treasure than any we have yet been informed of. Some people allege very gravely that the present age is anomalous. They surely cannot have read the stories that reach us from California.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN JAMAICA.—It is reported that this subject has been taken up most energetically. A company of gentlemen, including Sir Joshua Rowe, the Chief Justice, has been established in Kingston, with ample funds, and experienced gentlemen connected with it, to give the undertaking a fair trial.

For the Morning Star.
CHOLERA.

From the little experience that I have had with cholera, as well as from the notions that I have lately entertained respecting this dreadful disease, I am of opinion that cold bathing in the form of cold dash or shower baths, will prove a valuable auxiliary, if not a certain specific, in the treatment of this dangerous affection. In the application of this curative means, it must be remembered that cholera is fraught with great danger from the beginning, and that there is a rapid tendency to collapse or sinking from the onset of the attack. The indications then for the use of this remedy, cease with the first stage; after which, nothing but the most potent stimulants will be of any service.

My mode of applying this remedy is as follows:—As soon after an attack of cholera as possible, the patient's head should be shaved (if convenient) and cold water is rapidly poured upon the crown of the head and the spine, from a height of six feet, so that a stream as practicable and allowed to flow by the patient's side, till he experiences an approach to chilliness, or a mitigation of thirst. In the mean time, an assistant must dexterously rub, with the palms of his hands, or a flesh brush upon the whole range of the spine and upon the sides and extremities during the bathing and some minutes afterwards. The patient may then be covered with blankets or dry cloths and allowed to rest quietly.

Previous to bathing the sick person may advantageously take a dose of medicine, consisting of from five to ten grains of calomel, from three to six grains of camphor, and from six to ten grains of nitre, in sugar, or some other convenient vehicle, which dose may be repeated every four or five hours. He may also be allowed to drink cold water, in small quantities at a time, if he craves it. If the symptoms run high, the application of cold water, as above directed, may be repeated.

Sea water, or water impregnated with common salt or nitre, may be advantageously substituted for simple cold water, but experience alone must decide as to their respective merits.

If the system is too far sunk to bear the application of cold water as above directed, the whole body, (head, spine, arms and extremities) may be rubbed with spirits or cloths, wrung out of cold or salt water, or with the palms of the hands dipped in water. Caution is however needed not to bear on too hard in rubbing. The motion must be gentle and quick. All will doubtless concede, that cholera is a special messenger commissioned by a holy and jealous God, to execute His divine vengeance upon this sinful world. Happy is the man that profits by such a consideration, and secures the favor of the Almighty Physician, before it is too late. Batticocha, Nov. 6, 1850. J. E.

P. S. As the above is intended as a mere suggestion, it is hoped that it will not be construed to be a tried precept. The intelligent readers of the Morning Star, are respectfully requested to try the above remedy at their earliest opportunity.

A man who has been redeemed by the blood of the Son of God should be pure. He who is an heir of life should be holy. He who is attended by celestial beings, and who is soon—he knows not how soon—to be translated to heaven should be holy. Are angels my attendants? Am I soon to go and dwell with angels? Then I should be pure. Are these feet soon to tread the courts of heaven? Is this tongue soon to unite with heavenly beings in praising God? Are these eyes soon to look on the throne of eternal glory, and on the ascended Redeemer? Then these feet, eyes, and lips should be pure and holy, and I should be dead to the world, and should live only for heaven. Barnes.

HURRICANE IN UPOLU.—We learn from the Calcutta Christian Advocate, that a fearful hurricane swept over the beautiful island of Upolu, one of the London Missionary Society's stations, and laid the whole region waste. A writer from the island says, "I never saw so much change as there is in the appearance of this island. Before it was a complete garden, and green to the summit of the hills; now it looks as if it had been swept over by fire. All the trees are stripped and dead, and coconut trees are lying in all directions; there is hardly a house standing on the island."

God governs the world and we have only to do our duty wisely, and leave the issue to him.—John Jay.

