## THE

## CEYLON ALMANAC

AND

COMPENDIUM

OF

# USEFUL INFORMATION; 

FOR THE IEAR
MDCCCXXXIV.

COLOMBO:
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## PREFACE,

IN presenting to the Public the Ceylon Almanac for 1834, it is hoped that the general information collected will be found, neither in bullk or value, inferior to that contained in the publication of last year.

The computations for the Calendar have been derived from the Connaissance des Temps, instead of the Nautical Almanac, which would otheruise have been preferred, in consequence of the delay in the appearance of the latter work. The times of new and fill moon are apparent time, civil reckonirg, and the times of the moon culminating are reckoned from apparent noon. The Right Ascension and Declination of the Sun are for the instant of apparent noon at Colombo, which is assumed to be situated in $6^{\circ}$. $56.1^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$ N. Lat. and 79 $9^{\circ} 52^{\prime} .0^{\prime \prime}$ E. Long, from Greenwich. For these and the computations of the mean time of the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites which are visible at Colombo, we are indebted to observations taken at the Madras Observatory.

In the second part we have endeavoured to give, from the latest sources to which we could obtain access, as much statistical information respecting the mother country as possible, and although occasional errors may here be discovered and omissions be brought to notice, it is hoped that they will not materially detract from the utility of the

## 17.

work in this respect. In our observations on Furopean and other foreign administrations we have tried to compress in few lines such information as may be of service to a numerous portion of our Subscribers, less conversant with the forms of Government which prevail in other quarters of the world, and where the events of the last year have occasi,ned any material changes in the state of the nations of Europe, we have as succinctly as possible mentioned the position in which our latest intelligence described them to be.

It is, however, to the third part that we would particularly direct attention, as the muterials there firnished (and for which we are again indebted to the kindriess of the Honble G. Turnour Esq, Capt. Forbes, and Lt. Col. Fraser.) impart to this work a local character, which we hope we may in successive years be enabled to maintain. The historical records will be found of considerable interest as corroborating the Epitome of the History of Ceylon, which appeared in the volume for 1833; the Rock inscriptions, now for the first time published, must be regarded as contemporaneous documents of the highest authenticity, invahable alike to the historian and the antiquarian. It is well known to many residents in the interior of this island that numerous inscriptions of very high antivily, in the Singhalese and Nagare characters, are extant on rocks in the vicinity of temples, and amidst the ruins of ancient cities, aid we trust that those Gentlemen who have commenced the task for which they are so well qualified, will not desisi until all the inscriptions worthy notice, either a? materials for the historian or as a guide by which the antiquarian may direct his researches, shall be through their exertions deciphered and translated.

The many changea which have recently taken place in the civil departments of the island, have necessitated us to throw to the end of the volume the list of the several establishments, in order that the publication of the Almanac might not be longer delayed; and even now in many instances, those arrarigements not being completed, we have been obliged to leave blanks, which may however easily be filled up with the pen when the appointments become known.

The various professions of those who patronize this work have induced us to seek for docuinents whirh might render it equally interesting to all classes und we tinst that whule the civilian may look into it for statistica! information pf several kinds, our military subscribers will finct that we have regarded that which licy would desire to have inserted by no means as a secondary cossideration.

Finally-in sending forth this litile rolume, we by no means deprecate crilicism, bitt we sincerely hope that those who may be inclined to find fandi with our labours, will enable us hy their assistance to render the Almanac jor future years more worthy of reception as a book of gencial reference and a compendium of useful information.
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| Quin or Shrove Sunlay Feb. 9 | Rocration Sunday . . . . May 4 |
| Ash Wednescay or 1st | Ascension-day or Holy |
| Day of Lent. . . . . . . . Feb. 12 | Thumstay . . . . . May 8 |
| Mid-Lent Sunday . . . . Mix: 9 | Whit Sunday . . . . . . . Maj 18 |
| Palm S:inday. . . . . . . Mar. 23 | Trinity Sunday . . . . . May 25 |
| Easter Day. . . . . . . . . . Mar. 30 | Advent Sundiay . . . . . Nov. 30 |
| EMBER DAYS. |  |
| February . . . . . 19, 21, \& \% 2 | September. . . . . 17, 19, \& 20 |
| May. . . . . . . . $21,23,824$ | December . . . . . 17, i9, \& 20 |

## GOVERNMENT IIOLIDAYS.

The following days in the year besides Sunuays are observed as Holidays at the several Public Offices of Government:

New Years day
Her Majesty's Birthday, 24th February.
Ash We Inesday
Good Friday
Easter Monday and Tuesday
Ascension Day.
His Majestys Birthday, 28th May, unless that be a Sunday, in which case the next day is to be a Holiday.
Their Majesties Coronation Day, 8th September.
Christmas Day and two days subsequent.

|  | Days of the Month. |  | Phases of the moon. <br> Last Quarter, Thurs. 2d. 9h. 27m. p.m. New Moon, Fri 10d. 4h. 24m. A.M. First Quarter, Sat. 18d. 7h. 51 m . A.M. Full Moon, $\quad$ Sat. 25d. 3h. 19m. P.M. | MOON. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | 1 | 1 | Irish Union 1801.-Greek Revolution | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. m. } \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |
| Th | 2 | 2 |  | 1818 |
| F | 3 | 3 | Impeachment of the 6 Members 1642. | 197 |
| $\mathbf{S}$ | 4 | 4 |  | 1956 |
| Sun | 5 | 5 | 2d Sunday after Christmas. | 2046 |
| M | 6 | 6 | Epiphany. | 2137 |
| Tu | 7 | 7 |  | 2230 |
| W | 8 | 8 |  | 2323 |
| Th | 9 | 9 | Indepen. of S. Amer. States ackn. 1825. |  |
| F | 10 | 10 | Cape of Good Hope captured 1806. | 017 |
| S | 11 | 11 | British entered the Kandian country 1815. | 18 |
| Sun | 12 | 12 | 1st Sunday after Epiphany. | 155 |
| M | 13 | 13 |  | 240 |
| Tu | 14 | 14 | [1809 | 323 |
| W | 15 | 15 | Battle of Corunna, Sir J. Moore killed, | 44 |
| Th | 16 | 16 |  | 445 |
| F | 17 | 17 |  | 526 |
| S | 18 | 18 |  | 68 |
| Sun | 19 | 19 | 2d Sunday after Epiphany [1788 | 651 |
| $\mathbf{M}$ | 20 | 20 | Indep. of U.Sta. ackn.1783Australia coln. | 739 |
| Tu | 21 | 21 | Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793 | 830 |
| W | 22 | 22 |  | 926 |
| Th | 23 | 23 |  | 1025 |
| F | 24 | 24 |  | 1124 |
| $\mathbf{S}$ | 25 | 25 |  | 1224 |
| Sun | 26 | 26 | Septuagesima Sunday | 1323 |
| M | 27 | 27 |  | 1419 |
| Tu | 28 | 28 |  | 1512 |
| W | 29 | 29 | George III. died 1820. | 164 |
| Th | 30 | 30 | King Charles I. beheaded, 1648 | 1654 |
| F | 31 | 31 |  | 1744 |


|  |  | AT APPARENT NOON THE SUN'S |  |  | THE SUN |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Right Asc. | Declin. |  |  | \% |  |
|  |  |  |  | h.m. 8 . | South | $m$. | h. m. | h. |  |
| W | 1 | 1845283 | $23^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$ | +3430 |  | 548 | $16^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime} 8$ |
| Th | 2 | 49534 | 225755 | 4114 | 612 | 548 |  |
| F | 3 | 54180 | 225225 | 4393 | 612 | 548 |  |
| S | 4 | 58423 | $2246 \quad 28$ | 570 | 611 | 549 |  |
| Sun | 5 | 19361 | 22404 | 5343 | 611 | 549 |  |
| M | 6 | 197296 | 223313 | 611 | 611 | 549 |  |
| Tu | 7 | 11526 | $\begin{array}{llll}22 & 25 & 57\end{array}$ | 6275 | 611 | 549 |  |
| W | 8 | 16151 | 221813 | 6534 | 611 | 549 |  |
| Th | 9 | 20371 | $2210 \quad 3$ | 7188 | 611 | 549 |  |
| F | 10 | 24587 | $\begin{array}{lll}22 & 1 & 26\end{array}$ | 7438 | 611 | 549 |  |
| $\mathbf{S}$ | 11 | 29196 | 215223 | 880 | 611 | 549 |  |
| Sun | 12 | 33399 | 214256 | 8317 | 610 | 550 |  |
| M | 13 | 37595 | 21331 | 8547 | 610 | 550 |  |
| Tu | 14 | 42186 | 212244 | 9173 | 610 | 550 |  |
| W | 15 | 46370 | 21121 | 9391 | 610 | 550 | Semidr. |
| Th | 16 | 50547 | 21053 | 1001 | 610 | 550 |  |
| F | 17 | 55116 | $2049 \quad 22$ | 10205 | 610 | 550 |  |
| $\mathbf{S}$ | 18 | 59279 | 203726 | 10401 | 610 | 550 |  |
| Sun | 19 | 203433 | $2025 \quad 3$ | 10539 | 610 | 550 | nters |
| M | 20 | 7581 | $2012 \quad 27$ | 11171 | 610 | 550 |  |
| T | 21 | 12121 | 135924 | 11345 | 69 | 551 |  |
| W | 22 | 16251 | 194558 | 11510 | 69 | 551 |  |
| Th | 23 | 20375 | 193210 | 1267 | 69 | 551 |  |
| F | 24 | 24490 | 19181 | 12216 | 69 | 551 |  |
| S | 25 | 28598 | $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 3 & 30\end{array}$ | 12358 | 69 | , 551 |  |
| Sun | 26 | 3398 | 184838 | 12491 | 69 | 551 |  |
| M | 27 | 37189 | 183327 | $\begin{array}{ll}13 & 17\end{array}$ | 69 | 551 |  |
| Tu | 28 | 41273 | 181754 | 13135 | 6 3 | 5 52 <br> 5 5 |  |
| W | 23 | 45348 | $18 \quad 2 \quad 3$ | 13245 | 68 | 5 52 |  |
| Th | 30 | 49415 | 174551 | 13346 | 6.8 | 552 |  |
| F | 31 | 53475 | 172920 | 13440 | 68 | 552 | Semidr. $16^{\prime} 15 \prime 4$ |

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
Mean time of the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites visible at Colombo.

|  | I. satelifte. Emersions. |  |  |  | II. batellite Emersions. 9h. 10ヶu. |  |  | IU. batillite. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 6 h. | 34 m . | 548. | 7 |  | 5 6. | 14 | 6 h. | 14 m . | 8 s. | Im. |
| 8 | 8 | 31 |  |  |  |  | 14 | 8 | 23 | 15 | Em. |
| 15 | 10 | 87 | 3 |  |  |  | 21 | 10 | 16 |  | $\underline{I m}$. |
| 24 | 6 | 52 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | 8 | 48 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

xii. OCCURRENCES in JANUARY, [1884.


| $\text { צчวə } M \text { วч尹 fo shiva }$ |  |  | phases of the moon, <br> Last Quarter, Sat. 1d. 6h. 20m. A.m. New Mocn, Sat. 8d. 10h. 6m. р.м. First Quarter, Mon. 17d. 2h. 46 m. A.m. Full Moon, Mon. 24d. 2h. 5m. A.m. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{S} \\ & S u n \\ & \mathrm{M} \\ & \mathrm{Tu} \\ & \mathrm{~W} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 32 \\ 33 \\ 34 \\ 35 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | Sexagesi:na Sunday. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} \text { h. } & n . \\ 18 & 34 \\ 19 & 26 \\ 20 & 18 \\ 21 & 11 \\ 22 & 5 \end{array}\right.$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Th} \\ & \mathbf{F} \\ & \mathbf{S} \\ & \mathbf{S u n} \\ & \mathbf{M} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | 37 <br> 38 <br> 39 <br> 40 <br> 41 | Tippoo def. by Ld. Cornwallis 1792. Quinquagesima Suınduy. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 44 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array}\right.$ |
| Tu <br> W <br> Th <br> F <br> F | 11 12 13 14 15 | 42 43 44 45 46 | Shrove Tuesday. <br> Ash Wednesduy. <br> The Revolution 1688. <br> Lord St. Vincent's Victory 1797. <br> Admiral Jervis's Victory 1797. | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 56 \\ 2 & 36 \\ 3 & 17 \\ 3 & 58 \\ 4 & 41\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \mathbf{M} \\ & \mathrm{Tu} \\ & \mathbf{W} \\ & \mathrm{Th} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 48 \\ & 49 \\ & 50 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | 1st Sunday in Lent. Columbo capitulated [1796. King of Kandy taken prisoner. 1815. | $\begin{array}{lrr}5 & 27 \\ 6 & 16 \\ 7 & 7 \\ 8 & 3 \\ 9 & 2\end{array}$ |
| $\mathbf{F}$ <br> $\mathbf{S}$ <br> Sun <br> M <br> Tu | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 21 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 53 \\ & 54 \\ & 55 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | 2nd Sunday in Lent. | $\begin{array}{ll} 10 & 4 \\ 11 & 3 \\ 12 & 1 \\ 12 & 57 \\ 13 & 52 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { W } \\ & \text { Th } \\ & \mathbf{F} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 58 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | Bonaparte escaped from Elba, 1815. | 1445 1537 1629 |



8*. OCCURRENCES in FEBRUARY. 〔1834.



|  |  | at apparent noon THE SUN'S |  |  | the sun |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | RightAsc. | Declin. |  |  | ® |  |
| S | 1 | 224748 | $\begin{gathered} \text { South. } \\ 7^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} m . s . \\ +12414 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|c\|} h . m . h . & m . \\ 6 & 2 \end{array}\right\| \begin{gathered} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Somill. } \\ & 16^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime} 6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sun | , | 50493 | 72117 | 12294 | 62 | 554 |  |  |
| M | 3 | 54333 | 65812 | 12169 | 62 | 558 |  |  |
| Tu | 4 | 58169 | 6 65 0 12 | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | 62 | 558 |  |  |
| W | 5 | $23 \quad 200$ | $613 \quad 0$ | 11505 | ${ }^{6} 2$ | 5.53 |  |  |
| Th | 6 | 5426 | 54855 | 11366 | 61 | 559 |  |  |
| F | 7 | 9249 | 52539 | 11223 | 61 | 559 |  |  |
| S | 8 | 1368 | $5 \quad 220$ | 1176 | 61 | 559 |  |  |
| Sun |  | 16482 | 43857 | 10526 | 61 | 559 |  |  |
| M | 9 10 | 20283 | 41529 | 1037 ¢ | 61 | 559 |  |  |
| Tu | 11 | 24101 | 35158 | 10215 | 61 | 559 |  |  |
| W | 12 | 27505 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 28 & 25\end{array}$ | 1054 | 6 I | [599 |  |  |
| Th | J3 | 31307 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 4 & 49\end{array}$ | 9491 | 61 | 559 |  |  |
| F | 14 | 35104 | 24111 | 9324 | 61 | 559 |  |  |
| S | 15 | 38500 | 21732 | 9154 |  | 559 ' | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Spmidr. } \\ 16^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} 0\end{array}\right.$ |  |
| Sun | 16 | 42293 | 15351 | 8583 |  | 1559 | (16-610 |  |
| M | 17 | 4684 | 1309 | 8409 | 60 | 60 |  |  |
| Tu | 18 | 49472 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 27\end{array}$ | 8222 | 60 | 060 |  |  |
| W | 19 | 53258 | 04245 | 854 | 60 | 6 6 |  |  |
| Th | 20 | 5743 | ${ }^{0} 193$ | 7473 |  | 0 |  |  |
| F | 21 | 00426 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 4 & 37\end{array}$ | 7290 |  | 060 | nters A |  |
| S | 22 | 4207 | 02817 | 7108 | 60 | 06 |  |  |
| Sun | 23 | 7588 | 05155 | $65: 3$ |  | 06 |  |  |
| M | 24 | 11367 | 11533 | 6337 | 6 | 16 |  |  |
| Tu | 2.5 | 15146 | 1398 | 6151 | 60 | 16 |  |  |
| W | 26 | 18524 | $2 \quad 240$ | 5564 | 60 |  |  |  |
| Th | 27 | 22302 | 22611 | 5378 | 559 | 61 |  |  |
| F | 28 | 2582 | 24937 | 5191 | 559 | 61 |  |  |
| S | 29 | 29461 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 13 & 2\end{array}$ | 505 | 559 | 61 |  |  |
| Sun | 30 | 33241 | 33622 | 441955961 |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Semidr. } \\ 1611 / 16 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  |
|  | 31 | 3721 | 35339 | 423 5 | 559 | $6{ }_{6} 1$ |  |  |
| astronomical phenomena. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | me of the Ec tive. nersion. $25 \mathrm{~m} . \quad 39 \mathrm{~s}$. | ciipses of Jup II. satril $\qquad$ | piter's Satellit lite. $\qquad$ | tes visib II. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Whe at } C c \\ & \text { II. satshe } \end{aligned}$ | Colombo. llipk. |  |

*viii. OCCURRENCFS in MARCH. [1884.



|  |  | AT APPARENT NOON THE SUN's |  | E. | the sun |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Right Asc. | Declin. |  | \& |  |
|  |  |  |  | h. m. s . | North | m. \&. $h$ | h.m.h.m. |  |
| Tu | 1 | 040401 | $4^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$ | $+451$ | 559,6 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Semidr. } \\ 16 / 113 \end{array}\right.$ |
| W | 2 | 44184 | 44559 | 3468 | 55862 |  |
| Th | 3 | 47568 | 591 | 3287 | 5 5862 |  |
| F | 4 | 51354 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 31 & 58\end{array}$ | 3108 | 55862 |  |
| S | 5 | 55141 | 55449 | 2529 | 55862 |  |
| Sun | 6 | 58530 | $6.17 \quad 36$ | 2354 | 55763 |  |
| M | 7 | 1. 2322 | 64014 | 2179 | 5 57 63 |  |
| Tu | 8 | 6115 | 7247 | 208 | 55763 |  |
| W | 9 | 9510 | 72512 | 1438 | '55763 |  |
| Th | 10 | 13308 | 74731 | 1270 | 55763 |  |
| F | 11 | 17109 | 8941 | 1107 | 55664 |  |
| S | 12 | 20513 | 83143 | 0545 | 55664 |  |
| Sun | 13 | 24320 | 85335 | 0386 | 5 5664 |  |
| M | 14 | 28128 | 91519 | 0230 | 53664 |  |
| Tu | 15 | 31542 | 93653 | 077 | 55664 | Semidr. |
| W | 16 | 35357 | - 95819 | -0 72 | 55664 |  |
| Th | 17 | 39176 | $1019 \quad 33$ | 0217 | 55565 |  |
| F | 18 | 42599 | 104038 | 0360 | 55565 |  |
| S | 19 | 46425 | 11132 | 0499 | 555:65 |  |
| Sun | 20 | 50256 | 112216 | 133 | 55565 |  |
| M | 21 | 5490 | 114248 | 1164 | 55466 | Enters 8 |
| ! | 22 | 57529 | 12319 | 1291 | 55466 |  |
| W | 23 | 2 r 371 | 122318 | 1414 | 55466 |  |
| Th | 24 | 5219 | 124313 | 1532 | 55466 |  |
| F | 25 | 971 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 2 & 58\end{array}$ | 245 | 55466 |  |
| S | 26 | 12527 | $1322 \quad 29$ | 2153 | 55367 |  |
| Sun | 27 | 16389 | 134147 | 2256 | 55367 |  |
| M | 28 | 20257 | $14 \quad 0 \quad 52$ | 2354 | 55367 |  |
| Tu | 23 | 24129 | 141943 | 2446 | 55367 |  |
| W | 30 | 2807 | $1438 \quad 20$ | 2535 | 155367 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Semidr } \\ t_{15 \prime}^{\prime} 53117 \end{array}\right.$ |

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
Mean time of the Ealipses of Jupiter's Satellites visible at Colombo.

1834.] OCCURRENCES IN APRIL.


|  | Days of the Month. |  | phases of the moon. <br> New Monn, Fri. 9d. 1h. 48m. A.m. <br> First Quarter, Fri. 16d. 1h. 18m. P.M. <br> Full Moon, Fri. 23d. 4h. 24m. A.m. <br> Last Quarter, Fri. 30d. 2h.16m. P.m. | MOON. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | h. $m$. |
| Th | 1 | 121 | Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1807 | 1926 |
| $\stackrel{F}{\text { F }}$ | 2 | 122 | Battle of Lutzen, 1813 | 209 |
| $\stackrel{S}{S}$ | 3 | 123 | [taken, 1799 | 2051 |
| Sun | 4 | 124 | 5th Sunday afterEaster-Seringrapatan. | 2132 |
| M | 5 | 125 | Napoleon Buonajarte d. 1821 | $\checkmark 213$ |
| Tu | 6 | 126 | Congress of Laybach, 1821 | 2254 |
| W | 7 | 127 |  | 2337 |
| Th | 8 | 128 | Ascension day. Holy Thursday |  |
| F | 9 | 129 | Corp. and Test Acts repealed, 1828 | 022 |
| S | 10 | 130 | Battle of Lodi, 1796 | 111 |
| Sun | 11 | 131 | Sunduy after Ascension day | 21 |
| M | 12 | 132 | Spencer Perceval assassinated, 1812 | 255 |
| Tu | 13. | 133 |  | 349 |
| W | 14 | 134 | First Battle of Seringapatam, 1791 | 445 |
| Th | 15 | 135 |  | 541 |
| F | 16 | 136 | Battle of Albuera, 1811 | 635 |
| S | 17 | 137 | [Emperor of theFrench,180-1 | 727 |
| - Sun | 18 | 138 | Whit-Sunday. Buonaparte declared | 818 |
| M | 19 | 139 | Dispute at Canton with the Chinese Au- | 99 |
| Tu | 20 | 140 | [thorities, 1831 | 10 |
| W | 21 | 141 |  | 1055 |
| Th | 22 | 142 |  | 1151 |
| F | 23 | 143 | Battle of Ramilies, 1706 | 1248 |
| S | 24 | 144 |  | 1346 |
| Sun | 25 | 145 | Trinity Sunday | 1443 |
| M | 26 | 146 | George IV. died 1830 | 1538 |
| Tu | 27 | 147 |  | 1630 |
| W | 28 | 148 |  | 1718 |
| Th | 29. | 149 | King Charles II. restored 1660 | 183 |
| $\underset{\mathbf{S}}{\mathbf{F}}$ | 30 31 | 150 151 | . . . . | 1845 1926 |
|  |  | 151 |  | 1926 |


xxiv. OCCURRENCES in MAY.
[1934.


| ${ }^{42 \partial_{M}} M \text { әuł fo } 8 \hbar x_{G}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 0^{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | phases of the moon. <br> New Moon, Sat. $\quad$ 7d. $\quad 3 \mathrm{~h} .18 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$. First Quarter, Sat: 14d. 6h. 24m. p.m. Full Monn, Sat. 21d. 1h. 46m. P.M. Last Quarter, Sun. 99d. 7h. 13m. A.ir. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sun |  |  | [victory, 179t <br> 1st Sunduy after Trinity-Lord Howe's | $\begin{array}{cc} 14 \\ 50 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| M | 2 | 153 | Peace signed at Paris, 1814 | - 2050 |
| Tu | 3 | 154 |  | 2132 |
| W | 4 | 155 | Leopold elected King of Belgium, 1831 | 2214 |
| Th | 5 | 136 |  | 232 |
| F | 6 | 157 |  | 2354 |
| S | 7 | 159 | English Reform Bill rassed, 1831 |  |
| Sun | 8 | 159 | $2 d$ Sunduy ufter Trinity | 046 |
| M | 9 | 160 |  | 142 |
| Tu | 10 | 161 | General Diebitsch d. 1831 | 233 |
| W | 11 | 162 |  | 334 |
| Th | 12 | 163 |  | 128 |
| F | 13 | 164 |  | 520 |
| S | 14 | 165 | Battle of Marengo. 180 | 611 |
| Sun | 15 | 166 | $3{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sunduy cfter Tioniiy | 70 |
| M | 16 | 167 |  | 751 |
| Tu | 17 | 168 | The 7 Bishops acquitted, 1683 | 842 |
| W | 18 | 169 | Battle of Waterloo, 1815 | 935 |
| Th | 19 | 170 | Magna Charta simned, 1215 | 1031 |
| F | 20 | 171 | Peace proclaimed with France, 1814 | 1127 |
| S | 21 | 172 ! | Battle of Vittoria, 1813 | 1224 |
| Sun | 22 | 173 | ${ }^{4}$ th Sunday sfter Trinity | 1320 |
| M | 23 | 174! | Battle of Plassey, 1757 | 1414 |
| Tu | 24 | 175 | Newfoundland discovered, 1494 | $15 \quad 5$ |
| W | 25 | 176! |  | 1553 |
|  | 26 | 177 | K. William IV. accession, 1830 | 1636 |
| F | 27 | ! 178 |  | 1719 |
| S | 28 | 179 | K. William IV. proclaimed, 1830 | 1759 |
| Sun | 29 | 180 | 5th Sunduy after Trinity | 1839 |
| M | 30 | 181 |  | 1921 |



| xxviii. |  | JULY XXYİ Diys. | [1834. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | * | phases or the moon. | MOON. |
| N |  | New Monn, Mon. 7d. 2h. 28 m. A.M. |  |
| ะ | ㄴ ㄲ | Firs: Qu:rter, Sun. 13d. $11 / 229 \mathrm{~m}$. P.M. | 苞 |
| B | $\overline{0}$ | Full Moon, Mon. $21 d$. (h. 30m. A.м. | $\stackrel{\leftrightarrows}{\pi}$ |
| $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\leftrightarrows}$ |  | Last Quarier, Tues. 29d. 0h. 21 m . A.M. | E |
|  |  |  | h. m. |
| Wu | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 182 \\ 2 & 183\end{array}$ | Battle of the Boyne, 1690 | $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 4 \\ 20 & 50\end{array}$ |
| Th | 3184 | Paris surrend. to the Allies, 1815 | 2139 |
| F | $4 \cdot 185$ |  | 2230 |
| S | 5 [186 | Algiers 1aken ly the French, 1830 | 2326 |
| Sun | 6157 | 6th Sund y ufter Trini'y-U'LnitedStates |  |
| M | 7 188 | Peace of Thsit, 1807 [Indep. 1776 | 023 |
| Tu | 8189 |  | 121 |
| W | 9 !190 |  | 217 |
| Th | 10191 |  | 312 |
| F | 11192 | Portuguese fleet capt. by the French in the | 44 |
| S | 12193 | [ [Tayus, 1831 | 454 |
| Sun | 13 194 | 7th Sunday after Trinity . | 543 |
| M | 14195 | Bastile destroyed, 1789 | 633 |
| Tu | 15196 |  | 724 |
| W | 16197 |  | 819 |
| Th | 17198 <br> 18 | 1 | 912 |
| F | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 199 \\ 19\end{array}$ |  | 109 |
| S | 19200 |  | 115 |
| Sun | 20201 | 8th Sunday after Trinity | 120 |
| M | 21202 |  | 1253 |
| Tu | 22203 | Union of England and Scotland, 1706 | 1340 |
| W | 233204 | Gibraltar tahen. 1764 | 1426 |
| Th | 24 2:5 | Battle or Pyrenees commenced, 1813 | 1510 |
| F | 25206 |  | 1552 |
| S | 26.007 |  | 1633 |
| Sun | 27 208 | 9th Sunday after Trinity | 1713 |
| M | 281209 |  | 1755 |
| Tu | $29 \times 10$ |  | 1839 |
| W | 30211 | French Revolution, 1830 | 1926 |
| Th | 31.212 | , | 2017 |

1834.] JULY XXXI DAys. . exix.

|  |  | AT APPARENT NOON THE SUN'S |  |  | TEE SUN |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | RightAsc. | Declin. |  |  |  |  |
| Ta | 1 | h. m. 8 . | North. | m. 8. | h.m. h.m. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 63838 と | $23^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$ | $+3173$ | 547613 ' |  | Semidr.$15^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime} 5$ |  |
| W | 2 | 470 | 23 5 |  | 547613 115'45'5 |  |  |
| Th | 3 | 46551 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 1 & 23\end{array}$ | 3404 | 548612 |  |  |  |
| F | 4 | 51 20 | 225633 | 3515 | 548612 |  |  |  |
| S | 5 | 55103 | 12 51 <br> 1  | 425 | 548612 |  |  |  |
| Sun | 6 | 59174 | 124542 | 4129 | 548612 |  |  |  |
| M | 7 | 73241 | 223940 | 4232 | 548612 |  |  |  |
| Tu | 8 | 7306 | 23315 | 4331 | 548612 |  |  |  |
| W | 9 | 11368 | $22 \quad 2625$ | 4427 | 548612 |  |  |  |
| Th | 10 | 15424 |  | 4517 | 549611 |  |  |  |
| $F$ | 11 | 19476 | 221138 | 503 | 549611 |  |  |  |
| S | 12 | 235232 | $22 \quad 340$ | 5 35 | 549614 |  |  |  |
| Sun | 13 | 27567 | 215520 | 5162 | 549611 |  |  |  |
| M | 14 | 3205 | 214637 | 5234 | 549611 |  |  |  |
| Tu | 15 | 3637 | 213731 | 5301 | $549611 \begin{aligned} & \text { Semidr. } \\ & 13^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W | 16 | 4064 | 21284 | 5362 | 550610 |  |  |  |
| Th | 17 | 4487 | $\begin{array}{llll}21 & 18 & 15\end{array}$ | 5419 | 550610 |  |  |  |
| F | 18 | 48105 | 218 | 5471 | 550610 |  |  |  |
| S | 19 | 52116 | 1 571 | 5516 | 550610 |  |  |  |
| Sun | 20 | 56122 | 204638 | 5556 | 550610 |  |  |  |
| M | 21 | 80123 | 203523 | 5592 | 550610 |  |  |  |
| Tu | 22 | 4118 | 202348 | 621 | 550610 |  |  |  |
| W | 23 | 8107 | $\begin{array}{llll}-0 & 11 & 52\end{array}$ | 645 | 55169 enters d |  |  |  |
| Th | 24 | 1292 | 195936 | 664 | 55163 |  |  |  |
| F | 25 | 16701 | 194659 | 678 | 55169 |  |  |  |
| 8 | 26 | 20431 | 19343 | 684 | 55169 |  |  |  |
| Sun | 27 | 24091 | 192047 | 686 | 551,69 |  |  |  |
| M | 28 | 27570 | 19712 | 681 | 55169 |  |  |  |
| Tu | 29 | 31526 | $18 \quad 5319$ | 670 | 55268 |  |  |  |
| W | 30 | 35475 | 18396 | 635 | 552 8 |  |  |  |
| Th | 31 |  | 39419182435 | 633 | 5.526 | $68\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Semidr. } \\ 15147 \prime 5\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
| ADTRONOMICAL PH.ENOMENA. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mean time of the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites visible at Culombo. <br> I. satelilite. <br> II. intriliti. <br> III. sattllitt. <br> Immersiun. <br> Immersion. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 23 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 43 \mathrm{~m} . & 46 \mathrm{~s} . \\ 37 & 38 \end{array}$ | $4 \mid 15 h .$ | Om. 46. | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 19 & 14 . \\ 19 & 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\text { b. } \begin{gathered} 51 \mathrm{~mm} . \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $24 \mathrm{~s} .$ $83$ | $\begin{aligned} & I_{1} \\ & \underline{E n} . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |




|  | Days of the Month. |  | phases of the moon. <br> New Moon, Tues. 5d.11h. 49 m . A.m. First Quarter, Tues. 12d. 3h. 27 m . A.M. Full Moon, Tues. 19d. 1h. 26m. р.м. Last Quarter, Wed. 27d. 5h. 4m. P.м. | MOON. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 | h. m. |
| F | 1 | 213 | $\mathrm{Ba}^{+4} \mathrm{l}$ e of the Nile, 1798 | 2110 |
| S | 2 | -14 | Battie of Blenleim, 1704 | 227 |
| Sun | 3 | 215 | 10th Sundua (if ${ }^{\text {arer Trinity-Battle } 0}$ | $\because 35$ |
| M | 4 | $2!6$ | [Pyrenees terninated, 1813 |  |
| Tu | 5 | 217 |  | 04 |
| W | 6 | 218 |  | 1 |
| Th | 7 | 219 |  | 155 |
| F | 8 | 220 | Mr. Canning d., 1827 | 248 |
| S | 9 | $2 \% 1$ | Mr. Canms d, 182 | 340 |
| Sun | 10 | 222 | 11th Sunday after Trinity | 431 |
| M | 11 | '223 | Hurricane in Barbadoes, 3000 lives le: | $5 \div 2$ |
| Tu | 12 | 224 | $[1 \times 3$ | 614 |
| W | 13 | 223 | Queen Adelaide born, 1792-Pitt's Indra | 78 |
| Th | 14 | 226 | [Bill passed, 1784 |  |
|  | 15 | 227 |  |  |
| S | 16 | 228 |  | 955 |
| Sun | 17 | 229 | 12th Sunday after Trinity-Battle of | 1048 |
| M | 18 | 230 | [Smolensko, 1812 | 1138 |
| Tu | 19 | 231 |  | 1225 |
| W | 20 | 232 |  | 139 |
| Th | 21 | 233 <br> 234 | K.William born, 1765-Battle of Vimeira, | 1351 |
| $\stackrel{\mathrm{F}}{\mathbf{S}}$ | 22 | 234 | $[1808$ | 1432 |
| S | 23 | 235 |  | 1512 |
| Sun | 24 | 236 | 13th Sunday after Trinity | 1554 |
| M | 25 | 237 | Congress of Verona, 1822 | 1637 |
| Tu | 26 | 238 |  | 1723 |
| W | 27 | <39 | Battle of Busaco, 1869 | 1811 |
| Th | 28 | 240 |  | 192 |
| F | 29 | 241 |  | 1957 |
| S | 30 | 242 | Capture of St. Sebastian, 1813 | 2053 |
| Sun | 31 | 243 | 14th Sunduy after Trinity | 2152 |


1834.] OCCURRENCES in AUGGUST. xYuiii.





|  | $\pm 1$ | phases of the moon． | moon． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ざざ |  | New Moon，Fri．3d．4h．32m．A．M． |  |
| \％ | $\approx$ | Firs！Quarter，Thur．9d．9h．52m．Р．M． | $\stackrel{\dot{N}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{x}}$ |
| 8 | Si | Full Moon，Fri．1igd．Ith．1m．p．m． | $\stackrel{\text { x }}{\Xi}$ |
| － |  | Last Quarter，Sat．25d．16／t．3in．P．ar． | E |
|  | $\stackrel{i}{ }$ |  | h．$m$ ． |
| W | 1274 |  | 23 30 |
| Th | 2275 | London University opened， 1828 |  |
| F | 3276 |  | 024 |
| S | 4277 |  | 118 |
| Sun | 5278 | 19th Sunday after Trinity | 2.3 |
| M | 6279 | Peace proclamed with America， 1783 | 310 |
| Tu | 7280 |  | 47 |
| W | 8281 |  | 5 5 |
| Th | 9282 | Eddystone Lighthouse compl．， 1759 | $6 \quad 2$ |
| F | 10283 |  | 657 |
| S | 11284 | Lord Duncan＇s victory，1797－Amerca | 748 |
| Sun | 12.285 | 20th Sunday after Tirinity［discov．，1492 | 837 |
| M | 13286 |  | 922 |
| Tu | 14287 |  | 104 |
| W | 15288 |  | 1046 |
| Th | 16289 |  | 1127 |
| F | 17290 |  | 128 |
| S | $18 \div 91$ |  | 1250 |
| Sur | 19292 | 21 st Sunday after Trinity－Agra taken， | 1333 |
| M | $20 \quad 293$ | Congress of Troppau，10\％u［1863］ | 1418 |
| Tu | 21 ＇294 | Battle of Trafagar， 1805 | 156 |
| W | 22295 |  | 1557 |
| Th | $23^{23} 296$ | Battle of Edghill，1642 | 1649 |
| F | $24 \mid 297$ | Peace of Wesíphalia， 1648 | 1743 |
| S | 258298 | Battie of Agwcourt， 1415 | 1838 |
| Sun | $26 / 299$ | 22nd Sunday after Trinity | 1933 |
| M | 27300 |  | 2026 |
| Tu | 28301 |  | 2118 |
| W | 29302 |  | 2211 |
| $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $30 \cdot 303$ |  | 234 |
| F | $31 \quad 304$ |  |  |



### 1834.1 OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER. sxxigh






|  | Days of the Month. |  | PHASES OF THE MOON. <br> First Quarter, Mon. 8d. 6h. 21m. A.M. Full Moon, Tues. 16d. 10 h .18 m . A.m. Last Quarter, Tues. 23d. 6h. 10 m. м.м. New Moon, Tues. 30d. 0h. 29m. p.м. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M | 1 | 335 | Alex. I. of Russia d., 1825 | $\begin{gathered} \text { h. } m . \\ 030 \end{gathered}$ |
| Tu | 2 | 336 | Buonaparte crowned, 1804 | 131 |
| W | 3 | '337 | Pariiament dissolved by Procla., 1832 | 230 |
| Th | 4 | 338 | French opened their batteries against | 327 |
| F | 5 | 339 | [Antwerp, 1832 | 420 |
| S | 6 | 340 |  |  |
| Sun | 7 | 341 | 1st Sunday in Advent-Battle of Ran- | 554 |
| M | 8 | 342 | [goon, 18.24 | 637 |
| Tu | 9 | 343 | [XII. of Sweden, k. 1718 | 717 |
| W | 10 | 344 | Great Commercial panic, 1825-Charles | 757 |
| Th | 11 | 345 |  | 7 |
| F | 12 | 346 |  | 9 |
| S | 13 | 347 |  | 104 |
| Sun | 14 | 348 | 2nd Sunday in Advent | 1050 |
| M | 15 | 349 | Second Battle of Rangoon, 1824 | 1138 |
| Tu | 16 | 350 | Cromwell decl. Protector, 1653 | 1230 |
| W | 17 | 351 | Bolivar d, 1830 | 1324 |
| Th | 18 | 352 |  | 1419 |
| F | 19 | 353 |  | 1512 |
| S | 20 | 354 |  | 163 |
| Sun | 21 | 355 | 3rd Sunday in Advent-St. Thomas | 1654 |
| M | 22 | 356 |  | 1742 |
| Tu | 23 | 357 |  | 1831 |
| W | 24 | 358 | Surrender of the Citadel of Antwerp to | 1921 |
| 'Th | 25 | 359 | Christmas Day [the French, 1832 | 2012 |
| F | 26 | 360 |  |  |
| S | 27 | 361 |  |  |
| Sun | 28 | 362 | 1st Sunday after Christmas | 230 |
| M | 29 | 363 |  | 00 |
| Tu | 30 | 364 | Society of Jesuits founded, 1535 |  |
| W | 31 | 365 |  | 10 |



ASTRUNUMICAL PHAENOMENA.

1834.] OCCURRENCES in DECEMBER.
xiv.


## THE

## COMPANION то the ALMANAC,

## FOR

## MDCCCXXXIV.

## PART I. <br> CONTAINING

| Acts of Parliament, and | Government Regulations |
| :---: | :---: |
| Orders in Council, | OF 1833, |
| Tife New Charter, | Revenue \& Exprinditure, |
| Proclamation on the Division of Districts, | Value of Exports \&Imports, Custom House Returns, |
| Stamp Duties, | Census for 1832, |
| Proctors' Fees, | Schools in the Island, |
| Post Office Regulations, | Missionary Establishmen |
| Rates of Postage, | Catholic Missionaries, |
| Port Charges and | Connection of Ceylon wit |
| Rates of Pilotage, | Europe, |
| Tariff of Exports and | 'Portuguese, Dutch, and |
| Imports | English Governors. |

## CEYLON.

Acts of Parliament, extending to this Colony, Orders of the King in Council, published since 1822

## anno primo \& abcundo-georgil iv. regis-cap. 121.

Proclaimed by Ad. An Act to alter and aboiish certain forms of vertisement,dated $88 d$ proceedings in the Exchequer and Audit Cffics, May, 1829, relative to public Accountants, and for moking further Provisions for the purpose of facilitating and expediting the passing of Public Accounts in Great Britain; and to render perpetual and amend an Act passed in the fift $/-$ fourth year of His late Majesty, for the effectual examination of the accounts of certain Colonial Revenues.-11th July, 1821.

Proclaimed by Ad. Order by His Majesty in Council, regulating vertisement dated $3 d$ the Commerce of this Island with Foreign
July, 1823. July, 1823. States.-31st Janiary, 1823.
Proclaimed by Ad Order by the Lords Commissioners of the vertisement dated $3 d$ Admiralty to use the Union Jack and Pendants July, 1822 as Signals until 1st January 1824 and no longer.-15th November, 1822.
anno quinquagesimo octavo-georgil ili. regis-cap. 73.
No Advertisement; An Act for regulating the payment of Regigublished in 1822 mental Debts, and the distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dving in the Service, and the receipt of sums due to Soldiers.-5th June, 1818.

## ANNO QUARTO-GEORGII IV. REGIS,-CAP. 41.

Published by Advertisement, An Act for Registering of Vessels- . dated 10th November, $1884 \quad 27$ th June, 1823.
anno sexto-georgil iv. regis-cap. 61.
published by Ad. An Act to amend two Acts of the fifty-eighth vertisement,dated13th year of His late Majesty, for regulating the payApril, 1836. ment of Regimental debts, and the distribution of the effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in the Service, and the receipts of sums due to Soldiers, and of the fourth year of His present Majesty, for punishing Mutiny and desertion of Officers and Scldiers in the Service of the East India Company.-22d June, 1825.

$$
\text { ANNO SEXTO-GEORGII. IV. REGIS.-CAP. } 119 .
$$

$P_{\text {sblished by Proclamation, AN Act for the encouragement of British }}$ dated th July, $1828 . \quad$ Shipping and Navigation-5th July 18\%5.

ANNO SEXTO-GEORGII IV. REGIS-CAP. 110.
Prblished by Proclamation, An Act for the Registering of Eritish Cated 4th July, 1826.

Vessels.-5!h July, 1820.
ANNO SEXTO-GEORGII IV. REGIS-CAP. 114.
Published by Prociamation, Paft of an Act to regulate the Trade of leted 4th July, 1826. British possessions abroad.-5th July, 1825.
ANNO SEXTO-GECRGII IV. REGIS.-CAP. 114.
Published by Proclamation, AN Act to regulate the Trade of British eatod 14th March, 1828. possessions abroad.-5th July, 1825.

Published by Advertisement, dated 17th March, 1823.

Order in Council making temporary Regulations touching the Trade and Commerce to and from the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter.5th July, 1825.

Published by Advertisement, Latod 17th March, 1828.

Order in Council directing what Foreign States are entifled to trade with Bitish possessions.-15th July, 1827.

## ANVO DECIMO-GEORGII. IV. REGIS.-CAP. 6.

Publishod by Regutation No. An Act for the Relief of His Majesty's 5 of 1828. Roman Catholic Subjecis-13th April, 1829
Published by Advertisement, Order in Council repealing the Regulawated 10th June, 1831. tion of 10th January 1824.-1st Nov., 1830.

ANNO PRIMO-GULIELMI IV. REGIS-CAP. 4.
An Act to render valid Acts done by
Psblished by Advertisement, AN A Governor of any of His Majesty's Plan-
the 10 , July, 1831. tations after the expiration of his commission by the demise of $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ late Majesty, and to extend the period within which the Patents of Governors of Colonies shall on any future demise of the Crown become vacant, and to provide for the longer duration of the Patents of Governors after the demise of the Crown.-23d December, 1830.

Published by Advertisement, ORDER in Council, allowing American dated 11th Fobruary, 1832. Ships to import from the United States into the British Possessions abroad, Goorls the produce of those States; and to export Goods from the British Possessions abroad to any Foreign Country what-ever.-5th November, 1830.
Publishod by Advertisement, CRDER in Council abolishing compulrated 23th September, 1832. sory iabour.-12th April, 1832.