WORTHY ACT.—We lately saw a small vial of gold from San Francisco, which, in addition to its being a fine specimen of the natural productions of California, possessed much interest, from the manner in which it came into the hands of its present possessors. It was the proceeds of the first day's labor of two Sandwich Islanders at the mines. These persons were members of a mission church at one of the islands, and when the news of the discovery of the golden resources of California reached there, they left their homes with other to obtain a share of the rich treasures. Before starting they covenanted with each other, "to devote the proceeds of the first day's labor to the Lord." This they have sacredly kept, and the contents of the little vial valued at about \$40 (£ 8. 6. 8) is the contribution which they themselves levied upon their labors. It was forwarded by the last steamer to Mr. Hill, the Treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to be devoted to the noble purpose of spreading abroad the religion of Christ throughout the world. Of how many professed Christians from other parts of the world, now in California can it be said that they devoted the proceeds of their first day's labor to the Lord? We fear the great majority would stand reproved when compared with these devoted Sandwich Islanders, who but a few years ago were sunk in the depths of heathen darkness and degradation. The example of the latter is well worthy of commendation and imitation.

Boston Journal.

THE CLERICAL WINE DRINKER.—At a temperance meeting in Philadelphia, some years ago, a learned clergyman spoke in favor of wine as a drink; demonstrating it quite to his own satisfaction, to be scriptural, gentlemanly, and healthful. When he sat down, a plain, elderly man rose and asked leave to say a few words. "A young friend of mine," said he, "who had long been very intemperate, was at length prevailed on, to the great joy of his friends, to take the pledge of entire abstinence from all that could intoxicate. He kept the pledge faithfully for some time, struggling with his habit fearfully; till one evening in a social party, glasses of wine were handed round. 'They came to a clergyman present who took a glass, saying a few words in vindication of the practice. 'Well!' thought the young man, 'if a clergyman can take wine, and justify it so well, why not I?' So he also took a glass. It instantly rekindled his fiery and slumbering appetite; and after a rapid downward course, he died of delirium—died a raving madman."

The old man paused for utterance; and was just about to add: "That young man was my only son, and the clergyman was the Rev. Doctor, who has just addressed the assembly!"

That clergyman will have the satisfaction (may I say), throughout eternity, of knowing that he has been the means of sending one soul (if not more) to eternal death.

A SENTENTIOUS SAYING OF DR. WITHERSPOON.—Not to hit a mark is to miss it; almost to be persuaded to be a Christian is to remain an impenitent sinner, almost to enter the gate of heaven, is to sink down to hell.

AMENDED LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

For a public testimonial to be presented to the Rev. Peter Percival on the eve of his departure to England.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
E. C. Grenier	1	10	Miss Brechman	1	10
Mrs. Grenier	1	10	Mrs. Ebell	1	10
Master S. Grenier	1	10	J. H. Ebell	1	10
Miss C. Redlich	1	10	Mrs. W. Mantzen	1	10
P. E. Buelch	1	10	P. E. Toussaint, Junior	1	10
Mrs. Campbell	1	10	John Kraus	1	10
Mrs. Price	1	10	B. A. Toussaint	1	10
Two Pupils	1	10	Grenier, Mr. and Mrs. E. 5		
C. G. Koch	1	10	Henry Pole	1	10
S. Henry Koch	1	10	W. C. Tynnam	1	10
James Koch	1	10	H. De Niese	1	10
Charles Koch	1	10	Charles Koch	1	10
J. G. Koch	1	10	Master French Gray	1	10
Mrs. Koch	1	10	George Brook	1	10
Miss D. Koch	1	10	R. De Hoedt	1	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

1850.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—November 22, Jaffna Schooner Felicie, J. Neekeln for Colombo, cargo sundries, passengers, P. F. Flandier, Esq., Mrs. Flandier, children and servants.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 10.—Arrived Schooner, Felicie, J. Neekeln, from Galle and Pamban Oct. 22 and Nov. 9, bound for Colombo and Jaffna, cargo sundries, passengers 2 natives. Sailed Nov. 22 for Negapatnam in ballast.

Nov. 10.—Sailed Brig Providence, S. Vallatier for Colombo, cargo tobacco, passengers Mrs. Mills, Miss Mills, Mr. G. Mills, 1 prisoner, 2 Fiscal's Peons and 12 natives.

Nov. 15.—Arrived Schooner Mahamood Maudia Sibho Bess, Vastianpillay from Teppoonoor Nov. 13, bound for Jaffna, cargo sundries, passengers 22 natives.

Arrived Schooner Felicie, J. Neekeln from Preibuck bound for Negapatnam in ballast.

Sailed Schooner Moheylan Box, Manual for Colombo, cargo rice, passengers 4 natives.

Nov. 17.—Arrived Brig Waulder, J. Hendrick from Negapatnam and Valagany Nov. 14 and 15, bound for Colombo, cargo paddy, passengers 20 natives.

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