## William the Fourtf, by the grace of God, of the Uniteil

 Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.1. Wueryas His late Najesty King George the Third by three sereral Chatiers and Lettera Paent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date respectively at Westminster lle Fiyhheenth day of April in the year of Our Lord One Thoussnd Eight Hundred and One, the Sixth day of August in the yeur of Oinr Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred an: Ten, and the Thirpenth day of October in the gear of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, did establish aillin His suid Inte Majesty': St thements of the Island of Ceylon and the Territaries and Dependencies thereof a certain Court called the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Island of Ceylon, and a certnin other Court called the High Court of Appeal in the Island of Ceylon, and did make certain other prowinions for the due adtuinistration of Justice in the said Settlements Territorics and Dependencies. And whereas since the duy on which the last of the shid several Charters and Letlers Patent bears date a certain Territory in the Intrior of the shid Island of Ceylon, called the Kingdon of Kandy or the Kandyan Provirces of the Island of Cesion, hath becone and won is subject to His Majesty, "hereby the wlole Island o Cellon with its Dependencies lius become and new is part of His Majesty's Dominions. And whereas it is provided by each and every of the said seseral (harters and Letters Patent tlat bothing therein respectively contained or any Act wi ic'a shentd be done under the authority thereof respectively should ex. tend or be demed or construed to extend to present His said late Majesty his fieirs and Surcessors fom making such further or other provision fur the administration of Justice liroughout the said Setlletrents and Territoties in the suid Island of Ceslon with their Dependencies at his and their $\boldsymbol{U}$ ill and Plfasare and as Circunslanees uight require His said late Majesty meaning and intending fully and arsolutely and to all intents and parposes whatsoever to eeserve to Hinself His Heins and Suceessors such and the same rights and powers in and over the said Settlements Territories and Dependencies and every part thereof and especially to uching the Aciministation of Justice therein and all other Matters and Ithiugs in and by the said several Charters and Letters Patent plovided for as if the said several Charters and Letters l'atent had not been $n$ ade any thing therein contained on any Law Custom Usage Matter or Thing whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanuing, And whereas it is expedient to make toore general und more effectual provisions for the Administration of Justice in the suid Island and its Dependencies. Now know ye that We upon full consideration of the premises and of Our certain. knowledge and were notion have thought fit to revoke and annul And we herfey revoze and annul each and every of. the said Charters and Letters Patent such revocation to take effect at and from after the time when (as hereinafter mentioned) this Our Chaster nill come into operation in Our said Island.
2. And whersas in the several Districts and Proviaces of the said Island there now are several Courts appointed to administer Justice by the exercise of Original Jurisdiction to the lnhabitants of the said Districts and Provinces known respectively by the names and titles of the Provincial Courts, the Conrs of the sitting Mapistrates, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Court of the Judicial Agent, the Courts of the Ageuts of Government, the Revenue Couris, and the Court of the Sitting Magistrate of the Malabadde, And whereas such Courts differ among thenselves in respect of their constitution of their rules of procedure and of the kinds and degrees of the Jurisdictions which they exerise within the limits of their respective Districts or Provinces, Now innw ye that We upon full consideration of the Premises have thought fit to direct ordain and appoint that the said Provincial Courts, the said Cours of the Sitting Magistrates, the said Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the said Court of the Judicial Agent, the said Courts of the Agents of Goverament, the said Revenue Courts, and the said Court of the Sitting Magistrate of the Mahubadde, shall be and the same are herehy respectively abolished, such abolition to take effect at and from after the time when (as hereinafter anen ioned) this Our Charter will conse into operation in Our said Istand.
3. And whereas the Governor of Our said Island for the time being and the said Court of the Judiciai Connnissioner have Litherto exercised an Appellate Jurisdiction for the Administration of Justice in certain Cases arising in the Kandyan Provinces of Our said Island, And whereas certain Courts called the Minor Courts of Appeal and certain Courts called the Minor Courts of Appeal for Revenue Cases bave bitherto exercised an Appellate Jurisdiction for the Advinistration of Justice in certain Cases arising in the Maritime Provinces of the said Island, And whereas the existence of several independent Appellate Judicutures in the said Island tends to introduce uncertainty into the Administration of Justice there, Now gsow ye that We upon full consideration of the premises have thougit fit to direct and ordain and dos hereby direct and ordain that the said Appellate Jurisdictions of the Governor of the said Island and of the said Court of the Judicial Commissioaer respectively shall be and the same are hereby respertively abolished and that the said Minor Courts of Appeal sod the said Minor Court of Appeal for Revenue Cases and such their Appellate Jurisuiction shall be and the same are hereby abolished.
4. And to provide for the Administration of Justice hereafter in Our said Island Our Will and Pleasure is ANowe mo hereby direct tiat the entire Administration of Justice Civil and Cribinal therein shall be vested exclusively in the Courts erected and constiuted by this Our Charter and in such other Courts as may be holden within the said Island ander any Commission issued or to be issued in parsuance of the Statules in that case ninde and previded for the trial of Otfences committed on the Seas or within the Jurisdiction of Our Lord High Admiral or the Commissioners for executing his Office or under any Conmission issued or to be issued by Our Lord High Admiral or by the Commissioners for executigg ais office for the time being And it is our
pleabure and we berfby duclare that it is not and shall not be coapeient to the Governor of Cur said liland by ang Law or Oruinance to be by him made witit tise advice of the Legislative Ccuncil thereof or olierwise howsoever to constitute or es.ablish any Court for the adminisiruticn of Justice in any Case Civil or Crininal save ns lereinafies is expressly saved and provided Provided nevertheiess and we do hereby declare that noibing herein contained shall extend cr te construed to extend to prevent ray peisons from subsiating their diffences to the sirtitration of cerfain Asscmblies of t!. - Iahabitants of Villages known in Our said Island by the name of Gangsabes.
5. And we no bereby grant direct and appoint t::at there shall be within the said Isiand of Ceylon no Supreme Court witici siall be called "The supheme court of the raland of Ceylon.'"
6. And we mo direct and ap;oint that the said Supreme Court of the Lsland of Ceylon shall consist of anci be holden by and before one Caief Justice and two Puisns Justices and that tise Cbief Justice so:all be called und known by the name and sayle of Tas chicf justice ce the island op cfylun, And that the said Chiei Jusiice and Pisisne Jusitices sinall from time to time be nominated and appoinied to such toeir Offices Ly Letters Faient to be issued under the Public Seal of the said Isiand in pursuance of Warrants to be from time to tiose issued by Us Our Fieirs and Successors inder Our or Their Sign Manual and shall held such their Ottices curing the pleasure of Us Our Heirs and Saccessors:
7. AND WE Do furt..er direct and aproint that ufon the death resignation sickiest or incapacity of the stid Chief Justice or ang of the said Puisne Iustices or in case of the alsence of any of tiem from the said lstand or in case of any such susjension from Office us hereioafter mentioned of any such Chief Justice it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor of Our said Island for the time being by Letiers Patent to be by him for inat purpose made and issued under the Public Seal of the eaid Islend to nominate and appoint some fit and proper Peisons to act as and in the place and stead of any such Chief Justice or Puisne Justice so dying or resigning or labouring under such sickness or incapacity as aforesaid ur being so absent as aforesaid from the said Colony or being so suspended until the Vacancy or Vacancies so created by any such death or resignation or sickness or incepacity or absence or suspension shall be supplied by a new Appointaient to be macie in manner aforesaid or until the Chief Justice or Paisne Justice so becoming sick or incapable or being absent or suspended as aforesaid shall resume sucin his Office and enter into the discharge of the duties therenf.
8. And whereas cases may arise in which it may seem necessary to Our Governor for the time being of (Jur said Island that a Judge of the sa id Court should be susyended from the exercise of his fuctiuns therein provisionally until Our pleasore can be known, And it is expedient that no such Act of suspension stould take place except upon the most evident necessity and ufter the most mature deliberation, And that in any such event the Judge wio
may be so suspended should receive tie most orrly complete and authentic information of the grounds of such Proceedings against him, We do therffore declare direct and appoint that it sjall and may be lawful for the Covernor of Our said Island for the time being by any Order or Orders to be by lim for tisat purpose made and issued under the Public Seal of the said I3land wita the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Island or the wajor part of them upon proof of the misconcuct of or in. capacity of any such Chief Justice or Puisne Justice as aforessid but not otherwise to suspend him from such 引is ©fice and from the discharge of the duties thereof Providid that in every such case the said Guvernor siall immediaiely report for Our information through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State the groands and causes of such suspension, And provided also that a full statemont be entered on the Minutes of the said Executive Council of the Grounds of such proceeding and of the Evidence upon which the same may be founded a full C py of which Minutes and Evidence shall by such Governor be transinitted to suci Judgo togetier with the Order suspending bin from such his Office, Ans Ws do bereby reserve to Us Our Heirs and Successors witia tio advice of Our or Their Privy Council full power and autiority to confirm or to disallow any such suspension from office as aforesaid of any such Chief Justice or Puisne Justice.
9. And we no hereby give and grant to Oar said Chief Justice for the time being rank and precedence above and beforo all Our Subjects whonsoever within the said Island and its Dependencies excepting the Governor or Lieutenat Governor for the time being thereof and excepting such persons as by law or Usago in England take place before Our Court of King's Bench.
10. And we do hereby give and grant to the said Paisne Justices for the time being rank and precedence above and before all our Subjects whonsoever witbin the said Island and its Dependencies excepting the Governor or Lieutenant Governor for the time being thareof the said C'.iei Jaztice and the Cfficer for the time being Commanding Cur Forces in the said Island and its Dependencies and excepting such persons as by Law or Usage in England take place before Our Puisne Jusiices of Our Court of King's Bencl, And we do hereby declare that the said Paisne Justices s.xallí take rank and precedence between thenselves according to the priority of their appointinents respectively.
11. AND WE Do further erant direct ordain and appoint that the said Supreme Court of the Island of Cey loo shall have and use as occasion may require a Seal bearing a Device and Inpression of Our Rosal Arms wit.) an Exergue or Label surro:nding the sanso with this Inscription "The seal upthe supreme court op tar 1sland of Ceylon," And that the said Seal shall be delivered oo and shall be kept in the custody of the said Chief Justice with full liberíy to deliver the sune to any Puisne Justice of the said Court for any temporary puriose and in case of the $V$ acancy of or suspension from Ofice of the Chief Justice the same shall be delivered over to and kept in the custociy of such person as shall be approinted by the said Governor of the said Island to act us und in the place and stead of the Chief Justice.
12. And we do further direct and appoint that no such Chief Justice or Puisne Justice as aforeaid shall be capable of accepting raking or performing any other Oifice or Place of !rolit or Emoluasent within the suid Istand on pain that the acce,itnce of such oties Oftice as atoresaid shall be ipso facto an avoidance of suc:a nis Oáice of Chief justice or Puisne Justice us ihe cese ciay be rad the Salary thereof shall cease accordin-ly from tise cine of such acceptance of any other Qafice or Place Provided nsvertitialese that no suci Chief Justice or Puisne Justice s.iall be rendered incapable of holding his Office or slaall forfeit iis Salary by accepting the Ofice of Judge of the Court of Vice Admiraliy in the said Island or of Commissioner for the Trial anc Adjudication of Fize Causes and other Maritime Questions arising in India.
13. And wb no hereby constitute and appoint Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Sir Cbarles Marshall Knight to be the first Ceier Justice of the said Supreme Court and Our 'irusiy and Wellbeloved Williak Rouge Esquire Serjeant at Law to be Senior. Fuisnb Jestice of the said Surieme Court and Oar Trusty and Wellbeloved Willam Norris Esquire to be Lise Siecono Puisne Justice of the said Supreme Court.
14. And we do hereby cirecî orcain aproint and declare that there s.aall be attached and belong to tie said Court an Olicer to be siyled the Regestek and Keeprr op Records of the said Court and suc., and so many oi'aer Olticers as to i)ur Chief Justice of the said Court for the time being from tinee to time appear to be necessary for the Administration of Justice and tie cue execution of the powers and Authorities whicis are granted and conmitted to the said Court by these Our Letters Patent, Provided nevertheless that no Office siall be created in. the said Court anless the Governor of the said island for the fime being shall first signify his approbation thereof to the. said Chieî Justice for the ti:ze being in wriiligu under ti:e Hand of such Governor.
15. And we do further direct and declere Our will to be that all the subordinate Officers of the said Court sabll be a.poinied to such their Offices by $\mathrm{Us}_{\mathrm{or}}$ by the Governor of the said Island on Our beha!f by Commissions to be for that purpose used under the Public Geal of the said island Provioed nes vertheless that a!l persons who shall be atticined to or hold any Office in the suid Court as Cler: or Privaie Eecretary ta." any of the Jodges thereof shall be apointed to suain Ul..ise by tie Judge for ti:e time being whom such person may so serve in any such capacity.
16. And we do farther direct and appoint that the several Officers of the said Supretie Court shall hold their respective Offices during the pleasure of Us Car Heir3 and Successors a add shall be subject to be suspended from their Ctitces thereia by the said Court. for misconduct or other sufficient cause.
17. And we do hereby authorise and empower the said Supreme Court to adnit and enrol us Advocates or Proctors in the said Supreme Couri all such persons being of good repute as sha! apon examisation by one or more of the said Justices of the said Supreme Court : $a_{j}$ pear to be oícompetent kinowledge anciability Prouvided always that.

Whenever the said Supreme Court shall refuse to adnsit and enrol any person applying to be admitted and enrolled as an Advocata or Proctor in the said Supreme Court the Judges of the said Court shall in open Court assign and declare the reasons of refusal, And we do direct and declare that no persons whatsoever not so admitted and enrolled as aforesaid shall be allowed to appear plead or act in the said Supreme Court for or on bebalf of any other person being a Suitor in the said Conrt.
18. Ani we do further declare Our Pleasure to be and do hereby ordain and appoint that for the purpose of the Administration of Justice under this Our Charter the said Island of Ceylon shall be divided into the District of Colombo and three (iircuits to be called respectively The northern circuit The bonthern circoit and The eastern ctrciot and that the said Northera Circuit shall comprize the Disirict of Jaffina together with the several Districts which are parcel of the Maritime Proviness of the said Island and which lie to the Westward of the Kandyan Provinces of tine suid Island between the gaid District of Juffina and the District of Colombo, and that the said Southern Circuit shall conprize the District of the Mahagampatioo and all the Districts parcel of the Maritime Provinces of the said Island lying to the Westward and Southward of the Kardyan Provinces of the said Island between the Disurict of the Mahayampattoo and the District of Colombo and that the said Eastern Circuit shall comprize all the Kandyan Provinces of the said Island and all the Districts parcel of the Maritime Provinces of the said Island lying to the Eastward of the Kandyan Provinces of the said Island between the District of Juffina and the District of the Mahagnmpattoo Provided nevertheless that it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being of Our said Island on any application to him for that purpose made in writing under the Hands of the Judges for the time being of the said Supreme Court or the major part of them but nut otherwise by any Proclanuation or Proclamations to be from lime to time for that purpose issued to alter as occasion may require the before mentioned Division of the said lsland as aforesaid and to establish any other Division or Divisions thereof for that purpose which may appear to the said Governor and the whole or the major part of such Judges more conducive to the public convenience and the effective administration of Justice ia we said Island.
-19. And we hereby authorise and require the Governor for the time being of Our said lsland with the concurrence of the Judges of the said Suprence Court or the major part of them but not ntherwise by any Proclamation or Proclamations to be by him for that purpose from time to time issued to subdivide into Districts each of the Circuits into which the said Island exclusive of the District of Colombo is or shall be in manner aforesaid divided and from time to tine with the like concurrence but nut otherwise to revoke alter and amend any such Proclamation or Proclamations as occasion may require and which appointraent of the said Circuits and Districts shall te made in such a manner as may best consist with and promote the pronpt and effecfual administration of Justice therein as hereinafter mentioned

Provided always tiat until the said Circuits shall in manper aforesaid ce divided into Districts in pursuance of this our Charter the existing divisions of our said Island comprized witisin the respective limis of the said Circuits respectively shall for the purfose hereof be deemed and taken to be such Districis a 3 a foresaid.
£O. And we do further grant direct and appoint that niihin each and every District of the said Island there shall be one Court to be ralled Tine District Court of such District And that every such District Court siall be holden by and before one Judge to be called the District Judge and three Assessors And that every such District Jucige shall be appointed to such bis Olife by Letters Patent to be for that purpose issued under the Public Seal of the said Istand by the Governor biereof for the time being in pursuance of Warrants to be for that purase addressed to hit by Us Our Heirs and Saceessors Provided that sach Guvernor may and lee is hereby authorised and recuired to issue sucen Leiters Patent as aforesaid provisionally and subject to the future signification of the plensure of Us Our Heirs and Successors and witiout any such Warrant or Warrants as aforesaid on any occasions on which it may be necessary to make such apiointment or appointments before the pleasure of Us Our Heirs and Successors can be known And we do hereby de:lare that the said District Judges respectively shall hold such their Offices during the pleasure of Us Our Heirs and Saccescurs.
21. And we do further direct and appoint that the before mentioned Assessors shall be selected from amongst Our subjects inhabiting the said Is!and whether Natives thereof or otherwise and beinz respectively men of the full age of Twenty One years and upwards and pcossessing sach Qualifications as shall from time to time be determined by any Rules and Orders of Conrt to be nacio in the manner hereinafter mentioned and not having been convicted of ang infamous crime nor labonring under any suc:) bodily or mental incapacity as would render them unfit for the discharge of that Office. And we no hereby reserve to Ourselves Our Heirs and Saccessors the right of appointing in each of tie said District Courts one Person to act as a Permanent Assessor, but in respect of all Assessors until any such appointarent shall be made and after any such appointment shall be made in respect of all Assessors not so appointed it is Our pleasue and We cio bereby direct and declare that they shall be selected sammoned and required to serve in the said Oflice in such manner as shall be provided ly such Rules and Orders of Court as are kereinafter particularly wentioned.
22. AND we do herebs further direct that the Ministerial and other Subordinate Officers of the said District Courts respentively shall respectively be appointed to and shall hold such their Offices therein in such and the like manner in every respect as is bereis. before provided with regard to the Ministerial and other Oficers of the said Suprewe Court and that tie Admission and Enrolment of Persons to appear plead or act in any of the said District Courts as Advocates or Proctors shall be remulated and provided for by surh general Rules and Orders of Court as are bereinafter mentioned.
93. AND WE Do further direct and appoint that the said Supreme Court shall be holden at Colombo in the seid Island excepting for tie purpose of such Circuits as hereinaiier me:tioned and that every such Dis!rict Court as afuresaid shall be holden at such conveniest place wihin every such District as the Governar for the time being of Our suid Islasd shall fron tine to time for that purpose aproint by any Proclamation or Proclamations to be by him in manner aforesaid issued for such Division as aioresaid of the said Island into Disiricts.
24. AND WE DO furiber grant direct and appoint that each of the said District Courts shall be a Court of Civil Jurisdiction and shall have cognizance of and full Power to hear and determine all Pleas Suits and Actions in which the Paity or Parties Defendant shall be resident within the District in which any such Suit or Action shall be brought or in which the Act Matter or thing in respect of which aay such Suit or Action shall be brougit si:all have been done or performed within suci District. Paovided neVerthbless that no such District Coart as aforesaid shall be cumpetent to hold Jurisdiction of or to hear or to determine any Cause Suit or Action wherein the Judge of such Court sball bimself be a Party Plaintiff or Defendant bat that every Cause Suit or Action which according to the Provisions aforesuid would have bee.s cognizable in any District Court if the Judge of such Court had wot been a Party thereto shall in that case be cognizable in the Court of any District immediately adjcizing.
25. And we do furtier grant direct and appoint that each of the said Disirict Courto shall be a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction and shall bave full power and authority to enquire of all Crimes and Offences committed wholly or in part within the District to which such Court may beloag and to bear try and determine all Prosecutions which shall be commenced against any Person or Persons for or in respect of any such Crimes or Offences or a!leged Criomes or Offences. Provided always that such Criminal Jurisdiction as aforesaid shall not extend to any Case in which the Person or Persons accused shall be charged with any Crime which according to any Law now or bersafter to be eifforced within Our said lsland shall be punishable with Deat's or Transportation or Banisiment or Imprisonment for more then tweive Calendar Munths or by Whipping exceeding One hundred lashes or by Fine exceeding Ten Pounds.
26. And we do further grant direct appoint that each of the said District Courts shall have the care aad custody of the Perzons and Estates of all Idiots and Lanatics and others of insane or nonaze coind resident within sucb Districts respectively with full power to appoint Guardians aid Curators of all such Persons and their Estates and to make order for the maintenance of such Persons and the proper management of their Estates and to take Proper Securities for sach management from such Guardians and Curators and to call then to account and to charge them with any Balance which may be due to auy such Persons as aforesaid or to their Estates and to enforce the faynent thereof and to take order for the secure Jnvestment of any such Balances and such Guardians and Curators from time to time to remove and replace as occusion may require.
87. And we do further give and grant to the said District Courts respectisely in their said respective Districts full power and authority to appoint Administrators of the Estates and Effects of any Person dying within such respective Districts Intestate or who may not have by any Last Will or Testament appointed any Executor or Trustee for the administration or execution thereof and like power and authority to enquire into and determine upon the validity of any Document or Documents adduced before them as and for the Last $W$ ill and Testament of any Person who may have died within sach Districts respectively and to record the same and to grunt Probate thereof with like Puwer and Authority to appoint Administrators for the administration or execution of the trusts of any such Last Will or Testament as aforesaid in cases where the Executors or Trustees thereby appointed shall not appear and lake out Probate thereof or having appeared and taken out such Probate shall by Death or otherwise become incapable to carry any such trusts fully into execution. And we do further authorise and empower the said District Conts in their said respective Districts to take proper Securities from all Executors and Administrators of the Last Wills and Testaments of any deceased Persons or of the Estates and Effects of any Persons who may have died intestate for the faithfu! perfornance of such trusts and for the proper accounting to euch Courts respectively for what may come to their Hands or be by thems expended in the execution thereof with like power and authority to call all such Executors and Administrators to acoount and to charge them with any Ba lances which may be due to the Estates of any such deceased Persons and to enforce the payment thereof and to take order for the secure investment of any such Balances, and such Execntors and Administrators from time to tiue to remove aud replace as occasion niay require.
28. And whereas doubts might arise whether by virtue of the provisions aforssaid und without an express authority in that behalf the said District Courts would be competent to entertain Suits therein brought for the protection of Our Revenue and for the punishment of offences committed against the Revenue Laws of Our gaid Island Now therepore for the removal of any such doubts We do herehy expressly declarc that all Causes affecting Our Revenue arising within Our said lsland and all Prusecutions for the punishment of Offences committed against the Revenue Laws thereof shall be cognizable within the said District Courts respectively in such and the same manner as any other suits or prosecutions Savina nevertheless and reserving to all Courts of Vice Admiralty established or to be established within Our said Island all such rights powers jurisdictions and authority as are by Law vested in them as fully as if this Our Charter had not been made Provided neverthelers that no such Prosecution for any Offence committed against the Revenue Laws shall be cognizable within any such District Court in cases where the Punishment may be of greater degree or amount than such District Court can under the provisions aforesaid award upon Prosecutions for any other Offences.
29. And we wo further grant and declare that the several

Jurisdictions so rested as aforesaid in the said District Courts is and shall be an exclusive Jurisdiction and shall not on any. Plea or Pretext whatsoever be assumed or exercised by any other Court Tribunal or Judge within Our said Island save and except in so far as connizance of the same Suits Causes Actions Prosecutions, Matters and Things is hereinafter expressly given by way of Appeal to the Supreme Court- aforesaid or to the respective Judges thereof And also suve and except in so far as an Original Jurisdiction in cettain Suits Cäuses Actions Prosecutions Natters and Things is hereinafter vested in the said Supreme Court or in the respective Judges thereof And also save and except in as far us respects the Jurisdiction of the Court of Vice Admiralty in the said Island.
30. And we do further direct and appoint that every final Sentence or Judgment of the said Distriit Courts respectively and that every interlocutory Order of the said Comrts having the effect of a final Seotence or Judgan $n t$ and that every Order of any such Court having the effect of postponing the final decision of any Cause or Prosecution there pending and any other Order which to the Judge of any such Court may appear of adrguate importance shall by such Judge be pronounced in Open Court And trat such Judge shall in all such cases state in the presence and hearing of the Assessors beforementioned what are the Questions of Law and of fact which have arisen for Adjudication and which are to be decided upon any such occasion together with his Opinion upon every such Question with the grounds and reasons of every such Opinion And that every such Assessur shall also in Open Court and in the presence and hearing of the Judge and the other Assessors declare his Opinion and deliver his vote upon each and every Question which the Judke shall have previonsly declared to have arisen for adjudication wheth $r$ su'h questions shall relate to any matter of Law or to any matier of fact Provided nevertheless that in case of any difference of Opinion between any such Judge and the majority or the whole of such Assessors upon any question of Law or of fact depending before any such District Court the Opinion of such Judge shall prevail and shall be taken as the Sentence Judgment or Order of the whole Court But in every such case a Record shall be made and preserved among the Records of the said Court of the Questions declared by the Judge to have arisen for adjudication and of the Vote of such Judge and of every such Assessor upon each such question.
31. AND we do herehy grant declare direct and appoint that the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon shall be a Coirt of Appellate Júrisdiction for the correction of all Errors in fact or in Law which shall be committed by the said respective District Courts and shall have sole and exclusive cognizance by way of Appeal of all Causes Suits Actions Prosecutions Matters and Things of which such District Courts may, in pursuance of the Provisions of this Our Charter or any of them take cognizance by way of Original Jurisdiction And we do further grant to the said Suprense Court power jurisdiction und authority 10 hold an Original Jurisdiction for enquiring of all crimes and offences committed
tbroughont the said Island and for the hearing trying and deternining all Prosecutions which shall be commenced against any Porson or Persons for or in respect of any such Crimes or Offences or alleged Crimes or Offenies And to provide for the due execution of the powers and authorities and jurisdictions so vested as aforesaid in the said Suprerne Court It is Our further pleasuro And We do eirect ordain and appoint that Civil and Criminal Sessions of the caid Supreme Court shall be holden by some one of the Judges thereof in each of the Circuits into which Our said lsland is or shall be so divided as aforessid.
32. And we do further direct and appoint that such Sessions ns aforesaid of the said Supreme Court shall be holden twice in each year witioin the Northern Southern and Eastern Circuits of the said Island respectively hereinbefore described or referred to at such places within such respective Circuits and at such paricular times in each Year as the Governor for the time being of Our said Island shall after previous consultation with the Judges of the said Suprease Court by Proclamations to be by hin from time to time for that purpose issued direct and appoint. Provided always that the timas and places for holding such Civil and Criminal Sessions of the said Supreme Court on sacio Circuits shall be so arranged as that all the Judges of the said Supreme Court siall never at the same time be absent from Colomso and that all such Judges shall be resident at the same time at Colombo not less than one nonth twice in eaci Year. And we Do direct and appoint that the Chief Justice of the said Court shall first choose the Circuit on which the will proceed for the purposes aforesaid and that the second choice shall be made by the Senior Puisne Justice for the time being.
33. And we do further direct ordain and appoint that at every Civil Sessions of the Supreme Court to be bolden on any such Circuit as aforesaid three Assessors shall be associated with tae Judge and that every Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court to be holden on any such Circuit sball be holden before such Judge and a Jury of Thirteen Men which Assessors and Jururs shall be selected summoned and required to appear and serve in such manner and form as shall be provided by sucb general Rules and Orders of Court as hereinaf er mentioned.
34. And we do will ordain and appoint that within each and every of the said Circuits respectively all and every the Appellate Powers Jurisdictions and Authorities hereby vested in the Supreme Court shall be exercised by the Judge for the time being of such Circuit and the Assessors so to be associated with him as aforesaid and that within each and every of the said Circuits respectively all and every the original powers jurisdictions and authorities hereby vested in the said Supreme Court shall be exercised by the Judge for the time being of such Circuit who upon the Trial of any Crimes made cognizable by the said Supreme Court by way of sach Original Jurisdiction as aforesaid shall be associated with such Jurors as aforesaid.
35. AND w B Do further direct and appoint that at every Civil Sessions of the said Supreme Court so to be holden as aforesaid on every such Circuit the said Court shall proceed to hear and determine all Ap-
peals which may be then depending from any Sentence Judgment Decree or Order of any District Coari within the limits of such Circuit and to affirm reverse correct alter a d vasy every such Senterice Judgment Decree or Order according to Law and if necessaily to remend to the Disirict Court for a further hearing or for the admission of any further evidence any Cause Suit or Action in which any such Appeal as aforesaid shall bave been brought and upon hearing every such Appeal it shall also be conupeient to the said Sufreme Court to receive and admit or to exclude and reject new evidence touching t'se matters at issue in uny such Original Cause Suit or Action as Justice may require.
35. And we no further direct and appoint that the Su;reme Coust aforesaid at any Civil Sessions to be holden on aly such Circuit as aforesaid shall have full power and authority to grant and issue Mandates in the nature of Writs of Mandamas Proce. dendo and Prohibition against eny District Court within the limits of such Circuit and to maie order for the transfer of any Canse Suit or Action depending in any one District Court in such Circuit to any other District Court within the same Circuit if it $^{\text {a }}$ shall be nade to appear to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court at any such Civil Sessions as aforesaid that there is any sufficient cause or reason to conclude that in such particular Cause Suit or Action Justice woald not probably be done in the District Court in which the same had so been commenced And in every such case the District Court to wiich any sucis Cause Suit or Actionshall be so transferred shall take Coznizance thereof a a d have power and Jurisdiction for the hearing trial and decision of the same as fally nad effiectually tọ all intents and purposes as the Districi Court in which the same was originally brought could or misitt have bad.
37. And wb do further direct declare and apioint that the Judge of the Supreme Court holding any such Civil Ses:ions thereof as aforesaid on any such Circuit shall in open coart siate and declare in the presence and hearing of tie Assessors beforementioned what are the Questions of Law und of Fact arisin! for adjudication upon every Appeal brought before the said Supreme Court at such Sessions and which are then to be decided and snall then pronounce his opinion upon every such Question with the grounds and reasons of every such opinion, and that eve:y such Assessor shall thereupon also in oyen court and in the presence and hearing of such Judge and the ober Assessors derlare his Opinion and deliver his Vote upon such a:d every Question which the Judge shall have previously declared to have arisen for Adjudication whether sucia Question shall relate to any matter of Law or to any matter of Fact And in case of any difference of Opinion between any such Judge and the majority or the whole of sach Assessors upon any Question of Law or of Fact depencing upon such Appeal, the Opinicn of such Judge shall prevail and shall be taken as the Sentence $\mathfrak{j}:$ agment or Order of the whole Court but in every such case a Record shall be made and preserved among the Records of the said Supreme. Court of the Q.estions declared by the Judge to have arisen for Adjudization and of the Vote of such Judge and of every such Asbessor aponevery such Question.
38. Avn wb do further direct ordain and appoint that at every Criminal Sessions of the said Supreme Court to be holden on any such Circuit as aforesaid such Court shall proceed to hear and determine all Appeals which may be then depending from any Sentence or Judpment pronounced by any District Court within the limits of any such C'ircuit in any Criminal Prosecution and to afGirm reverse correct alter and vary every such Sentence and Judgment according to Law And upon hearing every such Appeal it shall also be competent to the said Supreme Court to receive and admit or to exclude and reject new Evidence touching the Mutters. at Issue in any such original prosecution as Justice may require And it shall also be lawful for the said Supreme Court at any such

- Criminal Sewsions as aforesaid to make Order for the Transfer of any Prosecution depending in any one District Court in such Circuit to any other District Court within the same Circuit if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the said Supreme Court at any such Criminal sessions as aforesaid that there is any sufficient cause or reason to conclude that in such particular Prosecutions Justice would not probably be done in the District Court in which the sawe had been so commenced And in every such case the District Court to which any such Prosecution shall be so transferred shall take cognizance thereof and shall have power and Jurisdiction for the Hearing Trial and Decision of the same as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as the District Court in which the same was originally brought could or might have had.

39. And we do further declare and ordain that notwithstanding the right of Appeal herei,y given from the Judgments and Sententes of the said District Court upon such Criminal Prosecutions as aforesaid no such Appeal shall have the effect of slaying the execution of any Sentence or Judgment pronounced by any such District Court upon any Prosecution unless the Judge of such District Court shall in the exercise of his discretion see fit to make order for the s'ay of any such Execution pending such Appeal.
40. And we do further direct ordain and appoint that at every Criminal Sessio:s of the said Supreme Court so to be holden as atoresaid on every such Circuit the said Supreme Court shall inquire of all Crimes and Offences committed within the Limits of any such Circuit for the Trial of which such original Jurisdiction as aforesaid is by this Our Charter vested in the said Supreme Court and which the King's Advocate or Deputy King's Advocate shall elect to prosecute before such Supreme Court and shall hear try and determine all Prosecutions which shall be commenced by the said King's Advocate or Deputy King's Advocate against any Persion or Persons for or in respect of any such Crimes or Offences or alleged Crimes or Offences.
41. Ani) we do fur.her direct and ordain that all Crimes and Offinces conmzable before any of the Couris constituted by these presents or derising authority from the same shall be prosecuted and that all Fimes Penalties and Forfeitures recoverable thereim to Our use shall be su d for and recovered in the Name of Our Kion's Advocate of Our said 1sland and by him or by some Depuly hing's Advocate by an Information to be exhibited without ti.e. previous finding of any Inquest by any Grand Jury or other- :
wise. Provided nevertueless that it shall be competent to the said Supreme Court by such Rules' and Orders of Court as aftermentioned to make any other and more consonient frosision for the prosecuting before the said District Courts Brearhes of the Peace Petty Assaults and other Minor ()ilences of the like nature.
42. And we do further direct and ordain that all Questions of Fact upon which Issue shall be juined at any such Crinubal Sessions as aforesaid of the said Supreme Court on any such Circuit as aforesaid shall be derided by such Jury of thirteen Men as aforesaid. And that the Verdict of such Jury shall be pronounced in Open Court by the Muntin of the Foreman and that if such Jury shall not agree upon thair Virdiet then the Verdiet of the major part of such Jury shall be reseived and taken as the Verdict of the 'Jury collectively.
43. And we do fu:ther direct and ordain that all Questions of Law which shall arise for adjadication at any such Criminat Sessions as aforesaid of the satil supreme Court in any such Circuit as aforesaid stall we decided iy the Judre presiding at such Sessions who shall pronounce bis Judgment thereupon in Open Court and assign the Grounds and Reasons of such Judgment, Saving neverthfiess to evary such Judge the Right of reserving such Q e tions for the derision of the Judges of tise said Supreme Court collectively at their General Stsisions in manner hereinafter mentioned.
44. And we do further appoint, declare, and direct, that in every case where any Person shall be adjudred to die by any Nantence of the Supreme Court of Our said Island at any sach Criminal Sessions as aforesaid, the Execution of such Sentence shall be respited until the Case of such Person shall have becn reported by the Chief Justice or P'uisne Justice, who shall have presided at suich Irial, to the Governur of the said Island for the time beins, which Report shall be maile as soun after the passing of such sentence as conseniently may be.
45. AND WE no further appoint, declare, and direct, that the Jadge on any such Cirruit as atoresaid, holding the said Criminal Sessions of the said Supreme Court, shall, and may issue his Mandate under his hand and directed to all and every of the Fiscals or other Kepers of Prisons within the limits of his Circuit to certify to the said Judge the several person then and there in any of their custody committed for and charged with any Crimes or Offences whatsoever. And the said Fiscals or uther $K_{\text {fepers of Pri- }}$ sons shall and are heteby required to wake certify and transmit doe Returns to such Mandate by specifyins in a Calendar or List to be annexed to such Mandate respectively the time and times when all and every of the said Persuns so in their eustody was or were committed and by whose Authority particularly and on what Charge or Cbarges Crime or Crimes respectively in writing And to the said List or Calendar shall also be annexed such Information or Informations upon Oath as may have been taken afainst them or any of then and may be then remaining in the Hands of the said Fiscals or Keepers of Prisuns, or true Copies thereof attested by the said Fiscals or Keepers of Prisons respectively And if beed be according to the tenor and exigency of such Mandate such FigB
cals or Keepers of Prisons shall bring the said persons $s o$ in their custody or any of them before the said Judge wheresuever the said Judge shall then de holding the Criminal Sessions of the said Supreme Court, together with such witness or witnesses, whose Nanse or Names shall appear to be written or endorsed on the respective Commitments, by virtue of which such Prisoners or Prisoner, were or was delivered into their custody respectively, in order that such Prisuners or Prisoner may be dealt with according to Law Provided alwars that wherever any Party or Parties shall after the making out of any such Calendar or List, and while sach Judge shall be holding the Criminal Sessions of the said Su preme Court in the Town or Place wherein such Calendar or List was delivered be apprehended or committed on any Criminal Charge it shall and may be lawful for the Officer of such Supreme Court, to insert the Names of such Person or Persons in such Calendar or List.
46. And we do further direct, declare, and appoint, that any Judge of the Supreme Court remaining at Colombo shall within the Limits of the District of Colombo, exercise the same Jurisdiction and hold such and the same Civil and Criminal Sessions as the said Judges of the Supreme Court are, by these presents, directed, appointed, and ordained, to exercise and to hold on their respective Circuits, within the Limits of their respective Circuits.
47. And we do further ordain and appoint that whenever any Question of Law Pleading Evidence or Practice shall arise for Adjudication at any Civil or Criminal Sessions of the said Supreme Court at any such Circuit as aforesaid or within the said District of Colombo which shall eppear to the Judge presiding at such Sessions to be a Question of doubt and difficulty it shall be lawful for such Judge to reserve such Question of Law Pleading Evidence or Practioc for the decision of the Judges of the said Supreme Court collectively and to report any Question so reserved to the said Judges at some General Sessions of the said Supreme Court to be hild for that purpose as hereinafter meationed. And WE Do further direct and appoint that the Judges of the said Supreme Court shall from time to time as occasion may require collectively hold a General Sessions at Colombo to hear and inquire of any Questions of Law Pleading Evidence or Practice so reserved as aforesaid and to decide the same according to Law.
48. AND WB futher authorize and require the respective Judges of the said Supreme Court on such Circuits as aforesaid and at the Sessions so to be holden for the distict of Colombo to inspect and examine the Records of the different District Courts And if it shall appear to them that contradictory or inconsistent decisions have been given by different District Courts or by the same District Court upon different occasions upon any matters of Law, Evidence, Pleading or Practice, then and in every such Case, the said Juiges of the Supreme Court shall report to the Judges of the Supreme Court at Colombo at such General Sessions as aforesaid any such contradictions or inconsistencies and the said Judges of the Supreme Court shall after due consideration of the matters so brought betore them prepare the draft of such a declaratory Law upon any matter of Law or Eridence in respect to which such-
contradictory or inconsistent decisions shell have been given, as the occasion shall appear to the to require, and shall transmit sach draft under the Seal of the said Court to the Governor for the time being of our said Island who shall thereupon lay the draft of such ceclaratory Law before the Legislative Council of the said Island for their consideration. And we further direct and ordain that the said Judges of the Sapreme Court shall in pursuance of the Powers hereinafter vested in them after due consideration of any Reports so to be made as aforesaid by any such Judge of any such contradiction or inconsistency as aforesaid in any matter of Pleading or Practice make or establish such General Bules or Orders of Court for the removal of any doubts respecting any such matters as the occasion shall apiear to them to require.
49. And we no further ordain and appoint that the said $\mathrm{Su}-$ preme Court or any Judge thereof at any Sessiuns so to be holden as aforesaid on any such Circuit as aforesaid or in the District of Colombo or at any General Sessions of the Judges of the said Ccurt collectively shall be and are hereby authorized to grant and. issue Mandates in the nature of Writs of Habeas Corpus and io grant or refuse such Nandates to bring up the Body of any Person who shall be imprisoned within any part of the said Island or its Dependencies and to discharge or remand any Person so brought up or otherwise deal with such Person according to Law And we Do further direct and appoint that the said Supreme Court or any Judge thereof at any Sessions so to be holden on any suc's Circuit as aforesaid or in the District of Colombo or at any General Sessions of the said Court collectively shall be and they and he are and is hereby authorized to grant and issue Injunctions to prevent any irremediable mischief which might ensue before the party ma:ing application for such Injunction could prevent the same by bringing an Action in any District Court Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the said Supreme Court nor for any Judge thereof in any case to grant an Injunction to prevent any Person from suing or prosecuting a Suit in any District Court or to prevent any Party to any Suit, in any District Court from appealing or prosecuting an appeal to any Court of Appeal, or to prevent any Party to any suit in any Court of Orisinal Jurisdiction, or in any Court of Appeal, from insisting upon any ground of Action Defence or Appeal.
50. And whereas it may be expedient that the Judges of the said Suprene Court of Colombo, previously to tie commencement of any such Circuits as aforesaid should be enabled to inspect and examine the Records of the said District Court, in cases upon which Appeals may bave been entered And it may also be convenient that with the consent of the litigant Parties the bearing of such Appeals should-take place before the Judges of the said Court collectively at their General Sessions at Colombo and not at such Circuits as aforesaid And it may also be convenient that in certain Cases the Judges of the said supreme Court collectively, at such General Sessions, should be authorized to decide in a summary way and without furiher argument Questions arising upon any such Appeals We do taeregors further will direct ordain
and appoint, that it shall be lawful for the Judges of the said Supreme Court by such General Rules and Oriers as hereinafter mentioned to require the said District Courts to transmit to them at Colombo the Records of such District Courts in any Cases upon which Appeals may bave been entered And wb no authorize and empower the Judges of the said Supreme Conrt collectively at any such General Sessions as aforesaid, with the consent of all the litigant Parties but not otherwise (save as hereinafter provided in cases appealed to Us in our Privy Council) to hear any such Appeals or to decide the same or any particular Question or Questions arising thereupon in a summary way and without further Argument and to remit any such Records with such their finat decision thereupon to such District Courts to be by them carried into exicution.
51. And whereas for carrying into effect the various Prorisions of this Present Charter and for the more prompt and effectual Administration of Justice in Our said 1sland, it is necessary that Regulations should be made respecting the course and manner of proceeding to be observed and followed in all Suits Actions and Criminal Prosecutions and other Proceedings whatsuever to be.trought commenced had or taken within the said District Courts and the said Suprene Court respectively which Regulations cannot be properly made except by the Judges of the said Supreme Court We Do therefore hereby further declare Our Pleasure to be, and do will ordain direct and appoint that it shall be lawful for the Judges of the said Suprease Court coilectirely at any General Sessions to be by them holiten at Colombo as aforesaid from time to time to frame constitute'and establish such General Rules and Orders of Court as to them shall seem meet touching and concerning the time and place of holding any General Sessions of the Judges of the said Supreme Court collectively and any Civil or Criminal Sessions of the said Supreme Court on any such Circuits as aforesaid or in the District of Colonibo and the said several District Courts as shall not be inconsistent with the Authority hereinbefore granted to the Governor of Our said Island respecting the appointing of the times at which and the Places to which the Judges of the said Supreme Court shall perform their Circuits together with such General Rules and Orders as to them $\mathbf{s}^{1}$ all seem neet and tonching and concerning the form and manner of procpeding to be observed in the said Supreme Court at any general Sessions, and at such Cisil and Criminal Sessions as afuresaid, on such Circuit as aforesuid or in the District of Colombo and in such District Courts respectively and touching and concerning te Practice and Pleadirgs upon all Actions Suits and other matters both Civil and Crininal to be therein brought the Proceedings of the Fiscals and other Ministerial Officers of the said Court respectively the Process of the said Courts and the mode of expeuting the sanse the qualifications summoning impanelling and challenging of Assessors and the summoning impanelling and cballenging of Jurors Arrest on Mesne Process or in Execution the tuking of Bail the duties of Jailors and others charged with the Custody of Prisoners in so far as respects the nating due Returns to the respective Judges of the said supreure Court of all Prisoners in their Custody and
respecting the mode of prosecutine su-h Appeals as afressid from the nai District Cur ris the admispion of !donates aud Prombors in the sad Courts respecively topether wihh all such Gen"ral Riles and Orders us may be neces ary for giviag full and complite off et to the Provisions of this present Charter in whatsoever respectatie form and nanner of administering Justice in the several Courts hereby ronstituled and all such Rules Oiders and Regulations froma tinue te time to revoke alter amend or renew as occasion may require. Provided always that no such Rules Orders or Regulations shall be repu: nant to this Our Charaer And that the satie sball be so framed as to promote as far as may be the discovery of Truth and Econowy and lipedition in the despatch of the bue siness of the said several Court respective And that the same be dramn up in plain succinct an! compendious terus avoiding all unnecessary repe'itions and obscority and promulgated in the most public and authentic manner in the said Is'and as tong before the same shall operate and take effiert as to such Juiges may appear practicable and courenient And Provided always tiat all surh Rules, Orders and Requiations shall forthwith be transmitted to Us Our Heirs and Suctessors under the Seal of the sald Court for Our or Their approbation or cisallowance.
52. AND WE Do further grunt ordain direct and appoint that it shall be lawiul for any Person or Persons being a Party or Parties to any Civil Suit or Action depending in the said Suprene Court to appeal to Us Our Heirs and Suceess rs in Our or Wheir Privy Council against any final Judgament Decree or Sentence or against any Rule or Order made in any such Civil Suit or Action and having the effect of a final or definitive Sentence and whish Appeals shall be made subject to the Rules and Limitatious following First-That before any such Appeal shall be so brought such Judgment Decree Sentence Rule or Order shall be Lrought by way of review before the Judyes of the shid Suprene Court collectively holding a General Sessions at Colombo at which all the said Judges of the said Supreme $\mathbb{C}$ nrt shall be present and assisting which Judges shall by such Rules and Orders as aforeeail, regulate the furm and manner of Pioceeding to be observed in bringing every such Judraint Decree Sentence Rule or Order by way of review before them, and shall thereupon pronounce Judgement according to Law, the Judgment of the najority of which Jadges shall be taken and recorded as the Jutgment of the said Court collectively. Seconoly-Every such Judgment Decree O:der or Sentence from which such an Appeal shall be admitted to Us Our Heirs and Saccessors as aforesaid shall be giveo or promounced for or in respect of a Sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling or shall involve directly or indirectly the Title to Prop rty or to some Civil Right exceeding the value of Five Hundred Pounds Sterlin: Thirdiy The Person or Persons feeling aggrieved by such Judgnent Decree Order or Sentence shall within luarteen days next after the sume Ghall have been pronounced made or given apply to the said Supreme Court at such General Suessions as aforesaid by Pictition for Leave to nppeal therefrom to Us Our Heirs and Successors in Our or Their Prioy Cumacil Fourthly-if such leave to Agpeal shall
be prayed by the Party or Parties who is or are adjudged to pay any Sum of Money or to perform any Duty the said Supreme Court shall direct that the Jutgment, Decree, or Sentence appealed from shall be carried into Execution if the Party or Parties Respondeac shall give Security for the immediate performance of any Judgment Decree or Sentence which may be pronounced or made bv Us Cur Heirs and Successors in Our or Their Privy Council upon any such Appeal and until such Security be given the Execution of the Judgment Decree Order or Sentence appealed from shall be stayed Fipthly-Provided devertheless that if the Party or Parties Appellant shall establisi to the satisfaction of the said Suprense Court that real and substantial Justice reqnires that pending such Appeals Execution should be stayed it shall be lawful for such Supreme Court to order the execution of such Judgment Decree Order or Sentence to be stayed pending such Appeal if the Pariy or Parties Appellant shall give Security fur the immediate performance of any Judgment Decree or Sentence which may be fronounced or made by Us Our Heirs or Successors, in Our or

- Their Privy Council, upon any such Appeal. Sixthly-In all cases Security shall also be given by the Party or Parties Appellant for the zrosecution of the Ajpeal and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by Us Our Heirs and Successors to the Party or Parties Respondent. Seventhly-The Court from which any such Apjeal as aforesaid shall be brought shall subject to the Conditions hereinafter mentioned determine the nature amount and sufficiency of the several securities so to be taken as aforesaid. Eighthly-Provided nevertheless that in any case where the subject of litigation s':all consist of immoveable property and the Judgment Decree Order or Sentence appealed from shall not change affect or relate to the actual occupation thereof no security shall be demanded either from the Party or Parties Respondent or from the Party or Parties Appellant for the rerformance of be Judgment or Sentence to be pronounced or made upon such Appeal, but if such Judgment Decree Order or Sentence shall change affect or relate to the occupation of any such Property then sach security shall not be of greater amount than may be necessary to secure the restitution free frotn all damage or loss of such Property or of the intermediate Profit which pending any such Appeal may probably accrue from the intermediate occupation thereof. Ninthey-In any case where the sabject of litigation shall consist of Money or other Cbattles or of any Personal Debt or Demand the security to be demanded either from the Party or Parties Respondent or from the Party or Parties Appeliant for the performance of the Judgment or Sentence to be pronounced or made upon such Appeal shall be either a Bond to be entered into in the amount or value of such subject of litigation by one or more sufficient Surety or Sureties or sach Security shall be given by way of mortgage or voluntary condemnation of or upon some immoveable Property situate and being within sach Island and being of the full value of such subject of litigation over and above the amount of all mortgages and charges of whatever nature upon or affecting the same. TenthiyThe security to be given by the Party or Parties Appellant for the prosecution of the Appeal and for the payment of costs shatl in no case exceed the sum of Three Hundred Pounds Sterling and shall be
given either by such Surety or Sureties or by such mortgage or voluntary condemnation as aforesaid. Eleventhly-If the secarity to be given by the Party or Parties Appellant for the prosecution of the Appeal and for the payment of sucb Costs as may be awarded shall in manner aforesaid be completed within three months from the date of the Petition for leave to Appeal then and not otherwise the said Supreme Coutt shall make an (Order allowing sach Appeal and the Party or Parties Appellant stall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his her or their Appeal to Us Our Heirs and Successors in Cur or Their Privy Council in such manner and undor such Rules as ape observed in Appeals made to Us in Our Privy Council from Our Plantations or Colonies. Twelfthly-Provided neverthelesss that any Persen or Persons feeling aggrieved by any Order which may be macie by or by any proceedings of the said Supreme Court respecting the Security to be taken upon any such Appeal as aforesaid shall be and is hereby authorised by his her or taeir $\mathrm{Pe}-$ tition to Us in Our Privy Conncil to apply for redress in the premises.

53. Provided always and we do further ordain direct and declare that nothing herein contained doth or shall extend to take away or abridge the undoubted Right or Authority of Us Our Heirs and Successors to admit and receive any Appeal from any Judgment Decree Sentence or Order of the said Supreme Court on the humble Petition of any Person or Persons aggrieved thereby in any Case in which and subject to any Conditions or Restrictions upon and ander which it may seem meet to Us Oar Heirs and Successors so to admit and receive any such Appeal.
54. AND WZ DO further direct and ordain that in all cases of Appeal allowed by the said Supreme Court or by Us Our Heirs and Successors such Conrt shall on the application and at the Costs of the Party or Parties Appellant certify and transinit to Us Our Heirs and Successors in Our or Their Privy Conncil a true and exact Ccpy of all Proceedings Evidence Judgnients Decrees and Orders had or made in such Causes so appealed so far as the same havo relation to the matter of Appeal Such Copies to be cerified under the Seal of the said Court.
55. AND we do further ordain and direct that the said Supreme Court shall in Cases of Appeal to Us Our Heirs and Successors conform to execute and carry into immediate effect such Judgments and Orders as We Our Heirs and Successors in our or Their Privy Council shall make thereupon in such manner as any Original. Jadgaient or Decree of the said Supreme Court can or may be executed.
56. AND we do further ordain and direct that all Laws Customs and Usages now or at any time heretofore established or in force in the said Island so far as such Laws or Usages are in any wise repugnant to or at variance with this present Charter shall be and the same fire hereby revoked abrogated rescinded and annulled. ${ }^{\circ}$
57. And we no further declare that for the purpose and within the meaning of the present Charter any Person lawfully administering for the time being the Government of the said Island shall be deemed and taken to be the Governor thereof,
58. AND we do further ordain and direct that at the expiration of two calendar months next after the arrival within the said Island of these presents or at such parlier period as the Governor for the time being of the said Island shall by a Proclamation to be for
that purnose issued appoint this Our Cliarter shall come into operation within the said Island and from that time forward every Suit Action Complaint Matter or Thing which shall be then depending before any Court administering Justice by Original or Appellate Jurisdiction in the said Island and its Dependencies shall and may be proceeded upon in the Court in which it ought to have been instituted or to which it ought to have been carried up in Appeal if it had been instituted or carried up in Appeal after the time when the Provisions herein contained shall come into operation and all Proceedings which shall hereafter be had in such Suit Action Complaint Matter or Thing respectively shall be conducted in like manner as if such Suit Action Complaint Matter or Thing had been institated or carried up in Appeal in or to such last mentioned Court and all the Records Muniments and Proceedings whatsoever belonging or pertaining to any such Suit Action Complaint Matter or Thing shall when the Provisions herein contained shall bave come into operation be delivered over by the Court in which such Suit Action Complaint Matter or Thing shall be then depending to the Court in or to which such Suit Action Complaint Matter or Thing ought to have been instituted or carried up in Appeal if it had been institnted or carried up in Appeal after the time when the Provisions herein contained shall have come into operation.
59. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Governors Commaders Magistrates Ministers Civil and Military and all Our Liege Subjects within and belonging to the said Island and its Dependencies that in the execution of the several Powers Jurisdictions and Authorities herebs granted made given or crented they be aiding and assisting and obedient in all things as they will answer the contrary at their peril.
60. Provided always that nothing in these Presents contained or any Act which shall be done ander the Authority thereof shall extend or be deemed or construed to extend to prevent Us Our Heirs and Successors by any other Lettors Patent to be by Us or Them from time to time for that purpose issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom from revoking this Our Charter or any part thereof or from making such further or other Provision for the Administration of Justice throughout the suid Island and its Dependencies at Our and Their Will and Pleasure as circumstances may require We meaning and intending fully and absolutely to all intents and porposes whatsoever to reserve to Ourselves Our 'Heirs and Successurs such and the same rights and powers in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, and especially touching the Administration of Justice therein and all other Matters and Things in and by these Presents provided for as if these Presents had not been made any thing in these Presents contained or any Law Custom Usage Matter or Thing whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent Witness Ourself at Westminster the Eighteenth day of February in the third Year of Our Reign.

> 'By Writ of Privy Seal, Bathurst.

# PROCLAMATION FOR THE NEW DIVISION OF DISTRICTS. 

Bu His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander in Chiff in and orer the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon with the Dependencies therenf.

## R. W. Horton.

Whereas it has been determined by His Majesty's Government that the several Provinces or Districts, into which the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies have hereto ore been divided, shall, as regards the collection of the Revenue and the extent of authority to be exercised by the respective Government Agents, be incorporated; and that as regards those objects, the said Island and its dependencies, shall for the future, be divided into and comprised within five Provinces, to be demominated respectively the Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western, and Central Provinces: And whereas it is necessary to deline the limits of each of these Provinces:

It is therefore hereby proclaimed and ordained that the five Provinces aforesaid shall respectively consist of the incorporated Provinces or Districts which follow; that is to say:

The Northern Province shall consist of the country hitherto known as the Districts of Jaffna, Manar, and the Wanny ; as the Dessavony of Nuwerekalawiye; and as the Isiand of Delft.

The Southern Province shall consist of the country hitherto known as the Districts of Galle, Tangalle, Matura, and Hambantotte; as the Dessavony of Saffragam; and as the Province of Lower Uwa and Welasse.

The Eastern Province shall consist of the country hitherto known as the Districts of Trincomalie and Batticaloa; and as the Provinces of Tamankadewe and Bintenne.

The Western Province shall consist of the country hitherto known as the Districts of Colombo, Chiars and Putlam; as the Dessavonies of Seven Korles, Four Korles and Three Korles; and as the Province of Lower Bulatramme.

The Central Province shall consist of the country hitherto known as the Districts of Kandy, Yatlinuwera, Udunuwera, Ha rasiapattoo, Tumpane, Durnbere, Hewahette, Kotmale, Upper Bulatgamme, and Weyeloowa; and as the Dessavonies of Uwa, Matelle, Udapalata and Wallapana.

And it is further ordained that the term "Province" shall in future be applied to the five Provinces above enumerated, and to no other divisions of the said Island and its dependencies: And that the term "District". shall be applied to cer:ain other divisions, hereinafter made and proclaimed, with reference to the administration of Justice, and to the jurisdiction respectively ex-
ercised by the several Courts within the said Island; and to no other divisions thereof.

And whereas by His Majesty's Charter or Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster the 18th day of February in the present year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-three, it is among other things declared, ordained, and appointed, that for the purpose of the administration of Justice under the said Charter, the Island of Ceylon should be divided into the District of Colombo, and into three Circuits therein particularly set forth and described. And it is in and by the said Charter provided, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, on application to him for that purpose made in writing under the hands of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or the major part of them, but not otherwise, by Proclamation or Proclamations to be from time to time for that purpose issued, to alter as occasion may require, the beforementioned division of the said Island, and to establish any other divisions thereof, which may appear to the said Governor and Judges more conducive to the public convenience, and the effective administration of Justice in the said Island: And Whereas it has been represented unto Us the said Governor, under the hands of the Judges of the said Supreme Court, that the space which it would be expedient to assign to the District of Colombo, as regards the exercise of the Jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court at the Town of Colombo, and as distinguished by the said Charter from the three Circuits thereinmentioned, would be too extensive for the Jurisdiction of any one District Judge. And therefore, and because according to the terms of the said Chaiter there can be but one Court in each District, it will be conducíve to public convenience and the more effective administration of Justice, to alter the beforementioned division of the said Island, as regards the said District of Colombo, and to establish the divisions hereinafter set forth.

Now know ye that We the said Governor, having taken into consideration the representation of the said Judges, and having expressed Our concurrence therewith, do hereby proclaim, direct, and appoint, that the-District of Colombo, as regards the exercise of the Jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court, and as distinguished by the said Charter from the three Circuits thereir mentioned, shall consist of that space of Country heretofore forming the Collectorship of Colombo, the space forming the Three Korles and Lower Bulatgamme, and the space forming the Dessavony of Saffragam; and shall be bounded on the North by the Kaymel River, on the South by the River of Bentotte, and on the West by the Sea.

And We do further proclaim, direct, and appoint, that the said District of Colombo, as lastly hereinbefore limited, shall be subdivided, as regards the Jurisdiction of the District Judges; into six Districts to be known and designated respectively as DisFrict No. 1 of Colombo, District No. 2 of Colombo, District No.

3 of Colombo, District No. 4 of Colombo, District No. 5 of Colombo, and District No. 6 of Colombo. And that the limits of the stid six subdivided Districts shall be respectively as follow:

Colombo District No. 1. Shall consist of theTown of Colombo and Court to be held at Colombo. the space contained within the four Gravets of Colombo,-so much of the Alootcoor Corle as is situated to the Southward of the Dandugam River; the Medde Pattoo, Pallepattoo and Addicaripattoo of the Hewagam Corle; the Pallepattoo of the Salpitty Corle, (excluding Morottoo) ; the Addicarypattoo, the Meddepattoo (excluding the 2 Vidhan Villages of Benmoole and Galgomoowe) in the Cina Corle; and so much of the Gangeloodde Pattoo in the said Corle as is situated West of the Road from Hangwelle to Attenegalle.
Colombo District No. 2. Shall consist of the Town of Nerombo, Court to be held at Negombo. and so much of the Alootcoor Corle as is situated North of the Dendugam River; the Hepitigam Corle; so much of the Cina Corle as is comprized within the divisions known as the Vidhan Villages of Gaigomua and Benmoelle in the Meddepattoo.
Columbo District No. 3. Sha:l consist of the space forming the Court to be held at nuanvelle. Three Corles, and lower Bulatgamme together with the Oodoogaha Patioo of the Cina Corle; so much of the Gangabodde Pattoo of the Cina Corle as is situated East oi the Road from Hangwelle to Attenegalle; and the Oodoogaha Pattoo of the Hewagam Corle.

Colombo District No. 4. Shall consist of the Pasdum Corle, Court to le held at Caltura. and so much of Walalawitty Corle as is attached to it; Welapore Caltura and all the Villages between the River of Bentotte and the Caltura River or Calloo Ganga, which are situated between the Pascium Corle and the Sea; together with the Villages Desaster Caltura, Doowegamme, Oogalbodde, Dediawelle, and so much of Waskadua as is situated South of the limitary stone in that Village.

Coloribu District No. 5. Shall consist of Pantura and its annexed Couit to be held at Pantura. Villages; the Rygam Corle excepting the Villages of the Rygam Corle which are above enumerated as attached to the Colombo District No. 4; the Oodoogaha Pattoo of the Salpitty Corle; and the Villayes attached to the Vidhan of Morottoo in the Pallepattoo of the Salpitty Corle.

Colombo District No. 6. Shall consist of the Dessavony or ProCourt to be held at Ratnapoora. vince of Satfragam.

And Whereas the Governor of the said Island is in and by the said Charter authorized and required, with the concurrence of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or the major part of them, but not otherwise, by Proclamation or Proclamations to be by him for that purpose from time to time issued, to subdivide each of the Circuits mentioned and described in the
said Charter as the Northern, Southern, and Eastern Circuits, into Districts, in such manrer as may best consist with and promote the prompt and effectual Administration of Justice therein, as is in and by the said Charter provided. We do further proclaim, direct, and appoint, that the said several Circuits shall be divided as follows:

1st.-The said Northern Circuit shall be divided into Nine Districis, to be called as hereunder expressed. And the places at which Courts thereof shall be held, shall be those subjoined to the Names of the Districts respectively.
The District of Chilaw and Putlam. ....... . Pe Putlam

The District of Manar . . . . . . . . . . . . . Manar
The District of Nuwerakalawiya . . . . . . . . Anarajahpoora
The District of Jaffna. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Jaffna
The District of Wallicammo . . . . . . . . . . . . Mallagam
The District of Waddimoratchi . . . . . . . . . Point Pedro
The District of Tenmoratchie \& Patchelapalle Chawagacherry
The District of the Islands. . . . . . . . . . . . . Cayts
The District of the Wanny . . . .......... Moollitivoe.
The limits of which said several Districts shall be respectively as follows:

The District of Chilaw and Putlam shall consist of the several divisions of Chilaw, Putlam, Calpentyn, and the Demellepattoo.

The District of Manar shall consist of the Province of that name, together with the Parish of Illepecadewe, and the following Provinces which formerly formed part of the Collectorship of the Wanny : Kelekomole North, Kelekomole South, Odeaoor, Nadoe Chetty Colom, Sinne Chetty Colom, Meerkomole, Pannengammo, and Toonukay.

The District of Nuwerakalawiya shall consist of the Province or Dessavony of that name.

The District of Jaffna shall consist of the Parishes of Nalloor, Wanarponne, Chundicooly, Copay, Poottoor, Oodooville, Manipaay, Poonoryn, Polwerayencadoo, and the Island of Two Brothers.

The District of Wallegammo shall consist of the Parishes of Atchowely, Mylitty, Mallagam, Tellipalle, Pandaterrippo, Changane, and Batticotte.

The District of Waddemoratchie shall consist of the Parishes of Oodopitty, Cattewely, and Point Pedro.

The District of Tenmoratchie and Pazchelapalle shall consist of the Parishes of Nawacooly, Chavagacherry, Warrene, Eludumutual, Catchay, Mogomale, Tambogammo, Plopalle, Mullipattoo and Caretchy.

The District of the Islands shall consist of the Parishes of Cayts, Welene and Alleputty; and of the Islands of Pungertivoe, Aneletlvoe, Nynativoe, Carativoe, and Delft.

The District of the Wannv shall consist of the following Provinces, which formerly formed a part of the District or Collecorship of the Wanny: Karrikattemolle North, Karrikattimoile South, Muniiawelle, Melpattoo North, Melpatton South, Metpattoo East. Carnawe pattoo North, C'arnawelpattoo South, and Poodoocoodieruppoo.

2d. -The said Southern Circuit shall shall be divided into Five Districts, to be called respectively

## District Court <br> to le he'd at

The District of Amblangodde . . . . . . . Ballipity Moderah
The District of Galle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G Me
The District of Matura . . . . . . . . . . . Ma
The Distriet of Hambantote . . . . . Hambantotte The District of Alipoot . . . . . . . . . . . Alpoot.
The limits of which sail several Districts shatl be as follow:
The District of Ambianrotde shall eonsist of the upper division of the Wellebodde Pattoo, bing that situated to the Northward of Hickgodde River and the Wallallawite Corle, excepting so much as is inciuded in the Colonnho District No. 4.

The District of Galle shall consist of the Town and Four Gravets of Galle, the Gangebodde Pattoo (of vaile, itia Talpepattoo, and the lower division of the $W$ 'l' bodc'e Pattoo, beng that situated to the Southiward of the H:ckgodde River.

The District of Matura shall ennsist of the whole of the Bellegam Corle and Totemoone, Matura Four G avets and the Angooroogams, Makawitte, the Ganreboddepattoo (of Matura) and the four Baygams, the Kandebodlepittoo, the Wellebodde pattno (of Matura) and the Muruwe Corle.

The District of Hambantotte shal: consist of the Girway Pattoo, Kireme, Cattoene; Oedoebokke and Julampitye and the Magampatto.

The District of Alipoot shall consist of the Province of Welasse and Kandukara, extending from the Waliaway River to Welasse.

3d.-And the said Eastern Circuit shall be divided.into Nino Districts to be called respectively

District Court to be held at
The District of Saven Korles Kurun:agal
The District of Four Korles . . . . . . . . Uotuankandy
The District of Kandy . . . . . . . . . . . . Kandy
The District of Mrdawalatenne . . . . . . Madawalatenne
The District of Matele . . . . . . . . . . . Fort MacDowal
The Disirict of Nuwera Ellia. . . . . . . . Nuwera Ellia
The District of Badoolla . . . . . . . . . . . . Badoolla
The District of Trincomalee . . . . . . . . Trincomalee
The District of Baiticaloa . . . . . . . . . . . Batticaloa.
The limits of which said several Districts shall be as follows:

The District of Seven Korles shall consist of the Dessavony of that name.

The District of Four Korles shall consist of the Dessavony of that name.

The District of Kandy shall consist of the Provinces of Oudanoowera, Yattenuwera, Dumbera, Hewahette Megoddatihe, the Hangurankette and Gannawe Korles of Hewahette Eggodatihe, Oudapalata, Oudabulatgama, and Dolosbagey.

The District of Madawalatenne shall consist of the Provinces of Harasiapattoo and Tumpane.

The District of Matele shall consist of the Dessavony of that name.

The District of Nuwera Ellia shall consist of the Province of Kotmale and the Maturatta and Kohoke Korles; of Hewahette Eggodatihe and the portion of the Province of Uwa contiguous to Nuwera Ellia and to the Northward and Westward of the Hakgalla range of mountains.

The District of Badoolla shall consist of the Provinces of Wallapana, Weyaloowa; Oudakinde, Meddakinde and Yattekinde of Uwa; and Pattipola and Polwatte of Welasse.

The District of Trincomalee shall consist of the District of that name and the Province of Tamankadewe.

The District of Batticaloa shall consist of the Province of that name and the Province of Bintenne.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this First day of October, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundreit and Thirty-three.

> By Urder of His Excellency the Governor,

P. Anstruther,<br>Col. Sec.

God Save the King!

## STAMP DUTIES.

According to the Regulation No. 4 of 1827, and No. 2 of 1830.
Ad valorem Stamp-duty of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on all conveyances of immoveable property, whether by Sale, Gift, Settlement, or otherwise, according to the value of the subject-matter of the same.


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And so on at the rate of Two Sinillings and Six Pence for every $\boldsymbol{f} 5$ of additional value, but the duty not to exceed in any case $\boldsymbol{f}^{40}$.

Ad valorem Stamp-duty upon all Conveyances of moveable property, Mortgages, Bonds, Obligations, Leases, Assignments, \&cc. under Clause 6.

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Ad valorem Stamp-duty on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes under Clause 7.



Foreign Bills drawn in sets to be charged at the same rate per set.
Ad valorem Stamp-duty, on Protests of any Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes under Clause 18.


Every Protest of any other kind a fixed duty of 3s. each.
Ad valorem Stamp-duty, under Clause 9, on Contracts and Agreements and Bills of Parcels or other Memoranda whatever (where the same are iutended to be binding on the parties) containing any recital of the terms of Sale, or any mention or stipulation as to the time or mode of pasing the amount due upon any bargain or sale already concluded; and on all Constacts for the future conveyance of immoveable or moveable property by way of Sale, Gift, or Settlement, or for the future paynent of Money on any consideration whatever where any pecuniary amount is expressed whereby the value of the subject-matter can be measured in Money. .


N. B. - The value of a Contract or Agreement to pay an annoity for life shall be estimated at ten years amount of much annuity.

Where there is no pecuriary amount stipulated by which the value of the subject matter can be assessed.

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and so on at the. rate of 18.6 d . for every additional 120 words,
(if gigures are made use of, every figure to count as a word) and no
page to contain more than 180 words, the duty howeverin no cate
to exceed £1. 10.
is Exemptions and exceptions from the above Stamp duty.
1. Contracts and agreements for the hire of any Labourer, Ar-
tificer, Manufacturer, or Menial Servant.
2. Memorandum or Agreement for wages made between any
Master of any vessel or boat and the Mariners or Cren of the
same.
3. Agreements and Contracts to marry.
4. Bills of Lading.
5. Conditions of Sale of any property sold by any licensed
Auctioneer.

Ad valorem Stamp-duty on all releases, receipts, discharges, and acquittances, under Clause 10.
If not above 15s. no Stamp required.


This duty in no instance to exceed 10s.
Exemptions from this Stamp-duty:-
Receipts for the payment of Interest upon any bond or other Security bearing interest, if such receipt be written on the same piece of Paper, Ola or other material, with such bond or other security.

By Order of the Council,
(Signed) Thomas Rden,
Court Fees.
[Part A


Fees to be levied by Stamps in the District Courts - (Continued.)




Part E:]
Proctors Pees.

40
Proclors' Fees.
[Part 2.
Table of Fers to be taren by the Proctors of Supreye Court.


# PROCLAMATION APP(OINTING THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL SESSIUNS FOR 1834. 

By His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir Robrrt Wilmot Horton, Kright Grand C'ross of the Royal Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander in Chiet in and orer the British Settlements and Territories in the Islund of Ceylon with the Dependencies thereof.
R. W. Horton.

Whrreas by His Majestys Charter or Letters Patent bearing date the 18th of February last, it is directed that Civil and Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon shall be holden twice in each year, within the Northern, Southern, and Eastern Circuits of the said Island respectively, at such places within such respective Circuits and at such particular times in each year as the Governor for the time being of the said Island shall after previous consulfation with the Judges of the said Supreme Court by Proclamations to be by him from time to time for that purpose issued direct and appoint,

We the said Governor in pursuance and exercise of the au, thority so vested in us by the said Charter, and having consulted with the Judges of the said Supreme Court and with their concurrence do hereby drect and appoint that a Session of the said Supreme Court will be holden at the undermentioned times and places within the three several Circuits, being the first Session at each of such places for the year 1834 in the Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction of the said Court as hereunder respective, ly set forth.


## The Right Honorable the Governor and Council are

 pleased to direct that the Regulation No. 3. of 1812. for regulating the franking of letters, be republished for general information, and that the following Rules be adopted for the purpose of cairying the business of the General Post Office more offectually into operation:
## Privilege of Franking.

Para. 1. That all Letters of every description, not on the Public Service, shall be liable to postage, except those bearing on the envelope the signature of His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Vice Adrniral on this Station, The Right Reverend the Bishop of Caicutta, The Honble the Chief Justice, The Honble the Major General, or the Honble the Colonial Becretary, to whom the unconditional privilege of franking and receiving letters is continued.
. 2. That the Honble the Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Executive Council, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, be allowed to frank and receive public and private letters, the latter on the same conditions as Menbers of Parliament in England, namely-that the number of letters sent do not exceed ten, and the number received fifteen daily, and that the weight of each letter do not exceed one ounce.
3. That all letters to or from the Military Secretary shall pass free, but he shall not be permitted to frank or receive free any private letters except those to or from himself.

- 4. That in addition to the persons abovenamed, the Deputy Adjutant General, the Deputy Quarter-master General, and the Post Master General be allowed to send and receive free the bona fide Official letters of their respective departments, their signatures on the envelopes being equivalent to an attestation upon honor that the same do not contain any private letters whatsoever, and that further, the Post Master General be authorized to frank official letters for the Colonial and Military Secretaries in their absence.

5. That all letters on the public service, either to or from persons at outstations, with the exception of those of the perzons named in the foregoing paragraphs, and of those for the Bupreme Court, which should be addressed to the Honble the Chief Justice, be sent and received through the departments of the Colonial Secretary, and the Military Secretary, the offcial situation of the person so sending them being written on the envelope, the words "On His Majesty's Service" and the date of the month being vritten in full, and that of the year in figures. In letters sent from
outstations the same form of superscription, with the addition of the words "To the Cclonial Secretary" or "To the Military Secretary," must be observed, and anv deviation from, this form will render the letter misdirected liable to postage. The fact of letters being sent in this manner, and through the abovementioned Offices being considered equivalent to an attestation on honor that the same are strictly on public service, and do not contain any private letters whatsoever. The Colonial Secretary and Military Secretary will, from time to time, at their convenience, open letters so addressed and bring to the notice of Government all deviations from this order; the leto ters so opened will be resealed with the seal of the Office and forwarded.
6. That all private letters franked by persons who are allowed that privilege in the above paragraphs of this advertisement, except those with Singalese or Malabar addresses, must be directed exclusively in the hand-writing of the Franker, and this power must not be delegated to any other person, except in the case of illness; the date of the month must be written in words at full length, and that of the year in figures, and a letter can only go free if put into the Post Office on the day specified in the frank.
7. That the postage charged on any letters on public service, either from a misdirection, or from any other cause, may be recovered in the usual manner, by being brought into the contingencies of the Department with the regular Vouchers at the end of each month.
8. All single lefters from, or to, Noñ-commissioned Officers or Privates in his Majesty's Navy and Army shall pass free of postage ; but, in order to prevent any abuse of this indulgence, no Leiters from the above description of persons shall be exempted from Postage, unless they bear on the envelope the official signature of their respective Commanding Officers, or the senior officer on the station.
9. Enclosures in Soldiers' letters will not be allowed, except when it is necessary for them to make money remittances, whieh must always be done in Cutcherry orders, and the Officer franking must be satisfied that no other enclosure is contained in the letter before he places his signature on it.

Netspapers and Parcels.
10. That the reduced charge of $1 d$. will be levied on Newspapers from and to all parts of the Island, but they must bo sent open at both ends, and any writing on the paper or within the envelope shall render the same liable to double postage of a letter. The Ceylon Government Gazette, and the Government Gazettes of the several Indian Presidencies, shall pass free, when direct from the offices of those papers only.
11. The Journal of the Asiatic Scciety of Calcutta, The Tyro's Repertory and the Theological Magazine, and other publications
from presses in this island or elsewhere, shail, on being specially exempted by Government from Postage, also pass free, but they mast be sent open at both ends, and be subject to the same restrictions as Newspapers.
12. That until some other method of forwarding parcels can be established, the following rules be observed:

That all packets closed at both ends, under the weight of 8 ounces, be paid for at the rate of 4 letters per oz.

That every ounce above 8 ozs. be reckoned as two letters as far as the weight of 3lbs. That for every $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. above that weight 1 shilling \& 6 pence be charged for every hundred miles* cistance, taking as a rule that every proportional division below the quarter of a pound weight te not reckoned, and above the quarter of a pound be considered as half a pound, and that every distance below the 50 miles be not reckoned, but above the 50 miles be reckoned as an additional hundred miles, and that no parcels be received above the weight of 8 lbs., except on official business.
13. That with respect to parcels delivered at this office from Vessels arriving from England or elsewhere, not being above 2 'bs. weight, 1 shilling \& six pence be charged, and proportionally for every additional weight, fractions below the $\frac{1}{1} \mathrm{lb}$. not being reckoned and above the $\frac{\downarrow}{d} \mathrm{~b}$. being reckoned as $\frac{1}{2}!\mathrm{b}$.-provided however that the Post Master General be at liberty to call on the party receiving the parcel to open, or allow the same to be opened, in the Post Office, in order that postage may he charged at the usual rates on all letters which may be found in it.
14. No parcel received by Sea shall, in future, be transmitted to any inland station, unless the person to whom it is addressed shall send a request to that effect to the Post Master General, and notice will be given as early as possible after the arrival of any Ship, of the Parcels received by her, and on application in writing, those Parcels shall be forwarded to the persons so applying, when they will be held responsible for the postage of them, whatever may be its amount.

Ship Letiers \&c.
15. The Master-Attendants of Colombo, Galle and Trincomalie are strictly enjoined to give the earliest intimation possible to the General Post Office of the intended departure of all Vessels for England, or for the Coasts of Inda, or elsewhere, as also for the several ports of this Island, and shall deliver to the Commanders of such Vessels on their departure any letterpackets that may be sent to their respective Offices from the General Post Office, and obtain a receipt for the same, which shall be lodged in the Post Office.
16. That all Ship letters received or forwarded shall be charged
at the rate of 6 pence per single letter, in addition to the inland postage.
17. That as an encouragement to persons having Ship letters to bring them to the Post Office, one third of the Ship postqge shall be paid for each letter to the person so bringing them; and Captains of Vessels shall be paid at the same rate for letters not included in the Post Master General's packets; and that on parcels one fourth of the amount charged by Government, as fixed in the above paragraphs of this regulation, shall be paid to the Captain or person delivering them at the Post Office.

## General Rules.

18. That no letter or parcel containing money, jewels, or any articles of value shall be permitted to be sent ly Tappal.
19. That no detention whatever of Mails shail be allowed at any of the Inland Stations, and if the public service shall require it, an express shall be despatched, but at the risk of the person causing it to be despatched, for any improper abuse of this privilege.
20. The General Post Office must issue with every post to Outstations a list of unpaid letters with the amount of postage, for which they must daily debit the branch office to which those letters are sent-a list containing a report of all letters paid, franked or unpaid, is to be sent to the General Post Office from Outstations, and placed to the credit of the Office from which it comes also daily.
21. That where there is no Postholder, the letters must be sent to the next station or a reference for payment given with the letter to the Tappal peon, which must be delivered to the nearest postholder.
22. No persons not belonging to the department, can be admitted into the interior of the Post Office, or be allowed of themselves to examine the records-all complaints or applications for information, must be made to the Post Master General in writing.
23. Persons receiving letters, are required to pay the amount of Postage marked on them, and if they have occasion to complain of any surcharge, they must state their complaint officially to the Post Master General ; should his decision not prove satisfactory, they are at liberty to appeal to Government.

## Returned Letters.

24. An letters refused by the Party to whom they are addressed, and all Ship letters transmitted from subordinate Stations to the General Post Office on which the Ship postage has not been paid. shall be returned to the Office from whence they were despatched, and the Writer or the persos who brougit

- them to the Office, shall be required to pay single postage from the place of address.

If the Writer cannot be discovered, the address and particulars of the Letter shall be exposed by the Post Master in a list in the most public part of his Office, a copy of which shall be transmitted from time to time to the Post Master General, who shall advertise the Letters in the Government Gazette, with notice that they will be delivered to the Writers on payment of the Postage due on them.
25. Any person opening a Letter or Envelope, shall be bound to pay the Postage of the same, whatever may be the contents.

## List of persons out of the Island from and to whom letters shall pass free of Postage.

The Principal or Under Secretaries of State, The Secretary at War, or his Deputy. The Secretaries of the Treasury, The Secretaries of the Commander in Chief, of the Admiralty, Ordnance Boards, and General Post Office, The Adjutant General and the Quarter-Master General.

The Governor General, and The Governors of Madras and Bombay, The Commanders in Chief, the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Navy for the time being, the Judges of the several Supreme Courts, and the Members of Council of the several Presidencies, The Governor and Secretary of the Cape, Mauritius, or other of His Majesty's Colonies, and the Agents of this Government from their respective Stations, when on official business.

1 By His Excellency's Command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 23d October 1833.

P. ANSTRUTHER, Colonial Secretary

## REGULATION of GOVERNMENT.

## Present, <br> his excellency the governor in council. <br> For Regulating the Franking of Letters.

Thi Regulations enacted by General M itiland for the transmission of public Letters free of Postage having from some changes in Departments and other circumstances been departed from in several instances, His Excellency the Governor has taken into consideration the necessity of promulgating new Rules on that ,
subject, and is therefore pleased to establish, order and direct as follows:
1st. No Public Letters shall pass free of Postage from the seat of Government or Head Quarters of the arny to outstations unless superscribed "On His Majesty's Service" with the name of the place from whence dispatched, the date of the month in words at length, the year in figures, and the department from which they are dispatched, and unless franked by the following authorities, vizt.

Letters from the Supreme Court by the Honble the Chief Justice,-Letters from Civil and Judicial Departments (except the Supreme Court and the Office of the Commissioner of Revenue) by the Chief Secretary to Government or Deputy Secretaries in their respective Branches.

Letters from the Office of the Commissioner of Revenue by the Commissioner for the time being.

Letters from the Heads of Military Departments and Commanding Officers of Corps by the Military Secretary.

And the Persons hereby authorized to frank Letters will on no account delegate that power to any person whomsoever, nor frank any Letters unless left open for inspection, as they will be accountable that the contents of all such Letters relate exclusively to puhlic Business.

2ndly. No Letters from outstations to the seat of Government or the Head Quarters of the Army shall pass free of Postage unless addressed as follows, vizt.

Letters on the Business of the Supreme Court to the Honble the Chief Justice.

Civil and Judicial lefters (with the above exception) to the Chief Secretary to Government.

Letters for the Revenue Office, to the Commissioner of Revenue.

Military Letters on His Majesty's Service, to the Military Secretary.

All which letters shall be superscribed with the signature, rank or stations of the persons writing them, and it is distinctly to be understood that the signature of an Officer of Government, Civil or Military, will be considered as his attestation on honour that the letter is on the public service.

3rdly. The liberty of franking letters heretofore allowed to Commanding Offcers within their Commands, and to Agents of Revenue within their Districts, is withdrawn and will cease from the publication of this order.

4thly. All public letters not exempted from Postage by Articles No. 1. and 2. must in the first instance be paid for, but are to be superscribed "On service bearing postage" and the amount of such charges will be reimbursed by Government after the expiration of each month, on a proper application
accompanied by a list of the Letters particularising their date, rddress and sulject, ard a receipt for the same by the person in charge of the Post-Office from which they may have been dispatched.

5th. The Correspendence of the Governments of India and of His Majesty's Navy will be subject to the following Rules:

All Letters bearing the Signature of the Governor General. the Governors or Acting Governors of His Majesty's and the Honble Company's Government in India, are free.

All Letters bearing the Signature of the Officer Commanding His Majesty's Navy in the Indian Seas, of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy at Madras and Bombay, and written upon His Majesty's service, are free of Postare-And all Letters from Officers Commanding His Majesty's Ships of War to the Commander in Chief in India, or to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, if written at the Ports of Point de Galle or Colombo, and put under cover to the Chief Secretary to Government, will be forwarded to their Address free of Postage, and those written at Trincomale, if given in charge to His Majesty's Collector stationed at that place, will be also forwarded free of Postage.

6th. The Privilege enjoyed by the Honble The Members of His Majesty's Council, of franking Private Letters is not intended to be affected by the foregoing Regulations, but they are required to conform to that part of the 1st article, which directs the name of the place from whence the letter is dispatched, the date of the month in words at length, the year in figures, and the name of the individual franking to be waitten by himself on the superscription.

Colombo, 26th March 1812.
By Order of the Council,
(Signed) JAMES GAY, Secretary to the Council.
By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY, Chief Sec. to Govt

| Rates of Postage. |  |  | 49 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RATES OF POSTAGE. Southern Route. |  |  |
|  |  | Intermediate Stations. s. d | Collectors Stations. |
| From | Colombo to Paintura | 01 |  |
|  | Pantura to Caltura | 1 | 0 O |
| From | Colombo to Caltura | 00 | 2 |
|  | Caitura to Barberyn or Bentotte | 01 |  |
|  | Barberyn to Bentotte or Amblangodde. | 01 |  |
|  | Amblanyodde to Galle | 02 |  |
| From | Colombo to Galle. | 0 |  |
|  | Galle to Beligam . | 01 |  |
|  | Belligam to Matura | 01 |  |
| From | Colombe to Matura | 00 |  |
|  | Matura to Tangale | 01 |  |
|  | Tangalle to Hambantotte | 01 |  |
| From | Colombo to Hambantote | 0 |  |
| From | Colombo to Batticaloa | 0 |  |
|  | Batticaloa to Trincomale | 00 |  |

## Rates of Postage, by the Northern Route.

From Colombo to Jaille. . . ................. 0 0 10
Jaille to Nerombo ...................... 0 . . 0 . 0
Negombo to Chilaw................... 0 . 0 0
Chilaw to Puflam. ...... .............. 0 . 1 0 0
From Colombo to Putlam.................... 0 o 0 o 5
Putlam to Calpentyn (by post) ...... 0 1 0 o
Putlam to Arrijpo, or Calpentyn to
Arrippo ................................ . 0 2年 0
Arrippo to Manar Mantotte ......... 0 0 $1 \quad 0 \quad 11$
From Putlam to Manar. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 0 0 3?
From Colombo to Manar . . . . . . ............ 0 0 0
Manar to Ilpecarve or Mantotte to

Ippecarve to Poneryn. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0
Poneryn to Jattina. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 - 0 o
From Manar to Jattina ......... . . . ...... 0 o 0 o
From Colombo to Jaffna . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 o 10
From Jaffna to Deift Island or Point Pedro. . 0 1 0 o
Jatt'na to Mulletivoe . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 o 20
Mulletivoe to Trincomale............... 0 . 2 ㅇ 0
From Jaffna to Trincomale. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 0 0 0 5
From Colombo to Trinconsale. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 o 1
The same charges will apply to the above specified strges in the opposite direction.

## Rates of Postage by the Eastern Route.




## PARCEL TAPPAL.

It having been found expedient to establish for public convenience a Parcel Tappal between Colombo and the principal outstations, Notice is hereby given that from the lst of October next, such a Tappal shall be established between this place and Galle, in order to ascertain its practicability, with a view of extending it, at the commencement of the ensuing year, to more remote outstations: with a proviso, however, that the conveyance of parcels through this office will be given up as soon as any establishment of the same nature shall be set up by private persons.
The following Rules will be strictly abided by-

1. The Tappal will be despatched twice a week, namely each Wednesday and Saturday, at $50^{\circ}$ clock P. M. from Colombo, and each Monday and Friday at the same hour from Galle, and will be held to convey parcels in 24 hours.
2. An private parcels, to whatsoever weight they may extend, which may be brought to this office before 5 on the days above mentioned, will be duly forwarded.
3. In order that the Parcel Tappal may not interfere with the regular post, a fine of 7 s . 6 d . will be imposed for every letter found in any parcel, and the Post Master General, or Government Agent at outstations, will be authorized to call on any person sending or receiving a parcel in which he may suspect letters to be enclosed, to open it at the Post Office in his presence.
4. No private parcel will be allowed to go by the regular daily Post, but must be sent by the Parcel Tappal.
5. No parcel can be franked; all below one pound shall be charged as if they were of that weight, and six pence a pound will be the rate of charge from Colombo to Galle, and vice versa.
6. The Post Office will be answerable for no parcels containing money or jewels, but for additional security any person sending such parcels should give notice at the time to the Post Office clerk and take a receipt in writing, specifying the weight of the parcel.

General Post Office, Colombo, 17th Sept. 1833.

GEORGE LEE, Act. Post Master General.

Schedule of the rates of Pilotage payable by all square-rigyed Vessels, Sloops, or Schooners, at the Ports of Colombo, Trincomalee and Galle.
£. s. d.
Colombo. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .............. 0 150
For Back For the Inner


| Galle. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Vessels of 600 Tons and upwa |  |
| 400 and under 600 | 5 |
| 200 and under 400 | 10 |
| Under 100 |  |
|  |  |
| he above rates of Pilotage | Vess |
| going into the Inner Harbour of Trincomalee and the Harbour |  |
| of Galle, whether thev may make a signal for a Pilot or not. In |  |
| Colombo, and the Back bay at Trincomalee, the charge will only |  |
| be made, if the Vessel make the signal, and a Pilot actually repair on board. |  |
|  |  |

Schedule of the Fees or Port Clearances payable by Merchant Ships and Vessels from the 1st day of October, 1825.
Square-rigged Vessels, Sloops, or Sehooners. £. s. d.
Of 600 Tons or upwards . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 ó 0
400 and under 600 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5100
200 and under 400 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400
100 and under 200 . ........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2150
Under 100.......................................... . . 1100
Dhonies.
Of 30 Garce and upwards. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400
. 25 Garce and ander 30. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 300
20__ do._25. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2126
15—_ـ_do._20. ..... ........ ......... 2'5 0
10___do._15. ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 117 6
5-10................................. . 1 1 0
Under 5. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0150
Exceptions.
Manar and Jaffina Dhonies when passing from Port to Port within the districts they belong to, or from Manar to Jaffina, Kaits or Point Pedro, or vice versa, to pay half the above rates.

- Boats,Vessels, or Dhonies certified to belong to any Portof Ceylon being of 5 Garce or 1,000 Parrahs burthen, are to pay as follows-
Under 50 Parrahs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 o 0
50 and under 200 Parrahs or 1 Garce . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 o 30
1 Garce and under 2 Garce . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 050
2-10.- 3.................................... 0 76
-3-1 do_ 4. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0100
4-
Memo.-Ships remaining less than eight days, and neither exporting nor importing cargo, pay no duty.



## DUTIES on IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

TABLE A.-IMPORT DUTIES.
A Table of the Duties of Customs, on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, therein enumerated, imported into any Port of this Island, from Ports without the same, in British V̈essels, including all Dhonies fram Britisin India, or the dominions of Indian Princes in alliance with the East India Company.-
[Vide iRegulation No. 7, of 1830.



Needo Molern, or Lnng Cloth, including Blue, or Kannho, Necdemolem and all sorts of Katchees of from 18 to 3i yaras, or therealouts.
lat sort, being such as are of higber value than Thirty Shillings enoh piece - - per piece 2d sort, being of value from Thirty \& not ander Fifteen Shillings per piece 31 sort, of less than Fifteen Shillings value - per piece
('helas (exeept those of the Chela Catche sort) Shawls, Weities, 'oppatees, Somens, Split Moorees, Cayelies, Rettoo, or Cotton Said Cloth.

Jst sort, boing such as are of a higher value in this market, than. Thirty Sbillings - each
2d sort, being such as are of valde from Twenty and not under Fifteen Sbillings - - . - each
34 sort, being of less than Fifteen and not ander Six Shillings value each 4th sort, beipg of less than Six Shillings and not under Two Shillings value - .- each
Gth sort, being of less than Two Shillings value - each
Ooromal, Talechiles, Turbands \& Saukans.
Ist sort, being snch as are of a higher value than Thirty Shillings each 2d sort, being such as are of value from Twenty and not under Fifteen Sbillings

-     - each

3d sort, being of less than Fifteen, and not under Six Shillings value - - - each
4th sort, being of less than Six Shillings value - each
5 th sort, being of less than Two Sbillings value - each
Saarongs, Cambays, Malays, Chints or other Striped or Painted Cioths, Palampores. Petticoats, and Sammukkaulom.

1st sort, being such as are of a higber value than Thirty Stillings
$\leq$ sort, being such as are of value from Thirty aud not under Fifteen Shillings - - each
3d sort, being of less than Fifteen Shillings value and not uader Six Shillings
4+h sort,
ort, being of less than Six Shillings value
5 th sort, being of less than Two Shillings value -- each
Dimities, Ixaries, Durias, Cambrics, and Muslins.
1st sort, being such as are of a higher value than Thirty Shillings each - - per piece
2d sort, being such as are of value from Thirty and not uuder Fifteen Shillings - - per piece
ed sort, being of less than Fifteen Shillings value per piece
4th sort, being of less than Six Sbillings value per piece
Table Cloths.
1st sort, being such as are of higber value than Thity Shillings each 2d sort, being such as are of value from Thirty and not under Fifteen Sbillings
3d sort, being of less than Fifteen Shillings value
tht sort, boing of deas thar Six Sbillings value
 each each

## Handkerchiefs.

1st nort, being such as are of ratue exceeding Thirty Strillings in this market the pieco-six, eight, or ten Handkerchiefs-per piece 2d sort; being such as are of value from Thirty Shillings and not nnder Fifteen Shillings ... . per piece 3d sort, being stich as are of less value than Fifteen Shillings and not under Six Sbillings $\quad \cdot \quad$ per piece 4th sort, being snebas are of less value than Six Stillings-per piece Towels and Napkins per dozen All other Cotton Cloth, not being of the Manufacture of the United Kingdom; or Nankeens. and not otherwise enumerated or described, on every One Hundred Pounds of the value thereof in đhis market Cloves-See Spices.
Coin-Duty free.
Comfits-See Confectionary.
$\underset{\text { Do. }}{\text { Cummin Seed, (white) }}$ (bleck) $>$ See Seeds.
Confectionary, viz.
Jam, Rasploerry and other Enrope frnits .. per pound Jelly, Currant and all other Europe ifuits.. per pound Marmalade, Europe .. per pound

Do. China .. . per pound


Covers, viz


Coods, not otberwise enumerated and not discharged of duty, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other part of Europe ; on every One Hundred Poneme of the invoice thereof .. .. Five Pornds


Goods, being of the growth, produce or manufactnre of aty other place, on every Owe Hundred Pounds of the Invoice price thereof. . Gram-See Grain.
Ganpowder
Hams, viz.
European
Chinese
Hats, viz.
Men's Superfine
Do. Common
Do. European Chip
Do. Chinese
Cocked, (Beaver or Silk)
Ladies' Beaver
Childrea's do. European
Do. do. Chinese
Herrings per Keg weighing gross 28lbs.
Horses-Free.
Implements and Tools for Agriculture, and for any kind of manu-facture-Free.


Tiqourice
Mace-See Spices.
Machihery for Agrieulture or any kind of manofacture-Free.
Mangel
Maps--Duty free.
Marmalade-See Confectionary.
Messala
Mathematical Instruments-Duty free.
Mats of every description
Mnstard
Nalle-walem
Nankeen-See Cotton Cloth.
Needles
-•
per cwt.
-•
per cwt.





Note.-By Regulation No. 9 of 1825. and No. 7 of 1830, Sugar, Iron, Lead, Saltpetre, and Cotton, may be imported and warehoused for exportation duty free-all other articles imported and warehoused fir exportation are subject to a duty of one per cent. provided the quantity warehoused is not less than $£ 150$ in walue.

## TABLE B.-EXPORT DUTIES.

A Table of the duties of Customs, on the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, therein enumerated or described, which shall be exported from any Port in the Island of Ceylon.
Ameneks Seed (Castor oil seed) free.
Arrack per Leaguer of 150 gallons, if exported to Great Britain and Ireland, or the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or to the Colonies of New Sonth Wales and Van Dieman's Land, or any part of the Continent of America Do. to all other places
Arrow-root, daty free.
Aroipo (expressed seed of all sorts, whether Gingely seed or Illepey seed) free.
Arreca-unts of all sorts, if exported to Great Britain and Ireland, or to the Colony of the Cape of Gond Hope, or to the Colonies of New South Wiales and Van Dieman's Land, or any part of the Continent of America Do. to all other places - percwt.

Bark, for tanning leather, free.
Baskets, free.
Bees Wax
Betel leaves, free.

$\dagger$ Payment of duty suspended by Advertisement of 26th October 1832,

| Betel flower, free | Amoxnt of duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bottles. glass, whether baving paid an import duty or not, if exported from Ceylon per gross do. do. conveyed from Port to Port in Ceylon-Duty free. | 6 s. d. |  |  |
|  |  | 8 | 3 |
| Bricks-Free. |  |  |  |
| Bullion-Free. |  |  |  |
| Beechno de maar-Free. |  |  |  |
| Cabook stenes-Free. |  |  |  |
| Cinnamon, - - per pound | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Coffer-Duty free. |  |  |  |
| Cardamoms - Duty free. |  |  |  |
| Cocoanuts fer 100 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| do. oil, if exported to Europe, free. <br> to all other places - per gallon | 0 |  | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Copperabs or dried Coconnts, if exported Coastways-Free. } \\ \text { do. } & \text { do. beyond Ceylon - per cwt. }\end{array}$ | 0 |  | 0 |
| Carsingos, free. |  |  |  |
| Coir, free. |  |  |  |
| Coir loose (nuless exported to Ports beyond Ceylon,) free. |  |  |  |
| Coir loose expurted beyoud Ceylon - per cwt. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Cables, Coirs and Hawsers, free, |  |  |  |
| Cbunam, free. |  |  |  |
| Cotton, uncleaned, free. |  |  |  |
| Chanks - per 1000 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| do. rings lst - per 1000 | 0 |  |  |
| do. " 2d - . per 1000 | 0 |  |  |
| do. $\because$ 3d - per 1000 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Chillies, free. |  |  |  |
| Cadjans, free. |  |  |  |
| Colancule, free. |  |  |  |
| Cbeya root, free. |  |  |  |
| Cloth, the manufacture of Ceylon, free. |  |  |  |
| Cajoe nuts, free. |  |  |  |
| Dammer - - per cwt. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Dornatil or wood oil, free. |  |  |  |
| Elephant tusks-See Ivory. |  |  |  |
| Firewood, free. |  |  |  |
| Fishing rods, free. |  |  |  |
| Frait with the exception of cocoannts, duty free. . . . |  |  |  |
| Gingely seed - per cwt. | 0 |  |  |
| Gingely oil, free. |  |  |  |
| Goods not otherwise enumerated or discharged of duty, for overy 100 Pounds of their value | 8 |  |  |
| Gorkas dried, free. |  |  |  |
| Ginger, free. |  |  |  |
| Girkins pickled, free. |  |  |  |
| Ghee, free. |  |  |  |
| Grease, free. |  |  |  |
| Grain, free. |  |  |  |
| Hemp or Hana, free. |  |  |  |
| Hogslard, free. |  |  |  |
| Honey, free. |  |  |  |
| Hides of all sorts, free. |  |  |  |
| Horns of all sorts, free. |  |  |  |
| Illepay seed - per owt. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Illepay Oil, free. |  |  |  |



Regulations of Government passed during the year 1833.
Regulation No. 1.-For repealing the Regulation No. 2 of the year 1822, imposing a Tax on Timber felled either in the Royal Forests or private Gardens, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof.-Dated 7th January, 1833.
Rggulation No. 2.-For repealing, save as is therein mentioned, the Regulation No. 4 of the year 1831, encreasing the Import Duty on Pepper.-7th Januury, 1833.
Regulation No. 3.-For repealing, save as is therein mentioned, the Regulation No. 5 of the year 18:1, imposing a Commutation Tax in the Island of Delft in lieu of certain other Taxes.-7th Junuary, 1833.
Regulation No. 4.-For the protection of 'The Ceylon Savings' Bank,' and the Fund thereby established.-5th July, 1833.
Regulation No. 5.-For repealing all the existing Laws relating to Cinnamon; for allowing the cultivation, possession, and sale of Cinnamon by all persons whomsoever, under certain restrictions; for allowing the exportation thereof from the Ports of Colombo and Point de Galle, on payment of a certain duty; and for securing the due payment of that duty.-9th July, 1833.
Regulation No. 6.-To obviate doubts of the District Courts having succeeded to all the functions, whether Judicial or otherwise, heretofore exercised by the Provincial and other Courts; as well as of the Government Agents possessing all the powers previously exercised by Collectors or Agents of Government or the Revenue Commissioner in Kandy.-19th September, 1833.
Regulation No. 7.-For continuing in the Loan Board the Powers now vested in it by Law; and for extending its operation to the District Courts established by the Charter of 18th February, 1833.-23d September, 1833.
Regulation No. 8-For repealing Regulations No. 1 of 1821 and No. 7 of 1822 , and for providing another course for the production of official documents as Evidence.-23d September, 1833.
Regulation No. 9-To provide for the case of Cattie, Goats, and Sheep, found straying within the Gravets of Colombo, Galle, Matura, Trincomalee, Jaffna, or Kandy.-23d September, 1833.
Ordinance No. 10.-For giving the sanction of a Legislative Enactment to such parts of certain Rules and Orders, passed by the Supreme Court for regulating the practice of the District Courts, as may relate to matters of law rather than of practice.-15th November, 1833.

An Fract Statment of Revente for tion vear is.i2.

| Cinnamon | $147,549$ | A. 13 | $\begin{gathered} u . \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sea Customs | 65,176 | 19 | 3 : |
| Pearl Ficuery | 3,887 | 5 | 3.3 |
| Rand Renis. | 21,300 | 1 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Land Customs | 4,176 | 12 | $\because$ |
| Licenses | 29,176 | 6 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fis! R Rents | 6,988 | 17 | $2!$ |
| calt | 24,453 | 2 | $10^{*}$ |
| Stemrs | 2,729 | 19 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ducicial rece. | 10,461 | 9 | 6 |
| Commutation tax | 3,008 | 3 | 6 \% |
| Post Cffice | 1,549 | 16 | 7 |
| Lands ard House | :95 | 8 | $4{ }^{4}$ |
| Ste:m Engine | 1,127 | 12 | 1 |
| Aucion duty. | 215 | 9 | 112 |
| Stud....... | c08 | 11 | 1:1 |
| Ele:hant Tusks......................... . . . . . . . . . | 13 | 17 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| P!umbaro........................................ | 22 | 18 | 4 |
| Tribute from the Wed | 104 | 4 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chanis. | 21 | 17 | 0 |
| Total Fixed Revenue | 322,860 | 1 | 0 |
| Incidental. <br> Preminm on t̂':e Gale of Bills 太c................... | 3,976 | 7 | $8{ }^{3}$ |
| Inierest on payments made in Eagland on account of the Ceylon Civil fund. | 2,955 | 5 | 2 |
| Portion of Interest paid to Government from th monies of Suitors, Intestates and the W eesiamer, lent out by the Loan Beard...................... . . . | 485 | 8 | 64 |
| Proceeds ofsale of the ColomboJournal, Calenders®c | 437 | 6 | $3{ }^{3}$ |
| Do. do. of the Government Barque Ana.... | 710 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. do. of a Government Boat sent from Delfil | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Do. do. of unserviceable Stores and Materiais | 12 | 17 | 03 |
| Do. do. of Cocoanuts, Jack frnit \&cc. the produce of the Einnamon Gardens and stoppages fron. |  |  |  |
| the Cinnamon Peeters while in Hospital........ | 119 | 7 | 11 |
| Hire of Government Buats, A nchors and Cables.... | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Interest on a deficiency due by the late shroff of the Tangalle Cuteherry. | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Fines and Forfeitures............................ . . | 979 | 11 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total Incidental Revenue | 8,987 | 6 | 1 |
| Receipts in aid of Revenue. ..... $25,234.17 .11$. Summary. |  |  |  |
| Arrears of Revense of former years | 12,948. | 12 | 1 |
| Fixer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 | 322,869 | 1 | 0 |
| ncidental . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,987 | 6 | 1 |
| Receipts in aid of Revenue......................... | 25,234 | 17 | 11 |
| £.... 3 | 369, ${ }^{1} 37$ | IT | 1 |

AN Exact Statement of Expenitere in the year 1832, within the Island.
Arrears of Expenditure of former years
(Military disbursenents)
5,73149 T
Civil Expenditure.- Ordinary.
Civil charges- $4 \pm, 233 \quad 19 \quad 6 \frac{1}{2}$
Revenue do. - $31,165 \quad 38 \frac{1}{2}$
Judicial do. - 26, ع04 511
nxtraordinary.
Civil charges-41,723 $\quad 13 \quad \mathbf{7} \mathbf{7}_{2}$
Revenue do. - $32,250 \quad 41$
Judicial do. - 9,125 8 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Loss on the sala of the old Cop-

jer money of the
Ceylon Coinage
and Ceylon Ele-
piant Rix Dol-
lars-_1,280 1 49
Dn. on Exchange- 850
So, on Commis-
sion to the Agents
for the Colony in
India- 3090118
A nount over-cre-
, oited the Head
Revenue in 1831,
on account of the
proceedsof salfs of
Cinnamonin En-
gland, now rectificd 9,208 143
In all, Civil Expenditure $10,799 \quad 1 \quad 71$
Military Expenditure.-Ordinary.
Pay a aliowances
to European and
Native Troops-45,059 $160 \frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. to Staffi-18,903 14
Do. do. to
Engineer depart-
ment-——————111433.
Extraordinary or Contingent charges 5,672 $18 \quad 8 \frac{82}{3}$
Commissariat Department.
Provisions..-25.2:5 711
13arracks- 1,290 17 4?
Engineers - 3,736 18 3t
Contingencies--5,778 1210 .


Estimate of the Expenditure of the Agint in England for 1832-being a copy of the Expenses actaally incurred by the Ceylon Government in England in the year 1831-the Returns for 1832 not having been received-

RETURN of the Revenue and Expenditure of each years from 1881 to 1888,
inclusive-shewing the Excess of Revenue or Excess of Expenditure in each year,

No. 1.-Value of Exports and Imports to and from Ceylon, from the Year 1825 to 1832, inclusive,
distinguishing the trade with Great Britain from that with other parts of the World, and shewing
the Increase and Decrease upon each Year.

[^0]| Years, | Exports. |  | Total. | Imports. |  | Total. | Increase of Exports. |  | Increase of Imports. | Decrease of Imports. | Cinnamon included in the first column estimated at 7s. $6 d$, perlb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | To Great Britain. | Elsewhere. |  | From Great Britain. | Elsewhere. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | £ | $\boldsymbol{1}$ | $\boldsymbol{\text { E }}$ | $\boldsymbol{\text { E }}$ | $\boldsymbol{\mathcal { E }}$ | $\pm$ | $\boldsymbol{E}$ | $\boldsymbol{E}$ | $\boldsymbol{E}$ | $\boldsymbol{E}$ | $\boldsymbol{1}$ |
| 1825 | 97,537 | 126,851 | 224,888 | 28,440 | 278,861 | 296,301 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 89,460 |
| 1626 | 177,513 | 85,429 | 262,942 | 21,262 | 288,485 | 309,747 | 38,554 55,628 | . . | 13,446 33,562 | .... | $\begin{aligned} & 169,968 \\ & 219,727 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1827 | 238,452 | 35,118 | 318,570 | 16,800 | 326,509 | $\mathbf{3 4 3 , 3 0 9}$ $\mathbf{3 2 3 , 9 8 3}$ | 55,628 |  | 38,562 | 19,876 | $135,202$ |
| 1828 | 149,551 | 96,432 | 245,983 | 29,984 | 298,949 | $\mathbf{3 2 3 , 9 8 3}$ $\mathbf{8 4 0 , 2 0 0}$ | 78,800 | 72,587 | 16,267 | 19,376 ... | $\begin{aligned} & 135,202 \\ & 180,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1829 | 196,558 | 128,225 | 324,783 | 39,990 | 300,910 | 840,200 849,581 | 78,800 |  | 16,267 $\mathbf{9 , 3 8 1}$ | . . . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180,000 \\ & 142,500 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1830 | 168,576 | 106,234 | 274,810 | 40,777 | 308,804 | 849,581 $\mathbf{2 8 2 , 9 8 7}$ | .... | 49,973 122,517 | 9,381 $\ldots .$. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 142,500 \\ \mathbf{3 0 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ |
| 1831- | 59,903 $\mathbf{9 8 , 5 2 6}$ | 92,390 62,061 | 152,293 160,587 | 28,559 47,792 | 254,428 808,430 | $\mathbf{2 8 2 , 9 8 7}$ $\mathbf{3 5 1 , 2 2 2}$ | 8,294 | 122,517 | 68,285 | 66,594 | $\begin{aligned} & 80,000 \\ & 30,975 \end{aligned}$ |

No. 2.-Return of the quantities of Cocoanut Oil, Coffee, and Coir Rope exported from the year 1827 to 1832, inclusive.

| Years. | Oil. |  | Cofrer. |  | Coir Rope. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1827... | Gallons | 81,588 | Cuts. - | 16,008 | Cuts. | 6,775 |  |
| $1 \times 28$. | " | 173,420 | " | 7,072 | " | 10,064 p | ps. 326 |
| 1×29. |  | 125,491 | ", | 20,033 | " | 9,198 | , 4 |
| 183: | " | 118,511 | " | 16,900 | " | 14,520 | , 3 |
| 1831...... | " | 98,803 | " | 23,683 | " | 7,804 |  |
| 1832 . | ". | 137,727 | " | 38,127 | , | 12,695 |  |

N.B.-This cannot be considered as a strictly official Return as it does not correspond in the denomination of weights and measures with those appearing in the records from which it is compiled.-Parrahs have been converted into Cwts. at an average rate of 30 lbs . per Parrah.

No. 3.-Return of the quantity of Grain and estimated value of Cloth imported from the Year 1825 to 1832, inclusive, distinguishing the Cloth imported from the Coast and from Greait Britain.

| Years. | Grain. |  |  |  | Cloth. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rice | Paddy | Wheat | Gran \& sundry dry Grains. | From <br> Coast. | From Great Britain. |
|  | Parrahs | Parrahs | Parrahs | Parrahs | £ | £ |
| 1825 | 532,421 | 714,396 | 12,¢80 | 11,881 | 75,953 | 4,027 |
| 1826 | 592,244 | 6:96,109 | 30,620 | 9,965 | 106,163 | 3,207 |
| 1827 | 763,175 | 703,246 | 13,531 | 13,628 | 164,405 | 562 |
| 1828 | 492,712 | 535,844 | 19,416 | 10,145 | 143,096 | 4,656 |
| 1829 | 501,915 | 67 3,303 | 35,203 | 10,592 | 133,283 | 5,409 |
| 1830 | 667,294 | 940,404 | 25,423 | 10,588 | 117,911 | 5,913 |
| 1831 | 729,409 | 785,072 | 27,819 | 13.382 | 96,726 | -5,26 |
| 1832 | 803,767 | 958,312 | 33,255 | 8,805 | 97,055 | 13,520 |

N.B.-Cloth-Under the head "From Crast," the Cloths of Great Britain imported from Bombay or other parts of India, and those manufactured in India are included, it being inipracticable to distinguish the former from the latter, as all descriptions of Cloth imported from the Coast are entered in the Custom House Returns under the generel head of Cloti.

Return of the number of Schools for the fear 1832.


* Oi these Schocis 63 are under the superintendence of the Foman Cetholic Clergy, viz. 37 in tha Western Provinces.


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## CENSUS, TAKENIN <br> [Extracted from the Report of the Collectors of

RETURN of the population, and of the


POPULATION OF

THE YEAR 1832.
Districts and the Revenue Commissioner in Kandy.]
MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, yoz 1832.


CEYLON, 1,009,008.
! CEyTon mission of the cilurch missionary society. [establisned 1818.]
Tine Comnittce consists of all the Chureh Missionavies in the I-land, who met yearly ai Coftah on the busiacss of the Mesiogo The i.ev. S. J. whmice-Chairmaz. The Lev. J. Selkibli-Actions. Secretniof. This Mission occupies four Salions, vi:-Corta, Kandy, Sellore and Baddagama. $\therefore$ :ssionaries at Col'c.
$\therefore$ The jav. S. Lamizick- ridaiman. The Pev. J. Bailey-Srciethig (ubient.) The Rev. J. Selkirk-Acting Seciciary. Clasical and Mrithematical iutor of the Cotta Chititian Insti-theton-rev. J. Marsh.
Suariatenatent of the Priating and Bookbinding Depaitmen:Mr. W. Jidsdale.

Missionary at Kandy-Fiev. T. Browning. Missionaies at Buddarama, nai Gale. Pez. (f. C. Trimnell-íev. G. S. Jaught.

Missionaries at Neliore, orir Jafina. Kev. J. Knight-Rev. W. Adley.
It ans fifty-tiree Sch:ols, contaming 1554 boys, 254 gins, 61 Ac:is and Youths.-Total, 1869.

It eme 'oys, ighty-the re native Teachers and Assistents, and hes Printing an! Bookijin ling estaillishments at Cotia and Nellere,
amidican mesion estabeishments ty jaffna.
Missionaries $\&$. Superiatendents of Schools.
Tiliph!
Basticcila-i ev. Daniez Poor, m. A.-Priacipal of Schoois. R^v. Henry Woodivard, b. a.
Pev. Nathav Ward, m. d.
Oodocvïle - Rev. Levi Spaulding, m. A. Rev. Samuel Hutchings, b. a.
Pancleteripo Rev. John Scudder, m. d. ?ev. William Todd, m. d.
Mancpay - Rev. H. Apthorpe, b. a.
Rev. K . Hoisington, b. a.
Mission Seminary or Hish School at Buticiotta.
10 Students in Christian Thëulogy, 110 Statents in English end the Elements of Sciences, 22 Students pursurn the same banctes only in Tamul.-The above are on the Chariy foundation; besides 6 Day Scholars.

Fem:le Cont al School at Oocionville.
52 Girls on the foundation.
Native Free Schools.
71 Schools, with 2,200 Boys, and 400 Gir's.
Wesleyan mission
[established liti.]
south ceylon district.
Misionaries.

Total number of Teachers (male $\mathbb{E}$ female)-104.
N.B.-In addition to the above, the District emploss 11 or 15 salaried Catechists, who assist in the superintendence of the Schools, and conduct public worship on the Rubath davs.

The Menbers of the District hold an annual meeting in Colombe for the arrangement of the general concerns of the Mission.

> B. Clovah-Chairman.
> J. McKenny-Secretary.

The Mission has had a printing establishment in Colombo since its commencement which at present empioys two presses, chietly in printing for the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society, and the CoLombo Auxiliary Religious Tract Socicty.

BAPTIST MISSION.
[instittoted in the year 1812, by the revd. j. chater.]
Missinnary-The Rev. E. Daniel.
Preachers-The Rev. Hevrick Siers, Don Carolis Alvis.
In Colombo and Hangwelle it has four Chapels, where divins worship is reqularly conducted in the English, Singalese, and Portuguese languages, besides many other places in and around Colombe.

To it are anneved 13 day-schools, containing about 550 scholars. About 180 of these Pupils are females. The children are taught to read in the English, Portuguese, Tamul, and Singalese languares. Some of the boys learn both writing and arithmetic. To all of them religious information is injparted by the books they read, the lessons they commit to memory, and the oral instructions they receive.

Besides the above day-schools, there are three Sunday schoo's annexed to the Mission, with about an average attendance of 200 Children.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION in CEYLON.
(Reestablished in 1687 by the Venerable Father Jose VAB of the congregation of tho oratory of St. Philip Nebi.)
The Venerable Caetano Antonio, Superior and Vicar General. The Reverend Jose Prreira, Secretary.
The Mission occupies 12 Stations for the present Year.
At Соlombo.
The Venerable Caetano Antonio. The Reverend Jose Pereira.

At Negombo.
The Reverend Vicente de Rozario.
The Reverend Sebastiai Pereira.
The Reverend Xavier Fretas.
At Caltura and Galle.
The Reverend Jose Frias.
The Reverend Antonio Mendosa.
At Alotcoor Corle and Kandy. The Reverend Caetano de Rozario.
At Cina Corle and Hewagam Corle. The Reverend Constantino Gomes. At Chilaw.
The Reverend Caetano Dias.
At Aripo.
The Reverend Joaö Salvador.
At Manar.
The Reverend Francis Mendosa.
At Jaffna.
The Reverend Joaquin Alberte.
At Kaits.
The Reverend Pedro Noranha. At Point Pedro.
The Reverend Pedro Caetano. At Trincomale and Batticaloa. The Reverend Floriano Maskarinhas.

CONNECTION of CEYLON with EUROPE. Ceylon was discovered by the Portuguese, under Don Lorenzo d Almeyda, in 1505. In 1518. Alvarenga obtained permission, by treaty, to erect a Fort at Colombo.
In 1640, Galle, and in 1655, Colombo, were ceded by the Portuguese to the Dutch.

In 1796, Colombo surrendered to the English under Col. Stewurt, and Capt. Hyde Gardner, R. N., and in 1815, Kandy became a portion of the English Government of Ceylon, under General Sir Robt. Brownrigg, Bart., G. c. в.

## CAPTAINS-GENERAL AND GOVERNORS OF CEYLON.

 Whilst in possession of the Portuguese.Pedro Lopez de Souza. Jerome de Azevedo. François de Menezes. Manuel Mascarenhas Homen.
Nanha Alvares Pereira.
Constantin de Say Noranha. George d'Albuque.
Constantin de Say Noranha
D. George d'Almeida.

Diegoe de Melho.
Antoine Mascarenhas.

Philippe Mascarenhas, Manuel Mascarenhas Homen.
François de Mello Castro.
Antoine de Sousa Continho, under whose administration Colombo was surrendered to the Dutch.
A. D'Merely Menezes, last Cap-tain-General (in command of Jaffna and Manar.)

GOVERNORS OF CEYLON. Whilst in possession of the Dutch.
at Galee.
Willem Jacobszen Coster, Commander at the surrender of that place-Administration commenced 13th March, 1640.
Jan Thysz, President and Gover-nor-21st Aug. 1640.
Joan Matsuyker, Ordinary Councillor and Governor-24th May, 1646.

Jacob Van Kittenstein, Gover-nor-25th Feb., 1650.
Adrian Van Der Meyden, Gover-nor-11th Oct., 1653.

## соLомво.

Adrian Van DerMeyden, Gover-nor-Administration commenced 12th May, 1656.
Ryklof Van Goens, Governor12th May, 1660.
Jacob Hustaar, Extraordinary Councillor of India and Gover-nor-27th Dec., 1663.
Ryklof Van Goens, administered the Government from-19th Nov., 1664.

Lourens Van Peil, Commander, President Governor, and Extraordinary Councillor of India -3d Dec., 1680.

соцомво.
Thomas Van Rhee, Governor \&t Extraordinary Councillor of In-dia-Administration commenced 19th Jan., 1693.
Paulus de Rhoo, appointed Gonor and Director of Ceylon29th Jan., 1695.
Gerrit De Heer, Governor-22d Feb., 1667.
The Members of Council-26th Nov., 1702.
Mr. Cornelis Johannes Simonsz, Governor-lith May, 1703.
Hendrick Becker, Governor and Extraordinary Councillor-22d Dec., 1707.
Mr. Isaak Augustin Rumph, Governor and Extraordinary Councillor of India-7th December, 1716.

Arnold Moll, Commander at Galle-11th June, 1723.
Johannes Hertenberg, Gover-nor-12th Jan., 1724.
Jan Paulus Schagen, Commander at Galle-19th October, 1725.

Petrus Vuyst, Governor and Extraordinary Councillor of In-dia-16th Sept., 1726.

COLOMBO COLOMBO.
Sicphamus Versluys, Governor Jarob De Jonr, Commander of and Extramdinary Councellor of India-Administration commenced 9ith Al"g., 1729.
Gualteras Woutersz, Commander of Jaituapatam-2.5th Aus., 1732.'
Jaceb Chistian Pielaat, Extraor- Jan Schreuder. Extraordinary dinary Councillor of India and C'cuncilior of India and Gover-Commissary-21st Dec., 1732.
Diederick Van Domburg, Gover-nor-21st Jan., 1734.
Jan Maceara, Commander of Galle-7th Jume, 1736.
Gustaff Willem Baron Van Imhoff, Extraordinary Councilior of India :nd Govemor-23d .fuiy, 1736.
Willem Maurits Bruininck. Go-vemor-12th Murch, 1740.
Daniel Overteck, Governor and Extraordinary Councillor of In-dia-Sd Jon., 1742.
$J$ Juitus Valentyn Stein Van Goll-: nesse, Extraordinary Councillor of India and Governor-11th BFay, 1743.
Gerrard Van Vreeland, Extraordinayy Councillor of India and Governor-6th March, 1751.

Jatinapatam - Admimestration commirnced 26 th Feb., 1751.
Joan Gideon Loten, Extraordinary Councillor of India and Go-vernor-:30th Śp. 1752. nor-17th Murch, 1757.
Lubbert Jan Baron Van Eck, Governor, under whose administration Kandy wus taken on the 19th February, 1763-11th Nov., 1762.
Anthony Mooyart, Commander of Jaftnapatam--13th May, 1765. Iman Willem Falck, Governor\& Director of India-9th Aug., 1765.

Willem Jacob Van De Graaf. Extraordinary Councillor of India and Governor-7th Feb., 1785. Joan Gerard Van Angelbeek, Ordinary Cbuncillor of India and Governor, under whose administration Colombo surrendered to the arms of His Britumnic Majesty, on the 16t/6 Feb. 1796.

## ENGLISH GOVERNORS.

The Honorable the Governor of Madras in Council-Administration commenced 16th Feb., 1796.

Honorable Frederick North, (late Earl Guildford )-12th Oct., 1798.

Lientenant-General Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G. с. в.19th July 1805.
Major-Gen. John Wilson, Lieut. Governor-19th March, 1811.
Gen. Sir Robert Brownrirg, Bart. G. с. B.-11th March, is 12.

Major-Genl. Sir Edward Barnes, к. c. в. Lieutenant Governer1 st February 1820.
Iieut.-Gen. The Hon. Sir Edward Paget, к. с. в.-2d Feb., 1823.
Major-Gen. SirJames Campbell, к. с. в. Lieutenant Governor6 th Nov., 1822.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G. c. B.-18th Jan., 1824.

Maj.-Gen. Sir John Wilson, к. т. s
Lt. Governor-13th Oct., 1831.
The Rirht Hon. Sir Robert Wihnot Horton, g. с. н.-23dOct., 1831.

## PART II.

Royal Family and Goyernment of Great Britain,
Ministry of Englaido, House of Lords, House of Commons, Bishops and Judges, Colonial Bishops,
Eank Directors,
Fast India Company,
Fgreign Ministers in Evgland, and King's Ministers Abroad,
Governors anid Commanders of British Colonies, Revente and Expenditure for 1833,
Navy of Great Britain, Army of Great Britain, Fopllation of Great britain Ciflifation of the United Kingidom,
Colonial Statistics, Population of West Indies,

- Stations of the Army, Distribution of the Royal

Navy,
Jinitish and Foreign Ormers, Services of the Army dunivg the late wir, Dlration of Parliaments.

Reigniyg Sovereigis of Europe,
European Governments, United States of America, Canada,
South American States.
East India Companys Governaments,
Madras, Bengal, and
Bombay Armies,
Madras, Bengal, and
Bombay Presses,
Governors General in Benfal,
King’s Seftlements in India, Foreigen Settlements in India,
Native Indian Governments

## THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## THE KING.

William IV., born August 21, 1765; married July 11, 1818, to Adelaide Amemia Louisa Teresa Caroline, sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born August 13, 1792.

Royal Princes and Princesses.
Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768.
Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; married April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Jandgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 3, 1829, in his 61st year.

Ernest Augustus, Dake of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771 ; married May 19, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Salms Braunfels, born May 2, 1778 . Issue, George Frederick, born May 87, 1819.

Augnstus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, born January 27, 1773.

Adolphns Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, horn February 24, 1774 ; married May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse ; born July 25. 1797. Issue, George William, March 26, 1819. Augusta Caroline, born July 19, 1822.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776.

Sophia, born November 3, 1777.

## LiVING HEIRS TO THE BRITISF THRONE.

Age in 1833.
Puincess Alexandrina Victoria of Kent 14
Ernest Augnstus, Dake of Cumberiand 62 George Fred. Alex. Cb. Ern. Aug. of

Cumberland
Augustus Frederick Duke of Sus Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge 59 George William of Cambridge
Augusta Caroline of Cambridge - 11
Augusta Sophia of England - 65
Elizabeth Landgravine of HesseHomburg 63
Mary, Duchess of Gloucester - 57
Princess Sophia of England - 56
William Frederick, Duke of Gloncester 57
Princess Sophis Matilds of Gloucester 60 Charles Fred, Aug. William late reigning

Dake of Brunswick and Lunenburg

Age in 1833.
William, reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg

27
Augustus of Brmnswick, Uncle of the two last, after whom comes the House of Wurtemburg.embracing FredericaCatherina, wife of Jercine Napoleon, and also their Son; after whom the succession would go to the House of Denmark, to that of the King of the Netherlands, and the family of the Elector of Hesse Cassel.

## MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

Lord President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Brougham and Vaux.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Ripon.
First Lord of the Treasury (Pr. Minister,) Earl Grey
Chancellor of the Eschq. Visct. Althorp.
Secretary of State Home Affairs, Viscount Melbourne.
Secretary of State Foreign Affairs, Viscount Palmerston.
Secretary of State, Colonies, Right Hon. E. J. Stanley.

President of the Board of Control, Right Hon. Charles Grant.
Pres. of Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint, Lord Auckland.
First Lord of the Adm., Sir James Graham, bart.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland.
Postmaster-Gen., Duke of Richmoud, K. G. Paymaster-General, Lord John Russell. Earl of Carlisle.

The above form the Cabinet.
Secretary for Ireland, E. J. Littleton, Esq. Secretary at War, Right Hon. E. Ellice.
Commander of the Forces, Lord Hill.
Master General of the Ordnance, LieutGeneral Sir James Kempt
First Commissioner of Land Revenue, Lord Duncannon.
Judge Advocate General, Right Hon. Robt. Grant.
Lords' of the Treasury, Robert Vernon Smith, Esq. Francis Baring, Esq. Hon. G. Ponsouby.

Vice-Pres. of the Board of Trade, and Treas. of the Navy, Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson.
Attorney-General, sir W. Horne.
Solicitor-General, Sir J. Campbell.

## OFFICES OF STATE <br> (From the Red-Book.) <br> THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

This officer is to take care of all the officers and servants (excepting those belonging to the King's bedchamber, who are under the Groom of the Stole) belonging to the King chambers, who are sworn in their places by him. He hath the oversight of the officers of the wardrobe at all His Majesty's houses; and of removing wardrobes or beds ; of tents, revels, music, comedians, huntsmen, messengers, of all handicrafts and artisans, and, what is not common in other nations, although a layman, he hath oversight of the King's chaplains, and of all the heralds, physicians, apothecaries, \&e. It is his place to inspect into the charges of coronations, marriages, public entries, cavalcades, funerals, and into all furniture for and in the parliament house, and rooms of addresses to the King.

## THE LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

The estate of the King's household is entirely committed to the Lord Steward, to be ruled and governed by his discretion; and all his commands in court are to be obeyed; his authority reaches over all the officers and servants of the Kings house. except those of the King's chamber, stable, and chajel. Under: the Lord Steward, in the compting-house, are the treasurer of the household, comptroller, cofferer, master of the household, clerks of the green cloth, \&c. It is called the compting-house. because all the accounts and expenses of the King's household are daily taken and kept in it.

## THE TREASCRY。

The Lord Treasurer, whose office is now executed by Iords Commissioners, hath the appointment of all officers empioyed in collecting the revenues of the crown; he hath the nomination of all escheators, and the disposal of all places and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of the Crown Lands.

## THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCM

Holds his post by letters pritent, durante bene placito. By the stat. 21 Henry. VIII. he is to attend the Kiag's person, to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the King at the council, and to report to the King the resolations thereupon.

THR LORD PRIVY SEAL.
So called from his having the Privy Seal in his custody, which he must not put to any grant without warrant under the King's signet. This seal is used to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by the King before they come to the Great Seal.

THE SECRETARIES OF STATE.
[Until the reign of Henry VIII. there was only one Secretary of State; and until the reign of Elizabeth, the Secretaries were never of the Privy Council. From that time to the present, there have been two Secretaries of State, aud sometimes three, and thus a council has seldom been held without the presence of at least one of them. From the death of Queen Anne to the Rebellion of 1745, there was a third Secretary for Scotland; and from 1768, to the loss of America in 1782, there was one for the colonies. The departments of the two Secretaries were, previous to 1782; divided into Northern and Southern, but are now divided into one foreign, the other domestic. With the Home Secretary, all grants, pardons, and regulations in civil matters of every kind, are made out and executed. To the Foreign Secretary belong all despatches to and from other courts, and all business appertaining to the same. They have the custody of the privy signet, because the Kings private letters are sealed with it. There are four Clerks of the Signet, who make out grants, patents, \&c. which have the sign manual, to which the Signet bring added, it is a warrant to the Privy Seal, as the Privy Seal is a warrant to the Great Seal. The Paper Office belongs to the Secretaries of State, where all papers, letters, memorials, negociations, \&c., are deposited and preserved.]

THE LORD CHANCELLOR
Keeps the Great Seal, not to judge according to the common law, as other courts do, but to dispense with such parts as seem in some cases to oppress the subject; and to judge according to equity, conscience, and reason. Wherefore he is said to have two powers; one absolute, the other ordinary; the meaning of which is, he must observe the form of proceeding in other courts; yet, in his absolute power, he is not limited by the written law, but in conscience and equity. He may issue writs of habeas corpus at all times. He has power to collate to all ecclesiastical benefices in the King's gift, rated under 20l. per annum in the King's Books. His oath:-To do justice to all persons, poor and rich; the King truly to counsel, and to keep the King's counsel, and not to suffer the rights of the Crown to be any ways diminished.
[The Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper are the same in power and precedence. Both are appointed by the King's delivery of the Great Seal ; they differ only in this: the Lord Chancellor hath also letters patent, the Keeper hath none.]

## THE ADMIRAITE:

[The power of the Lord High Almiral hath, since the reisn of Queen Anne, been executed by Commissioners. The statul: of Charles II. ascertains his authority in these worls: "Thist. the Lord High Admiral for the time being shall have full powe: and authority to grant commissions to inferior vice-admirals or commanders in chief of any squadron of ships; to call and asssemble courts martial, consisting of commanders and captains; and no courts martial, where pains of death shall he intlictor). shall consist of less than five captains at least; the admiral's lieutenant to be, as to this purpose, esteemed as- a captain; and in no case wherein sentence of death shall pass thy the articles for regulating the government of His Majesty's stijis of war, or any of them), except mutiny, there shall be exccution of such sentence without leave of the Lord High Admiral, if the offence be committed in narrow seas. But in case any of the offences aforesaid be committed in any voyage beyond the narrow seas, then execution shall be done by order of the commander in chief." He appoints coroners to view dead botics found on the coasts, and Judges in the High Court of admiralty. To him belong all fines and forfeitures of all transgressions at sea, and at the sea shore; and in ports, from the first bridge on rivers to the sea; goods of pirates, waifs, wrecks, \&c.]

## CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

## Dcputy Great Chamberlain of England,

 Marquis of CholmoudeleySec. W. D. Fellowes. Esc.
Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Devonskire Vice-Chamb., Earl of Belfast Mast. of Horse, Earl of Albemarle Chicf Equerry and Clk. Marshall, Major General Sir Andrew Bernard Groom of Stole, Marquis of Winchester
Mas. of Stag Hounds, Earl of Lichield Girand Falconer, Duke of St. Albans
I.ord High Almoner, Archlishop of York (irand Almoner, Marquis of Exeter
Sth. Almon. Rev. Ed. Goudenough Jord Steward, Marqnis Wellesley, K.G. Tras. Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Freemantle Crmp. Lord George Thomas Beresford Diputi/, Tim. Brent, Escq. Mas. of Rober, Capt. Geo. Seynour (ivom and Clerk, Tim. Brent, Eisq. Mas. of flousehold, Sir F. B. Watson Piet Lanreat, Robert Southey, LL.D. Mas. of Cerrmonies, Sir R. Chester Assistant and Marshal, T. S. Hyde, Esq. K. Marshal, Sir C. Mont. Lamb Privy Purse, Col. Wheatly

Secretary to Privy Purse, Thomas Marrable, Esq.
Lords of the Bedchamber-Earl of Fife, Farl Amherst, Lord James O'Bryen, Earl of Denbigh, Lord Napier, Lord Byron, Viscount Falkland, 'Earl of Gosford, Marquis of Queensberry, Lord Lilford, Viscount Ashbrook.
Physicians to his Majesty-Sir Gilbert Blane, Bt. M.D. Sir Henry Halford, Bt. M.D. Sir Mathew John Tierney, Bt. M.D.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.
Lord Chanberlain, Earl of Denbigh Chief C'hamberlain, Hon. W. Ashley Mistress of the Robes, Duch. Dow.ofLeeds Ladies of the Bedchamber, Marchioness of Westneath, Countess of Mayo, Marchioness Wellesley, Marchioness of Ely, Contutess Brownlow, Lady Clinton Treasurer, John Barton, Esq. Attorney General, Serj. W. Taddy Nolicitor General, Serj. H. A. Merewether Master of the Horsc, Earl of Errol Physns., Sir HI. Halford, Sir M. J. Tien ney, Sir C. M. Clarke, Bts., M.Ds.

## THE HOUSE OF PEEPS.

** The titles lere given are those by whicl the nollemen sit in the Hoיse of Peers. The family name is not given where it is the same as the litie.
Speaker, The Lord High Chan. Brougham-Chairman of Comm., E. of Shaftesbury.

Princes of the Blood Royal ...... 4
Dnkes .................................. 21
Marquesses.............................. 19
Earls .. ............................ . . . 109
Viscounts .. .... ...................... 17
Barons........... ................... 187

- Marked thus are Scotch Peers. $o$-__ Irish Peers.
Abercorn. Marq. of, 1790, Hamilton, * o
Abercrombie, Lord, 1801
Abergavenny, E. of, 1734, Neville
Abingdon, E. of, 1682. Bertie
Ailesbary, Marq. of, 1821, Brace
Ailsa, M. of, 1831 (*Cassili")
Airly, Earl, 1639, Bruce, a
Alhemarle, Earl of, 1696, Keppel
Alvanley, Ld. 1801, Arden
Amberst, Earl, 182G
Anglesea, M. of, 1815, Paget
Arbuthnot, $V_{i s c o u n t, ~} 1641$ a
Arden, Lord, 1802, Perceval
Ardrossan, L. 1806 ( ${ }^{*}$ Elginton, E.)
Arandel, Lis 1605
Ashburnham, Earl of, 1730
Auckland, Ld. 1793, Eden o
Audley, Ld. 1296, Tuchet
Aylesford, E. of. 1714, Finch
Bagot, Lord, 1780
Bandon, Earl of, 1800, Bernard, b
Bangor, B. of, 1830, Bethell
Barham, Lord, 1805, Nuel
Bath, Marq. of, 1789, Thynne
[H. Law
Bath and Wells, Bishop ${ }^{\prime} f ;$ 1924, George
Bathurst, Earl, 1:s
Bayning, Lord, 1797, Powlett
Beauchamp, E. 1815, Pindar
Eeaufort, Duke of, 1682, Somerset
Bedford, Duke of, 1694, Russell
Belmore, E. of, 1797, Corry, b
Beresford, Viscount, 1893
- Berkeley, Earl of, 1697

Berners, Lord, rest. 1832, Wilson
Berwick, Lord, 1784; Hill
Beverly, Earl of, 1790, Percy
Bexley, Lord, 1823, Vansitiart
Bolingbroke, Viscount, 1712, St. John
Bolton, Lord, 1797, Powlett
Boston, Lord. 1761, Irby
Boyle, L. 1711 (o Cor' E.)
Bradford, Earl of, 1815, Bridgman
Brandon, D. 1711 ( ${ }^{*}$ Hamilton, D.)
Braybrooke, Lord, 1783, Grifin

Peers of Scotland (elected 1833).... 16
Peers of Ireland (elected for life). . 28
Archbishops and Bishops ........... 26
Irish Representative Bishops for
next Session..................... 4
a Marked thus are Scotch Represen. Peers.
$b$ —_Irish Represen. Pears.
Bresdalbane, $M$. of, 1831, Campbeis*
Bristol, Bp. of, 182?. Robt. Gray
Bristol, Marq. of, 1826. Hervey
Brodrick, Lord, 1796, (o Miduleton, V.)
Brougham aad Vaux. Lord, 1830
Brownlow, Earl, 1815. Cust
Buckingham and Chandos, Duke of, 1822, Grenville o
Buckinghamahire, Earl of, 1746, Yampilen
Burlingten, Eari of, 1s3i, Cavendish
Bute, Marq. of, 1790, Stuart
Byron. Lord, 1643
Cadogan, Earl, 1800
Caledon, E. of, 1800 , Alexander, $b$
Calthorpe, Lord, 1796
Cambridge, Duke of, 1501, Prince Ado:phis Frederic
Camden, Marq. 1812, Pratt
Camperdown. E. of, 1831, Haldane
Canterbury, $A b p . o f, 1828$, Right Hon. W. Howley
Carbery, Lurd, 1715, Freke, $b$
Cardigan, Earl of, 1661, Brudenoll
Carleton, Lo:d, 1:36, (o Shan:on, E.)
Carliste, Bishop of, 1827, Hon. Hugh Percy
Carlisle, E. of, 1661, Howard
Carnarron, Earl of, 1793. Herbert
Carrick, E. of, 1748. Butler, $b$
Carrington, Lord, 1797, Smith, o
Carteret, Lurd, 1784, Thynne
Carysfort, Lord, 1801, Proby, o
Caihcart, Earl, 1814*
Cawdor, Earl of, 1827, Campte:I
Charlemont, Eari of, life3, Caulte id
Charlevilis, Earl of, 1906, Bury, b
Chatham, Earl of, $1 / 66$ Pitt
Chaworth, Lord, 1831 (Neath, E. o)
Chester, Bi:hop of: 1828, J. B. Sumner
Chesterfeld, Earl Of, 1629, Stenhope
Chichester, Bishop of. 1831, E. Mallby
Chichester, Earl of, 1801, Pelham
Cholmondeley, Marq. of, 1818, o
Churchill, Lord, 1815, Spencer
Clancarty, Vis. 1823, Trench, o

Clanbrassil, Lord, 1S21, (o Roden, E.)
Clanwilitim, Lord, 1828, Meade, o
Claris,ion, Earl of, 1776, Viihers

Cievciand, Jut: of, 1833, Vane
Cifforl J.ord, 10,2
Cifon, Le:l, 1603 (o Darnley, E.)
Clinton $20 \%$, 1299, Treatsis
Cloncu: y , Lord, 1831, Lawless, o
Clonfert, Bish pof 1804, Butsoa, b
Colnhes.e: Lo: $d, 1817$, Abbot
Colviine, Lord, 1609, a
Comberme:e. $\boldsymbol{V}$., 1526, Coiton
Connwa.ais, Earl, Liez, Mann
Covenity, E, of, ie97
Courtenay, Viecovit, 1762
Cowiey, Lora, 18:3, Weacsiey
Cowper, Ear, 1714
Craven, Eari, lsil
Crewe, Loid, $1800^{\circ}$
Cumberland, Dake of, 1799, Prince Ernest Angastios, o
Dacre, Ljrd, 1351, Braní*
Dalhousie, Lord, 1815, Ramsay
Daw ay, Lorl, 1790 (? Jown, V.)
Dartmouth, Earl of, 1:11, Legge
De Cifford, Lord, $1 \div 69$
De Dunstanville, Iord, 1796, Basset
De Grey, Earl, 1816
Delamere, Lord, 1821, Cholmondeley
Delawarr, Eari, 1761, West
Denigh, Earl of, 1622, Fielding
Derby, Earl of, 1485, Stamey
De Roos, Lerd, 1264
De Saunarez, Lerd, 1831
De Tailley, Lord, 1826. leycester
Devonshire, Duke of, 1694, Cavendish
Digly, Earl, 1790, o
Dinorben, Lord, 1831, Hughes
Doncaster, Earl, 16tiz. (* Buccleugh, D.)
Doneraile, Vis. 1785 , $b$
Dorchester, Lord, 17:6, Carieton
Dormer, Lord, 1615
Dorset, Duke of, $17 \Sigma 0$, Germaine
Donglas, Lord, 1790
Dover, Lord, 1831 , Elis
Downes, Lov: $b$
Dublin, Abp. cf, 1831, Wakley, b
Dacie, Lord, 1763, Morton
Dudiey, Earl of, 1827, Ward
Dufferin, Lo:d, 1800, Blackwood, $b$
Dunalley, Lord, 1800, Pritie, b
Dundas, Lord, 1794
Danmore, Lord, 1631, (Dammore, E.*)
Durhaun, $\operatorname{Ep}$. of, 1826, William Van Mil-
Durham, Earl, 1833, Lambton [dert
Dynevor, Lord, 1780, Rice
Egremont, Earl of, 1749, Wyndham

Eldon, Earl of, 1821, Scott Elg:n, Earl nf, 1633, Bruce, a File- ${ }^{\text {Vorongh, Lord, 1802, Law }}$ Elphiostone, Lord, 1509, $n$
Ely, Bp. of, 1812, E. B. Sparke
En Sillen, Earl of, 1789, Cole, b
Erce, Eurl of, 17-9, Creighon, b
E shine, Iord, l:6
Esax, Earl of lidil, Capel Coningsby
Exes, $B_{p}$. $\sigma_{j}, 1830$. Pt potts
Exier, Mar. of 1801, Cecil
Exmouth, $I$ : is. 18i6, Pellew Falmouth, Earl of, 1821, Boscawen Far:horough, Lc:d, 1826, Long Faraham, Jora, 175i; barry, b
Fecrers, Earl 1711, Shinley Yeve:sham, Lord, 1826, Duncombe Therwick. Icrd, 1;90, (o Donegal, M.; Pízgibion, I.crd, 1799, (o Clare, E.) Fife, Lo.d, 15:27, (o Fife, E.)
Fivgal, Lort, is30, (c Fingall, E.)
Fitzwiiliam, Earl, 1746, o Foley, Lord, i, Forbes, Lord, before 1436, a Forsite:, Lurd, 1821
Fontescue, Earl, 1789
Gage, Lord, 1r90, o
Ganbier, I.ord, 1807
Gardner, Lord, 1806
Gifford, Lord, 1824
Giengall, Earl cf. 1316. Butler, $b$
Gienlyon, Lord, 1SE1, Murray
Glou eester, Bp. of, 1830, I. H. Monk
Gloucester, D«ke of, 1764, Prince Willian
Frederick
Godulphin, Lord, 1832. Osborne
Gordon, Vis. $1 \mathrm{Sl4}$ (*Aberdeen, E.)
Gort, Vis. 1816, Vereker, $b$
Gosford. Earl eff, 1806, Acheson, 6
Gower, Lord, 1703
Grafton, Duke of, 16\%5, Fitzroy
Graham, Earl, 1722, ( ${ }^{*}$ Montrose, D.)
Granaid, Lerd, 1su6, Forbes
Grantley, Lord, 1782, Norton
Granvile, Ea $\because l, 1833$, Gower
Gray, Lord, 1437, a
Grenville, Lord, 1;90
Grey, Earl, 1806
Grey of Groby, Lord, 1832
Guildford, Earl of, 1752, North
Hamilton, Lurd, 1831, (Belhaven, L.*)
Hariorough, Earl of, 1719, Sherard, ©
Harcourt, Earl, 1749
Handwicke, Earl of, 1754, Yorke
Harewood, Earl of, 1812, Lascelles
Harrington, Earl of, 1742, Stauhope
Harris, Lord, 1815
Harrowby, Earl of, 1800, Rydor

Hastings, Marq. of, 1816, o
Hawke, Lurd. 1 li, 6
Hay, Larl, 1712 (*Kinnonl, E.)
Herefurd, Bishop of, 1815, Hon. E. Grey
Herfford, Vis. 1550, Devereax
15.rtford, Marq. of. 1793, Conway, o

Heyte-lary, Lord, 1828, A'Court
Hill, I.ord, 1814
Itilshorungh, Earl of, 1772, (o Downshire,
Holland, Lord, 1762, Fox
[M.)
Hone, Earl of, 1604, Home-Ramsey, a
Hood, $\boldsymbol{l}$ 'iscount, 1796, o
1 impetonn, Lord, 1809, Hope, ( ${ }^{\circ}$ IIopetoun,
Howard of Effingham, Lord. 1554 [E.)
Howard de Walden, Lord, 1597, Ellis
Howden, Lord, 1831, Cradock, o
Howe, Earl, 1821
Howland, Lord, 1832, Russell
Huntingdon, Earl of. 1529, Hastings
Hutchinson, $V^{\prime}$ is. 18\%l, (o Dunoughmore, E.)

Hunsdon, Lord, 1832. Carey,(Falkland, V.*)
Ilichester, Earl of, 1756, Strangeways
Jersey, Earl of, 1697, Villiers, o
Kenlis, Lord, 1831, (Headfort, M. v)
Kenyon, Lord, 1788
Kerr, Lord, 1821, (*Lothian, M.)
Killala, Bp. $\cdot f$, 1810, Verschoyle, $b$
King, Lord, 1725
Kingston, Lord, 1821, King, b
Lake, Vis, 1807
Landaff, Bp. of, 1897, E. Cupleston
Lansdowne, Marq. of, 1784, Yetty, o
Lauderdale, Lord, 1806, ("Lauderdale, E.)
Leeds, Duke of 1694, Osborne*
Leinster, Vis. 1747, Fitzgerald,' o (Leinster, $D$.)
Ieven, Earl, 1641, Balgonrie, a
Lichtield, Earl of, 1831, Anson
Licl.field, Bp. of, 1824, Hon. H. Ryder
Lilford, Lord, 1797, Powis
Limerick, Earl of, 1815, Pery, o
Lineoln, Bp. of, 1827, J. Kaye
Lindsay, Lurd, 1825, ("Balcarras, E.)
Lindsey, Earl of, 1826, Bertie
Liverpool, Earl of, 1796, Jenkinson
Loftus, Lord, 1801, (o Ely, M.)
Loudon, Bp. of, 1828, C. J. Blomfield
Longford, Earl of, 1785, Pakenham, b
Lonsdale, Earl of, 1807, Lowther
Lorton, Vis. 1806, Kiug, b
Lovel, Lord, 1762, (o Eginont, E.)
Lucan, Eurl of, 1793, Bingham, b
Iudlow, Lurd, 1831, (Ludlow, E. 0.)
I yudhurst, Lord, 18צ'7, Copley
Y.medoch, Lord, 1814, Graham

Mytulton, Lord, 1794, o
Macciesfield, EFarl of, 1781, Parber

Malmesbury, Earl of, 1800, Harris
Manchester, Duke of, 1719, Montagu
Manners, Lord, 1807, Sution
Mansfield, Earl of, 1792, Marray*
Manvers, Earl, 1806, Pierrepont
Marlhorough, Duke of, 1702, Charchill
Maryborough, Lord, 1821, Pole
Maynard, Viscount, 1766
Mayo, Earl of, 1785, Boarke, 6
Melbourne, L.ord, 1815 , Lainb, o
Meldrum‘ Lord, 1815, ( ${ }^{\bullet}$ Aboyme, E.)
Melrose, Lord, 1827, ( ${ }^{*}$ Haddington, E.)
Melville, Vis. 1802, Dundas
Mendip, Lord, 1794, (o Clifden, V.)
Middleton, Lord, 1711, Willoughby
Minto, Earl of, 1813, Kynynmound
Monson, Lord, 1728
Montagu, Lord, 1,86, Scott
Montford, Lord, 1741, Bromley
Moore, Lord, 1801 (o Drogheda, M.)
Morley, Earl of, 1815, Parker
Morton, Earl of, 1457, Douglas, a
Mostyn, Lord, 1831, Lloyd
Mounteashel, Earl of, 1;81, Moore, b
Mounteagle, Lord, 1806, (6. Sligo, M.)
Mount-Edgecumbe, Earl, 1;09, Eigecumbe
Mulgrave, Earl of, 1812, Phipps, o
Munster, Earl of, 1831, Fitz-Clarence
Nelson, Earl, 1805
Newcastle, Duke of, 1756, Clinton
Norfolk, Duke of, 14×3, Howard
Northampton, Marq. of, 1812, Compton
Northumberland, Duke of, 1766, Percy
Northwick, Lord, 1797, Rashout
Norwich, Bishop of, 1805, H. C. Bathurs ${ }^{\text {b }}$
Norwich, Earl, 1784. (*Gordon, D.)
Oakley, Lord, 1831, Cadogan
O'Neill, Earl of, 1800, b
Onislow, Earl, 1801
Orfurd, Earl of, 1806, Walpole
Oriel, Lord, 1821, Foster
Orkney, Eurl, 1696, Kirkwall, a
Ormonde, Iord, 1881, (o Ormonde, M.)
Ossory, Bishop of, 1813, Fowler, $l$
Oxford, Bishop of, 1829 , Richard Bagot
Oxford, Earl of, 1711, Harley
Paget, Lurd, 1832
Pannure, Lord, 1831, Pamsay-Maule
Pembroke, Earl of, 100J, H crbert
Peushurst, Lord, 1824, Emythe, (o Strangford. Vis.)
Peterborough, Bishop of, 1819, Hentert
Petre, Lord, 1603
Matoh
Pluaket, I.ord, 1827
Plyinouth, Fiarl of, 1689, Windsor
Pohtimore, Lurd, 1831, Bamfyide
Pomfret. Farl of, 1;21, Fertion

Ponsonhy, Lord. 1749, (e Besborough, E.)
Pmanonby, Iord, 1806
Purtland, Duke of, 1716, Bentinck
Ports:nouth, Earl of, 1/43, Wallop
Poulett, Earl, 1,0G
Powis, Earl of, 1804, Clive
Pridhoe, Lord, 1916, Percy
Radnor, Earl of, 1\%63, Bouverie
Ranfurly, Earl of, 1831, (Knox, o)
Ravenswort!, Lord, 1821, Liddell Redesdale, Lord, 1802, Nitford Ribbles lale, Lord, 1797, Lister Richmond, Duke of, 1675, Lennox Ripon, Earl, 1833, Rubinson
Rivers, Lord, 17\%6, Pitt
Rochester, Bishop of. 182\%, 7. Murray Rocliford, Earl et 1635, Nassau Rodney, Lerd, $1,: 2$
Rolle, Lird. 1730
Romuey, Earl of, 1801, Marsham
Ross, Loid, 1815, (Glasgow, E.*)
Ross, Earl of, lsut, Parsone, b
Ruenierry, Lurd, 182*, Primrose*
Rossie, L.ord, 1831, (*Kinnaird, L.)
Russiga, Eurl of, 1801. Erskine Rutiand, Duke of, 1703, Manners St. Alban's, Duke of, 1683, Beauclerk
St. Asaph, Bishop of, 1830, Carey
St. David's, Bishop of, 1825, J. B. Jen-
St. Germains, E'arl of 1815 , Eliot [kinson
St. Helens, Lord, 1801, Fitzherbert
St. John, Lurd, 1558
St. Vincent, Vis. 1801, Jervis
Salisbary, Bp. of, 1825, T. Burgess
Salisbury. Marq. of, 1789, Cecil
Saltersford, Lord, 1794, (o Courtown, E.)
Saltoun, Lord, 1445, Fraser, a
Sandwich, Earl of, 1660 , Montagu
Saye-and-Sele, Lord, 1603, Fiennes
Scarborough, Earl of, 1690, Saunderson, o
Scarsdale, Lord, 1'\%61, Curzon
Seaford, Lurd, 1826, Eilis
Segrave, Lord, 1831, Berkeley
-Selkirk, Earl, 1646, Douglas, a
Selsey, Lord, 1794, Peachey
Shaftesbury, Earl of, 1672 Cooper
Bheffield, Lord, 1302, (o Sheffield, E.)
Sherborne, Lord, 1784, Dutton
Shrewsbary, Earl of, 1442, Talbot, 0
Sidmouth, Vis. 1805, Addington
Sinclair, Lord, 1449, St. Clair, a
Skelmersdule, Lord, 1828, Wilbraham [M.)
Solway,Lord, 1833, Donglas(aQueensberry,
Somerhill. Lord, 1826, (o Clanricarde, M.)
Somers, Earl, 1821, Cocks
Somerset, Duke of, 1547 , Seymour
Sondes, Lord, 1760, Watsen
Southampton, Lord, 1780, Fitzroy
Spencer, Earl, 1;65

Stafford, Lờd, 1610, Jernyngham
Stamford, Earl of 1628, Grey
Stanhope, Éarl, 178
Stanley, Lord, 1834
Stewart of Garlies, Lord,1796, ("Galloway,
Storiton, Lord, 1448
[E.)
Stowell, Lord, 1821, Scott
Stralloroke, Earl of, 1831, Rons
Strarge, Earl, 1786 (*Atholl. D.)
Strathallan, Visconnt, 1686, Draminond, a
Stuart of Castle Stıart,Ld.1;96, (* Moray, E)
Stuart de Rothsay, Lord, 18:8, Stuart
Suffield, Lord, 1;86, Harbord
Suifulk, Earl of, 1603, Howard
Sundridge and Hamilton, Lord, 1\%6,
(*Argyll, D.)
Sussex, Duke of, 1801, Prince Angustus, *
Sutherland, Dithe of:, 1833, Gower
Sydney, Vis. 1;89, Townshend
Talbot, Earl, 1781, Cheiwynd
Taukerville, Earl of 1714, Bennet
Templemore, Lordi, 1831. Chichester
Tenterden, Lurd, 18:37, Abbots
Teynham, Lurd, 1616, Curzon
Tbanet, Earl of, 162 ', Tufton
Thomond, Marq. of, 1800, O'Brien, ©
Thurlow, Lord, 1;92
Torrington, Vis. 1721, Byng
Townshend. Marq. 1782
Tweeddale, Marq. of, 1694, Hay, a
Tyrone, Lord, 1;86, (o Waterford, M.)
Vane, Earl, 1323, (o Londonderry, M.)
Vernon, Lord, 1762
Verulam, Earl of 18:5, Grimston, *
Waldegrave, Earl. 1789
Wallace, Lord, 1823
Wa!singham, Lurd, 1780, De Grey
Warwick, Earl, 1747, Greville
Wellesley, Lord, 1797, o
Wellington, Duke of, 1814, Wellesley
Wemyss, Lord, 1821, (*Wemyss, E.)
Wenlock, Lord, 1831, Lawley
Western, Lord, 1833.
Westmiuster, Marq. of, 1831, Grosvenor
Westmoreland, Earl of, 1624. Fane [kenzie
Wharncliffe, Lord, 1826, Wortley-Mso-
Wicklow, Earl of, 1793, Howard, b
Wigan, Lord, 1825, Lindsay*
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord, 1313, Burrell
Willoughby de Broke, Lord, 1492 Vernes
Wilton, Earl of, 1801, Grosvenor-Egertod
Winchester, Bishop of, 1827, C. R. Sumner
Winchester, Marq. of, 1551, Paulet
Winchilsea, Earl of, 1628, Hatton
Wodehonse, Lord, 1797
Worcester, Bp. of, 1831, R. J. Carr
Wynford, Lord, 1829, Best
Yarborough, Lord, 1794, Pelham
York, Abp. of, 1807, Ed. Vensbles Vernon.

## PEERESSES.

Canning, Viscountess, 1829
De Clifford, Baroness, 1833
Grey de Ruthyn, Baroness of, 1264, Yelverton (Marcbioness of Hastings)

Keith, Baroness, 1803, Elphinstone
Le Desjencer, Baroness, 1264, Staple. ton
Rayleigh, Baroness, 1821, Strutt

- To olviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, wé subjoin the following List,

Aberdeen, $\dot{E}$. (see Gordon)
Aboyne, E. (see Meldrum)
Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and Hamilton)
Atholl, D. (see Strange)
Balcarras, E. (see Jinusay)
Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton)
Besborough, E. (see Ponsonby)
Buccleugh, D. (see Doncaster)
Clanricarde, M. (see Somerhill)
Clare, E. (seo Fitzgibbon)
Clifden, V. (see Mendip)
Cork, E. (see Boyle)
Courtown, E. (see Saltersford)
Darnley, E. (see Clifton)
Donegal, M. (¿ee Fisherwick)
Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchinsor)
Down, V. (see Dawuay)
Downshire, M. (see Hillislorongh)
Drugheda, M. (see Moore)
Eglinton, E. (see Ardrossan)
Egmont, E. (see Lovel)

Ely, M. (see Loftus)
Galloway, E. (see Stewart of Garlies)
Glasgow, E. (see Ross)
Gordon, D. (see Norwich)
Haddington, E. (see Melrose)
Hamilton, D. (see Brandon)
Headfort, M. (see Keulis)
Kinnonl, E. (see Hay)
Leitrim, E. (see Clements)
Londonderry, M. (see Vaue)
Lothian, M. (see Ker)
Meath, E, (see Chaworth)
Middleton, V. (see Brodrick)
Montrose, D. (see Graham)
Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castle Stuart)
Roden, E. (see Claniorassil)
Shannon, E. (see Carleton)
Sligo, M. (see Mounteagle)
Straugford, V. (see Yeushurst)
Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.
Chairman of Committees, Earl of Shaftesisury
Ck. of the Parliaments, Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose

Clerk Assistant, William Courtenay, Esq. Additional Clerk Assistant, Benj. Currie, Esq.
Reading Clerk, \&c. Charles Philip Rose, Ens.
Assist. Reading Clerk, J. W. Birch, Esq.
Counsel to Chair. of Com. Sir E. Stracey, Bart.
Clerk of the Journals, E. G. Walmisley, Esq.
Copying Clerk, Edwand Parratt, Esq.

Clerk of Engrossments, Mr. R. Walmis. ley
Clerk of Enrolments, Mr. R. H. Steachan
Other Clerks in the Ofice, K. S. Smith, W. E. Walmisley, J. F. Leary, W. Tubb, G. Dike, F. Walmslay, W. A. Green, L. H. Thomson
Librarian, John Fred. Leary
Short-hand Writer, W. B. Gurney
Gentleman Usher of the. Black Rod, Sir Aug. Clifford, Knt.
Yeoman Usher, Robert Quarmè, Esq.
Serjeant at Arms, Geo. F. Seymour, Esg.
Deputy, Mr. W. Butt
Receiver of Fees, Mr. Shells.

## IRELAND.

Cord Lieutenant . . . . . . Marquis of Angleseg.
Lord High Chancellor . . . . . Lord Plunkett.
Master af the Rolls . . . . . . Right Hon. Sir William McMahon.
Attorney-General . . . . . . Righ Hon. Francis Blackburn
Solicitor General. . . . . . . Plilip Ceci Crampton, Esq.
Commander of the Forces. . . . . Lieut.-General Sir R. H, Vivian, s.o.D.
Yice-Treasurer : : . . . . .

## ALPHABETICAL LIST

## OFTHE <br> HOUSE OF COMMONS.

| Name. <br> Abercromby, James | Place. <br> - Edinburgh | Name. <br> Berkeley, Hon. Capt. | Place. Gloucester |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acheson, Lurd - | - Armagh | Berkeiey, Hon. W. | Gloucester, Dr $^{\text {P }}$ |
| Adam, Admiral | - Kinross | Berıal, R. | Rochester |
| Adams, E. H. - | - Carmarthen | Bernard, Hon. W. | Bandon |
| Aglionby, H . | - Cockermouth | Be: l ell, R. | Yorkshire, TF. R, |
| Agnew, Sir A. | - Wigton | Lewes, T. | Plymoutt: |
| Allborp, Lord | - Northampton, S. | Biddulph, R. | Hereford |
| Andover, Lord | - Malmesbury | Bituulph, R. M. | Denligh |
| Anson, Sir G. | - Lichfield | Bish, T. | I.eominster |
| Anson, Hon. H. | - Yarmouth | Blackney, W. | Carlow |
| Apsley, Lord - | - Cirencester | Blackstove, W. S. | Wallingford |
| Arbathnot, Gen. | - Kincardine | Blake, Sir F. | Berwick |
| Archdall, Gen. - | - Fermanngh | Blamire. W. | Cumberland |
| Ashley, Lord | norset | Blindford, Marq. of | Wuodstock |
| Astley, Sir Jacob | - Nurfu!k. $W$. | Llaney, Hon. C. | Monayhan |
| Astley, Sir J. D. | - Wilts, N. | Blunt, Sir C. | I.erres |
| Atberley, A. | - Southrmipon | Bolling, W. | Boltun |
| Attwood, M. | - Whiteljaten | Boss, J. G. | Northallerton |
| Attwood, T. | - Birminglam | Ponverie, Hon. G. | Salishary |
| Baillie, J. E. | Bristol | Bowes, J. | Durham |
| Baintridge, E. T. | Taunton | Briggs,- Rawdon | Halifar |
| Baintrilge, J. | - Teuckesbury | Brigstock, W. P. | Sonierset, E. |
| Baldwin, Dr. H. | - Cork | Briscoe, J. I. | Surrey, E. |
| Balfour, J. | - Haddington | Brochlehurst. J. | Macclessicld |
| Bankes, William | - Dorset | Brodie, W. B. | Salisbury |
| Bannerman, A. - | - Aberdeen | Brotherton, J. | Salfurd |
| Baring, Alexander | - Esser, N. | Brougham, J. | Kendal |
| Baring, E. T. - | - Portsmouth | Brougham, W. | outhwark |
| Baring, H. B. | - Marlborough | Browne, D. | Mayo |
| Baring, W. B. - | - Winchester | Browue J. | Mayo |
| Barnard, E. G. - | - Greenvich | Bruce, Lord E. | Marlhorough |
| Barnett, J. C. - | - Maidstone | Bruce, C C. L. | Inverness, 8.c. |
| Barron, H. W. | - Waterfurd | Bradenell, Lord | Northampton, $\mathrm{N}^{\text {. }}$ |
| Barry, G.S. | - Cork | Buckingham, J. S. | Sheffield |
| Bateson, Sir R. | - Londunderry | Bulkeley, Sir R. | Anglesea |
| Beyntum, S. A. | York | Buller, J. W. | - E.eiter |
| Beauclerk, A. W. | - Surrey, E. | Buller, C. | Iiskeard |
| Eeaumont, T. W. | - Northumber. S. | Braler, Edward | Stafford, N. |
| Belfast, Earl of | - Antrim | Bulteel, J. C. | Deronis. |
| Bell, M. - | - Northumber. S. | Bulwer, H. L. | Coventry |
| Bellew, R. M. - | L.outh | Bulwer, E. L. | Lincoln |
| Benett, J. | - Wilts, S. | Burdett, Sir , F. | Westminster |
| Beutinck, Lord G. | - Kiny's Lynn | Burton. H. | Beverly |
| Beresford, Sir J. | - Coleraine | Butler, Hon. Col. | Kilkenny |
| Berkeley, Hon, C. F | . Cheltenham | Buxton, T, F. | - Weymorts |


| Name. <br> Byng, George | Plare. <br> Middleses: | Daly, James. | Place. Galtery |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Byng, Sir J. | Poolo | Darliugton, Earl of | - Shrupshire |
| Callaghan, D. - | Corre | Dashwood, G. H. | - Bucks |
| Callander, J. H. | - Argill | Damit, W. UNeil | Mallue |
| Calley, T. | - Cricklido | Davenport, John | Stoke-upon-Trent |
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| Calvert, N . | - Hertfurd | Dawson, E. | Leicester |
| Camphell, Sir J. | - Dutiny | Deilwyn, L. W. | Glamorgan |
| Carew, R. S. | Hiryord | Deuivon, J. E.,. | Nottinghawn, S.E. |
| Caiter, ${ }^{\text {I }}$ B. | - $\Gamma^{\prime} \cdots \cdots \mathrm{smouth}$ | Denimon, W. J. | Surrey, W. |
| Cartwright, W. R. | - Nicrinampton, S. | Dick. Quintin | Maldon |
| Casiereagin, Iord | - Dioun | Divett, E. | Exeter |
| Caverdish, H. F. C. | - Derby | Dotbin, L. | Armagh |
| Cavendish. C. C. | - Susser, E. | Doukin, Sir R. S. | Beruick |
| Cavendisi, Lord | Deroy, $\mathrm{N}^{\text {c }}$ | Duttield, Thomas | Alingdon |
| Cayley, E. S. - | Yorhshire. N.R. | Dugdale, W. S. | Warwirk, $\mathbf{N}_{\text {. }}$ |
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| Christmas, W. - | - Waterford | Ellis, W. - | Leicester |
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| Clive, F. B. | - Hereford | Evans, G. | ublin |
| Clive, Lord | Ludiow | Ewart, W. | Liverpool |
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| Cockerell, Sir C. | Eresham | Faithful, $\mathrm{G}^{\text {a }}$ | Brighton |
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| Cole, Lord | - Fermanagh | Fazakerly, J. W. | Peterborough |
| Cole, Hon. A. - | - Ennishillen | Fellowes, Newton | Devon, N. |
| Collier, J. | - Plymouth | Fellowes, H. A. | Andover |
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| Conolly, Col. - | - Donegal | Fenton, J. | Rochdale |
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| Cooper, E. C. - | Sligo | Ferguson, R, - | Dysart, \&c. |
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| Cornish, James | Totness | Fergasson, Sir R. | Nottingham |
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| Curteis, Capt. J. | Rye | Fitzroy, Lord C. | Bury St. Edmunds |
| Dalmeny, Lord | Inverkeithing, \& c. | Fitzroy, Lord J. | Thetford |
| Dalrymple, Sir J. | Edinburgh | Fitasimon, C. | Dublin |



| Name. <br> Labouchere, H . | Place. Taunion | Name. <br> Methinen, $P$. | Place. <br> Hilts, N. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lalor, P: | Quen's County | Meynell, H. | Listurne |
| Lamb, Houl. G. | Dungarvon, | Mildinay, P. St. J. | Winches |
| Lambert, H. | - Werford | Miller, W. H. | - Newcastle U.T. |
| - Lambton, H. | - Durhaur, N. | M'Longhlin, $\mathrm{I}_{6}$ | - Galuay |
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| Langston, J. H. | - Oxford | Moreton, Hon. A. | G!uncester, E. |
| Langton, George | micrset, $\boldsymbol{E}$. | Moreton, Hon. H. | loucester |
| Lee, Lee J. | - Wells | Morpeth, Lord | Yorkshire, E. R. |
| Leech, J. | - Surrey, WF. | Morrison, J. | - Ipswich |
| Lefevre, C. S. | - Hants, $N$. | Mosley, Sir 0. | - Staffird, N. |
| Lefroy, A. | - Lonafiord | Mostyn, E. M. L. | - Flint |
| Lefroy, T. | - Dublin Unir. | Mullins, F. | Kcrry, |
| Lemon, Sir C. | - Cornwall, S. W. | Murray, J. A. | eith, \&sc, |
| Lennard, T. B. | Maldon | Nagle, Sir R. | Westmenth |
| Lennard, Sir T. B. | - Esser, S. | Neale, Sir H. B. | I.znnington |
| Lennox, Jord W. | - King's Lynn | Neeld, J. | - Chippinham |
| Lennox, Lord F. G. | - Sussex | Nicloll, J. | - Cardiff |
| Lennox, Lard A. | Chichester | Noel, Sir . | Rutland |
| Lester, B. L. | - Prole | Norreys, Lord | - Oxford |
| Lewis, T. E. | - Radnor | North, F. | Hastings |
| Lincoln, Eař of | - Nuttingham, S. E. | O'Brien, C. | Clare |
| Lister, E. C. | - Bralford | O'Callaghan, C. | - Tipperary |
| Lloyd, J. H. | - Stochport | $O^{\prime}$ 'comell, C . | - Kerry |
| Loch, J. | - Kirhwall, sc. | O'Connell, M. | Ceatin |
| Locke, W. | - Derizes | O'Conuell, D . | - Dublin |
| Lopez, Sir R. | - Westioury | O'Connell, M. | - Tralee |
| Lowther, Iord | Westmoreland | O'Connell, J. | - Youghall |
| Lowther, Col. | Westmorelaud | O'Connor, D. | Roscommon |
| Lumley, Lord N. | . Nottingham | O'Connor, F. | rk |
| Lushington, Dr. | - Tower-Hamlets | O'Dywer, A. C. | - Drogheda |
| Lyall, C. - | - London | O'Farrall, R. M. | -Kildare |
| Lygon. H. B. | - Worcester, IV. | O'Grady, Col. S. | Limerick |
| Lyncle, A. M. | - Galway | Oliphant, L. | Perth |
| Lyttleton, E. J. | - Stafford, S. | O'Neil Hon. Gen. | Antrim |
| Maberly, Col. | $\because$ Chatham | Ord, W. | - Newport |
| Macaule\%, T. B. | Leeds | Ormelie, Lord | Perth |
| Mackenzie, J. S. | - Ross \& Cromarty | Oisulston, Lord | - Northumber. N. |
| Macleod, R. | - Sutherland | Oswald, R. A. | - Ayr |
| Macnamara, F. | Ennis | Oswald, James | - Glasgoro |
| Maddocks, J. | - Denbigh | Paget, Frederick | - Beaumaris |
| Mandeville, Lord | - Huntingdon | Paget, Sir C. | Carnarvow |
| Mangles, J. | - Guildford | Palmer, R. | Berhs |
| Manners, Lord R. | - Leicester, N. | Palmer, General C. | Bath |
| Marjoribanks, S. | - Hythe | Palmer, C. F. | Reading |
| Marjoribanks, C. | - Berwich | Palmerston, Viscount | Hants, N. |
| Marryatt, Jos. | - Sandwich | Parker, H. | Suffolk, W. |
| Marshall, J | - Leeds | Parker, J. | - Sheffield |
| Marsland, T. | - Stockport | Parnell, Sir H. - | Dundee |
| Martin, T. | - Galway | Parrott, Jasper | - Totness |
| Martin, J. | - Sligo | Patten, J. W. | - Lancaster, $\mathrm{N}_{\text {. }}$ |
| Maxfield, Capt. C. | - Grimsby | Pease, jun. Joseph | - Durham, S. |
| Maxwell, Sir Jobn | Paisley | Pechell, Sir J. | - Windsor |
| Maxwell, J. | Lanark | Peel, Sir R. | - Tamworth |
| Maxwell, J. | - Downpatrick | Peel, Col. J. | Huntingdon |
| Maxwell, $\mathbf{H}_{\text {, }}$ | Cavan | Pelham, C. ${ }^{\text {A, }}$ | Lincoln, foc. |



| Name. <br> Tonke, $\mathbf{w}$ | Place. Truro | Name. <br> Watkins, J. L. V. $\therefore$ | Place. Bricon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Torrens, W. | Bultor | Wathon, Hon. R. | Contcolury |
| Tower, S. | Haruich | Watiom, R. | Ip arich |
| Townley, G. R. | C'anlridge | Weigwnod, J. | Stoke-1pon-Trent |
| Townwend, Iard C. | Tameorth | Welly, G. E. | Grantham |
| Trail, George | Orkney, 8 c. | Wemyss, Cant. Jas.. | Fift |
| Trclawney, W. I. | Cornirnll. N.E | Wentworth, W. C.. | Mitton. |
| Trevor, \%. Rice | Carmarthen | Weyland, R. | O.rfurd |
| Truwhridge, Sir T | andurich | WLalley, Sir S. W... | Mary/ehona |
| Tullanore, Lord | Penryn | Whithread, W. H. | Bedfirrd |
| Turuer, W. | Blackburn | White, Col. | ritrim |
| Tynte, C. K. | Somerset, IF. | Whitmore, W. W. | Hoinrrhampton |
| Tynte, C. K. K. | Bridyuater | Whitnore, T. C. | Bridynorth |
| Tyrell, Sir J. | Essex, $\boldsymbol{N}$. | Wigney, J. N. .- | Brighton |
| Tyrell, C. | Surftork, $W$. | Wilhraham, Genrge.. | Cheshire, S. W. |
| Vaughan, Sir R. | Mirioneth | Wilhs, John | Roston |
| Verner. Col. | Armargh | Williams, W. A. | Minmorth |
| Verney, Sir H. | Bukingham | Williams, Colonel | Asliton |
| Vernon, G. H. | Eiast Retjord | Willians, R. | Darilirster |
| Vernon. G. J. | nertige | Willamms. T. P. | Marlue |
| Vicors. N. A. | Be'fiast | Williamsom, Sir R. | hrraam, $N$. |
| Viliiers. Iard | Henitun | Willoughly, Sir II. | verrastle |
| Vincers. Sir F. | St. Albans | Wilmot. Sir F. | Firurick. $N$. |
| Vivian, J. H . | rrinsea | Winlham, W. H. | wifilk, $\boldsymbol{E}$. |
| Virian, sir R. H. | rurn | Wimnington. II. J. | curcester, WV. |
| Vyvyan, Sir R. | ristal | Wolfe, 12. M. | Proryn |
| Walker, R. | Bury (Iancash.) | Wood, Col. T. | Bracion |
| Walker, C. A. | Werfiond | Woad, G. W. | Jamraster, S. |
| Wallace, T. | Curline | Wood. C. | Mitifitu |
| Wallace, R . | Grernock | Wood, ar. | Iom,ton |
| Walsh, J. B. | Sudhury | Wym, Sir W. W. | Denhigh |
| Waller, J. | Berks | wynn, c. w. w. | Muntgomery |
| Warburton, H. | Bridport | Yelverton, W. | Carmarthicis |
| Ward, H. G. | St. Albuns | Yorke, Capt. C. P. | Cambridye |
| Warre, J. A. | Hastings | Young. C. F. | yncmonth |
| Waterpark, Lord | Lerby, S. | Young, J. | Cavan |

## DETAIL OF THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS.



# ENGLISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CFURCIIES. 



Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux,Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.
Right Hon. Sir J. Leach, Master of theRolls.
Right Hon. Sir Launcelot Shadwell, ViceChancellor.
King's Bench.-Right Hon. Sir T. Denman, L. C. J. Sir J. Littledale. Sir J.
Parke. Sir W. E. Taunton. Sir J. Patteson.
Common Pleas.-Right Hon. Sir N. C.
Tindal, L. C.J. Sir James Allan Park.
Sir Stephen Gaselee. Sir J. B. Bosanquet. Sir E. H. Alderson.

Exchequer.-Right Honourable Lord Iyndharst, L.C.B. Sir John Bayley. Sir Sir John Vaughan. Sir W. Bolland. Sir John Gurney

Admipality, Higi Court of.-Right
Hon. Sir Jobn Nicholl, Kt., Judge of the Admiralty; Sir H. Jenner, King's Adrocate; Dr. Johin Dodson, Admiralty Advocate.

Marshalsea, or Palace Court.-Sir
Charles M. Iamb, Bart., Knight-Marshal;
George Long, Deputy Steward; Sir H. F.
Campbell, Prothonotary.

## ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Court of Arches.-Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Official Principal; William Townshend, Registrar.

Prerogative Court.-Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Master; Rev. G. Moore, Rev. R. Moore, Registrars.

Faculty Office.-Lord Stowell, Mas: ter; Hon. J. Sutton-Manners, Registrar.

Consistory Court.-Stephen Lushing. ton, Judge; Rt. Hon. R. Ryder, Registrar.

Insol,vent Debtors Court.-H. R. Reynolds, Esy., Chief Comissioner; J. G. Harris, T. B. Bowes, and William J. Law, Esqs., Commissioners.

Bankruptcy Court.-Right Fon. T. Erskine, Chief Judge. Sir J. Cross, Sir G. Rose, Judyes. C. F. Williams, J. H. Merivale, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, \& E. Holroyd, Esqs., Commissioners.

## COLONTAL BISHOIS.



## SCOTCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

|  | Right Rev. George Gleig. ${ }^{\text {L L L L L D. }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Right Rev. A. Jully, D. D. .. |  |  | 179 |
| Dinkeld | Kight Rev. P. Torry, D. D. | - |  | 1808 |
| Alerdeen | Right Rev. W. Shimer. D. D. |  |  | 1316 |
| Ress \& Arg | Right Rev. D. Low, ML. D. | - |  | 1819 |
| Edinburgh | Right Rev. J. Walker, D. D. |  |  | 1830 |
| Continen | Right Rev. M. |  |  |  |

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Deputy, Richard Mee Raikes, Exq
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## EAST-INDIA DIRECTORS.

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for the pear 1833.
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Camphell Marjoribanks, Esq.-Chnirman. William Wigram, Esq.-Deputy.
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FOREIGN MTNISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND KING'S MINISTERS ABROAD.


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Tpper and Lower Canada, Nooa Scotia, Now Brwnowich, and Prince Edwards Island-Lientenant-General Lord Aylmer, K.C. B, Governor in Chief.
Nova Scotia-Major-Gencral Sir A. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor and Comriandar of the Forces.
St. John's or Prince Edward's Island-Lieut.-Colonel Young, Lieut.-Governor.
Nenformalland-Captain Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, R.N.. Governor, and Vico-Adiniral.

## West India Islands.

Barbedoes-Sir Lionel Smith, Govemor and Commander in Chief.
Trinided-Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., Lieat.-Governor.
Tobago-Major-General Darling, Liept-Governor.
Oranada-Major-General Middlemore, Lient.-Governor.
Dominice-Captain Sir C. M. Sebomberg, R. N., Lient.-Governor.
St. Viscent's-Captain Tyler, R. N., Lieut-Govemor.
St. Kitt's-Lient-Colonel Miers, Lieut-Governor.'
British Guiana, comprising the Colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbico-Major General Bir J, C. Smenth, Bart., Lieut.Governor.

## Africa.

Cape of Good Hope-Slr B. DoUrben,-K. C. B., Govemor and Commander in Chief.
Mauritius-Major-General Sir Winime Nicolay, Governor and Commander in Chief. Western Coast of Africe-O. Templo, Esq., Lieutenant-Governer.

Asia.
Bengal-Lord Willian Cevendish Bentinek, Governor-General of India, Madras-Lientenant-General Sir Frederick Adam, K. C. B. Governor. Bombay-Earl of Clare. Governor.
Caylon-Sir Robert Wilmotj Hortoa, G. C. H., Governor, Vice-Admiral, and Comr mander in Chief.

## Australia.

New South Wales-Major-General Richard Boarke, Captain-General and Com-mander-in-Cbief.
Vam Diemen's Land-Colonel George. Arthor, Lieutenant-Gevernor. Suran River-Captain 8tirling.


## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE POR 1838.

The net Pablic income of the United Kingdom, for the year ending 5th January, 1833, according to a return ordered by the House of Consmons to be printed on the 15th February, was \&46,988,755. The expenditure for the same year was $£ 49,373,996$, The following are the details, omitting fractions -

Revenue.

| Customs -_- | ¢16,794,992 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Excise | 16,611,036 |
| Stamps | ¢,938,31* |
| Taxes | 4,943,887 |
| Post Office | 1,461,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 84,483 |
| Receipts not of the ordinary revenus | - 155,0<0 |

Expindituen.
Charge of the Funded Debt—— $27,664,983$
Interest oa Exchange Bills - 659;165
Civil List $\quad 510,000$



Perpetual salaries, Miscellaneous
Charges on the Consolidated Fund, Mint, and Hemp and
Flex bounties

586,838
Ariny
Orivance
Miscellaneous, chargeable upon
Anoual Parliamentary Griants
7,129,878
4,889,83.5
1,798,317
2,396,921
£46,373,996
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the jear- $£ 614,758$
The several sources of income and objects of expenditure will be better understood by the following description-

The Customs are duties charged upon imports and exports. They existed in England before the conquest-were collected, for the first tine, into a book of rates in the reign of Charles I1.- and wero finally consolidated, and the statutes relating to thea compressed, in 1825. In the reign of Elizabeth they amounted to no more than 30,200l.; at the revolution of 1688 they produced 781,9872.; in 1792 they were $4,407,0001$; and they now average upwards of $16,000,0001$. annually. The chatges of collection of this branch of revenue, including the Preventive Service, were, in 1830, for Great Britain, $\mathbf{1 , 0 2 4 . 8 9 f l . ,}$ and for Ireland, $\mathbf{8 t 0}, 792 l$., exclusive of the charges of tie Coust Blockade, which are under the department of the Admiralty. They are under the manugement of a Board of Commissioners in London.
The Excise duties are laid on articles produced and consumed at home, and were frst impoed by the Long Parliameat in 1643.

For a long time a considerable prejudice existed against them in the pulilic mind, which arose probably more from the regulations connected with their imposition than the extent to which they bave treen centied. The charge of collection, in Great Britain, during the year 1829, amounted to $1,003,471 \mathrm{l}$., being after the rate of $4 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}}$ $1 \because r$ cent. upon the gross receipt; and in Ireland to 282,5882 . being. at the rate of nearly 11 per ceat. They are also managed by a luard in London.

From the above statement of the public expenditure, it will be spen that considerably more than one-half of it eonsists of the interest of the National debt. The amount of the Funded debt of the United Kingdom, on the 5 ih of January 1838, was $755,543,844 l$., being 782,616,456l. for Great Britain, and 32,927,4281. For Ireland; and the smount of the Unfunded debt, or Exchequer Bills, at tie same period was $27,123,350 l$. The practice of borrowing money, in order to defray a part of the war expenditurc, began in the reign of William ill. In the begianing of the Funding systein, the term Fund meant, the taxes appropriated to the discbarge of the principal and interest of loans; those who held Governaent securities and sold thens to others, selling, of course, a corresponding claim upon come Fund. But after the debt increased, and tise practice of borrowing upon intersianable annuities had been introduced the meaning atrached to tioe term Fund was gradually changed; and instead of signifying the security upon whici loans were advanced, it has for a long time signified the principal of the loans themselves. The following statement will show the progress of the National Debt-

At the Revolution, in 1689, it was............. £ 6 664,263
At the Accession of Queen Anne, in 1702...... 16,391,702
At the Accession of George the First, in 1714.. 54,145,363
At the Accession of George the Second, in 1727.. 52,092,238
At the commencement of the American war in 1775 128,583,635
At the conmencemeat of the Frenc.' war in 1793.. 239,350,148
Cn the 5th of January 1817, when the English and Irish Exchequers were consolidated ...... 848,282,479
Since the latter period, a deduction of about sixty millions has been made from the principal of the Funded debt, whereby about five millions of its annual charge have been saved. The above account may suggest many reflections, but none is, perhaps, more otriking than that of the injurious effect of war. Twenty years of war added ebout six hundred aillions sterling to the public debt, and entailed upon the country a burden. which presses heavily upon its energies, but which cannot be shaken off so long as there is any sense of honesty and justice among us.

The total charge of collecting the revenue may be taken at about four millions a-year, adding which to the net revenue, as above stated, for 1832, the gross revenue colleeted may, in round num. bers, be, called $50,000,000 l$. The to $\cdot$ al Population of the United Kinglum is now something more than twenty-four millions, so that the average amount of taxation upon each individual is about four pounds sterling a-year. This is a very higi ratio is comparison with the rate of taxation in other countries, but it. Would be uafair to


#### Abstract

complain of it, without taking into account the very high degree of security, remfort, and and civilization, which the British nation enjoys. In making an estimate of the comparative well-being of our Population, we ought to put the good and bad togetier, and altioug's there may be much room for amendment in our financial rundition, we must not calculate the ratio of our nationa! bap;ion neso merely by the nominal ratio of our taxation.


## FUNDHOLDERS.

An officisl account of the number of persons and companies enjeying various amomnts of income from the Funds, estimated from the last diridends, raid October 10th, 1832, and January 5, 1833. has just been ;ublished by order of larlianent, and the following is the resuit:
s7,iin Pcrsnns enjoying iscomes not exceeding ........ov..... \& 10 :
44,ヶ行 ........................................................... 20

25,641 .......................................................... 200.
1:,701 ........................................................ 400
4,49.5 ......................................................... 600
2,s.0 .......................................................... 1,000
i,s6i ........................................................... 8,000
: 0,6 .......................................................... 4,000
1 .1 Public Companies a.d Joint Accounts not exceeding.. 4,000
40 Persias............. ................................... 8,000
45 Public Companics and Joint Accounts............... 6,0.0
15 Persons................ . . . . ............... . . . . . . . . . . . 8,000
24 Puhtic Companies and Joint Accounts.... ............ 8,0,00
4 Persons.................. ............ ................. . 10,000
10 Pubtic Companies and Jcint Accounts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10,000
12 Perzons Exceeding................ ................... . 10,000
34 Public (iompunies and Joiat Accuants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10,000
279,751
From which it appears that a vast majority of the Fundholders are persons enjoying incomes from that source not exceeding $£ 100$. a year, and one-half nearly of the whole number with incumes not exceeding $£ 20$ a year.

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OFPICIAL RETI'RN OF THE NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN,
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                        Ox July 1, 1833.
    Comnissioners for executing the Ccice of Lord High Acmiral of the United Kingdon of Great Britain.-The Right Lion. Sir J. R. G. Grabhim, Bart. ; the Hon. G. H. L. Duncas; hi. Labouchere, Esq.; Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart., G. C. B.; Sir S. J. B. Pechell, Bart. 世.c.н.; M. F. F. Berkley, Esq.

Tay Olfioers of the Ronal Nary.
Admiral of the Flect.
C. E. Nagent, Esq.


The nowber of vencle composing the Britifh pary amounts to 557, carrying from It 180 gans each.
This immense Afeet, the lergest in the world, employis in time of peace, 20,000 saitors, and 18,000 royal marines, stationed as follow-lat division at Cbatham, consistiog of 28 companies; 2 d division at Portemontb, consisting of 29 companies; ad division at Plymouth, 97 companies; 4th division at Woolwich, 18 companies; and 2 companies of royal marine artifiery at Portemonth. In the whole, 108 companies. Head-quartors of the royal marine forces, Gibraitar.

ARMY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
The aggregate number according to the last Return of 1830 -


## Expenditure.


Total. . . . £9,151,784

## POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The population returns have beet just printed by order of parliament. From the summary of this document we find that the population of England was, in 1801, $8,381,484$; in 1811, $9,588,827$; being an increase of $14 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In $1821,11,261,437$, being an increase of $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and in 1831, $13,089,388$-an increase of 16 per cent. The increase within the last thirty years bas been $4,757,904$. The summary of the annual value of real property in England was 49,745,0892.; in Wales, 2,153,801l.; and in Scotland, 6,652,653l.; making a total of 58,551,078l.

The population of Wales stands thas: in $1801,841,546$; in 1811, 611,788 ; in 1891, 717,438 ; and in 1831, 805,926.

That of Scotiand as follows: in $1801,1,599,068$; in 1811, 1,805,688; in 1891, $2,098,456$; and in $4881,2,885,807$.

The summary of Great Britain is as follows :-In 1801, 10,942,646; in 1811, 12,609,864, being an increase of 151 per cent.; in 1891, $14,391,631$, an increase of 14 per cont.; and in 1881; 16,587,388, an increase of 15 per cent.

In 1801 the number of Females in Great Britain was $5,492,356$; in 1811, 6,269,650, an increase of 14-15 per cent.; in 1891,7,254,613, an increase of 15.71 per cent.; and in 1831, $8,375,780$, an increase of $\mathbf{1 5 - 4} 5$ per ceat.

The population of London (that is the metropolis) was in 1801, e46,845; in 1811, 1,009,546; in 1881, 1,295,694; and in 1831 , $1,474,069$; males, 684,441; females, 760,609.

## CULTIVATION of the UNITED KINGDOM.

The following Statement will be found interesting, as exhibiting the number of acres in cultivation in the United Kingdom, and the different purposes specified, for which they are employed in England and Wales, as well as the number of farms, and the annual amount of property derived from Agriculture :-

| - | Cultivated Acres. | Uncultiva <br> Capable of Improvement | ed Wastes. Burren and l'n. prajitutle. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fngland | 25,632,000 | 3,445,000 | 3,256,400 |
| Waics. | 3,117,000 | 539,000 | 1,105,000 |
| Seotmad. | 5,265,000 | 5,950,000 | 8,5\%3,9;0 |
| Ireland. | 12,525,280 | 4,500,000 | 2,416,664 |
| 13itish Isles. | 353,690 | 166,000 | 569,469 |
| Toral. | 46,922,970 | 11,600,000 | 15,871,463 |

Total-England, 32,342,400; -Wales, 4,732,000.-Scetland, 19,738,930.-l reland, 19,141,944.-Dritish Isles, 1,119,159.—Grand Total, 77,374,443.

In England and Wales it is calculated that there are $3,250,0 c 0$ acres employed in the cultivation of wheat. $1,250,000 \ldots$ in that of baley and rye. 3,200,000 . . .. .... .. . . ... . oats beanns, peas. 1,200,000 . . .. ... ... . ... . clover, rye grass, \&e.
$1,200,000$. . . . .. . .. . . . . . . roots and cabbages cultivated by the plough.
2,100,000 . . .. :... ... . . . .. . fallows.
47,000 . . . .. . .. ... . .. . hop grounds.
18,000 . ... ... . .. ... .. . pleasure grounds.
17,300,000 . . . . .. .. ... ... . depastured by catile.
1,200,000 . . . .. . .. ... ... . hedge rows, copses, and wonds.
1,300,000 . . .. .... .. ., ... . ways and water courses, \&c.
5,029,000 . . .. .. . . . . ... . common and waste lands.
37,094,000 acres, total of England and Wales.

## Ths following is the entire value of the British West India Colonies, according to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords-

## Britise Colonies.

| Jamaica | £58,125,298 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Barbadoes | 9,089,630 |
| Antigua | 4,364,000 |
| St. Christopher | 3,783,800 |
| Nevis | 1,750,100 |
| Montserrat | 1,087,440 |
| Virginia Isiands | . 1,093,400 |
| Grenada | . 4,991,365 |
| St. Vincent. | 4,006,866 |
| Dominica | . 3,056,000 |
| Trinidad | . 4,932,705 |
| Bahamas. | . 2,041,500 |
| Bermudas | 1,111,000 |
| Honduras | 578,760 |
|  | £100,014,864 |

## Ceded Colonies.

Demerara and Essequibo . . . . . . £18,410,480
Berbice . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7,415,160
Tobago . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,682,920
St. Lucia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,529,000
$\boldsymbol{£} 31,037,560$
Total. . £131,052,424

Estimated number of Slaves in different European Colenies, the United States, and South Anverica-

British Colonies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 800,000
French do. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 200,000
Cuba and Porto Rico. . . . . . . . . 500,000
Other Foreign Colonies . . . . . . . . . . 75,000
United States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,009,050
Brazil. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $2,000,000$
Total. . 5,584,050

RETURN from each Cotovy or Porfinn Possrasion of the Beitish Crown: the Number of the Population, distinguishing White from Coloured, and Free from ther having Legisiative Assfamies, or governed by Orders of the King in for each of the past Threc Years, for which the same can be made out. From Par-

| COLONIES. | ```Date of Capture, Cession, or Settleinent.``` | Whether having <br> Legislative Assemblies, or Governed by Orders in Coancil. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NORTH AMERICA. |  |  |
| Lower Canadz - | Capitulation, 18 Sept. 1/59 | Governor, Council,\& Assembly. |
| Upper Canads . | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { do. } 8 \text { supt. 1760 } \\ \text { and Cession by Treaty, 1/63 }\end{array}\right\}$ | ditto ditto ditto |
| New Branswick <br> Nova Scotia | Fisheries and Settlements, | ditto ditto ditto <br> ditto ditto ditto |
| Cape Breton ${ }^{\text {Prince Elward's Isle }}$ | $\} \begin{aligned} & \text { established soon after } \\ & \text { their discovery in 1497. }\end{aligned}$ | ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto |
| Newfoundland . | their discovery in 149 . | Governor. Council, \& British Acts of Parliament, |
|  |  | Totals. . . ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |
|  |  |  |
| Gibraltar - | Capitalation, 4 Aug. 1704 | Governor and Orders of the King in Council |
|  | ditto 5 Sep. 1800 - | ditto ditto ditto |
| Cape of Good Hope | Cap.tulation, 10 Jan. 1806 | Governor aud Council, \& Orders of the King in Council - |
| Sierra Leone - | Settlement, 1787 - - | Governor and Council - . |
| Gambia - - | ditto 1631 - - | - - - |
| Ceylon - - - | Capitulation, 17 Sept. 1793 | Governor, Legislative, and Executive Councils, and Orders of King in Conncil |
| Mantitius | ditto 3 Dec. 1810 - - | Orders of King in Councit - <br> Governor and Council, \& Or- |
| New South Wales - | Settlement, 1787 - - | - ditto ditto and |
| Van Dieman's Land | ditto 1803 - | ditto ditto ditto |
| Swan River - - | ditto 1829 - - | Governor and Britisi Acts of Parhament |
| - |  | Grneral Totals- |

stating the Date at which each Colony or Possession was Captured, Ceded, or Settled, Slaves, at the latest Period, and as far as the same can be complied with; and wheCouncil; stating also, the value of Exports and Imports into each of those Colonies; liamentary Retams.

The following Statement of the Population，Produce，and Imports and Exports，of the British West Indies

| 002＇897， | 00n＇sso＇t | $000^{\prime} 809^{\prime} 8{ }^{\prime}$ | 000＇808＇${ }^{\prime}$ | 009＇69L＇ 61 | 200＇918＇$¢$ | 00L＇769 | 068＇8II | 097＊ 26 | STVIOL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 008＇z\％ | $000 \cdot 008$ | 0no＇¢ce | 000＇\％ 9 | － | 000＇tb | 000＇tz | 000＇91 | 008＇t | －avainizl |
| 0n¢＇t | 00n＇\＆ | 000＇s\％ | － | － | 000＇91 | 000＇s | 008.1 | 080 | －－－vтоияо」 |
| 0096 | 000＇10 | $0000^{\text {c } 91}$ | 0 nO 00 c | － | $000 \times 171$ | nocs\％t | 00\％＇I | 078 | －ovviol |
| 00t゙＋1 | nu0＇7．8 | 0 O）＇c68 | 000.091 |  | $000 \times 678$ | 009＇$¢ 8$ | $008{ }^{6}$ | On¢＇I | －S．Lngonia its |
| Onc．${ }^{\text {c }}$ | nonce | 0 OO 6 f 1 | $009 \% 1$ | 000＇88 | 090009 | 009 ¢ 81 | 00L＇ 8 | 086 | －viont is |
| 0n8＇9 |  | 009 ¢．7 | $0090 \times 28$ |  | $000 \cdot 201$ | 007＇61 | 0008 | 009＇1 |  |
| 0017 | 10） | $000 \times 108$ | 0a＊act |  | $000^{\circ} \mathrm{Oc}$ | $009 \times 9$ | $000{ }^{\circ}$ | 004 | －－siss |
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| 00798 | 900：3n8＇1 | 000 ＇8c9＇${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 00n＇909＇ 8 | $000.09 \chi^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ I | 000＇968＇1 | $000 \cdot \varepsilon 78$ | noo＇cs | $000^{\prime 2} \mathrm{CS}$ | －voirnvf |
| 007＊！ | 009\％\％29 | 0！ 0 ＇ 78.8 ， | － | ．－ | － | $001 \times 8$ | 008「z | 0c\％ | －－spuacnolf |
| 00b＇zl | 0）${ }^{4} 64$ | $000 \cdot 88 \varepsilon$ | 000＇0¢E | $000 \times 9$ | $000 \times 981$ | 000＇ヶ\％ | 0087 | 1108 | －vocnatit |
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| 007＇cs | 000－ct ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 000＇ $2899^{\text {c }}$ | $000 \times 0788^{\prime}$ | 000＇0ャ6＇t | 000＇LECL | 700＇0L | $00 \mathrm{r}^{6} 9$ | 0บก＇ 8 | vevaswo（1） |
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| patimduo 26иแиоц |  unaff speod $w_{I}$ so $a_{1} p_{A}$ |  | ${ }^{n} \times$ | 0800 | $\cdot\left\langle\nu 6 n_{S}\right.$ | $\cdot^{\text {saap }{ }_{\text {lS }}}$ |  | －891444 | －spupls！ |

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY on thr let OF AUGUST, 18*

## AND REFERENCE TO THE TOREIGN EERVICE OF REGIMEXTE.

(From the United Service Joarnal for August 1833.)

| Regimeat or Corpw. | Stations of Troops or Service Companies | Stations of Reserve Companies. | Whence Retarned. | Agents. British and Irish Fstablishments. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | d |
|  |  |  | Litto | Greenwood |
|  |  |  | Ditto | Greenwood |
|  |  |  |  | Oreenwood |
|  |  |  | pan | Collyer |
|  |  |  | oriugal | Col. \& Cane |
|  |  |  | pain | Gr. \& Cane |
|  |  |  | Buen. Ayr | Col. \& Cane |
|  |  |  | + | Col. \& Cane |
|  |  |  | Franc | Hopkinson |
|  |  |  | France | Greenwood |
|  |  |  | Frauce | Hopkinson |
|  |  |  |  | Hopkinson |
|  |  |  | ras | Greenwood |
|  |  |  | Franc | Greenwood |
|  |  |  | Bergal | Hopkinson |
|  |  |  | Poriugal | Gr. \& Ar. |
|  |  |  | Portugal | Gr. \& Cane |
|  |  |  |  | Collyer |
|  |  |  | Portuga | Greenwood |
|  |  |  |  | Greenwood |
|  |  |  |  | Gr. $\mathrm{E}^{\text {Ar }}$ |
|  |  |  | France | ir. \& Ar |
|  |  |  |  | Greenwood |
|  |  |  | Rumbay | Hopkinson |
|  |  |  | Portugal r rance |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | France |  |
|  |  |  | France |  |
|  |  |  | Portuga |  |
|  |  |  | Madras |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ashleg |
|  |  |  |  | Greenwood |
|  |  |  |  | Greenwood |
|  |  |  |  | Gr. \& Atk. |
|  |  |  |  | Greenwood |
|  |  |  |  | Greenwood |
|  |  |  |  | Greenwood |
|  |  |  |  | Gr. \& A |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Hopkinson |
|  |  |  |  | Greenwood |

- Under orders for Duilin,

| Fegiments and Corps. | Stations of Troops or Acrvice Compauies. | Stations of Reserve Companies. |  |  | Whence <br> Returned. | Agents. British and Frish Establishments. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 |  |  | 2 |  |  | Treenwood |
| 14 th do. |  |  |  | 1831 | Bengal | \& A |
| 15 th do. .. | Montrea | Carisle ... | 18:' |  |  | reenwood |
| 16th do. .. | Pengal. | Chatham.... | 1: |  |  | Kirkland |
| 17th do. .. | N. s. W |  | 3: |  |  | ireenwood |
| 18th do. | Hayd'k |  |  | 1832 | Corfu | eenwood |
| 19 th do. | Trinidad | Sunderla | 1826 |  |  | reenwood |
| 20th do. | Bomlay | Chatham | 1819 |  |  | reenwood |
| 21st do. | dha |  |  | 182\% | St. Vincents. | Greenwood |
| 22d do. .. | Jamaica |  | 326 |  |  | Green wood |
| 23d dc. | (ibralia | Clonmel .... | S |  |  | Gr. \& Ar. |
| 24th do. .. | Montrea | Tynemouth.. |  |  |  | Collyer |
| 25th do. | er | Berwick .... | 1826 |  |  | enwood |
| 26 th do. | cal | Chatha | 1szax |  |  | Laurie |
| 27th do. .. | Castleba |  |  | 1831 | Barbadoes | r. \& Ar. |
| 2 Sth do. .. | Cork |  |  | 1830 | Corfa | Wat. \& Ar. |
| 99th do. .. | r: |  | 1820 |  |  | ne |
| 30th do. .. | Castleba |  |  | 1829 | Madras | Ar. |
| 31 st do. | Bengal. |  |  |  |  | eenwood |
| 32d do. | Qnehec ...... |  | $18{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$ |  |  | Hop. \& Cane |
| 33d do. .. | don |  |  | 1832 | Jamaica | reenwood |
| 34th do. .. | Bram | Drogleda | 1829 |  |  | Gr. \& Cane |
| 35th do. .. | ckh |  |  | 183\% | Barbadoes | awood |
| 36th do. | Antgas |  | 183 |  |  | ice \& Ar. |
| 37 th do. | naic | ag | 1830 |  |  | w. \& Cane |
| 38th do. .. | gal | Chatam... | 1815 |  |  | Greenwood |
| 39th do. .. | dra |  | 182\% |  |  | Greenwood |
| 40th do. .. | , |  | 182: |  |  | Lawrie |
| 41st do. .. | da | tham | 18\% |  |  | Greenwood |
| 42d do. .. |  | Greenlaw .. | 1828 |  |  | Greenwood |
| 43d do. .. | Castle |  |  | 1830 | Gibraltar | A |
| 44th do. .. | gal | Chatham... | $8 \%$ |  |  | Greenwood |
| 45th do. .. | C |  | 19 |  |  | Greenwood |
| 46th do. .. | Cante |  | 1813 | 1833 | Madras | Greenwood |
| 47th do. .. | Newry |  |  | 1829 | Bengal | Ar. |
| 43th do. .. | Madras | Chathanı... | 181\% |  |  | Greenwoon |
| 49tb do. .. | Re | tham | 1822 |  |  | Greenwood |
| 50th do. .. | C |  |  | 182\% | Jamaica | Greenwood |
| $51 s t$ do. .. | Corfa |  | 1821 |  |  | Kirkland |
| 52 d do. | Armag |  |  | 1831 | Halifax, N.S. | Gr. \& Cane |
| 53 d do. .. |  |  |  |  |  | Greenwood |
| 54th do. .. |  |  |  |  |  | Greenwood |
| 5sth do. . 5 |  |  | 1 |  |  | rood |
| 57th do. .. | Madra |  | 1825 |  |  | Greenwood |
| 5 sth do. .. | Ceylon | Buttevant .. |  |  |  | \& Ar. |
| 59\% do. .. | Dublin. |  |  | 1829 | Benga | Ar. |
| 60th do. lst bat.. | Gilbralta | Galway | 1830 |  |  | Ar. |
| - 2 d bat.. | Temple |  | … | 1829 | Berbice | Gr. \& Ar. |
| 61st do. .. | Ceylon. |  | 1829 |  |  | Gr. * Ar. |

*Ordered by Detachments to New South Wales. fOrdered to the Cape of Good Hope.

| Regiments and Corps, | Stations of <br> Troops or Service Companies. | Stations of Leserve Companies. |  | Whence Returned. | Agents. Er tsth and ir sh Fistablishments. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 62d Fuot. | Madras | Chath | 1830 |  | greenwood |
| 633 d do. .. | N. S. Wales. | Chatham. | 18 |  | Collyer |
| 64th do. .. | Clare Castle* |  | .... 182. | Iibraltar | Gr. \& Ar. |
| 65th do. .. | Barbadues.. | Limerick. | 18:9 |  | Gr. \& Ar. |
| 60th do. | KinestonU.C. | Wexford.... | 1202 |  | Gr. \& Ath. |
| 67th do. .. | Barladoes .. | Limerick.... | 1831 |  | Gr. *Ar. |
| c8th do. .. 69th do. | Dubln. |  | … 1829 | Up. Canada | Hoph. \& Ca. |
| coth do. .. coth do. .- | St. Vincent | Kinsale | 1831 |  | Kirk. \& Ca. |
| 70th do. .. | Waterf |  | ....' 1827 | Canada | \& Ca. |
| 71 st do... | Rermuda.... | Fort George.. | 1844 |  | ree |
| Fi2d do. - | Cape of G. H. | Perth ...... | $18 \div 8$ |  | Greenwood |
| 7i3d do. .. 7 7th do. .. | Malta ...... | Jersey ...... | 18\% |  | Lawrie |
| 7 7th do. .- | Dublin. |  | $\ldots 1830$ | Permuda | Hopk. \& Ar. |
| 75th do. .. | Cape of G. H. | Bristol...... | 1830 |  | Greenwood |
| 76th do. .. | Kinsale |  | $\ldots$ | Canada | Gr. \& Ar. |
| Tith do. .. | Jamacał..... | Tralee | 1824 |  | Gr. \& Ar. |
| 7sth do. .. | Ceglon.... | Pa sley .... | 1826 |  | [Hill. |
| 79th do. .. | York L. C | Luadee | 1825 |  | Lawrie |
| 80th do. .- | -tirling |  | .... 1831 | Cephalonia | Gr. \& Ca. |
| 81st do. .. | Tempiemore |  | ...: 1231 | Fermuda | Gr. Ar. |
| 82d do. | tidinhurgh |  | .... 1832 | Manritius | Iawrie |
| 83d do. | Limerick |  | .... 1829 | Ceylon | Gr. \& Ar. |
| 84th du. .. | Jamaica | iosport .... | $182 i$ |  | Greenwood |
| 85th do. .. | Manchester.. |  | .... 1831 | Malta | Greenwood |
| 86th do. .. | Berbice | Portsmouth... | 1826 |  | Greenwood |
| 87 th do. .. | Mauritius | .evonport .. | 1831 |  | Greenwood |
| 88th do. .. | Corfi.... | - heerness | 1825 |  | Greenwood |
| 89 tb do. .. | Devorpor |  | .... 1831 | Madras | Greenwood |
| 90th do. .. | Duhlia |  | .... 1831 | Corfu | ir. \& Ar. |
| 91 st do. .. | Mallingar |  | .... 1831 | Jamaica | Hop. C Ca. |
| 92 d do. .. | Fermoy .... |  | .... 182\% | Jamaica | ir. \& Ar. |
| 93 d do. . | Barbadoes $\ddagger .$. | Aberdeen | 1823 |  | Greenwood |
| 9 tth do. .. | Malta | Clatham... | 1824 |  | Kirkland |
| 93th do. .. | Corfu. | Chatham.... | 1824 |  | I, wwrie |
| 96 ¢h do. .. | Hailfax, N. S. | Sheerness .. | 1824 |  | Greenwnod |
| 97th do. .. .. | Ceylon....... | Youghal ..... | 1825 |  | ir. Ca. |
| 93th do. .. .. C | Cape of G. H. P | Plymouth .. | 18.5 |  | ireenwood |
| 99th do. | Mauritius!... | Drozheda .. | 1 22.5 |  | ir. Ca. |
| Riffe B. lst Bat. . 2d Bat. . | Halifax, N.S. Corfu $\qquad$ | Chatham.... <br> Dover $\qquad$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 182.5 \\ 1826 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | ireenwood ireenwood |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Royal } \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Staff } \\ \text { Corps } \ldots . . \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ | Hythe ...... | ........Deta | chments var | ions periods. | Greenwood |
| -Under orders for the West Indics. $\ddagger$ To return to Eugland early in 1834. |  |  | HOrderen to <br> 4 Ordered to | Cape of Goo <br> East Indies. | d Hope. |


| Regiments and Corps. | Stations. | Agents. | REGIMENTAL AOENTB. <br> Armit, Porongh, \& Co. Leinster st. Dubliv. <br> Ashley, James, 105, Regent St. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lat West Indis Regiment .. | Trinidad.... | Greenwood | Athinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin Cane, Richard, and Co. Dawson |
| ${ }^{2 d}$ ditto | N.Providence | Greenwood | St. Dublin. Collyer Geor |
| Ceylon Rife Regiment $\qquad$ | Ceylon....... | Kirkland | Collye r, Gieo. Sam. Park Place, St. James. |
| Cape Mounted Riflemen $\qquad$ | Cape of G. H. ${ }^{\text {ct }}$ | Kirkland | Greenwood, Cox, Hammersley, and Cox, Craig's Court. |
| Royal African Co. lonial Corpe .. <br> RI. Newfonndland Veteran |  | Kirkland | Hill, Charles, St. James Place. Hopkinson, Barton, andKnyvett, Regent Street. <br> Kirklaud. John, (Gen.Agent) 80, |
| Companies.... | Newfoundld. | Kirkhand | Robert St Adelphi |
| Royal Malta Fencibles......... | Malta ....... | Kirkland | Price.Wm. F. 34, Craven St.Strand Watson, William, 63, Charlotte Street, Fortland Place. |
| General Agents for the Recruiting Service. Great Britain-Jchn Kirkland, Esq. 80, Pall Mall. Ireland-Sir Bagenall W. Burdert, Bart. Dublin. |  |  |  |
| Agents for the Deccan Prize Money. <br> Lieut-Colonel Arbuthnot and John Kirkland, Esq. Otice, 80, Pall Mall. |  |  |  |

N.B.-A reference to the List of Agents will explain the abbreviations.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION. (From the United Service Jowrnal for Augwst 1833.)

| NORE. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vict-Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart. m. c. b. |  |  |
| Ships. Ocean $\ldots$......... | Guns. $80$ | Captain Samuel Commanders. |
| Prince Regent (Yacht) ....... | - | Captain G. Tubbin |
| William of Mary (Facht) .... | - | Captain S. Warren |
| Sail 3-Gw |  | PORTSMOUTH STATION. |
| Excellent ..................... |  | Admiral Siz Thomas Foley, e. c. z. Captain Thomas Hastings |
| Portsmouth (Yacht)........... |  | Lieutenant J. Maitland |
| Royal George (Yacht)........ Seaftower.................. | 4 | Captain Right Hon. Lord A. Fitaclarence |
| Seaflower....................... |  | Lieutenant Morgan Commander W. Symon |
| Serpent....................... |  | Commander W. Symong L.eutenant W. C. Riley |
| Sylvia ...................... |  | Lieutenant Thomas Spark |
| Victory (Flay Ship).......... | 104 | Captain C. R, Williams |
| Sail 8-Gunc. | 193 |  |




| SURVEYING VESSELS. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 'Ships. |  |  | Guns. | Commanders. |
| Etna .... |  |  | 8 | Commander Relcher |
| Beacon .... |  |  | 8 | Commander Cupeland |
| Beagle. . .... | . . . |  | 10 | Commander Fitzroy |
| Fairy |  |  | 10 | Commander W. Hewett |
| Intestigator.. | ... | .... | 16 | Master Thomas |
| Jackduw .... | .... | .... | 4 | Lieutenant E. Barnett |
| Mastiff | . | - | 6 | Licntenam J. Greaves |
| Raven .... | .... | . | 4 | Lieuterant W. Arieltt |
| Sail 8-Guns | -••• | - | 66 | STEAM VESSELS. |
| Alban .... |  | - | - | Lieutenant Kennedy |
| African .... | .... | .... | - | Lieuteunt J. Harvey |
| Canon .... |  |  | 2 | Lieutenant J. Dutice |
| Columbia .... |  |  | 2 | Lieutenant Commander R Eda |
| Comet .... |  |  | - |  |
| Conjiance.... | .... | .... | 2 | Lieutenant H. F. Belson |
| Dee .... | .... | . | 4 | Commander R. Oliver |
| Echo .... | - |  | - | Lieutenant Commander R. Otway |
| Firebrand.... | .... | -... | 6 | Lieutenant W. G. Buchanan |
| Firetly .... | .... | .... | - | Lientenant T. Baldock |
| Flamer .... | .... | .... | - | Lieatenant R. Bastard |
| Hermes .... |  | - | - | Lieutenant J. Wright |
| L.ightning.... | ... |  | - | J. Allen |
| Messenger .. | .... |  | 1 |  |
| Meteor . .... |  |  | 2 | Lientenant Symons |
| Pluto .... |  |  | - | Lieuteuant G. Buchannan |
| Rhalamanthus | . |  | 4 | Commander (3. Evans |
| Salamander.. | . . . | - | 4 | Commander H. 'T. Austen |
| Sail 18-Guns |  |  | 27 | PACKETS. |
| Ashea .... |  | -•.. | 8 | Captain W. King |
| Barracouta.. | . . . | .... | 6 | Lieutenant R. B. James |
| Briseis .... | -... | . | 6 | Lientenant J. Downey |
| Calypso .... | -••* | .... | 6 | Lieutenait R. Yayion |
| Golnjinch.... | .... | ... | 6 | Lieutenaut E. Collyer. |
| Lapwing.... | .... |  | 6 | Lieutenant G, B. Forster |
| Leveret .... | .... | -••• | 10 | Lifutenant W. F. Lapidge |
| Lyra .... | .... | .... | 6 | Lieutenant J. S. John |
| Mutize .... | .... | .... | 4 | Lieutenant R. Powle |
| Nightingale.. |  | .... | 6 | Lieutenant 7. Forbescue |
| Opossum .... |  |  | 4 | Lieutenant F. R. Peter |
| Pigeon .... |  | .... | 4 | Lieutenant J. Binney |
| Plover .... |  |  | 4 | Leutenant W. Downey |
| Sheldrake.... |  |  | 4 | Lieutenant A. R. L. Passingham |
| Swallow . |  |  | 6 | Lieutenant S. Grifith |
| Thais .... |  |  | 4 | Lieutenant C. Chorch |
| Royalist .... |  |  | 4 | Lieutenant R. N. Williams |
| Skylark .... | .... |  | 4 | Lieuteuant C. P. Ladd |
| Sail 18-Guns | .... | .... | 98. |  |

## BRITISH ORDERS UF KNIGHTHOOD.

The following are the British Orders of Knighthood, arranged according to the dates of their Institution.
K.G. The Most Noble Order of the Garter was instituted by Edward III., January 19th, 1344. Motto, Honi soic qui mal y pense. Ribbon, Blue.
G.C.B. Knight Grand Cross ) of the Most Honorable, $;$ Military
K.C.B. Knight Commander Order of the Bath. An Order of
C.B. Companion Juncertain origin, but so called from a part of the ceremong. It was restored, if not instituted, by Henry IV.; revived in the reign of George I.; extended in 1815. Motto, Tria juncta in uno. Ribbon, Red.
K.T. Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle: said to have been instituted by Acbrius, King of Scotiand, and therefore claims antiquity above that of the Garter. The Order was revived in 1703. Motto, Nemo.me'impune lacessit. Ribbon, Green.
K.P. Knight Grand Cross of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; instituted by George 11I. in 1783. It is the only order belonging to Ireland, and is one of the most magnificent in Europe. Motto, Quis Separabit. Ribbon, Sky-blue.
G.C.H. Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; instituted by Geo. 1 V., August 12th, 1815. Motto, Nec aspera terrent. Eibbon, Light-blue, waterel.
K.C.H. Knight Commander of ditto.
K.H. Knight of ditto.
K.M.G. Knight of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Miehafl end St. George; instituted by Geo. IV. in 1819. Motto, Auspicium melioris EEvi. Ribbon, Red, with blue edge.

## FOREIGN ORDERS.

The abbreviations adopted are prefixed to those Orders which are held by British Subjects.
K.A. Knight of St. Andrew in Russia. Instituted in 1698, by Czar Peier Alexowitz.
K.A.H. Knight of St. Anne of Holstein. Motto, Amantibus justitiam, pietatem, fidem. Instituted 1738.
K.A.N. Knight of St. Alexander Newski of Russia. Instituted by Peter the 1st, in 1725. Motto, Pro labore et patria.
K.A.S. Knight of the Order of the Annunciation. Instituted by Amadeus, VI.; Count of Savoy, in 1355, in memory of the glorious action of Amadeus, when' he compelled the Saracens to raise the Siege of Rhodes.
K.B.E. Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prossia. Instituted by Frederick I., King of Prussia, in 1701. Motto, Summ cuique.
K.C. Knight of the Crescent in rurkey. Instituted by Mahomot II. in 1799. Motio, Donec totum impleat orbems.
K.C.S. or K. Ch. III. Ktight of the Order of Charles III. of Spain. Instituted 1771. Motto, Virtuti et merito.
K.E.D. Knight of the Elephant of Denmark. Instituted 1778, by Christian I. of Deamark. Liotto, Magnanimi pretium.
K.F.M. Knight of the Order of Ferdinand and Merit. In. stituted 1800. Muto, Pro file et merito.
K.F. Knight of Ferdinand of Spain.
K.G.F. Knight of the Golden Fleece of Spain and Austria. Instituted by Philip, Duke oi Burgunay, in 1i23. Motto, Pretimpe non vile laborum.
K.G.N. Knight of St. George and the Reunion of Naples. Instituted 1819.
K.G,V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa of Sweden. Instituted by Gustavus III. in 1772. Mutio, Gustaflen tredie justiftere.
K.I.C. Knight of the Iron Crown of Italy. Iustituted by Napoleor in 1805.
K.L, Knight of Leopold of Austria. Instituted 1808.
K.L.H. Knight of the Legion of Honour of France. Instituted by Napoleon in 1805. Motto, Honneur et patrie.
K.L.S. Knight of the Lion and Sun of Persia. Instituted in 1808.
K.M. Knight of Malta, or St. Jobn of Jerusalem. Founded aboat the year 1090.
K.M.B. Knight of the Order of Military Merit of Bavaria.
K.M.F. Knight of the Order of Military Merit of France. In stituted by Luuis XV., 1759. Motto, Pro virtute bellica.
K.M.J. Kıight of the Order of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. Instituted 1806.
K.M.L. Knight of St. Maurice and Lazare of Sardinia. Insti• tuted 1434. Motto, Atavis et armis.
K. M. Pol. Knight of Merit of Poland. Instituted 1791.
K.M.Prus. Knight of the Order of Military Merit of Prussia. Instituted 1740. Mutto, Pour le merite.
K.M.T. Knight of Haria Theresa in Austria. Instituted 1757. Motto, Fortiludine.
K.M.W. Knight of the Military Order of Wurtemburg. Insti, tated 1.799.
K.P.H. Knight of St. Philip of Holstein.
K.P.S. Knight of the Polar Star of Sweden. Instituted by Frederick I. in 1748. Motto, Nescit occusum.
K.R.E. Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia. Instituted 1734. Motto, Toujours le même.
K.S. Knight of the Sword of Sweden. Instituted 1525, by Gustavus I.
K.S.A. Knight of St. Anne of Rusia. Instituted 1735.
K.S.A. or K.A. Knight of St. Andrew of Russia.
K.S.E. Knisht of the St. Fsprit of France, or Order of the Holy Ghost. Instituted by Henry III. of France in 1579.
K.S.G. Kniogit of st. George of Russia. Instituted by Catherine 11. in 1769. Nutto, "Sa schlusbu i chraborst," i. e. Fur Service and Bravery.
K.S.H. Knight of St. Henry of Saxony.

K,S.L. Knight of St. Louis of France. Instituted by Louis XIV. in 1693 . Moito, Bellice virtutix premium.
K.S.S. or K.S.P. Kui,ht of St. Stanistaus of Poland. Instituted by Stanistaus, King of Poland, 1765. Motto, Premiando encitat.
K.S.W. Kn erhtof St. Whadimir of Russia. Instituted by Catherine II, 1782.
K.St.C. Knight of the Order of St. Catherine of Sicily. *
K.St.F. Knight of St. Fernando of Spain. Instituted 1811 ,

K, St.H. Knight of St. Hermennilde of Spain. Instituted 1814.
Kt.St J.P. Knight of St. John of Prussia.
K.St.J. Knight of St. Januarius of Naples. Instituted in 1738. Motto, In sanguine feelus.
K.St.J.N. Knight of St. Joachim of Naples. Instituted 1755. Motto, Junxit amicus amor.
K.St.Jos. Knight of St. Joseph of Tuscany. Instituted 1807.
K.T.S. Knight of the Tower and Sword of Por:ugal. Instituted 1808.
K.W. Knight of Wilhelm of the Netherlands. Instituted 1815. K.W.E. Knight of the White Eagle of Poland. Instituted 131:。 Motto, Pro fille, rege, lege.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH ARMY,

 With the principal Continental Actions, during the late War.


Bosaco, battle of, the French defeated by Wellington.. 27 Sept. 1810 Buenos Ayres taken by Lord Beresfurd and Sir Horne Popham ....... ......... ......... 27 June 1806
Baylen, battle of, Dupont surrenders the French army to the Spaniards ........ ......... 20 July 1808
Brock, General, defeats the Americans in Canada.. 13 Oct. 1818
Caiso taken by the British Troops .........27 June 1801
Cambray taken by assault by the British Troops...84 June 1815
Castiglione, battle of, the French under Massena deieat the Austrians under Warmser.... ......... 3 Aug. 1796
Cape of Good Hope taken by Gen. Craig and Admiral Keith
......... ......... 16 Sept. 1795
Home Popham by Sir David Baird and Sir 9 Jan. 1806
Crylon conquered by the British under Adw. Rainier and Col. Stuart
......... 15 Feb. 1795
Chateau Cambresis, H.K.H. the late Duke of York deteats the French at ......... ......... 26 April 1794
Chrystler's Farm, the American army defeated at, by Cols. Pearson and Morrison.... ..........11 Nov. 1813
Ciudad Rodrigo, storming of, by Wellington.......... 19 Jan. 1818
Coinhra taken by Colonel Trant.. ......... 7 Oct. 1810
Colombo taken by Capt. Gardner, R.N. and Col. Stuart 15 Mar. 1796
Copenhagen, expedition against, under Adm. Gambier
and Lord Cathcart, landed............ Aug. 1807
…..... 16 Aug. 1807
ellington,
…..... 29 Aug. 1807 then Sir Arthur Wellesley....... renders the Danish Fleet........ $\quad$......... 8 Sept. 1807
Cornelis, Dutch lines at, in the Island of Java, carried by Col. Gillespie, under the orders of Sir Sam. Auchmuty … ......... 1811
Corunna, battle of, Sir John Moore killed. .......... 16 Jan. 1809
Cressy battle of ...... ......... $\quad . . .$.
Culloden, batule of ......... ......... 16 April 1746
Delhi, battle of, Lieut.-Gen. Lake defeats the Mah-
rattas 11 Sept. 1803
Demerara and Essequibo, taken by Maj.-Gen, White.. 21 April 1796
Detroit Fort taken, Gen. Brock defeats the Americaas
under Gien. Hull Aug. 1818
Dettingen, battle of ......... ......... 26 June 1743
Donnewitz, French defeated at, by the Allies ...... 6 Sept. 1813
Douro, passage of, by the British under Wellington.. 12 May 1809
Dundas, General, forces the French to recross the Wal
......... ......... 30 Dec.
1794



Landrect surrendered to the Duke of York...... 30 A pril 1794
Laon, battle of, Napoleon beat by Blucher ......... 9 Mar. 1814
Leipzig, battle of $\quad . . . . . .{ }^{18}$ and 19 Oct. 1815
Leswarrie, Lieut.Gen. Lake defeats the Mahrattas 1 Nov. 1803
Linny, battle of, Napoleon defeats Blucher......... 16 June 1815
Laselles, brilliant anack made by the Guards at.. 18 Aug. 1793
Lonli, i.atte of, Napoleon defeats the Austrians.... 10 May 1796
Lomati, battle of ........ ......... 30 July 1795
Long Islamd, American army defeated on ......... 28 Aug. 1776
Lutzen, battle of ......... ......... 2 May 1813
Madrid captured by the British .........12 Aug. 1818
Maida, battle of, Sir John Stuart defeats Gen. Reg-
nier . ........ ........ ......... 4 July 1806
Malplaquet, battle of ......... .......... 11 Sept. 1709
Malta surrenders to the British under Gen. Pigott.. 5 Sept. 1800
Marengo, battle of, Napoleon defeats the Austrians
under Gen. Melas
......... 16 June 1800
Martinique, taken by Sir C. Grey, and Sir John Jervis 22 Mar. 1794
——— surrenders to the British .......... 24 May 1796
taken by Adn. Sir A. Cochrane and
Maj.-Gen. Sir George Prevost.. ......... 24 Feb. 1809
Merida taken by Lord́ Hill...... .......... 29 Dec. 1811
Michilimacinac taken by the British ......... 17 July 1812
Millissimo, battle of, Napoleon defeats the Austrians, 13 April 1796
Minden, battle of ........ ......... 1 Aug. 1759
Minorca
worth
taken by Sir C. Stuart and Adm. Duck- ............ 15 Nov. 1798
Miquelon taken by the English .. ..........14 May 1894
Mondovi, battie of ........ ..........22 April 1796
Mont Martre, actions on the heights of, near Paris.. 30 Mar. 1814
Montebello, battle of ........ ......... 10 June 1800
Monte Notte, battle of, Napoleon's first victory .... 10 A pril 1796
Monte Video, storming of, by Sir Sam. Auchanuty.. 3 Feb. 1807
Moskwa, battle of. Vide Burodino.
Naples taken by the French...... ..........24 Jan. 1799
Niagara taken by Col. Murray .. ......... 19 Jan. - 1813

- Lieut.-General Drummond defeats the Ame-

Nire, passage of the .......... .......... 9 Dec. 1813
Olivenca surrendered to Marshal Beresford ....... 15 April 1811
Orthes, battle of.. ......... ......... 27 Feb. 1814
Oswego, Fort, stormed by the British ......... 6 May 1814
Pampelina, fall of ......... .........sl Oct. 1813
Pultusk, batile of, sanguinary but indecisive action between Napoleon and the Russians ......... 26 Dec. 1806
Pyramids, bat.le of the, Napoleon destroys the
Mamelu!ses.... ......... ..........21 July 1798
Pgrenees, battle of the ......... ..........27 July 1818

| Pyrenees, last battle of $\overline{\text { Pontre bras, Wattle of, between Wellington and }} 2$ Aug. Marshal Ney | 1813 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quebec taken-General Wolfe killed in the action on the plains of Abrahum - 13 Sept. | 17 |
| Queenstown, battle of, in Canada, Goneral Brock killed-Americans defeated $\qquad$ 13 | 1818 |
| Ramilcies, battle of - 23 | 1706 |
| Rhode Island taken by Sir Henry Clinton - 8 De | 1776 |
| Rivoli, battle of, Napoleon defeats the Austr | H99 |
| Rolea, battle of, Wellington, defeats Laborde-_ 17 A | 1808 |
| Sabugal, affair at - 3 April | 1811 |
| Sahagun, brilliant cavalry action at - 20 Dec | 1808 |
| Salamanca, Forts at, capi | 18 |
| battle of, Wellington defeats Marmont-22 July | 1812 |
| Savendroog taken by Colonel Stuart's army--21 Dec. | 1791 |
| anta Maura taken by General Oswald and Captain <br> Evre, R.N. - 16 April | 1810 |
| Seringapatam capitulated to Lord Cornwallis-_ 23 Feb. | 17 |
| Ma | 1799 |
| Seville captured by the British- - 27 Aug. | 1812 |
| Smolensko, battle of - 17 Au | 1818 |
| urinam taken by th | 1799 |
| en - 4 Mas | 18 |
| St. Eustatia taken - 3 Fe | 178[ |
| St. Jean de Luz, battle o | 1813 |
| St. Lucia taken by Sir John Jervis and Sir C. Grey-4 April | 17 |
| Sir Ralph Abercrombie 11 M | 17 |
| Greenfield and Lord Hood-22 June |  |
| St. Vincent's taken by the English | 1796 |
| St. Jean Pied de Port - 25 July | 1814 |
| St. Sebastias, àssault and capture of - 31 Aug . | 18 |
| 18 Sept. | 1819 |
| St. Domingo taken by the British - 22 sept. | 1793 |
| Talapera, battle of, theFrench defeatod by Wellington 28 July | 1809 |
| Tarifa, French attack on, repulsed by the British-31 Dec. ____ siege abandoned by the | 1811 |
| - French <br> Tarragona, failure of the investment under Sir John <br> Murray $\qquad$ | 813 |
| Trinidad taken by Sir Ralph Abercrombie-- 18 | 1797 |
| imbira; battle of, in Portugal, Wellington defeats Junot - 21 Aug. | 808 |
| ittoria; battle of, in Spain, Wellington defeats Joseph Buonaparte and Marshal Jourdan -- 21 June | 1813 |
| agram, battle of, between Napoleon and the Arch- duke Charles | 809 |
| alcheren expedition sails - 28 July | 80! |
| Washington, city of, captured by the British under General Ross- | 1814 |
| ante and the Ionian Isles surrendered to the British <br> nuder Brigadier General Oswald 2 Oct, | 1809 |

A TABLE of the Du:ation of the sevaral Pariaments, from the beginning of the Rejrit of HENRYVIII,



|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Existed, |  |  |
| $\boldsymbol{Y}$ | $M$. | $D$. |
| 0 | 9 | 21 |
| 0 | 4 | 23 |
| 0 | 1 | 25 |
| 0 | 4 | 22 |
| 2 | 3 | 16 |
| 0 | 2 | 22 |
| 7 | 10 | 21 |
| 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | 6 | 9 |
| 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 0 | 2 | 26 |
| 0 | 4 | 9 |
| 0 | 11 | 23 |
| 0 | 0 | 22 |
| 12 | 5 | 17 |
| 0 | 8 | 4 |
| 16 | 8 | 16 |
| 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 2 | 4 | 16 |
| 1. | 1 | 4 |



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ё } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


A. Table of the Duration of the several Parliaments-continued.

A Table of the Duration of the several Parliaments-continued.

For of the above statement, which is drawn up with as much accuracy as possible, from the Rells and Journals of both Houses of Parliament, the following facts may be deducedwas extended beyond one year) only four Parliaments bave existed beyond seven years, and that only ten more have had a sexennial duration. only four Parliaments above four, and but three above three years. Lastly, it is certain, that, one Parliameut with another, the duration of each, siace the reign of Heary VII, does not exceed the space of two years and about nine months, even including the long Parliament in the Reigat of King Charles I., \&nd the still longer one which his son retained in existence for the enormous period of about geventeen years.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.


[^1]

## SWEDEN and NORWAY.

## King and Royal fanily.

CHARLES XIV. (formerly Marshal Bernadotte) King of Sweden and Norway; b. Jan. 26, 1764: elected Crown Prince of Sweden, Augnst 21, 1810; succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles XIII, Feb. 5, 1818; m. Aug. 16, 1798, Eugenie Bernardiine de (lary, b. Nov. 8, 1781 ;-Issue:

Joseph Francis (Jscar, Crown Prince; b. July 4, 1799 ; m. June 3, 1823, to Princess Josephine of Leuchtenberg, b. March 14, 1507 : Issue-

1. Charles Louis Eugene, Duke of Scania; b. May 3, 1826.
2. Francis Gusfavus Dscar, Duke of Upland, ; b. June 1s. $182 \%$.
3. Oscar Frederick, Duke of East Golhland; b. Jan. 21, 1829.

## Government.

Sweden and Norway, though under the government of one and the same king, who is a limited monarch, have different Constitutions.
The Diet or legislative body of Sweden consists of four orders, Jet, nobles, hereditary; 2dly, bishops, ex offició, and clergy ; 3dly, merchants or citizens; 4ihly, peasants or agriculturists. Lach body deliberates separately. A Bill may originate with any one of them' but must be sent simultaneously to the other three, to ensure freedom of debate and vote. The King has a casting vote and a perpptual reto. The Diet has the right of legislation and taxation and the superintendence of the tinatices.

## Norway.

The present King has wisely permitted Norway to retain her ancient form of Governorent, giving them only a Swedish Viceroy in the person of his' own son, Oscar. The Storthing' is convoked every third year. It imposes taxes, and audits the public accounts. The King has a veto, which be can however only exercise iwice on the same proposition froon the Storthing: so that if that borly pass an act fora third time, it becomes law to all intents. The constitution of Norway is purely dimocratic; abhorrence of an aristocracy is carried to such an extent that the ancient nobility is nearly, if not entirely, extinct, and no new tinles are conferred.

## RUSSIA.

## Emperod and Imperial Family.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland; b. July 6, 1796 ; m. July 13, 1817, Alexandra, (formerly Charlotte,) daughter of the King of Prussia, b. July 18, 1798; succeeded his brother Alexander, Decr 1. 1825-Ispue:

1. Alexander, Hereditary Prince, b. April 29, 1818.
2. Maty ; b. August 18, 1819 4. Alexandra; b. June 24, 1825.
3. Alga; b. Sept. 11,1828 .
4. Constantine; H. Sept. 21, 188?:

## Govbrnment.

The gevernment of Russia is an absolute bereditary monarchy: and in the succe sion to the throne females are not excluded. The government is conducted by a Council of the Eirpire, the Ministry, and a Senate; but there is no representative body. The late timperor Alexander gave the Senate the right of remonstrating against any ukase or edict contrary to law. It is a body partly deliberative and partly executive, and forms the highest judi ial tribunal of the empire. It is divided into 9 departments or sections, of which six, coniprising 62 wembers, hold their sittings at St. Pe.ersburgh, and three sections, with 26 members, at Noscow. The ministers of the great departments are restonsible to the Sanate. The established religion is that of the Greek Chur:lh, hut all others are tolerated.

Poland has, during the past year, not been able to renew the contest for indeqendence-not that tranquillity is re-established there, but her means are unequal to the attempt. The precautionary measures adopted by the Eisperor are the best proofs of his distrust of his Polish subjects. Our latest intelligence fiom Ei rope announces that two new decrees had been published-one for more effiectually rooting up the Polish language, the other for making political offences subject to the jurisdiction of Courts-martial.

## DENMARK. <br> King and Royal family.

FREDÉrick VI. King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania; b. Jan. 28, 1768 ; declared co-regent with his father Christian VII, April 14, 1784, sucreeded to the throne Narch 13, 18,8; m. July 31, 1790, Suphia Frederica, niece of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, b: Oct. 28, 1767 ; lissue-

1. Caroline; b. Oct. 28, 1798 ; m. to Prince Frederick Ferdinand, Aug. 1, 1829.
2. Wilhelmina; b. Jan. 17, 1808; m. to Prince Frederick, Nov. 1, 1828.

Christian Frederick, Crown Prince, cousin to the King; b. Sept. 18, 1786; u. (1) Feb. 18, 1806, Charlotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklenisurg ; (-Issue, 1, Frederich; b. Oct. 6, 18u8; m. Princess Wilhelmina, Nov. 1, 1828 ;) nı. (11) May 22, 1815, Carolinc Amelia, rinnyther of the Duke of Holstein-Augustenburg--1ssue; 2, Juliana; 3, Charlotte.
Frederick F'erdinand, b. Nov. 22, 1792; m. the Princess Careline, Aug. 1, 1883.

## Government.

Denmark has been since 1660, in law, an absolute monarchy of the most utqualified kind; the will of the King is supreme, in both civil and ecclesiastical affairs ; but in religion be must be of the Confeasion of Augbiourgh. The Crown is bereditary in the male line.

## HOLLAND.

## King and Royal family.

William, Kinf of the Netheriands, Prince of Orange-Nassan, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg; b. Aug. 21, 1772; succoeded his father in his hereditary possessions in Germany, April 9, 1806 ; declared Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands Dec. 3, 1813; assamed the Crown, March 15, 1815; m. ():1.1, 1791, Wilitelmina, sister of the King of Prassia, b. Nov. 18, 177d; 1siue:

1. Willan, Prince Royal and Prince of Orange b. Dec. 6, 1792; m. Feb. 21, 1816, Anire, sisier of the Emperor oi Russia, b. Jan: 18, 1795-Issup: William, b. Feb. 18, 1817 ; Alexander, b. Aug. 2, 1818; Frellprick, b. July 19, 1820 ; Suphia, ib. April 8, 1824.
2. Frederick, b. Feb. 28, 1797; I.. May 21, 1 1225, Louisa, Sd daughter of the King of Prussia-Issue: Alexandrina, b. Aug. 5, 1828.
3. Marianne. b. May 9, 1810; m. Prince Albert of Prussia.

## Government.

The royal prerogntive in Holland embraces the whole powers of the English Crown, and in addition the King possesses the supreme direction of the finances, and regulates the salaries of the Colleges and functionaries. The adminis ration of the affairs of the Colonies and of the Dutch possessions in all other parts of the world is exclusively vested in the Kins. There is a Coun il of State of 24 members-and two Chambers; the Upper Chamber has not fewer than 40 or more than 70 members; these have no hereditary right to their seats but are named by the King for life; no person under 40 years of age can be a meaber of the Upper Chanber. The Lower Cbimber consisted, before the Belgic Revolution, of 110 members, 55 for the Northern, and 55 for the Southern Provinces. These members are chosen by the Provincial States, who are themselives elected by the Councils of he several towns chosen by electoral Colleges. The right of petitioning is confined to individuals.

## BELGIUM.

## King and Royal family.

LEOPOLD I, (late Prince of Saxe Coburg) h. Dec. 16, 1790; elected King of Balxium by the Congress at Brussels, June 4, 1820; crowned July 21, same year; m. (I) in 1816, to Charlotte, only daughter of tie Prince Regent of England, who d. in 1817; m. (II) Aun. 9, 1832, to Louise Marie, eldest daughter oi Louis Philippe, King of the French; Issur:

Leopolid Louis philippe Victor Ernest, Prince Royal, b. July 24, 1833.

## Government.

The ultimate arrangements of the terms of separation of Belgium from the Netherlands have not yet been concluded, although during the last year coercive measure were resorted to by England and

France to force the King of Holland to come to a permanent settleneat. Belgium is however recognized as indepiendent by the majority of the Powers of Europe, who have their representatives at that Court The Governnient is founded on the principles of the French Charter. The Religion is Catholic, and the leeir to the throne, will, in deference to the wishes of the people, be brought up in that faith.

## FRANCE.

## King and Royal fayily.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French ; of the branch of Orléans, and descended frons a brother of Louis XIV, b. Oct. 6, 1778; procluimed king of the French, Aug. 9, 1830, in. Nov. 25, 1809, Maria amelia, dhughter of Feruimand, King of the Two - Sicities, b. April 26, 1782; 1ssue:

1. Firdinand, Duke of Orleans, b. Sept. 3, 1810.
2. Léuis, b. April 5, 1812.-3. Maria, b. April 12, 1818.
3. Louise Charles, Duke of Nemours; b. October 25, 1814.
4. Clementina, b. June 3, 1817.
5. Fruncis, Duke of Joinville, b. Aur. 14, 1818.
6. Henry, Duke of Montpensier, b. July I, 1824.

Sister of the King.
Eugenie Adelaide Louisa, Mad. d'Orleans, b. Aug, 23, 1377.
[The King and Family excluded by the declatation of the Chamber of Deputies of the 7th August, 1830.

Charles X, King of France and Navarre; His Most Christian Majesty ; b. Oct. 8, 1757 ; succeeded lus brother, Louis XV 11I, Sept, 16, 1824; clowned at Rheims, May 25, 1825; m. Nov. 6, 1773, Maria Theresa, sister of the King of Sardinıa, who ditd at Gralz, Junf 2, 1805: lssue:

Louls Anthony, Duke of Angouleme, Dauphin; b. Aug. 6, 1775; m. June 10, 1779, Maria Theresa, Dauphinesf, daughter of Louis XVI, b. Dec. 19, 1778.

Louise Maria Theresa, (daughter of the late Duke of Berry, next brother to the Dauphin;) b. Sept. 21, 1819.

Henry, Duke of Bordeaux, (grandson of France, a posthumous' son of the late Duke of Berry); b. Sept. 29, 1820.]

THE FRENCH ARMY.
[Exclusive of General \& Stuff Oficers, Gendarmerie, National Guards, \& Invalids.]

|  | Hores and Mules. |  | Officers. |  | Suboffic Corporals. and Boy |  | Total of <br> Men. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Infantry in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The interior...... | - | . | 8779 | . | 21476.5 | .... | 253544 |
| Africh .......... | - | .. | 363 | .. | 17782 | .... | 18445 |
| The Murea ...... | - | - | 105 | . | 3056 | $\ldots$ | 3161 |
|  |  |  | 9147 |  | $2 ¢ 5603$ |  | 275050 |
| Cavalry in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The interior...... | 33000 | .. | 2719 | .- | 50923 | .... | 53Fi2 |
| Africa .......... | 580 | . | 11 | .. | 380 | .... | 374 |
|  | 40180 |  | 2763 |  | 51283 |  | 54046 |
| Ariillery in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The interior...... | 28263 | .. | 1146 | $\cdots$ | 81 fr9 | $\ldots$ | 32815 |
| Africai .......... | 407 | .. | 34 | . | 990 | $\ldots$ | 1324 |
| The Morea ...... | 42 | - | 10 | . | 211 | .... | 281 |
|  | 28712 |  | 1190 |  | 32930 |  | 84180 |
| Fingineers in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The interior...... | 665 | . | 234 | $\cdots$ | 7395 | .... | 7 f29 |
| Africa ....... .. | 88 | .. | - 9 | . | 359 | .... | 3:8 |
| The Morea ...... | 136 | . | 4 | $\cdots$ | 150 | .... | 154 |
|  | 889 |  | 247 |  | 7904 |  | 8151 |
| Waggon Train in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The interior...... | 4738 | .. | 121 | ., | 4115 | $\ldots$ | 4236 |
| Africa .......... | 376 | .. | 5 | $\cdots$ | $2 ¢ 7$ | .... | 278 |
| The Morea ...... |  | . | 1 | $\therefore$ | 23 | .... | 21 |
|  | 5014 |  | 127 |  | 4402 |  | 4529 |
| Yeterans............. |  | . | 504 | -• | 13410 | $\ldots$ | 19914 |
| Grand Total... | . 75095 |  | 14278 |  | 375.52 |  | 389816 |

## SWITZERLAND.

The directing Canton for 1833 and 1834 is Zurich.
The Avoyer of Zurich and President of the Diet, His Excellency Jean de Reinhard.

Chancellor of the Confederation, M. Movisson.
Secretary of State, M. J, C. Amrhyn.
Keeper of Archives, M, Wild,

## Government.

The discussion of the affairs of the Swiss Confederation is vested in the Diet (Tagleistung), composed of the Deputies of the 22 United Cantons. The Burgonaster or Aroyer of the directing Cabton presides at the Diet, which generally meets on the tirst Monday of July. It declares war, and concludes peace; foans treaties of alliance with foreign porrers; appoints the diplomatic agents, and disposes of the military force. When the Diet is not assembled, the adoninistration of the affairs of the Confederation ts entrusted to the chiefs of the directing Canton (Vorort). The directory changes every two years between Zurich, Berne, and Lucerne. The ofti tal Ninisters of the Directory are a Chancellor and a Secretary of State; appointed by the Diet.

On the lith March 1838, an extraordinary meeting of the Diet took place at Zurich, for the purpose of revising the Federal Compat 1; which had been found incompetent to the administration of the supreme authority over the Cantons, as the powers of the Diet had been ineffectually exercised to stop the warfare actually waged beiween the Cantons of Schweitz and Basle and their rural comaunes, which latter had consituted themselvesinto separate Cantons. The Diet, however, broke up without comning to any decisive conclusion.

The troops of the Confederation, by a forced occupation of the refractory Cantons, stopped the bloodshed which was taking place; but a positive change in the supreme administration must be resorted 1o, as the very existence of the Kepublic apjears tbreatened from the want of sufficient authority in the chief exccutive power.

## PRUSSIA.

## King aind Royal family.

Frederick William III., King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Suvereign Duke of Sil-sia; b. Aug. 3, 1770 ; succeeded his father Frederick Willian II., Nov. 16, 1797; as. Dec. 14, 1793, Louisa Augusta, Princess of Mecklenburg-S:relitz, who died July 13, 1810. [m. (Il) (hy private marriage, marriage morganatique, (Nuv. 9, 182 1, to Augusta, Princess of Leinitz:]-issuc wy the tirst marriage:

1. Frederick William, Prince Royal; b. Oct. 15, 1795; m. Nor. 29, 1823 ; Elisabeth Lunisa, sister of the Kiag of Bavaria, b. Nov. 13, 1801.
2. William Louis ; b. March 22, 1797 ; m. June 11, 1829, Augurta, daughter of the Dake of Saxe-W cimar.
3. Charlotte; Empress of Russia, b. July 18, 1798.
4. Charles; b. June 29, 1801 ; m. May 27, Maria, daughter of the Duke of Suxe-Weimar.
5. Alezandrina; b. Feb. 23, 1803 ; m. Sept. 24, 1820, to Prince Frederick, of Aechlenburg-Schwerin.
6. Louisa; b. Fed. 1, 1808 ; i. May 21, 1825, to Fredericks, of Orange.
7. Albert; b. Oct. 4, 1809.

## Governaent.

The government of Prussia is an absolute monarchy, and is perhaps as military in its character as any other in Europe. The liag is assisted by a ministry or cubinet, on a similar footing to that of England; hut there is ro.rephesentative assembly although the roynl decree of May 22,1815 , promised the nation a representatise ronstitution. The king, some years since, however, established Provincial Estates, which may be consulted in regard to raxation, and discuss what is laid before then by the authority of the sovereign; but they have not the power of esen making propositions to the government. The religion of the royal family is the Calvinist or Exangelical, but there is no religion of state, and all denominations are equally tolerated. In 1817, the Lutherans and Calvinists of Prussia and some other German states formed a union under the name of Evangelicul Christians.

## SAXONY.

## King and Ŕoyal Faxily.

ANTHONY, King of Saxony; b. Dec, 27, 1.755; succeeded his brother Frederick Augustus, May 5, 1827; m. Maria Tueress; sistcr of the Emperor of Austria.

Maria Amelia, sister of the king; b. Sept. 26, 175\%.
Maximilian, brother of the king; b. April 1s, 1759;m. (I) Caraline of Parma, March 1, IR04; in. (II) Maria Louisa, sister of the Duke of Lucea, Nov. T, 1825-l ssue by the first marriage:-Anelia, b. Aug, 10, 1794; Maria, b. April 27, 1796; Frederick Augustus lately hppointed Joint Regent, b. May 18, 1797, m. 1819, Caroline of Austria: Anne, b. Nov. 15, 1799; John, b. Dec. 1z, 1801; m. 1822, Amelia, of Bavaria.

## Govbrnment.

The government is a limiled monarchy. There is an Assembly of Estates composed of thiree orders-cleras, nobility, or gentry, and deputirs from the towns. This Assembly regulates the taxes and imposts, and deliberates on important laws. The inhabitants are chieflv Protestants; the namber of Cathotics being computed at only 48,000 , though the religion of the reigning family has been Catholic since the year 1697.

## HANOVER.

Ẅuliam, King of Hanover; (William IV, King bf Great Britain.)
H. R. H, Adolphis Frbderick, Duke of Cambridge, Governor General, appd. Oct. 24, 1816.

Goyernment.
The King of Great Britain issKing of Hanover; yet Great Britain and Hanover have no political incorporation with each other, but bave difierent constitutions, and the succession to the throne ia Hatnover is limited to the mule line. The pover oi the king is limited by the States, which consist of the nobility, the heads of the church, and the deputies of the towns.

## WURTEMBERG.

## King and Royal famin.

Wilitam, King of Wurtemberg, Duke or Swabia and Teek; b, Sept. 17, $17 \times 1$; su-cerded his father Freterick, Oct 30, 1816; $\mathbf{m}$. (1) Jun. 24, 181f, Catherine, sister of the Emitror of Russia fori wiJow of the Duke of Oltienburg, b. Miy 21, 1788, d. Jan. 9, 1810; m. (1i) April 15, 1820, Dablina, dadither of his uncle, Duke Alexander, b. Sepi. 11, 1893; issue by the first marinee:

1, Maria, b. Oct. 30, 181f; ; , Sophia, i), Juar 17, 1818-Issue by the 2! marriage:-3. Catherine, u. Alif 24, 1821; 4, Cuarles, Prince Royat, b. March 6, 1823 5, Augustus, b. Oct. 4, 1826.

## Govirnment.

The goverement is a constitutional monarchy. The constitation, which was furmed in 18:9. provides for a legislative As,embly of States, composed of two houses, one consistia; of members for life aniong the nobles, and the oihcr members elected by the people for the term of six years.

## BANARIA.

## King and Royal Family.

Lours, King of Bavaria; b. Aug. 1786; succeeved his fathar Maximilian Joseph, Oct. 18, 1825; m. Oct. 12, 1810, Tueresa, daughter of the Duke of Sase-Alteujurs, b. July 8, $1792:-$ Issue:

1. Maximilian, Prince Royal, 6. Hildegarde; b. June 10, \$. Nov. 28, 1811.
2. Matilda; b. Aug. 30, 1818.
3. Uthn; b. June 1, 1815.
4. Lenpold; b. March 14, 1821.
5. Adeline; b. March 19, 1823 .
6. 
7. Alexandrina; b. Aug. 26, 1826.
8. Albert; b. July 19, 1828.

## Goveriment.

The government has been, since 1818, a constitutional monarcly. The Parliament or Diet is composed of two Chambers or Houses, namely, a Senate or Chamber of Peers, and a House of Coumons or Chamber of Deputies, consisting of representatives of the lower no: ility, the Catholic and Protestant Clergy, cities, towns und agricuiturists. The Ministers are responsible, though they have great power.

- $\cdot$ amperor and imperial family.

Francis, Emperor of Austria, King of Hun arv, Bohemia, Lombardy. and Venice; b. at Florence, Feb. 12 1768; suceeeded his father Lenpold II, as Emperor of Germany, March 1; was ciowned King of the Rumans Lug. 8, 1732; declared binaself Hereditary Emperor of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804. and resigned bis title of Em-
peror of Germany, Aug.6. I806; m. (I) Jan. 6. 1788, Elizabeth of Wuitemberg, who died 1790: m. (II) Aug. '1790, Maria 1 heresa, daughter of Ferdinand IV. of Sicily, who died April, 1807; m. (III) Jan. 9, 1808, Maria Louisa Beatrix, daughter of the Duke of Modena, who died April 7, 1816; m. (IV) Nov. 10, 1816, Caroline Augusta, daughter of the King of Bavaria :-Issue by the 2d marsiage :

1. Maria Louisa; b. Dec. 12, 1791; m. 1810, to the Emperor Napolenu Bunaparte; [issue:-Francis Joseph Charles [Napoleon] Reichstadt, b. Murch 20, 1811; d. July 1852]; created Duchess of Parma, May 30, 1814.
2. Ferdinand. Cruern Prince; b. April 19, 1793.
3. Maria Caroline, Princess of Salerno, b. March 1, 1738.
4. Carolina Ferdinanila; b. April 8, 1801 ; m. Oct. 7, 1819, to Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony.
5. Francis Charles Joseph; b. Dec. 9, 1803; m. Nov. 4, 1824, Sophia, siter of the King of Bavaria.
6. Maria Anme Frances b. June 8, 1804.

Princes of the Blood.

1. Archluke Charles, Palatine and Viceroy of Bohemia; b. March 9, 1771.
2. Archluke Joseph, Palatine and lieut. of Hungary ; b. March9, 1776.
3. Archluke Anthony, G. of the Teutonic Order; b. Aug. 31, 1779.
4. Arrhdule John, General of Cavalry, b. Jan. 20, 1782.
5. Archiduhe Reinier, Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice; b. Sept. 30, 1783.
6. Aichlutie Louis, b. Dec. 13, 1784.
7. Archduhe Rolulph; Card. und Archb. of Olmutz ; b. Jan. 8, 1788.

## Government.

The covernment of the Austrian einpire is mainly an absolute monareh: the atministration being conducted by the Euperor and the Cohimet of nimisters of his own appointment. The Press is not free, nor are political discussions allowed, yet the people are not oppressed by arbitrary laws, nor is there perhaps on the whole a more contented population in Europe than that of Austria proper. In liungary, the power of the Emperor is limited by certain -privileges possessed by the Diet, which is required to be convoked at least once in thre years. Part of Poland and the. Tyrol belong to Austria, and are in every respect administered in the same manner as the herecitary possessions of the Emperor. It is, however, on Italy that the hand of Austria lies most heavily; this proceeds from a lread of those revolutions which have been so frequent among the Italians lately, although so ineffectual, and Austria endeavours to keep down by arbitrary rule and military domination those commoticns, which, rrobably, indulgence and moderate conressions wonid more pflectually repress. The foreign pulicy of Austria might afforl a lesson of consistency and prudence to many of the more liberal States of Euroje.

## SPAIN.

## King and Royal family.

Ferdinand VII., King of Spain and the Indies; Most Catholic; b. Oct, 14, 1784; su:ceeded to the throne on the abdication of his fathet Charles IV, March 19, 1808; m. (I) S'pt. 29, 1815, Isabella Maria, Infanta of Portural, b. May 19, 1797, d. Dec. 26, 1818; m. (II) MariaJosephina, niece of the King of Saxony, d. May, 1829 ;.m. (III) Dec. 4, 1829, Maria Christina, dhughter of the King of the Two Sicilies; Issue-a daughter, b. 1830.

## Princes of the Blood.

Don Charles Isidore, Infant, brother of the King, b. March 29, 1788; m. Sept. 29, 1816, Maria Frances, Infant of Portugal ; Is-sue-Charles Louis, b. Jan. 31, 1818, John Charles, b. May 15, 1822; Ferdinanil, b. Oct. 13, 1824.
Don Francis de Paulo, Infant; b. March 10, 1794; m. June 12, 1819, Louisa Charlotte, daugher of the King of the Two Sicilies; Issue-Isıbella. b. May 18, 1821 ; Francis, b. May 13, 1822 ; Henry, b. April 17, 1823; Louisa, b. June 12, 1824; Edward, b. April 4, 1826; Josephine, b. May 25, 1827 ; Maria, b. Nov. 16, 1829.

## Government.

The government still renains an absolute, hereditary monarchy, though several attempts have been made to force the King to perform his pronaise of bestowing a Constitution on his people. The succession of the present family of Bourbon in 1713, introduced into Spain the Salic law, but on Aptil 8, 1830, a royal ordinance was issued, by which females were rendered capable of succeeding to the throne. This mensure, which sets aside the King's brothers to make room for his daughter, has given rise to violent discussions in the royal family of Spain, and Don Carlos, the elder of the brethers bas, with his fatuily, been ordered to take up his residence in Italy, On the 18th June last, the Cortes assembled at Madrid, and took the oat of allegiance to their future Queen, the young Princess of Asturias. Don Carlos, and the King of Naples (a member of the same family) have protested against that inauguration. As Don Carlos is the head of the absolute party in Spain, the King's government, influenced chiefly by the Queen, inclines to the liberal side. The death of the present King would doubtless occasion in Spain commotions similar to those which liave so long distracted Portugal.

## PORTUGAL.

## Royal Family.

Queen- Donna Maria da Glorla, b, April 4, 1819, Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, by virtue of an act dated May 2, 1826, and a decree of March 3, 1828, passed by her father Don Pedro, then Emperor of Brazil. The young Queen was affianced on the

296 Oct. 1826 to hirr uncle, the Infante Don Miguel, but recent events are likely 10 ret aside that betrothal, and it $i$, protable that the Dace de Nencours, second zon of the King of the lireach, will be the King-consort of Jortugal.

## Governient.

The month of July of the past gear was productive of events the mest inportant for Pertugal. Cait. Napter, of the English Nasy, having suacefded Capt. Sartories in the command of tha flect of Don Pedrn, adopted mpazares of aciaity singularly contrasted with the want of eneriy of his prederessor. On the 6ih Joly, be cuptured or di perseci the Minuelite fert of Cape si. Vincent, and lanted a hoty of troop: under the Lathede Terceira at Lagos. On the 23.1 July, the Nigueli es were patirely defeated on the left bank of the Tragus, and on the 21 : the Queen's troops tonk possersion of Lizl on, and her flar was salut dity the british wen-ofwar in the Tagus. Doman Maria, being. now Qaen de facto as well as de jure, was acknernledged by Euglard, and it was expected dint france would not delay her recornition. Our latest jatelligetme announced that Doma Maria was on the point of quittiag Brest for Liston. In the meantine Dun Pedro had as umed the Regency atad promised in consoke the Cortes, for the purpose of promulgatirg a Constitution, as soon as the state of the Kiuadom would admit of that sitep

## SARDINIA.

Crarlee Felix, Kine of Sardinii, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Geno.t ; b. $\therefore$ ritit 6, 17es; succerded to the throbie on the atdia a ion of his buther, Yutor Enamuel, March 18, 1821 ; ci. March 8, 1807, Maria christina, dadghter of Ferdidaial IV. of the Two Dichtes; b. Jus. 17, 1779.

## STATES OF TEE CHURCH.

The government is an eifective, atsolute mobarchy; the soverpign is the Pope who is chusen for dife, by the college of Cardinais, from their own buty.
Pope-Gregory XVI, (Maurice Capellari) b. Sept. 18, 1765, elected Cardinal, March 25, 1825-Popr, Fro. 1831.

Cardinals. - The Curdinals Lave the rank of Princes, are next in cificnity to the Pope, and together with him, they form the sacred collepe; their number, which was fined in 1526, at 70, is not generally full. They are divided intu three ranks, of which the numbers, in 1829, were 4 Cardinfl-Esthojs, 43 Cardinal-P'riests, and 11 Cardiual-Deacons-total 58.

## THE TW' SICILIES.

## King and Royal Faxily.

Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies, b. Jan. 12, 1810, succeeced his faller, Nov. 8, 1880.

## Brothers of the King.

1. Charles, Prinre of Capua, b. Dec. 10, 1811-presumptive heir.
2. Leapold, C. of Syracuse, i, May 11, 1813.
3. Autunio, C. of Letce, b. Sipt. 23, 1816.
4. Lauiv, C. of Aquila, b. July 19, 1824.
5. Francis, (:. of Trepani, b. Aug. 13, 1827.

And seven Sisters.

## Government.

The government of the Two Sicilies, which comprise Naptes and the island of Sicily, is absolute, or liars only such restritions an the King may impoise on himself and at pleasure revorke. A constitation was given and recalled by his father, and Naples is the saborilinate to the influence of Austrin, to veatare to promaigate any liberal system, which may communatiate itwii to the peseensiums of that empire in Lualy.

## TUREEY.

## The Soltan and his Family.

Mahmond II. Grand Seignor and Sultan of the Oitoman Empire, b. Jitis 20, 1785; called to the tirone on the de, msition of his uncle Selim Ili, Juiy 20, 1838:-1ssue:-Ablud Melsciaid; is. April 20, 1823:-Abdul Hamid; o. Feb:.18, 18:7; and several daughters.

## Government.

The government is an absolute monarchy; the Sovereign who io styled Sultan, or Grand Seignor, is the sole fomminin of honour and olfice, and is the absoiute master of the propipry and lives of his subiecte. His Cahinet Council is styled the Divan; his Court, the Porte, or Sublime Porte.

The coutest betwren the Sultan and the Pasha of Esypt has been brought to a termination by the cession. by the former of Adana, the passes of Mount Tau us, and the Pachatick of Syria: By a treaty recently concluded between Russia and the Porte, the enmity of the former has bren exchanged for her protection; which of the two is preferable, time alone can devrlope.

Moldavia. Jean Straudza, Hospodar; inaugurated Jaly 21, 1821:
Wallacaia. Gregory Glika, Hospodar; inaugurated Sept. 2I, 1892.

## GREECE.

King-Otho I., b. June 1, 1815, second son of Louis, King of Bavaria.

## Government.

Until the young King shall have altained his majority, the administration of the Country is in the hands of a Regency, chiefly composed of Bavarian ministers with the assistance of Councils of Greeks. Greece is governed upon the same princi, le as Bavaria. It is divided into 10 circles, subdivided into 42 districts. Each has a royal Commissioner, assisted by a district council. Each commune has the right of electing its own mayor, who, however, must be confirmed by the King. Greece will also have its Council of State. By a regent decree, Athens has been declared the metropolis of the Kingdom, and arrangements were being made for transferring the Government thither.

The extent of Greece, which is liberated, comprises the Morea, most of the continent lying south of ancient Thessaly and Epirus, the 'island of Negropont and most of the smaller islands in the Archipelago, leaviag Candia, Samos, and Scio, and the islands to the East, in possession of the Turks. The total area is not far from 16,000 square miles. The Peloponnesus contains about 280,000 inhabitants; the islands about 175,000; and continental Greece, including Acarnania and Etolia, aboui $\mathbf{1 8 0 , 0 0 0}$; in all $\mathbf{6 3 5 , 0 0 0}$ souls; but the resources of the country and its fertility would: under a well regulated Government maintain a population of ten times that number. By a treaty concluded in 1832, the continental territory of Greece extends from Volo to Arta.

## IONIAN ISLANDS.

Lord High Commissioner, The Right Honourable Lord Nugent. President of the Seuate, Baron Fuscardi.

## Government.

The government of the Ionian Islands has successively passed tbrough the hands of the Venetians, the Turks, the Russians, the French and the English. By the treaty of 1815, the seven islands of Corfu, Paxo, Sta. Maura, Cephalonia ${ }_{4}$ Ithaca, Zante, and Cerigo, forming a republic, remained under the protection of Great Britain. They have a Senate, and a.Legislative Body, the nembers of the former being perpetual, and changing their President every five years; the members of the latter are elected by each Island, and meet at Corfu.

EGYPT.
Mbhemed Alf, Viceroy, born at Cavala in Rumelia, í 1769. proclaimed Pasha, 14th May, 1805, in the place of Khorschid Paslaa.

His eldest son Ismael was killed in an engagement with the Wahabees. Ibrahim Pacha, his only surviving son, is known by his warfare in the Morea, in Syria, and lately again st the Sultan.

The rebellion of the Pasha against the Sultan of Turkey has been subdued by very important cessions on the part of the latter. Syria is now a conceded appanage of Egypt, as are Adana and the Tauras.

In fact, with the title of Pacha, Mehemed Ali holds a larger extent of territoig than some of the most poweriul monarchs of Europe. His government is mild and benevolent, as far as the lives of his subjects are concerned, but he is the sole proprietor, the sole merchant, in his dominions, and it must be remembered, that even hi: liberal intentions are dependent on the life of a man now 65 years of age, and have little chance of being perpetuated aunong his successors.

MOROCCO.
Mouley Abd-Errahman, Sultan, succeeded his father Mouley Souleiman, November 28, 1822.

ABYSSINIA.
Istar Guarlon, of the dynasty of Solomon, which reigns uninterruptedly since 1268. The seat of Government is at Gondar.
$\qquad$ .

## PERSIA.

Feth Ali Shab, of the Turkish tribe of the Kadjars, son of Hussein Konli-Khan, born in 1768, succeeded his uncle in 1796. Abbas-Mirza, heir presumptive.

## BIRMESE EMPIRE.

According to Klüber, the name of the Emperor is Schembonant Mea Schat; he succeeded his grand-father on the 5th June 1819. The seat of Government is Ava.

## CHINA.

The name of the reigning family, which is of Mandchouk origin, is Tai-thsing, or very pure. In China, the name of the Emperor is never known. The present Sovereign ascended the throne in Sept. 1820. Before his accession, he bore the name of Mianning.

## Government and Commerce.

The first English ships reached China in the year 1634; 'bat the trade has bitherto been a monopoly of the East India Company; at length in 1834, the trade will be thrown open.

China Proper, exclusive of its colonies, conquests, and tributaries, contains an area of $1,372,450$ miles, and embraces a territory extending from the $20:$ th the 40 th degree; the great comnercial emporium of Canton being in the same climate as Calcutth, and the capital, Pekin, in the same' as Madrid. China contains two
rivers, nearly equan to som? of the most matrnificent rivers of the new world; and ten not iuferior in magnitude to the Loire, the Rhine, and the Elbe. Nost of these risers are connected by namerous artiticial navigable canals; among winch the nowt remarkable is the great Imperial canal, whits has a course of coo leagues, and very nently connecis Canton in the 23d degrec of latitude with Pekin in the 40th.

The number of Chinese has long been a subject of donbtfu; spe-. culation. The guestion way now be considered as set at resi, by the publication, in 1825, of a censas, taken by imperial nutiority in 1813. The practice of numbering the people has aiwajs obtained in China, ither for fiscal or puife purposes ; but from a captation tax previous to the year 1709, the people were tempted to withoold their names; and hence the sumall numbers extibited in all our earlier statements. By a census tak:n in 1792, the population was found to aowount to 307,47,2,90; and by tie census of 1813, to $867,821,647$; showing an increase in twen.y years of adout 20 per cent.

The population of China Proper, or the population conststing of the 1 roper Chinese race, amounted, then; twenty years ago, id 367,821,647; which, enormous as it appears, gites for the area of the country no more than 268 to the square nile,-a density not equal to that of our own cuantry, or of several other countries of Earope.

But the population of the Chinese empire notr given is that of China Proper only. In Tartary and ther dependencies, there is a further population, which is estimated at 2,205,050; nalting the total, in routd numbers, $370,300,000$.

The vast country occupied by the Chinese race has been subject to a single government for a period probably not short of thirty ages; in itself an evidence of early civilization, for none but a prople to some extent civi ized could, consideriug the rast nuppivers, have been so long held togetiser. In this long period they have been only twice conquer.d by strangers, once in tile thiritenth century, and once in the sixtcenth. But the Tartar invasions amounted rather to changes of dynasty than conquests such as the northerre nations made in other paris of Asia and in Europe. Tie invaders gielded to the laws and language of the conquered, uad became awalgamated w.ith them.

In China, the principle on which the taxes are imposed is fised. The land, of coorse, is private property. The amount of the taxes levied in money, is ten millions sterling, and the value of those levied in kind, is about two thilhons; making the whole about twelve millions sterling, which is under eight pence per head.

Of the products of agriculture, the most remarkabl-are, wheat for the northern provinus, rice for the southera, with maize and milet for the hills, cotton and silk for the rich piains of the eastern provinces, and ted for the hilly portions of almost every province in Chinh, but particularly fur the marituate provinces lying between the $25 i 4$ and 35.1 h degrees of north latitude: The price of corn in China is twice as great as in the uader peopled countrics to tae West of it, incladiag even British in:lad. As to tea, every province in China prodaces it for its own locat consumption, butitis.oniy. in thee
or fuor provinces, that tea of a superi or quality is prodsced, fit for expricionn. Twenty jears ago, be tea expurted from China was contaned to two provinces. As the demand has been increased, it has now exten eif to four. The soil and indusity of China, then, presuce lifty millious of pounds weight of tea which had wo exiscence one and thirty gears ago. This quadity is worth, to the Chinese, thete miltions sterling! and these facis show how valuable the comonerce of the European nations must already be to a portion of the (inese people.

In 1813.1, the export and import trade of the East India Contpany Wath China, botitin ils Indian and European branches, amounted to upwards of thireen mitions and a-half of dollars; in 1830-31, it had falien off to twelve millions of dollars.

Formetly there used to be a constant export of silver bullion to Chind, but within the last few years it has been hi constanily exported th ace. In tine tio years endints Narch 1818, the gold and silver bullion exported from China amounted to $11,425,496$ Spansh dollars, or nearly two millions and a-half sterling.

The most remarkaile proof of the passion of the Chinese for trade, and of the skilt of Englistimen in gratifying it, is afforded by the history and progress of the irade in opillm. 'this indeed is one of the most remarkable circumstances in the general history of comnerce itself. Opium is a monopoly under the government of the East India Company, and a probibited aricle in China. The entire commerce, in so far as the Chinese are concerned, is an a fiair of smuggling, yet opion has fallen to one-half, ady to one-third, of the price whirh it bore tifieen or twenty years ago. The cousamption of this article, which the Chinese use as we use wine and brandy, spresds every year from disirict to district, amel from province to provirice; until at last it has began to fiod its way into Tartary, along with our calicoes and broad-clotis. In 18ió-17, the tocal quantity of Indian opium consumed by the Chinese was 3,210 chesis, equal to 468,660 pounds weight: and the value was $\mathbf{3 , 6 : 7 , 0 5 0}$ Spanisia dollars, or $\mathbf{E 7 3 1 , 4 0 9 \text { . In 1830-31, the quantity }}$ had increased to 18,760 chesta, or $2,628,000$ pouncis weight; and the value to $12,000,031$ dulars, 0 , $£ 2,580,006$.

JAPAN.
The present Koubo, or Euppror, has reigned since 1804. In Japan, the nanie of the Sovereign is unknown till after his death.

## AMERICA. United States. <br> President .................. Gcneral A. Jackson. Vice-President ............. Martin Van biden, Esq.

The National Legislature of the United States of Anerica, is caHed the Congreis. It consists of Senate and a Howse of Representatives. All bills for raising revenue mnst originate in the ftonse of thepresentatives, but the semate may propose, or concur with, amendments as in other bills.

Abstract of the aggregate Population of the United States of America, distinguishing the Whites, Free coloured, and Slaves, in each State, taken from the Fifth Census, published at Washington, by order of the Congress, in 1832:-

| , - | Slaves. | Free |  | Total op Frbe. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | - |  |
|  |  | Coloured | Whiles. |  |
| Maine | 6 | 1,171 | 398,260 |  |
| New Hampshire .... | 5 | 602 | 268,721 |  |
| Rhode Island.. . . . . . | 14 | 3,564 | 93,681 |  |
| Massachuseits ...... | 4 | 7,04: | 603,359 |  |
| Connecticut ........... | 25 | 8,047 | 289,603 |  |
| Vermont . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 881 | 279,766 | 6,531,525 |
| New York ........... | 76 | 44,869 | 1,873,663 |  |
| Pennsylvania......... | 403 | 37,930 | 1,309,900 |  |
| Ohio ................ | 6 | 9,567 | 926,311 |  |
| Indiana ... | 3 | 3,629 | 330,399 |  |
| Michigan .. ......... | 38 | 261 | 31,346 |  |
| New Jersey ......... | 2,254 | 18,303 | 300,266 |  |
| Delaware | 3,292 | 15,855 | 57,691 |  |
| Maryland | 102,994 | 52,938 | 291,103 |  |
| Virginia ............. | 469,757 | 47.384 | 694,300 |  |
| North Carolina ...... | 245,601 | 19,543 | 472,843 |  |
| South Carolina ....... | 315,401 | 7,921 | 257,8f3 |  |
| Georgia . | 217,531 | 2,486 | 296,806 |  |
| Kentucky ........... | 165,213 | 4,917 | 517,787 |  |
| . Tenessse . . . . . . . . . . . | 141,603 | 4,555 | 535,747 | 4,318,095 |
| Louisiana | 109,588 | 16,710 | 83,441 |  |
| Mississippi ........... | 65,659 | + 519 | 70,443 |  |
| , Illinois ......... .... | 747 | 1,637 | 155,061 |  |
| ' Alabama... | 117,549 | 1,527 | 190,406 |  |
| Missouri . ............ | 25091 | 569 | 114,795 | . |
| Arkansas .. ......... | 4,576 | 141 | 25,671 |  |
| Florida ...... . . . . . | 15,501 | 844 | 18,385 |  |
| Colombia .. ........ | 6,189 | 6,153 | 27,563 |  |
| Total Staves.. | 2,009,050 | Tota | l Frez..... | 10,849,682 |

## THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy, in documents accompanying his annual report to Congress, makes the naval force of the United States at fifty one vessels, carrying 1978 guns, exclusive of cutters, viz :-

Ships of the Line.

| Name and Rate. | Where and when built. | Where employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Colu | 74 Washington.. . . . 18 | d., at Boston. |
| Independence | 74 Boston... . . . . . 1814 |  |
| Ohio. | 74 New York. . . . . 1880. | do.. . . . New York |
| Warhington. | 74 Portsmouth. .. . 1814 | do.. . . . . do. |
| Franklin. | 74 Philadelphia. .. . . 1815 | do.. . . . . do. do. |
| North Carolina | 74 Philadelphia... . . 1820 | do.. . . . . Norfolk, |
| Delaware | 74 Noı folk.. .. . . . . 1820 | Fitting for sea, do. |
| Alabama.. | 74 Portsmouth | Ort the stocks. |
| Vermont. | 74 Boston. | do.. . . . . . do. |
| Virginia. | 74 Bnston. | do.. . . . . . do. |
| Pennsylvania. | 74 Philadelphia. | do.. . . . . . do. |
| New York. | 74.Norfolk. | do.. . . . . . do. |

Frigates of the First Class.


Frigates of the Second Class.
Constellation. . . . 36 Baltimore. . . . . 1797'In Mediterranean.
Congress. . . . . . . 36 Portsmouth. . . . 1799 In ord., at Norfolk
Macedonian..... 36|Captured ..... 1812iRebuildıng do.

## Slogpt of War.

| Name and Rate. | Where and when built. | Where employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| John Adams. . . . 2 | 'harleston. . . . . 1799 | In Mediterranean |
| Cyanne. . . . . . . . 2 | Captured ..... 1815 [ | In ord., at Phila |
| Concord. . . . . . . 18 | ¢ Portsmouth. . . . 1828\|I | In Portsmouth. |
| Boston. . . . . . . . 18 | 8 (3oston. . . . . . . 18.25 I | In Boston |
| Vandalia. . . . . . . 1 | 8 Philadelphia. . . 1828 I | In West Indies. |
| St. Louis. . . . . . . . 1 | 8 Washington. . . . 1828' | do.. . . . . do. |
| Falmouth....... 1 | 8Boston. . . . . . . 1827 I | In the Pacific |
| Warren. . . . . . . . I | 81Boston. . . . . . . 1826 | Coast of Brazit |
| Peacock . . . . . . . 1 | 8'New York . . . . 1813 | do. . . . . do. |
| Iexington. . . . . . 1 | 8 New York. . . . . I825 | do. . . . . do. |
| Erie............ 1 | 8 Baltimore. . . . . 18131 | n ordinary Boston. |
| Natehez........ 1 | 8 Norfolk . . . . . . 1827 | do. . . . Norfolk. |
| Fairfield........ 1 | 8 New York. . . . . 18288 | do. . . . . do. |
| Ontario . . . . . . . 1 | 18 Baltimore. . . . . 1813 | do. . . . . do. |
| Vincennes. . . . . . | 18iNew York. . . 1826 | do. . . . . do. |

Sloqps of War.

| Porpo | mouth | es. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grampus | 12 Washington . . 1821 | do. . . . . . do. |
| Shark | 12 Washington . . . 1821 | do. . . . . . do. |
| Enterprise. | 12New York. . . 1831 | Coast of Brazil |
| Boxer | 12 Boston. . . . . . 1831 | do. . . . . do. |
| Dolphin | 12 Philadelphia. . . 1831 | In the Pacific. |
| Experimen | 12 Washington . . 183 | In Norfotk. |

## Recaptrulation.

Ships of the Line,. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12x74. . . . . . 888
Frigate of the First Class,. . . . . . . . . . . $14 \times 44$. . . . 616
Frigate of the Second Class. .............. $3 \times 36$..... 108
Sloops of 34 guns, . . ..................... . . $2 \times 24 .$. . . . 48
Sloops of 18 gins, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 13x18. . . . . . 234
Schooners, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7x12. . . . . . 84

Total number of ships, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 51 guns 1978

## COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commerce and Nuvigation for the Year ending Sept, 30, 1831.


House of Representatives, Southern States.-Censusof 1820.


Besides Territories to the extent of $1,500,000$ square miles !

Northern and Eastern States.


BRAZIL.
Don Pedro II. Emperor, who heing in his minority, the functions of Government are performed by a Regency. The father of the present Emperor abdicated in favor of his son in 1830, and retired to England; be is now actively engaged in prosecuting the clains of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria, to the Crown of Portugal.

## AMERICAN REPUBLICS.



Mefnos Ayres.....Gcarral Rosas.......Prosident
Havti.............. (irileral Buyec.......Ditto
Pahaguay ......... Dr. Prancia ......... . Dictator.
All the Republics are in so unsettied a state that it is impossible to defide the real form of their Goyernments. With the exception of Paraguay, all are under military leaders, who have often 10) nadindan their authority by a recourse to arms. Hay if has now been 21 jears separated from France, by whon her independence zus acknowledged in April 182.5. Though Pomuzal and Spaia have not as yet recognized the independence of the other R-pusidics, treaties of commerce havebeen edered into with thean by the priucipal powers of Earope.

## NEW SOUTH WALEs.

Tre following acrount of SYiney is chiefly abridged from the New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory for . 1833 :-

On the 7/h February 1788, the seat of Government was fixed at the head of Sydney Cove, which has been occupied by eigat succossive Governors from that period to the present day. Whou the gettiement whi first established, the ese in every direction resied npon no other object than oae intermimable forest, but this invpediment to the progress of civilization has now gradually disappeared, and good roads are opened between the capital and the rising To was in the interior. The chief of these are:-

> From Syduey to Bathurst- 140 miles.
> From Paramatta to Maitland 104 "

Agricolturb-Many thousaud acres are under cultivation in Theat and maize, the areage prodace from cleared and previously cultivated ground is as follows:-

Wheat-23 a 24 bushels per acre.
Niaize- $40, "$,
The cultivation of tobarco is rapidly increasing and some good snuff is manufactured from it at sydney. The chanate appenrs well adapted for the growth of the hop, coton, and flax, and considipeable attention is beginning to be paid to the outivation of the vine. In certain stations where the collivation has been tried, the grapes have turned out remarkably tine, and a small quantits of good wine has been orade.

Vegetables of all kinds flourish, ts also do various descriptions of iruit trees $\mathfrak{q n o l u d i n g}$ oranges, peaches, apples, pears, \&c:

Stock-No country is said to be woro fatourable for breeding goord horses than Australia, mumbers both for saddie and draun, bt have been imported from England and India and their supply at present exceeds the demand. The midoness of the climate, the abundance of natural grasses, and the ex:ensive runs through endless woods and over the finest downs tend in no smatl degree do dise excellence of the stock of exery descriptipn,

Horned cattle thrive remarkably well, several breeds having been imported from Great Britain. The supply of milk, butter, and cheese is abundant, and beef is plentiful, cheap and of good quality. Salted beef of a superior description is now prepared for the use of whalers, and is becoming a valuable export from Sydney.

Colonial wool has mich improved of late, and is now equal or superior in many flocks to the fleece of any other country. Sheep increase at an average of about 90 per cent.

## Public Institutions.

Education.-Sydney College-Grammar Schools, besides several institutions for the instruction of the poor-Societies tor the advancement of ChristianK nowledge-Male and Female Orphan School.
Medical.-The Hospital-Dispensary-Benevolent Asylum.
Literature and Science.-One subscription and iwo Circulating Libraries-Museum-Botanical Garden-Society for the encouragement of agriculture and horticulture-Olservatory at Paramata.

Mercantile.-Australian Soriety-Chamber of Commerce-Marine Insurance Company-One Bank for deposit and discount, and One Savings' Bank.

Press.-Six Nowspapers-The Government Gazette-Australian Almanac-New south Wales Calcndar and General Post Office Directory.

- Minerals.-In minerals the Colony possesses an ample supply of good coals, which are now the more valuable ns firewood has to be brought to the capital from a considerable distance; some of the best kinds of iron are to be met with in the Colony, and from recent discovery, it is presumed that Native Copper will ono day be extracted from the bowels of the mountains, and be made of no trifling importance in the manufactures of the country.

In the town of Syduey the rapidly advancing improvement of the Colony is visible, not only in dress, furniture r radds, horses, conveyances, and in the several articles of laxury, but in the proportions of the streets and the magnitude and elegance of both private and public buildings; in the supply of water to the town; in the convenience of hotels; the neutness of cottages, and the lajing out of plensure grouads and gardens; the size and style of shops; in the growth of manofactures; in the number of vessels employed in the sperio whale fishery, now amounting to 35, and an equal number engaged in trading to and from the various ports and islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, in the valuable trade in flax with New Zealand to which a British Resident has been lately appointed for its protection; the increase of comnerce in general, the exports having nearly doubled the imports; and Jastly the increasing lide of emigration which is fust flowing to those shoies.

The government of Sydney is vested in a Governor, an Execntice and Legislative Council. T:e former is composed of persons holding situations under Government, and the latter of 15 individuals, 8 in official employment, and 7 nominated by recommendation. The proceedings of this Council are open to the public, and an accoust of their transactions is always given in the Sydney papers.

Revenue for 1832.

| Ordinary Receipts | 131,791 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Extraordinary Do. | : 4,188 | 8104 |
|  | C135,909 | 15 61 |



Advances to the Trustees of the
Clergy and School Lands....£ 16,054 10 10
Presbyterian Clergy .............. $600 \quad 0$
Roman Catholic Clergy............ 25414 112
Do. Schools ................... $20310 \quad 21$


Principal heads of Reventie.


## EAST INDIA COMPANY.

## Caypbell Marjoribanks Esq.-Chairmar of she Directors.

This Company was incorporated in 1700 ; but their present charter was granted in 1813 ; and it will expire in 1834. The proprietors of East India Stock consist of about $\mathbf{8 , 0 0 0}$ persons. A proprietor of $£ 1,000$ stock is entitled to one vote; of $£ 2.000$, to two votes; of $£ \mathbf{~} \mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$, to three votes; of $\mathbf{£ 1 0 , 0 0 0}$ and upwards, to four votes. The dividend is 101 percent. per annum. The produce of the Company's trade with Jrdia, in 1828, was $£ 5,891,000$; the value of their exports to China (of which they have the monopoly), was $\mathbf{£} 863,494$.
The Receipts, Territorial and Commercial (excln-
sive of the duty on Tea,) for the year ending May
1829, were ...... ........ . ........................ £9,371,230 186 Expendîture ................................................ 8,289,667 9 5

The gross produce of Tea sold in 1828, was. . . . . . . . . . . . . £ $4,854,000$

## HONORABLE COMPANY's GOVERNMENTS.

## Fort Wilfian.

Governor General-The Right Hon. Lord Wim. C. Bentinck, g.c.s. Vice President-The Honorable Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart. Members of Councol-The Honorable William Blunt, Eiq. The Honorable H. Ross, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government-George Swinton, Esq.

## Fort St. Georgb.

Governor-The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, x.c.b. Members of Council-Li.-G1. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, E.c.E. The Honorable C. Harrix, Esq. The Honorable Wm. Oliver, Esq. Chief Secretary to Gevernment-H. Cbamier, Esq.

Bombay.
Governor-The Right Honorable the Earl of Clare. Members of Council-Liput.-Gen. Sir J,hn K rave, к.c.b. The Honorable Willian Newnham, Esq. The Honorable James Sutberland, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government-C. Norris, Esq.

## St. Helena.

Governor and Commaniler of the Forces-Brigadier-G1. C. Dallas,c.m. Members of Council-The Hunorab e 'T. Brooke. Esq.

The Honorable Thordas Grenitree, Esq. Chief Secretary to Governinent-Francis Searle, Esq.

Statements of the Civil and Military Administrations of the Three Presidencies of India, together with those of

| Governments. |  | Population |  | Number of |  |  | Revenue. | Charees exclusive of Debt. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Military |  |  |  | Civil. |  | Total. |
|  |  |  |  | Euro- <br> peans. | Natives | Marine. |  |  |  |  |
| Bengal | Sq. Miles 306,012 | $\begin{array}{r} 69,710,0715 \\ 107,054 \end{array}$ | 57 579 <br> 0 13 | $\left[\begin{array}{c\|c} 16,068 & 96,654 \\ - & - \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  | $136$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { f } \\ 13,825,280 \\ 32,897 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc\|} \hline \underset{4,881,559}{ } & \mathbf{4}, 432,782 & \boldsymbol{f} \\ 128,448 \\ 189,933 & 18,800 & 11,165 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,445,799 \\ 158,198 \end{array}$ |
| Prince of Wales' Island | 1,317 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| оот | 07,329 | 25 | 57.592 | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|} 16,068 & 96,654 \\ 12,832 & 57,531 \\ 7,728 & 32,509 \end{array}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c}186 \\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Eur. } 20 \\ \text { Nat. } 265 \\ \text { Eur.5.12 } \\ \text { Nat.6i8 }\end{array}\right\}\end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 13,858,177 \\ 5,415,587 \\ 2,421,443 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,007,792 \\ & 9,051,710 \\ & 1,660,492 \end{aligned}$ | 4,451,548 199,613 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,598,997 \\ & 5,254,075 \\ & \mathbf{3 , 5 7 3 , 8 4 1} \end{aligned}$ |
| Madras | $141,993 \frac{1}{2}$ | $18,508,535$ | 21.261 |  |  | 3,179,024 22,441\| |  |  |  |  |
| Hombay | $64,9383^{3}$ | $6,251,546$ | 10.215 |  |  | 1,714.095 199,394 |  |  |  |  |
| Total of India St. Helena - | $\begin{array}{r} 514,190 \frac{3}{4} \\ \quad 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,577,206 \\ 4,766 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 88 & 1,0 \mathrm{c} 8 \\ 0 & 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,598 \\ 800 \end{array}$ | $186,693$ |  | 1,581 | $\overline{21,695,207}$ | *8,719.924 | $\begin{gathered} 9,345,611361,378 \\ -1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,4: 9,918 \\ 93,1) 4 \end{array}$ |
| Crandtotal | 614,238 | 89,581,079 | 881 | $37,428186,693$ |  |  | 1,581 | $21,695,207 * 8,719,924$ |  | $9,345,611361,378$ | $18,519,9: 1$ |

-These sums include ctipends and pengions chargeable upon the Revenuega,
Anntal Chargs of the Army of the Threr Presidencirs in 1830.

| Corps |  | Bengal | Madras | Bombay | 'Iotal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Honorable Company's Engineers |  | £ <br> 23,968 | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{f}}{\boldsymbol{8 4 , 0 2 2}}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{3 5 , 8 8} \text {. }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | ${ }_{83,873}^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| Honorable Curopean Horse |  | 88,053 | 50,788 | 60,29: | 83,873 $199,1+1$ |
| do. Joot |  | 110,512 | 84,597 | 57,234 | 252, 313 |
| Artillery .. Native Horse ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  | 27,989 | 46,258 | - | 94.939 |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { do. Foot } \\ \text { Golundauze }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 43,718 | 32,812 | 21,175 | 97,705 |
| Golundauze His Majesty's European Regiments |  | 8,035 |  |  | 3.035 |
| Cavalry.... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { His Majesty's European Regiments } \\ H 0 n o r a b l e ~ C o m p a n y ' s ~ N a t i v e ~ R e g u l a r s . ~\end{array}\right.$ |  | 81,8.32 | 43,803 | 49,953 | 172,588 |
| Cavalry.... $\begin{gathered}\text { Honorable Company's } \\ \text { do } \\ \text { do. }\end{gathered}$ Native $\begin{gathered}\text { dog } \\ \text { dogulars. }\end{gathered}$ |  | 290,982 | 297,316 | 130, 355 | 718,853 |
|  | $\bullet \quad$. | 130,818 | - | 48,581 | 179,393 |
|  |  | 240,899 | 267,159 | 120,554 | 628,412 |
| Infantry .... $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Honorable Company's } \\ \text { Do. } \\ \text { Dative }\end{array}\right.$ ditio Regulars |  | 33,018 | 42,356 | 47,026 | 122,400 |
|  |  | 1,433,366 | 1,14f,000 | 522,989 | 3,102,375 |
| Staff . . Do. . do. Irregulars. |  | 245,204 | 12,980 | 12,528 | 270,712 |
| $\underset{\text { Staff }}{\text { Medicai }}$ Department $\quad$ - $\quad$ - |  | 174,704 | 1f8,501 | 145,195 | 4×8,490 |
| Medical Department | - | 66,772 | 35,134 | 30,932 | 132,858 |
| Pioneer Corps - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 17,312 | 85,393 | 21,806 | 74,511 |
| Commissariat Department . |  | 382,499 | 207,346 | 24,482 | 614.387 |
| Military charges not coming under the foregoing | - - | 933,769 | 724,8i6 | 520,302 | 2178,887 |
|  | Total........ | 4,828,537 | 3,216,275 | 1,849,510 | 9,394,322 |

Comparative statement of the number of Regiments and Officers in His Majestys Service, and that of the East India Company.

| Designation. | No. of No of H. M. Co.'s Regts. Regts. |  | How Officered. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rank. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H.M } \\ & \text { Service } \end{aligned}$ | H.C. ervice |
| Regular Army Local Horse $\qquad$ | 28 | 27 | Field Marshals Generals $\qquad$ |  | None <br> None |
|  |  | 18 |  |  | None |
| European and \| | 109 |  | Lieut. Generals - | 210 | 18 |
| - Native Infantry |  | 158 | Major Generals - | 204 | 26 |
| Provincial - |  | 89 | Colonels - | 189 | 15 |
| Artillery | 10 | 20 | Lient. Colonels - | 759 | 353 |
| Engineers |  | 7 | Majors - | 864 | 206 |
|  |  |  | Captains - | 1,636 $\mathbf{3 , 4 5 4}$ | 1,030 8,090 |
|  |  |  | Subalterns -- | 3,454 | 8,090 |
| Total- | 152 | 263 | Total- | 7,409 | 4,738 |

- Retired Officers not included in this list; these tables are derived from "Facts and Documents relative to the Indian Army," recently published in India.

Ecclestastical Establishment.
1831.

## 1 Bishop-3 Archdeacons.

Presidency.
Bengal ——_ 38
Madras 23
Bombay
15

## THE MADRAS ARNY.

In this Presidency there is one of His Majesty's Regiments of Cavalry-the 18ih Light Draguons; and there are eight of H. M.'s Regiments, viz:-
H. N.'s 30h-41st-45th-48ih-54h-55h-57h-and 62 d Regiments.

The Honorable Company's Army consists of -
9 Regiments of Light (Native) Cavalry 1 Horse Artillery 4 Batlations of Foot do. 1 Corps of Engineers
1 European Regiment, divided into right and left wings
52 Regiments (Native) Infantry
1 European Veteran Battalion
2 Native ditto
1 Corps Sappers and Miners, officered from the Encineers. 1 do. Pioneers, officered from Reats. of the Line.
The Commissariat, Ordnance, Surveying, and Pay Departments; \&c. Sic. conducted solely by Officers of the Honorable Company's Regiments.

## THE BENGAL ARMY.

His Majesty's Porces in Bengal are as fullow:-Cavalry-H. M.'s 1 th and 16th Light Dragoons.
Infantry-H. M.'s 3d Buffs-13th Light Infantry-16th-26th Causeronians-31st-33th-4 41 h -and 49 H Regiments.
The Honorable Company's Army in that Presidency consists of 3 Brigades of Horse Artillers, each brigarle having 3 European Regiments and one of Native Troops
6 Buttalions Foot Artillery, European, each consisting of 4 Companies
2 Batialions (Native) of 8 Companies each
A Corps of Engineers.
10 Regiments Lidht Cavalry (Native)
1 European Reginent of Infantry, divided into right and lefe wings
74 Regiments Native Infantry.
Governor-General's" "Body Guard"
A Corps of Sappers and Miners, officered from the En-gineers-6 Companies
A Corps of Pioneers, officered from the Infantry, consisting of 8 Companies
5 Regiments of Cavalry-called "Irregular Horse"
12 Local lufantry battalions and Corps
8 Companies European Invalids-Artillery
2 do. do. do.-Infantry
Commissuriat and other Departments conducted by the Honorable Company's Officers.

THE BOMBAY ARMY.
His Majesty's Forces at Bumbay consist of-
H. M.'s 4lif Dragoens
H. M.'s $2 \mathrm{~d}-6 \mathrm{~h}$ - 20 h and 40 h Regiments

The Hunorable Company's Furce consiots of-
1 Brigade Horse Artillery
3. Battalions Fuot Artillery

A Corps of Enginecrs
3 Regiments Lizlit (Cavalry
1 Regiment European Infantry, divided into right and left wings
26 Regiments Native Infantry, the 1st \& 2d of which are siyled Grenadier Repiments
"A Marine Battalion"-" A Guzerat provincial batta-lion"-" The Poonah Irregular Hurse"-" Bheel Corps" and Native Veteran Battalion, all 5 officered from the Line
An Invalid establishment
Commissariat \&c. conducted by Officers of the Honorable Counpany's Service.

THE MADRAS PRESS.
The Fort St. George Gazette
" Madros Male Asylum Herald
" Madras Courier
"Maras Gazelte
" Madras Advertiser
" Comnercial Circulator
" Carnatic Chronicle.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS.
Circulation.
Annuial Establishment and other expences.
The Rengal Hurkara,.............. 726
The Rengal Chrouicle,.............. 208
The Bengal Herald,................. 248
The Literary Grzette,............... 338
The Quarterly Marazine and Review, 200
The Bengal Army List,.............. 250
The Bengal Annual, ................. 350
The Bengal Directory, Almanac, \&ic. 1200
The India Gazette, . . . (daily)...... 373
Thie India Gazette, ..(ter-weekly).. 195
The Calcutta Monthly Journal,...... 63
The Calrutta Directury, .............. 1200
The Calcutta Courier, ....(daily).... 175
The Calcutta Courier, (half-wcekly) 225
The Government Official Gazette,.... 300

3514 Rs. 100,788 0
1831. 63,598 0

Circulation.
The Englishman, .................................. 2306
The Oriental Observer...........
The Sporting Magazine,................ 270
The E. I. United Service Journal,.. 130

|  | 936 | 38,156 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Indian Register,................ | 200 | 4,850 | 0 | 0 |
| The Philanthropist, .................. | 98 | 2,160 | 0 | 0 |
| The Reformer, | 400 | 9,600 | 0 | 0 |
| The Gyananneshun, | 100 | 1,300 | 0 | 0 |
| The Enquirer, | 200 | 4,800 | 0 | 0 |
| The Sumachar Darpun,............ | 250 | 4,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Ti, Christian Intelligencer, ......... | 250 | 2,200 | 0 | $\theta$ |
| The Christian Observer,............. | 380 | 3,270 | 0 | 0 |
| The Journal of the Asiatic Society,.. | 200 | 8,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total circulation of different publications. $\qquad$ | 9058 | 274,366 | 0 | 0 |

## THE BOMBAY PRESS.

## The Bombay Government Gazette

Bombay C'ourier
Bombay Gazette Bombay Hulkara and Vurtman Bombay Durpin.

## GOVERNORS GENERAL IN BENGAL.

| Alexander |  | ...... 18 July, 1749 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| William Fytche.......... |  | . 6 July, $175 \%$ |
| Roger Drake |  | - 10 Aug. 1758 |
| Culonel Robert Clive |  | .. 27 June, 1758 |
| J. Z. Holwell... |  | - 28 Jan. 1760 |
| Eenry Vansittart.......... |  | 27 July, 1760 |
| John Spencer. | ....... | 3 Dec. 1765 |
| Lord Clive | - $\cdot$. $0 \cdot$ | .. 3 May, 1765 |
| Harry Verelst. | ...... | . 29 Jan. 1767 |
| John Cartier | -...0.9 | 20 Dec. 1769 |
| Warren Hastings. | ...... | .. 13 Apr. 1772 |
| Sir John Mrc\| berson.. . . . . | ...... | 1 Feb. 1785 |
| Marquis Cornwallis....... |  | 12 Sept. 1786 |
| Sir John Shore. |  | 98 Oct. 1798 |
| Sir Alured Clarke do....... | -\%.... | ...... 6 Apr. 1798 |


| Marquis Welle |  | May. 1798 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marquis Cornwallis...... |  | 30 July, 1805 |
| Sir Geo. Hilaro Barlow.. |  | 10 Oct. 1805 |
| Earl of Minto...... |  | 31 July, 1801 |
| Marquis of Hastings...... |  | 4 Oct. 1813 |
| John Adam............... |  | 13 Jan. 1823 |
| Lord A mberst |  | 1 Aug. 1823 |
| Lord William Cavendish Bentinc |  | 4 July, 1828 |

## JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

## CHIEP JUSTICES.

| Sir Elijah Impey.. |  | -....... 1774 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sir Robert Chambers, Knight |  | . 1791 |
| Sir John Anstruther, Bart... |  | 1798 |
| Sir Henry Russe 11 , Bart.... |  | 1806 |
| Sir Ed. Hyde East, Knight |  | 1813 |
| Sir R. H. 13losset, Knight.. | . . . . . | 1823 |
| Sir ChristopherPuller, Knight |  | 1824 |
| Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight | - | 1825 |
| Sir William Uldnall Russell, Knigh | - | 1838 |

## FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

 FRENCH.
## Pondicherry.

Son Excellence le Capitaine de Vaisseau db Melay, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal et Militaire de St. Louis, Commandeur de l'Ordre Royal de la Lérion d'Honneur, Gouverneur Général des Eteblissemens Frangais dans l'Inde.

## Chandervagorr.

Son Emellence Joseph Marie Emmanuel Cordier, Capitaine do Vaisseau, Chevalier des ")rdres Royaux de St. Louis et de la Legion d'Honneur, Président du Tribunal d'Appel pour les Natifs et du Tribunal de Ierè Instance, Adminisırateur des Etablissemena Francais dans le Bengale.

## Karikal.

M. M. De L'Esparda, Commissaire de Marine, Administrateurj Président du Tribural de leré Instance.
Trecquet, Juge de Paix et Lieutenant de Police.
Coutet, Greftier.

## Mahe.

M. M. Scipion, Comraissaire de Marine, Commandant le Comptoir, Président du Triounal de leré Instance.

Le Buucher, Lieutenant de Police.
Le Noir, Greffier.

Yanaon.
M. M. Jourdain, Capitaine de Prégate, Commandant le Comptoir, Président du Tribunnl de 1 erè Insiance.

Coit Morvent, Commissaire de Pulice.
Bouchez, Grefier.

## DUTCH.

Java.
Johannes Van Den Bosch, \&c. \&c. \&c. Governor General of Netherlands India.

Henry Markus De Kock, \&c. \&cc. \&c. Deputy Governor General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Land and Sea Forcen.
J. Bausquet, Member of Council.
J. C. Goedmann, ditto.
J. Van Schar, Chief Secretary.
J. F. T. Majer, Deputy Secretary.

SUMATRA.
Padang.
Iieutenant-Colonel C. P. J. Elout, Resident.
J. W. Boers, Secretary.
J. Intveld, Collector.

## Palembang.

c. E. F. Praetorius, Resident.
A. L. Andriessen, Deputy Resident.
E. Grandissen, Secretary and Fiscal,

Banka.
H. Du Buy, Commissary.

- Rynberg, Secretary.
D. H. Baunan, W'arehouse-keeper.
- Van' Berkel, Collector.

Japam
J. W. Van Citters, Chief.
J. E. Niemann, Chief Warehouse-keeper.
P. Van Outeren, Scribe and Book-keeper.

DANISH.
Tranquebar.
The Hon'ble J. Mourier, K. D., Captain in the Royal Danistis Navy, Governor of His Danish Majesty's Possessions in the East Indies.
J. Rebling, K. D., 2d Member of Council, Judge and Magis* trate.
P. Hansen, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Major C. C. Göllling, Commauder of the Troops. Serampore.
C. C. Roeck, Esq. Acting Judge and Magistrate.
J. Tiemroth, Esq. Acting Secretary to Governoment.
J. O, Voigt, Esq. Surgeon.

## INDIAN NATIVE GOVERNMENT\&

## Kine of the Sbirus.

His Highness, Maha Raja Ranjit Sinh, King of the Seikho. His dominiuns comirise Lahore, Cabul, the Punjab, Cashmere, Pe-liawour, Moultan, part of Sind, \&er ; he is the son of Mara Sinh and about fifly-two years of age; has three sons, viz. Khbrga Sinh, Shair Sinh, and Tara Sinh; but the two later are not recorpised by him as such.

The Government of the Seikhs had been formerly divided among a number of petts independent chieftains under the Khalsa or commonsealth, "to the established rules and laws of which, as fixed by Guro Goviso, it was their moral and religious duty to conform." The ancestors of Ranajif Sinh bad been in possession of but a few villages, until his father, by feudatory depredations, and the conq:est of Lahore, laid the foundation of the present considerable power of Lis son, who has now subdued almost all the petty Seikh chiefs.

## King of Oude.

His Majesty, Abu Nasfer Kuturinuin Soliman Jah Sultane Adal Nousuerewan Zevan Padshah, King of Oude. Succeeded his father on the 9th October, 1827, and is about iwenty-five sears of age; has two sons, Mirzas Katwan Jah and Faredoun Bukht; is the son of Gaziodin Hyider !'anshah, the son of Newab Saar dut Ally, the brother of Asoph-ud-dowla, the son of Suja-uddowla, the bon of Monsoor, Ally Khan, otherwise called Vizier Sepdar Jung, the nephew and son-in-law of Samdut Khan.

The family of the princes of Oade are descended from Merr Manamizd Ameen, a nubleman of Persia, who, like many others, who took refuge in the neighbouring countries, during the great revolution of Ueir country, in consequence of the ambition of Nadis Suas, who rebelled in 1732, fled to India in the reign of Behadour Shan, and was received into the Imperial service, under the name of Sandut Khan. He was appointed to the Government of Oude in 1719 on the accession of Melemed Shan to the throne of Delhi. He had no son, and was, therefore, succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law. On the death of Asoph-ud-dowla without any male issue, his spurious son, Vizier Ally, assumed the reins of government, but his illegitimacy being discovered, be was, after a reign of four months cepused, and Sandut Alcy, the brother of A SOPH-nd-dow la, ascended the musnull on the 21st of January, 1798. In 1819, Silah Zemin relinquished the title of Newab, mad assumed that of King.

Kine op Nepal.
Maharaja Ras Rajendra Vikram Sab, King of Nepal, sucseeded his father at the early age of two years; is now sixteen and a half years old; has an infunt son born in 1852 ; is the gon of girivan Juduha Vikram Sah, the son of Prithwi Pal Sab, the succesfor of Run Babadur, the son of Purthi Nar-

Ratn, the Goorkhali conqueror of Nepaul, who subdued it in 1768.
The death of the prisent Rajab's fatier is one of those, which Princes, whose caprice is the law, have met with. Girivan Jundha Vikram Sah having caused a pagodh, like that of Juggernath, to te erected, ordered similar obedience to be paid to it. This excited disatisfaction amongst his people; and one of his brothers took advantage of this opportunity of revenging the death of another brother, who had been put to death by the eradication of his eyes, by order of the Rajab. He accordingly went to the Court, and pretending to remonstrate with him in the injustice of his late order, strack him with his sabre. He was, however, immediately killed by the Causy Bhinsen, who was present, and the infant prince was placed on the Musnud. On the nigha of the same day, three hundred perions, on whom any suspicion fell, were, it is supposed, put to dealh by the Causy's order. Nepal is tributary to China from the year 1792.

## Nizam of Hydrabad.

His Highness Nawab Asoph Jah Moosigpier-vl-moomalis Meet Furkondeh Ali Khan bahadoor Futeh Jung, Nizion of Hydrabad, ascended the Mu-nud on the 24th of May, 1689; is the buccessor of Asof Jah Jah Behadoor; the successor of Secinder Jah the eldest on of Nizam Ali Khan, the younger brother of Salabut Jung, the successor of Moziffier dung, the nephew of Nasur Jeng, the second son of Nizam-ul-moole, who obtained the Soubadary of the Deccan in 1717, in ti.e reign of Ruffee-ul-Dirjet.

Before the formation of a treaty of perpetual alliance with the English, on the 12th October, 1800, the subadary of the Deccan had suffered continual disturbance. When Asoph Jah Nizam-utmoolk returned from Delhi, in 1710, whither he had been called to repel the invasion of Nadir Shah; he fought in 1741, his son Nizam-ud-dowla, whom lie had appointed his regent, and who had rebelled against him. Nizam-ul-moolk died in 1748, from which time, to the year 1800, a peiod of 52 years, four princes had ascended the Musnud, and were successively a sassinated. Muzuffer Jung, who was grandson toNizam-ui-moolk Nizam-ali, madeHydrabad his capital.

## Rajah of Gwalior.

His Highness, Mabarajah Janko Rao Scindia, Rajah of Gwalior, nucceeded to the Scindia Government on the 18th June, 1827, is now fourteen years of age; was elected by Baiza Bai, the widow of Dowlet Rao Scindia; the nephew of Madhajee Scindia, the son of Ranojeb Scindia.

The fanily of Scindia are Sudras, of the tribe of Kumbhee, or cultivators. Ranojee was employed by Peishwa Bajerow, as the bearer of his slippers, from which situation he rose to ell inence ; and when Bajerow succeeded his father, Biswanatla Row, in the office of Peishwa, in May, 1720; came into Malwa in 1731; Ranojee was a Mahratta chieftain of the first rank. So that the sovereign authority of the Scindia fanily cannot have existed more than between a hundred and one hundred and ten years.

## Rajah of Bhurtpore.

- His Highness, Maharajah Balwont Sinh, Rajah of Bhartpore, nncceeded his father in August, 1824; was displaced by one of his cousins, Durjun Sal, in Marct, 1825, but reinstated by the British Goversment, on the 19th of January, 1826 ; is yet a minor in age; the son of Buldeb Sinh, the second broher of Ran* dhar Sinh the eldest of the four sons of Runjut Sinh, the son of Kairy Sinh, the brother of Rutiun Sinh, the brother of Jowahur Sinh, the son of Sooraj Mull, the founder of the principality, killed in 1763.

The settlement of the Jauts, (of which tribe the Rajah of Bhurtpore is,) in the Dooab of the Ganges and Jumna, is dated in 1700, when they migrated from the banks of the Indus. During Aurungzebe's last march towards the Deccun, Churamun, the Jaut, pillaged the baggage of the Army, and with part of the spoil erected the fortress of Bhurtpore. The present prince, like many of his predecessors, is not legitimately descended. When a Rajah has no son, he purchases females, and the boy begotton on any of them, is adopted by the Rajeg and the Paut Ranee.

## Rajah op Kotar.

His Highness, Maharaja Bishen Sinh, Rajah of Kotah. The son of Kishour Rav, the son of Maha Rao Omid Sinh.

## Rajah of Indoor.

His Highness, Maharaia Moulhur Rao Holkar, Rajah of Indoor, succeeded his father in 1811, immediately after his death; is now 94 years of age; the son of Jeswont Ran Holkar, the brother of Casi Rao, the eldest of the four sons of Tinajee Holkar, a chief who was elected to the Government of the Holkar state by Ahillya Bai, otherwise called Alia Buye on the death of her. son, Mallee Row.

The Holkar family are of the Dhoongur or shepherd tribe. The derivation of the name Holkar, or more properly, Hulkur, is from Hull a village, and Kur, an inhabitant. Moclhar Raol was the first prince of the Holkar family; and the first time when he obtained any local authority was in 1728; the district of Indore was assigned to him in 1733. He had only one son, Kundi Row, who died in 1754, many years previous to his father's death, and left one only son, Mallee Row. He also died after a reign of nine months after the death of Monlhar Row. The original family being thus extinct, Ahillya Bai elected Turasbr Holear to the principality. He had four sons, Casi Row and Moulhar Row by his wife, and Jeswont Row and Etojee by his mistress.

## Rajah op Joynagar or Jyepoor.

His Highness, Maharaja Sewal Sinh, Rajah of Josnagar, or Jyepoor, is the son of Jagat Sinh, the son of Pratap Sina, the son of Madho Sinh, the son of Ram Sinh, the sod of Sevai Jtsinh, who lived in the time of Meramad Suab.

## Rajah of Juydhpoor or Martar.

His Highness, Maharaja Maun Sinh, Rajuh of Joudhpoor or MarWar, is a distant iflation of Bhim Sinh.

The earliest liajah of this country on record was Maharaia Jeswont Sinh, who having died near Cabul, in 1581, Aurungzebe, one of whose best generals the Mabaraja was, gave orders forcibiy to convert his children. The family were thus compelled to taice refuge in the hills and woods, and on the death of Aurungzebe, regained their furmer possessions, ApIT Sinil, the Grandsun of Jeswont Sinh, hasing rebelled. The Rajah of Joudhpoor is of the tribe of Rhattore Rajpoots.

> Rajail op Boghelevin.

His Highness Maharajah Biswanate Sinh, Rajah of Poghelkund. The principality of Boghelkund is perhaps the most ancient Hindu dyadsiy now existing in India.

## Rajah of Bhoondee.

His Highnes; Rao Rajah Ram Sinh, Rajah of Bhoondee. The Bhondee Rajah is of the Hara tribe. "During the retreat of Colonel Monson, in 1804, the bhoondee Rajah greatiy assisted him in his distress; and his court has been uniformly friendly to the English; yet, at the peace of 1805 , he was abandoned by the Government to the vengeance of the Mahrattas."

## Rajail of Oudepore.

His Highness, Rana Bhim Sinh, Rajah of Oudeypore, has a son, Prince Jawan Sinh.

The family of the princes of Oudeypore, belong to the Sesodya tribe of Rajpoots, which is conaidered the most noble of all the Raipoot tribes. The family is also regarded highly by the Mohamedans, in consequence of a tradition, that he is descended, in the female line, from the celebrated Noushirvan, who whs King of Persia at the birth of Mohamed, and thus to have in that line a common origin with the descendants of Hossein, the son of Ali.

Rajah of Bikanere.
His Highness, Maharaja Ratten Sinh, Rajah of Bikanere, the mon of Surat Sinh.

The country of Bikanere is governed by the Rhattore Rajpoots, but the cultivators are mostly Jauts.

## Newar of fhe Carnatic•

His Highness, Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, Naibi-Mooktar Newab of the Carnatic.

## PART III.

Translations of Rock Ivscriptions, Table of the Native Sovereigns of Cbylong Matele Antiquities, Kellania, near Colombo, Description of the Four Principal Kandiay Festivals,
Historical Anecdote,
Cingalese Epigram, in a Cerm. Con. sutt,
Longitudes and Latitudes of tha Principal Places if
Ceylon,
Heights of Mountains in Ceylon,
Tables of Roads throughout the Island,
Mail Coach Stationg.

# TRANSLATIONS of INSCRIPTIONS, 

To serve as an Appendix to the "Epitome of the Histoxy of Ceylqn."<br>with an INTRODUCTION by the Hon. Gborer Turnour, Esq;

Since the publication of the "Epitome of the history of Cbylon,". in the Almanac of last year, I have received from Captain Forbes the historical inscriptions. engraven on the stone slabs at Mihintele and Pollonnarroowa, and on the rock under which the great temple of Dambulla has been built; and as I am requested to contribute, for the Almanac of next year, such further illustrat!ons of general interest as will serve to corroborate that sketch of the local history, I have had translations made * of those inscriptions, in elucidation of which I offer the following observations.

I cannot, however, avail myself of the materials obtained through Captain Forbes researches without again acknowledging the obligations I am under to him, for the unreserved access he has allowed me to have to the results of his successful exertions to verify the authenticity of the native annals. More tharr seven years have elapsed since I first imparted to him the discovery I had then recently made, that the despised records of this Island contained a connected history, extending back to so remote a date as nearly six centuries hefore the birth of Christ. Shortly aiter this, I commenced the translation of the Marawanss, which I only. carried to the loth chapter, when I heard that that task had been already achieved in England, and that the work was ready for the press-which made me relinquish (as I have already stated) the project I had then embarked in. I consequently merely took a few notes in the cburse of my subsequent reading of the remainder of that work This accounts for my having borrowed (limited as I was as to time.) so much more from the less authentic Singhalese works, in compiling the Epitome, than from the Mahawanse itself. Since my removal to Kandy, more than five years ago, from want of leisure, I have scarcely referred to a native book. During the whole of this period, Captain Forbes has been zealously engaged in his researches. In th: course of his enquiries into the portion of the history of Ceyion anterior to the Wijayan dyuasty, and connected with the Budhas of this
kutpa, who preceded Goutama, (whi h I left wholly untouched) he has acoriamed that miany satisfactory data connected with the history of that still remoter period may yet be gleaned from the native aunals; and he hias succerded in defining and establishing several interestiner, but hitherto disputed points, as to the locality of the scenes and acts recouded in the fragments of the Ramayuna, which are extant, or ot ally traditional, in Ceylon, by having identified, in various parts of the 1sland, the places named in the account there given of the flicht of Secta. I have recently met with an unexpected corroboration of the correctness of his opinons, in the narative of the travels of a Fakeer* in the middle of the last century. published in the 4th vol. of the Asiatic Researches. I make the following extract from that paper, as it moseover conlms the native report, that there is another plain caled the Bloput Talawa, near Nowera-Elliye, still unexplored b. Furopeans; and as it invests that popular convalescent station with additional interest, from its having been ascertained by Captain Forbes that the "Seeta Koond" is siluated in the neishbourhgod of Nowera Elliye, and that some of the otherincidents of interest narrated in that poem, also occurred

- in that vicinity.
- "From Jagqerpanth our traveller refurned by nearly the same' route to Jamisher*, wheuce he passed over into Silan, or Ceyion, and proceeded to its capital, which, some he observes, call Khundi, (Candi) and others Noura; but that KhundiMaha Kauje is the Prince's designation; and that further on he arrived at Catlgang, on a river called the Manic-gunga, where there is a temple of Cartica, or Corticera, the son of Maiadeo, to which he paid his respects, and then went on to visit the Sreepud, or "the divine foot," situated upon a mountain of extraordinary height $\pm$; and on one part of which there is also (according to this Fakeers description) an extensive miry cavity, called the Bhoput Tank, and which bears also the name of the Tank of Kavan, or Kaban, (the $b$ and $v$ being pronounced indifierently in vanous parts of India, ) one of the former kings of this istand, well known in the Hindu Jerends for his wars with Rama, and from whom this Tapu, or Island, may probably have received its antient appeilation of Taprobane, (i.e. the i-le of Raban.) But, however this may be, our traveller states, that, leaving this Tank, he proceeded on to a station called Seeta koond, (where Rama placed his wife Seeta, on the occasion of his war with her ravisher Ravan,) and then reached at length to the Sreepud, on a most extensive table or flat, where there is (he observes) a bungalow built over the

[^2]- Ramisseram. $-\dagger$ Kattragam. $\rightarrow$ Adam's peak.
print of the divine frot; after worstipping which, he returned by the same route. "

To revert to the historical inseriptions. They verify the chro: nology developed in the Eirmase with the utnost precision which could have been expected from them. 'Althoneh Mr: Upham has becu misied into the assertion (History of Budhism page 31.) that the Mahawanse contains "dates most carefully affixed to every transaction of the nissions or promulgation of Budha's doctrines," there are but few dates given either in that work or in the Sinclatese histonies. No other mode therefore of adjusting the chonology of the native history could be had recouse to, than that of adding successively the number of years each soverim las reigned, to any one of these givent dates. As the fractional parts of the year are not generally specified with respect to the tem of each reign, a progressively encreasing error must necessarily accumulate from one given date to another, when an opportunity is af last afforded for correcting the scries of anachronisms. I consequently consider these apparent defects in the chonology of the native histories to be one of the most consincing poofs of their semuin ness and authenticity; as they estabish, beyond all possibility of doubt, the absence of any atempt to adjust the indsidual or collective terms of the reigns of the seceral kines comprised hetween any two given dates, to the full period embaced between them.

On many accounts, I have considered it desirable that these inceriptions, which are composed in the abstruse idtiom and phrascolosy employed in regal and sacred documents, should be translated by a persun who possessed a thoough howledge, not only of that idiom, but of thie doctrines, rites aud ceremonies of Buthi., m. I therefore phaced them in the hands of Mr Armotr, of Kandy, who both from his attamments as a Simbalese scholar, and from fis long intercourse wath the kandyan priests, was the lest quadifed of any person I am accuainted with to execute the lask. It is to him I owe the following able translations, which are rendered as nearly verbation as the sulbects treated of, would admit.

- The inscriptions at Mibintele bar no date. Thay must have been recorled alout the yar of Budha 805 a. d. 262 . From the insmiptions themelves, and on refermen to the Rapawanse, I find that three punces of the Cshestria tribe, descended from Okaaka, and comected with the Lamini, manches of the royal family, whose donains were near Mayampanna in Bintenne, repained to the count of the reigning sovereign, Wija Indoo, in A. D. 241. They were received into favor and appointed to the highest offices in the state, of which they avaled themselves in the course of a few months to conspire against their benefactor, and to put him to death. One of these princes, Sangatissa,
ascended the throne, and retained the other two, Sirisangabo and Golooabhaa, in their hich stations. Sangatissa was carried off within four years by poison, which was secretly administered to him in a jambo fruit, by the inhabitants of the westera villuges, to which the king was in the habit of making excursions, when he probably subjected those people to the extortions inseparable from the royal progresses of the olden times. Sirisangabo succeeded him in A D. 246; who was a rigid devotee, and had taken the vows of the order atta sill-the ordinances of which, together with the observance of many rules of devotion and acts of self-denial, totally prohibited the destruction of artimal life. It may readily be conceived that the feebleness of a government administered by so bigotted an enthusiast, soon led to anarchy. Crimes of the greatest enormity, committed with impunity, rapidly encreased in all parts of the kingdom. When the malefactors were brought to the prison of the capital, as the king's vow precluded the possibility of their being executed, they were secretly released at nigbt after condemnation, and the corpses, furnished by the usual casualies of a populous city, were exhibifed at the place of execution, on gibbets and impaling poles, as the victims of the violated laws. By these means, says the Budhist historian, a pious king successfully repressed crime, and yet gave the crininal time and opportunity to reform. The result, however, as might have been expected, was precisely the reverse of that representation. The whole frame of society was disorganized, and a famine, with its usual concomitant, a pestilence, combining with these public disorders, Golooabhaa, who then held the office of treasurer, easily wrested the sceptre from the weak hands which then swayed it. Surisangabo offered no resistance. He privately left the city, taking with him, observes the historian, nothing but his "perankada" (water strainer,) which is used by all the devotees from the pan sill to the atta sill orders, to prevent the destruction of the lives of the animalctaæ which they would otherwise imperceptibly swallow in drnking unstrained water. The Mahawanse brielly eloses the history of this king by stating: that, in his wanderings as an hermit, he met with a peasant, who shared his scanty repast with him. Wishing to reward this act of charity, and having nothing else to bestow, Sirisangabo by the supernatural power he had acquired by his life of piety. "deiached" his head from his shoulders, and presented it to the peasant, desiring him to produce it to Golooabhae, which he did, and received his reward.

The subsequent witers of the Singhalese histories, and the exponnders of those his ories to Europeans t; have unsparingly used their usual privilege of exaggeration and embellishment, in their accounts of the life and death of this idolized sovereign of Ceylon. They represent that the usurper Golooabhaa set a

[^3]high reward on the head of Sirisangaboo; and that many heads, obtained by murder and assassination, had been produced before the usurper, by persons who successively forfated therr own heads for the imposition they had attempted to practise. Serisangaboo, hearing of these enormities, resolved to put an end to them by sacrificing his own life. In this frame of mind, he met with a peasant who had fled from his home horritied at the suggestion of his wife, of destrying the bing. He revealed his distress to his disguised sovereign. In order that the reward might be secured to this man, the king avowed himself, and with his own hands severed his head from his body. The head was produced to Golooabhaa and the bearer of it was about to suffer as another imposter, when it sprung up, and self-poised in the air, addressed the usuper, proclaiming itself to be the head of king Sirisangatoó. The peasant is stated to have received his reward, anl the head was buried with great pomp at Attwanagala, over which the usurper raised a dagoba, which is still standing.

This tissue of myeiery and miracle admits of being explained in few words: Golooabhaa. on his accession, found himself opposed by the all influential priesthood, who were naturally enough attached to the deposed bigot. It became necessary therefore for the safety of the usurper, that he should fnally get rid of the dethroned sovereign, and at the same time dispose of him in a manner least obnoxious to the priesthood-hence the private murder in the wilderness, and the subsequent pompous interment, conferred on the plea of the miracie performed at his death. Golonabhaa, however, notwithstanding these expedients, and though he performed many acts of ostentations piety, failed in his efforts to conciliate the Church; in which, unhappily for him, a furious schism raged at that period. He continued consequently so unpopular with the priestl:ood that his son Makalan Detootissa, who attempted to paciy that schism, (the record of which pacification is contained in this inscription,) omits his name entirely, and dates the record in question from the 10th day of the 16th year after the accession of Sirisangaboo. For the purpose of detining his relationship to the noyal family, he is compelled, in consequence of this omission of his fathers name, to record that of his younger brother and successor, Mahasen. This pacifcation, however, only endured while Detootissa was sovereign. The devastations committed by the revival of the Wytooleya heresy are recorded in ample detail in the reign of his successor. Without this explanation, the Mihintelle inscriptions night justly be considered rather to impugn than to corroborate the correctness of the dates and facts given in the Epitome. The inference drawn from this inscription would naturally have been that Sirisaugabos reign extended to at least sixteen years, and that Detootissa and his younger brother Mahasen were contemporary rulers of separale portiona,
or of subordinate principalities, of C'eylon. Whereas Sirisangaboo was dethroned, two years only after his accession, in A. D. 248. by Golooathaa, who was succerded, after a reign of thirteen years, by his son Detwotisa. C'onsequently "the sixternth year after the accession if Nirisangration was A. D. 262. the second year of Detoo'issa's reign, alill the fousteenth after the expulsion of Sirisamgabin from the ihrone." Mahasen was a prince who in early youth gave promise of the great reputation he subsequently acquired, and had already in his brothers reign assumed a position of prominence in the eyes of the nation, which readily accounts for Detontissa's reference to his name, when state policy precluded the record of that of his father.

The other inscriptions are four in number; ihree recorded by the king Kirti Nissaing, two of them at Pollonnarroowe and one at Dambulla, all which must have been engraven between A. D. 1187. and 1196 ; and one by king Saahasamallawa in A. D. 1200 at Pollonnarowe.

The last of these inscriptions dates the accession of Saahacamallawa in the year of Budha 1743, A. d. 1200, while in the Epitome, I have brought the period down to Budha 1748-an anachronism which I should have attributed, without the slightest hesitation, to the imperfection explained above as inherent in the chronology of the native history. On referring, however, to the Mahawanse to ascertain the justness of Kirti Nissanga's claim to the extravagant praises lavished on him, both as a sovereign and a warrior, I find thiet I have mis-stated the term of the reign of the regicide Mihindoo the 5th, or Kitsen Kisdaas, whose short-lived power lasied only five days and not five years. The Mahawanse, in three verses, describes, his contemptible existence as a sovereign for those five diys, in language too decisively descriptive of his unrecognized usurpation, to leave any doubt as to the correctness of substituting days for years. From which work I also learn that the individual whom Wijayabahoo the 2nd had "selected as his successor" was not "Kitsen Kisdaas, but Kirti Nissanga.

These inscriptions, also, though valuable as defining the genealogy of those sovereigns, and exhibiting the national opinions of that period, as regard the principles of good government, are nevertheless, without proper explanations, as much calculated to distort facts and disguise historical truth, as the Mihintelle inscriptions are calculated to mislead in regard to the chronology of that earlier period of the native history.

It must now remain for ever a matter for'conjecture, when ther it was the personal vanity of the Kaalinga sovereigns, or the policy of the party which invited them from the continent and seated them on the throne of Ceylon, in the hope of

- their becoming the founders of a long line of sovereigns, or both united, which have invested them with the high character they bear in
these inscriptions. The history of the period at which they reigned was compiled, within little more than half a century after their demise. under the auspices of Praikrama Bat on the 3rd, a descenciant of the original royal family, which had then been restored to the throne. The Kaidinga princes consequently receive no greater meed of praise from the historian patronised by the former dynasty, than might have been expected from so reluctant a panegyrist. There could, however, have been no want of authentic data to establish what is clained for them, if they really merited the eulogies they have received in the inscriptions; and there certainly are no collateral ciscumstances connected with the history of that period, which justify the boundless pretensions to good government, advanced by Kirti Nessanga in particular. The term of his reign is apparently too short, in the disordered state of the country at that epoch, to have realized his proud boast, similar to that of Alfred " that gold bracelets hung up near the highocays should remain untouched," followed by precepts not unworthy of the memorable sentiments preserved in the same British sovereign's will, "that it was just the English should for everremain as free as their oun thoughts." It appears also to be quite certain that Kirti Nessanga was not involved in any foreign war. The fame of his prowess in arms, set forth in these inscriptions, amust consequently have been earned, in his visits to his royal relations on the continent of India, in pompous Asiatic pageants, like the renown of our eighth Henry in "the Jield of the cloth of gold."

The manner in which he is recorded to have put down robbery (by bribing the thieves) is one of the most curious and certainly most questionable amony his political measures, butduring the time that a considerable portion of the population was composed of migratory foreigners, stray bands of robbers, -whom it was impossible to extirpate, might very probably have established themselves among the fastnesses of the mountains; and we may pardon the Singhalese monarch for yieding to a course of doubtful policy, which the want of energy and union -in even European governments, have rendered it necessary for the traveller to adopt in comparatively modern times.

Taken altogether, the view thus presented of the internal government of Ceylon, during the twelfth century, is such as may well excite the curiosity of the antiquary, encouraged as he must be by the certainty that the pursuit will be rewarded by the discovery of important historical facts, characteristic of the principles of Asiatic government. We find the royal charity ostentatiously recorded, after the oriental custom; but at the same time, we perceive the head of the state anxious to relieve, or at least to acquire the reputation of having relieved, distress, and promoted the prosperity of his subjects, by reducing taxation and constructing works of public utility. As, however, all-improvements under a despotic government must depend upon the chap
racter of one individual, it is not sumprising that the isolated ef.'orts of a few mulers should tave had so little permanent effect upon the general welfare; nor that the people who could appreciate the grood qualitios of a patriotic sovereign should have relapsed into comparitive batbarism. beneath the yoke of sub: sequent weak and imbecile rular.

The fresen vation of the institutions of the land, and the maintenance of the agricultural prosperity of the country (on which the welfare of the inhabitants chiefly depended) were both of a chatacter which equally required the unremitting exercise of the powers of an energetic ruler; and it will have been seen, by the events recorded in the Epitome, that the condition of the country throughout the period enibaced in that sketch, wholly depended on the indisidual characier of the reigning sovereign, or the minister, to whom the government of the kingdom may have been entrusted.

## No. 1.

## THE INSCRIPTION at MIHINTELE.

On the 10th day of the 16 th year, after the regal canopy had been elevated by Siri Sungabodhi Abhay M Maha Raja who whs born unto Abhaha Sala Mewan Maha Raja, un illustrious C'shettry, of the dynusty of Okaaka, which is the pinnacle of the glories of the Cshettrya race, in the radiant womb of Quern Dewoogon Bisauw who nas of the same race, who having held the dignities of aipaa a and mahapaa, in proper course succeeded, to the kingly oftice and illaminated Lamdinab with the pffulgence of his majesty, the soverpigi lord, the brother of the eminent Maha Sen, voluntarily made a rovennent With the select of the priesthood of Saigirri wihare and of Ahhayagiri milsare, to the effect that the Abhajagiri wihare shall conform to the antiently esfablished institutes of the Saigiri wihare, and that the same regulations shall be in force respecting the prieste of this wihare, us nell as the workinen, the sprvants, the offices, the receipts, and the expenditure thereof, and consequeutly made the following ordinance:

That the Bhikshuc priests resident at this whare, shall make it a constant practice to rise at the dawn, meditate in the
a Aipas or Aidipaada.
Mabapaa or Mabaadipasda. $>$ Principal Oficers of State.
6 Lakdiwa or Lanka dweepa-The Island of Lanka or Ceylon-from the roet patiks signifying, adorned, elegant, beauteous.
( Bhikulu-Prieata of the superior onder of Upacampada.

Spur preservatived principles, perform the ablution, and then baving aftired themselies with the cheewera (or yellow garments) in the manner prescriled in the (Bock) Sekliyawe, they shall resort to the Etwehera and having there perforued the religious uffices, af: terwards partake of conjee and ríce, and sliall duly aduinister $t$ the priesis who could not attend on acromnt of sickuess, such things, at their respective cells, as the physicians had prescribed.

That to the expounders of the Abilioharma e pitake shall be as: agned 12 cells, to those who preach riom the Soortras pitake, 7 . cells; and to such of the resident priests, who read the Wineysg. pitake, 5 cells, with food and ruiment.

That when donations are made of acceptable gifts unto the priesthood in general, the same shall be duly deiivered unto them and sfall not be uppropriated otherwise.

That all the lands which belong to this wilare and the products thereof shall be enjoyed by the priesthood in conmon, and shall not ke sybdivided and possessed separately.

That when orders are issued to the dependents or retainers, or When any of them are to be dismissed, it shall be with the conncurrence of the whole community of priests and not by the will of an individual.

The bhikshu priests resident at this wibare shall enjoy in such manner as is sanctioned, the products of the fields, the orchardin \&e. which appertain to the Etweh rra-l,ut nome of thein shall expend them in places not appertaining to the Etwehrra.

Priests that infringe these rules shall cense to dwell in this wibare.

The priests who act an supervisors of the nikaayas for subsidiary qssociations) and those who supurin end the various ufficts, tie oveiseers of the villages, the cooks, the writer (of accounts in the wihare, he that takes account of the incomes,) and the receiver of the incomes,-all these persuns shall be under the general controul of the community of Abhayagirri, whose residence shall be stationary at Etweherra, and who will conduct the internal und external services, and wanage the receipts and disbursements in unity and concord.

Persons shall be appointed to furnish necessaries, and assist those Whose business is to receive and to issue provisions-and if any of the dependents or the priests of this wihare should act contrary to the regulations, they shall be disnissed, after what was due from them has been recovered and entries made thereof, but those whose business it is to recover and collect the incones shall not be dismissed.

The servants of the daagey $h$ shall bave charge of whatever is brought to it.
$d$ The four preservative principles-viz.-Meditating on the virtues of Buddha, Wishing unto all beingy deliverance from woe, Reflecting on the imparity of the gabatances which constitute the corporeal frame-and the Contemplation of death.

- f $g$ The Abhidharma pitake, the doctrine of Metaphysics. consists of the discoursea or sermons of Buddha, addressed to the gods-The Soottre pitake comprises the lessons inculcated for the beneit of all beings in gederal-and the Wineys pitake consists principally of laws dic. for the observance of the Buddbist priesthood.
h Daggey - hoase built eloce to a Daagoba, for the purpose of offorivgen

Those who have services and wfices alloted to them shall atsend duly at their respective phaces, exiepting those who may have gone on wibare servire to a distance; those who must attend at the place where rice is issued, and at the place where rice and conjee is prepared in the moraing, will not be allowed to be absent.

Notsing that accrues to the Ftwelicrra and the daagey shall be given away-nor shall any thing be purchased from the servants.

The servants of the wihare shall not exact services from the people belonging thereto, nor shall the people be sent out to work for others.

The otheers of Etweherra shall take care of the five Yaalas i. dedicated to the Katoomaha Saeya, at Damgamuwa, for the purpose of keaping it in repair, and they shall repair the said Dasciobaj accordingly-and the 2 Kiriyak ( 8 ammonams) granted from Elgamiya.for maintaining the Kiribad pauw shall be expended on its preservation.

The daagey the magoolmahsalapilemegey for house of the great stone imagej the Marabogey $l$, the nayadae, the shrine of the prinxess Mininaal dewi, the Katumata Saeya, the Kiribad panw daageb, the daagobas of Etweherra situate on the upper hill and on the lower hill-the offerings collected at all these places, together with the 100 kalaum $m$ of gold from Etweherra with the 10 yaalas of paddy, shall be annually expended for the purposes of repairing the daagobas of this temple and the other edifices.

If the servants attached to the daagey and the pilenegey embezzle or squander the offerings rendered thereat, laborious work shall be imposed on them.

One-third of the (rillage) Gassagaessi belonging to Kiribad panw with the Sangawalle thereof-the land contiguous to Manaa wewa -the land contiguons to the upper and the lower lakes of Lahinipauw and the Sangawella thereof-the ground aronnd the lake Pabadewila and the ground surrounding the lake Porodeni PokunaWhat is derived from these places may be appropriated to the Wibare.

It being proper (or a matter of course) to take land-fees from the occupiers of temple lands, the same may be levied, but not from such as are the slaves and menials of the Wihare.

Those who bave only assumed the gellow vestments, but engage in trallie inconsistently therewith, and destroy life (by following the chase, killing poultry \&c.) shall not be pormitted to dwell around the muvot.
i Xaal-a score- 20 ammonams extent of land or 20 ammonams of grain or 20 mead of cattle.
$j$ Daagoba-i.e. Dbatu-garba, a womb or receptacle for a relic-a monument containing ojther a corporeal relic of, or an uteusil which had been used by, Baddhan
k Kirriya-two ammonams.

- l Boges-a house built at the foot of a Bo or Pippal tree, for the purpose of receiving nfferings-when furnished with images of Buddha, the Daagey and Bogoy are also called Pilemegey or Image bouse, and Budugey.
$m$ Kalam or kalanda is the weight of 20 maduti or manjishta seeds or of 40 olinda seede.

None but proper persons shall be employed as servants at the wihare-The lands belonsing to this temple shatl be allotled for services to itself, and shall not be assigned for any other purpose.

Only the regular sirvices shall be exacted, and not any extra labour, on account of poya $n$ festivals \&r.
Landsblonging to the Eiweherra may be allotted to the latourers and to the witare slaves in lieu of wags, tut neither fitids nor orchards \&c. shall be transferred in parveny o nor given to them in murtgase.

The raw rice, which the dependents of the wihare must furnisk according to the ancient custom, shall alone be receised, and victuals shall not be taken from the other inhabitants-Fees stall not be exacted from the cultivators, nur shall their calte be stized by the domestics, for the purpose of employing the catule to labour their (the domestics') fields.

The hereditary service fields shall not be resumed even in cases of disubedience, nor shall damage be doae to the gardens, nor the trees or plants be cut down.

Throughout the domains of this wihare, neither palm trees noz mee trees $p$ nor any other fruitbearing trees shall be felled, even with the consent of the tenants.

If a faut be committed by any of the cultivators, the adequate fine shall be assessed according to usage, and in lieu thereof, the delinquent shall be directed to work at the lake in making an excavation (not exceoding) 16 cubits in circumference and one cubit in depth-if he refuse so to labour, the assessed tine shall be le vied.

After paying the allotted wages to those who are entitled thereto, the rest of the revenues of the lands belonging to this wilare shall be entered in books by the proper officers, so that the same. may be under inspection.

The daily expenditure on account of the maha paatra $q$ and the hired servants and the repairs, shall be written in books, and accounts kept of the coutents of the store room by the appointed. persons respectively-every month these accounts shall be collected into one account, und at the end of each year, the 12 months' ac. counts shall be formed into one lekam, or register, to be produced before the assembled priests and there disposed of. Any of the servants who should infringe this regulation shatl be fined and dismissed from the service.

* Poya days are those of the new and the full moon, the first and the last quarter.

[^4]No. 8.

## ON TEE SECOND ROCE.

To the priest who has the superintendence of the several nikaayas, (or asrociations), one naeliyur of rice daily, for the banna at the wass season t, 1 Kalenda and 4 akus 0 of gold, und for the bann at the runclusion of the wass a like quantity.

To the superintendent of a village, wages of 5 kiriiyas and a daily allowunce: of 1 naeliya of rice- 15 kalendas yearly for flower muney. The cook, the wihare writer, the rajakariya writer, the receiver of the revenues, and the principal attendant, shall each have 5 kiriyas-a waiter shall have 1 kiriya aud 9 payas $u$ with \& adamanaas of of rice-a number of watchnen at the rate of $\dot{\boldsymbol{q}}$ payas, nith 1 adamanaa of rice- manager of the festivals, 1 kiriga with a farm in Damiya, and 3 kalendas, 2 aka yearly as flower money-un attendant on the officiating person ! kiriya and 2 farm in Damiya.

For cloths for the great buddhist festival called Somnas, 1 ka lenda.

To' a plaisterer 1 paya, with 2 patas 2 of rice-To a scavenger, and to a maker of sanduls, each 1 kiriya and 2 payas, with $\&$ admanawas of rice-to one who spreads cloths (for the ceiling) to the roof 2 payas with a furm in Damiya-for clotis used at the great budahist festival called Roovanasoon, 1 kulenda- 10 him that spreads cloths on the ftoor 2 payas and a farm in Damiya-to the person emploged in whitewashing 2 pryas with 1 adamanaa and 1 pata of rice-to each of the 11 persons who furnish lime, 2 pasas and a farm in Damisa,

To each of the four wattanaawaeri 1 adawanaa of rice, with 2 payas as dinel $y$.

It is proper that when the bhiksho priests of this wibare receive garnents according to their stations, that he who is provided sball make a distribution of such garments amongst tiose who are in wapt theregf.

To each of the two receivers of the revenues 2 payas with 1 adamanaa and 2 patas of rice.

To a warder of the granary 2 payas, with 1 adamanaa and 2 patas of rice.

To the yetamawa 1 paya, with 1 adumanaa and 9 patas of rice'
r Naoliya-a measare containing 4 cbudduos.

- Banamppetch, discourse, sernon.
$t$ Wass-the rainy season. commencing with the day of the fall moon to the month of Essela August and lasting 3 monthb, during which the Buddhiat priestu are enjoiped to remain atationary.
e an aka-is equal to two and half majardies or mamajishta seed: in weight, 8 akas make a kalenda.
- paya-a paela or quarter of an ammonam.
*o adamanna-a naeliga or measure.
- pata $a$ bandful. $-y$ Diwel-bire wages.
e Benagey-s bouse wherein the bena or cormone of Buddha ase precohed.
$\qquad$

To the warder of the Lenagey $z 1$ paya, with i adamanaa and 2. petits of rice.

Co the perion who cominunicates orders th the menials 2 payas, end o the 24 inferior menials 1 paya each with a kalenda for cloihiter, anomally.

So an altendant on the priests 1 kiriya with 1 adamanaa of ri"p-1 ki:iya and 2 payas from the vilkage Nalologatna to each of the 12 cooks-to the headservant 1 adamanaa and 1 pata cf rice -to cach person who dresses victuals and also procures the fuel \$ adamanais of rice-to cne who supplies fuel but does not cook, and to one $w$ ho is eaployed on errands 2 adamanaas of rice eachand to one who only cooks but does not fetch the fuel, 1 adaminaa of rice-to the chief thather (or tiler) 2 payas with I adananaa and 1 pata of rice, and to each of the 11 infe.ior thatchers (or tilers) 2 payas with 1 adamanaa of rice-to each of the 5 potters who farnich daily 5 cbatits, 1 kiriya-to a patra manufucturer who supplies every mointh 10 patras and ten water pots, two kiriyas with 8 adanonaes of rice-to the person who furnishes a water strainer niontion, 1 kiriya and 2 payas-To a physician, a regular allowance with a farm in Damiya - to a surgeon 2 payas- to a madoniwa 1 kiriya and 2 payas with a farm in Damiya.

The village of Karedeygama allotted as diwel (or in lieu of coages) to the rcceiver of the dues of the daagey, to the overseer of the tenantry; to the writer of the accounts of dues and service and to the three guperintemaents of works.

Four farms or homesteads in Damiya to the persons who furnish resin of incrnse-and an allowance from this village for furnishing oil to the daagey-also 2 kijiyas in this village to the two persons who supply flowers for offerings at the daagey and who siven! awhy the withered fowers, also a farm in Damiya-i kiriyas in the rillage Sapoogamiya to the cultivator of Lotos flowers Sor supplying 120 flowers monthly-and $\&$ kiriyas to a painter-one faelia of rice to the warder of the daagey.

The village Gooneygama to the 6 persons who supply incense for the Mahabudugey, to the Preacher of bana, to the Schoolmasfier, and to six devotees- 2 payas from this village to the person who supplies flowers for the mahabudugey with a farm in Da-miya-two farms in Damiva to the suppliers of incense at this vil-lage-10 the person officiating at the shrine of the great stonestatue rof Budlhaj) and to his assistant, $\mathcal{E}$ payas with 1 adamanaa and 2 patas of rice.

To the suppliers of oil and strainers for the daagey, and the Iike for the pelemegey, and to an examiner, 1 kiriye and 2 payas, tith two adamanaas of rice each.

To the chief builder * and to two master carpetters, and 8 inferior carpenters, and two braziers, the village $W_{\text {a }}$. doodeweygama-l kiriya to each of the two stone cutters, and 8 kiriyas to each of the two goldsmiths-to each of the two blacksmiths 1 kiriya-to the lime-burners the village Sonnooboldewey-vama-to 6 carters the village Dunumugama-2 payas as diwel with 1 adamnaa of rice to each of the twelve labourers; and to ${ }^{\circ}$ their overseer, employed in effecting the repairs 1 kiriya with adamanaa and 1 pata of rice.

Two payns to each of the. warders of the three sacrededifices Nawagouna mata sacya, Rellowiga maha sarya, and Amba'u Daagoba. A f.rm in the villaze !amiga to rach perom employed in Keeping clean and in wond order cir ditierent datrobas at Etweherra, on the upper hill and on the lower hill.

Thus are servants appointed in attout int the dagey, the pilemegey, and the hanacy, and morever tow wasbers have been appointed to wash the chtis, the vestmentr, and the bed linen, 3 bulisas being alloitect to ralh of them in the village Magoolwewa

The servires and dues fr.an all the lands belongins to this wihare shall be regularly obtained-biere shall be concord, and no contention, so that the isatitution may prospor. According to the supply of water in the lake, the same shath be distributed to the Whate lands in the manner formenty rerulated by the Tamuls. None of the lands belonging to this Wibare shall the transferred in parveny, nor mortgaged-those who have thus gotton any thereof; shall not be allowed to retain possession but th: eame shall be resumed for the Wihare. 'To ensure propperity to the Institution these regulations shall be strictly obejed.

No. 3.
The Inscriftion on the Great Tablet at Pollonnaroxie Adoration to the Saahya-Lion (ie Buddica the Lion, or nublest Individual of the Race of Saakya.)

Weera Nissankha Malla, the perfectly-conversant with the sublime Religion, the lamp which illunincth the whole world, the protector of the earth and the fountain of renown, was conceived in the womb of the quern Paarwati Maha Devi unto the king Sree Jaya Gopa, the glory of the dynasty which reigned in the city of Singhapura, in the kingdom of Kalidga, on the continent of Dasibadiwa a which is the birth place of Buddia, b Bodhe-Satwayo, $c$ and Chaktrawartees $d$-and having grown up amidst regal splendour, was invited by the king, who was his senior kinsman to come and reiga over his hereditary kingdom of Lak Diva. Consequently he departed from his native ciiy and landed on this island in great pomp and state, in the year 1700 after the period when Wijaya Raja, a descendant of the aëroolant sovereign Kalinga Chakkrawartee, of the illustrious and virtuous race of Okanke, $\boldsymbol{c}$ landed or the island of Lak Diwa, which by the command of Buddha was a The insular continent whereof Ceylon is one of the appurtenant Islets.
$b$ One who has attained perfection of wisdum.
c One who is in the course of attainiug perfection-a Budidba in petto.
d Sovereign of the whole world.
e Okkaka-also ealled the Saakya wangsa, and M:nn wangsa, the descendaute of Vaiwaswata Manu, who was appointed at the first social compact, the Maha Sammata or Graud Coogress, to rule over maukind-Lence bis title of Maha Sam: miata Rajjuruwo.
placed under the tutclary care of the gods, and having extirpated the Yahshas, $f$ made it an aiode of mankind-and haviog been installed in the oflice of Aipaa (riceroy or prime minister) enjoyed the luxuries of regality, and having been arcomplished in the art of war, as well as in all the other branches of kuowledge, which form the circle of the arts and sciedces, he, in due order of regal succession, received the sacred unction, and being tlien crowned, was installed king. At the festival of bjs coronation he was invested with a glory which filled the firmament, and overpowered all beholders; and with such daring courage that when he was taking diversion in a forest, a furious she-bear having rushed towards him, he laid her and her whelps deat at his fect. When he thaversed a dry desert and wished for water, an unexpected cloud instantly poured down an abundant shower-his royal prowess was such that, like the spring of the noble lion, nothing could withstand it-when he went to enjoy the bath, and a huge polanga approached him there, he turned aside and said (to the snake) "thou knowest what thou deservest," whereupon the snake stung inself and sacrificed its life. His irresistible majesty was such that the state elephant no sooner saw him than he roared the shout of triumph and took the king on his back-his glorious presence gladdeneth all beholders. Thus gloritied, his najesty the great king Sirri Sangabo Kadinga Paraakrama Bahu Weeraraja Nissanka Malla Apprati Nalla dispersied lis encuies as the sun over the summit of Udaagala (dispelleth darknes.s-and catusing the smiles of the countenances of his people to expand with glathess, exercising power and enjoying regal delights like another sekkra Dewindra, g in beniguity resembling the full-mosin, in firmness the mountain Meru, $h$ in profundity (of hnowledge) the great Ocean, in patience the earth, and occuping his station like a Calpa Werkshat produced by the merits of his subjects, his majesty considered thus: The malice of sonse people, and the anxicty of others to maintain the rights of their respective fanilies have been heretofore, and may prove hereafter, the source of danger to our dynasty, and being moved with benevolence tuwards the prople he confirmed to then the privileges appropriate to the differnt families, and relinquished the revenues of live years-he reduced the rate of taxes on arable lands imposed in former reiens, and tixed the Oroo-j daty at one ammonath three pelabs for every oue ammonam's extent * * * * * * . Herelinquished the tax on the dry grain produced on chenas, the cultivation of which is attended with distess, and orwained hat such tax should cease for evermore. He quenched the fire of imbigence with showers of riches, consisting of gold-coin, copper, bell-metal, fold, silver,

[^5]$g$ Sekkra Dewendra-i e Sckikra the lord of gols-Indra, whose mansion is on the summit of Sumeru and who governs this nether world and the two lowest of the Diws Lokas or Divine worlds, viz. the Claaturmala Kaajihe and Taawatingss.
$h$ Mera, Sumera, Sinern-the mountain in the centre of the Sakwula or work, analogous to the north pole.
$i$ Calpa Wurhsha-a tree which gives all that is desired.
$j$ Otte-an unit-a tithe or tenth.
pearls, precinus stones, vestments and jewels. He appointed mid nisters and others, whom he provided wit' lands; slaves, cattle; houses and various other riches in abundance-be reconstructed the embankments of great lakes, watcroours-s and weirs, which had remained neglected many years in the three $k$ kingdoms for Cantond of the Islanil) all which he restored to prisperity, acd granted to the inhabitants tbereof the bion of security and other gifts. He rppointed juiges in many provinces to remove injustice, and con-. gidering that lobbers comnitted robberies throu;h bunger for Fhealti, he gave them whatever riches they desired and thus relieved the country from the dread of thieves; and by establishing order anongst the iwellers in forests and the dwellers in villages he removed the thorns (of annagance). According to the sacred injunctions of the doctrine of Buldha, be also expelled the unrighteous from the religious communities and thus freed the conotry in general of the thorns (of evil doers). He provided the four requisites $l$ for the comfortable maintenance of the boly priesthood, and esery year caused priests to be ordained, and bestowed gifts of Katthine \&c. $m$ and, as in former times, assigned extensive estates and lands of lesser extent (to the wihares.)

Huving greatly prounoted the interests of the doctrine $n$ and advanced the same as well as the sciences; by bestowing suitable gifts on professors of the religion and on professors of the sciences, and considering that the continuance of the religion and of the sciences depented on the royial dynasty, he sent to the country of Kalinga and callsed many princesses of the Soma-Surya Wangsa (LuniSolar Race) to be brought hither, married the royal virgins to his son tire exalted Weera Badiu and increased the rogal family.

His niajesty wearing the crown and being decorated with the royal ornaments, caused himself, as well as the chief queens Kaalin:a Suhbaddra Maha Devi, and Gangaa Wansa Kaalinga Maba Devi, his son the aforesaid and exalted personage, and bis daugbter Sarwainga Soonderee, to be weighed in a balance every year, and by bestowing five times their weight (of goods) on the priests and bramins, the blind, the lame, the dwarish and the deforined and other destitute and friendless people who thronged from the tea' regions, made them bappy and cailsed a constant supply of rain.

All the people who were interested in the cause of the religion' and in the welfure of the country, were therefore affected with the most submissive fidefity, and devoted their lives to his majesty; who, having attained the acne of virtue, daily performed acts of merit

$k$ The three kingdoms or divisions of the realm-Roohoong, Maayae, Pihitti.
$l$ The 4 requisites-viz. raiment, victuals, loigiug, and physic or guak delicatiar as the aged and inirm require.
\% Katthine-yellow garments bestowed after the wass season.
n The doctrine-Siesana-the tenets inculcated by Buddha.

- The tileka-au ornaneutal circlet of sandal scc. on the forehoats
- Pudeatipura-the city of Pollohnarowe.

No. 4.

## Ingcription on the same Tarlet at Pollonnarowe.

Having gladdened the people with showers of riches, when he visited the villages, town and cities, and explored the fastnesses and the strongholds and secure places on mountains and in foresta, at the time he made the tour of this tsinnd, he built wihares in every part of the comentry, and also the great Meyangoona wihare, and having cansed the sitting ant the erect imnoes in the she of Dambulla to be gilt, at the cost of a sum of 10,$000 ; q$ and having made ollerings of valuables, worth a sum of 7 lakshas, to the great Roanweli Saeya at Anooraadkapoora, he caused statues to be mado of the Dewetas who rejoiced at the said puja, and had the samo gilded and placed in proper situattions. Having thus restored to its ancient cundition the island of Laldiva, the receptacle of the efficacious ductrines of Buddha, with his cognomen of the dauntless and irresistiule warrior,
he proclaimed his royal prowess,
and appointed chatipions to go and challenge battle
Wherrupon, each declaring that he was able to accomplish it alone prepared to go forth to the fight.
Let ualy our lives be spared it shall be even as thou shouldst vouchsafe to command * * * With many gifts (rendered in token of inferiority of prowess) and a great nultitude of people from the Soleo country, he peaceably disposed and having formed friendly alliances with the peaceably disposed princes of the countries of Carnata, Nell orvo, Gowda, Chalinga,


Having thus daunted them by his energy, he brought the gifts which he had received fiom the different cuuntries, to Ramesswera $r$; he caused himself to be weighed in a bulance

* and as a lasting memorial, he there built a Dewalle to which he gave the name of Nissankeswera In compliance with the supplications of the kings of Dambadiwa to relieve them from fear, he returned with the said army to Lakdiva, and making this reflection-In this world. I have no enenies, therefore I stall apply myself to the couquering of enemies Cof the next world) be procecded to build the three alms houses which were called Nissankha-Data Saalaa and nany others, in his own and in many other countries, and furnished each of them with utensils of gold and of silver and with abundance of victua's, so as to vie with a Calpa Wurksha, and in order to witness in person the rejoicings of the mendichuts who received food thereat, te built another alns house which be called Nissankha Dana Mandape, he dedicated his son and his daughter to the Phatra and the Daladaa relics, and afterwards redeemed them by offering up in their stead a Dagoba of solid gold and other valuables. He caused to

[^6]be built of stone a Dalada Temple with a covered terrace around it, and an open hall decorated with wreaths and festoons, and likewise gateways and walls, and the whole of such exquisite workmanship that beholders should be delighted and thereby merit - Stuargar and Moksha; s he then caused another structure to be formed to shelter under its roof the Dagoba and the principal tenple, he also caused a Ruanweli Dagoba to be constructed on thi north side of the royal dwelling, of 80 cubits in height and surrounded it with walls having gateways, and with cells for the residence of priests; thus he ensured the prosperity of the religion and the country. Noreover, Lanka - being sacred ground and possessing sacred qualities bencficial to seutient beings, he enjoined the preservation - - $\quad$ exhorted them to abstain from those evils - - to preserve the honor of their respective families - - to be loyal considering that when princes award penalties for offences, they only act as physicians who prescribe remedies for diseases of the lody, and exercise their power in order to restrain from crime and so prevent falling into hell - - to understand that conspiracies are invocations to bring on death; to have a sense of gratitude, - - to be assiduous in their exertions for the maintenance of the regality, inasmuch as these things owe their subsistence to kings and princes . Therefore having received from them titles, olfices, and riches
be. Now some of the Gowi $t$ tribe it is proper to conserve the kingdom, even by placing in the seat of royalty, the saddals worn by a former sovereign - Enemies to the doctrines of Buddha ought not to be installed in Lakdiva, which is appropriate to the Kalinga Dynasty, for that would be like substituting a poison tree for a Calpa Wurksha; but if princes of the Kaalinga Wangsa to whom Lakdiva has been peculiarly appropriate since the reign of Wijaya Raja, be sought for and brought hither, they will prove worthy rulers and preserve the religion and the country. Aspire to attain the felicities of both worlds, reflecting that virtue doth conquer the universe. Future sovereigns are thus affectionately exhorted by Kaalinga Nissankha, king of Ceyłon. This engraved stone is the one which the clisef minister Unawoomandanawar caused the strong men of Nissankha to bring from the mountain Saegirriya at Annooraudhapoora, in the time of the lord Sree Kaalinga Chakkrawarti.
$r$ Swarga-that state of happiness which eonsists "hiefly in the exquisite gratifcation of the five senses.

8 Monksha-i e-extrication; salvation from the trammels of existence-annihi-lation-this is the Buddhist idea of Nerewana and thas differs from the Hindoo notion of Moksha, which is the dissolution of individuality and absorption into the: Divine Essence.

[^7]
## No. 5.

## Inscription on the Dambulla Rock-A. D. 1200.

The sovereign lord of Lanka, Paraakrama Baahu Chakkıawarte, of the dynasty of Kaulinga, (surnamed) the heroic and invincible royal warrior, gloriously endued with might, majesty, and wisdon, and like the placid moon radiant with cheering and benignant qualities, the liege lord of Lakdiva by right of birth, deriving descent from the race of Wijaya Raja, who extirpated the demons and peopled Ceylon and was an object of veneration to the other royal dynasties of Dambadiwa, whose renown extended over the whole world; having dispersed his enemies as the brilliant orb of the sun over the summit of the mountain of the morn dispelleth darkness, and having extended the canopy of his dominion over the whole island, enriched the inhabitants who were become inpoverished by inordinate taxes, and made them opulent by gifts of lands, catlle and slaves, by relinquishing the revenues for five sears and restoring inheritances, and by aunual donations of five balanced weights (equipoises of the king's person) consisting of gold, precious stones, pearls, silver, \&c. and from an earnest wish that succeeding kings should not again impoverish the inhabitants of Ceylon by levying excessive imposts, he ordained that the revenue should be at the rate of 5 pelahs with a aradarang $a$ of four ridies, or 1 ammonam 3 pelabs with a madarang of a pagoda for each ammonam (of land according to the fertility thereof) and considering that thuse who laboured with the billhook in (clearing) thorny jungles (for cultivation) earned their livelihood distresss fully, he ordained that they should be always exempt frem the tax. He also made it a rule that whet permanent grants of land may be made to those who had performed meritorious services, such belests should not be evanescent like lines drawn upon water, by being inscribed on leaves, a material which is subject to be destroyed by rats and white ants, but that such patents shall be engraied on plates of copper so as to endure long unto their respective posterities.

Tbrice did be thake the circnit of the island, and having visited the villages, the towns, and the cities, and having explored the places difficult of acsess, the fastnesses sarrounded with water, the strongholds in the midst of forests, and those upon steep hills, he bad as precise a view of the whole as if it were an amlaca $b$ on the paln of his fitind; and such was the security which he established, as well in the wilderness as in the inhabited places, that even a uonan might traverse the country with a precious jewel and not be asked, what is it? When he had thus insured safety in this island, he longed to engage in war, and twice dismayed. the kings of Paandu, and having accepted the royal maidens and also the elephants and borses with other tributes of homage which
a Madarang-at present signifies a fine paid by a cultivator to a propriator of land on receiving it for cultivation.
$b$ A precious stone which if held in the hand towards any quarter, every object in that direction becomes visible; a kind of prism.
they sent him, he formed friendly allinnces with such of the princes of Choda, of Gowda, and of many other countries hs duly appreciated his good will, but by his personal valour struck terror into those who esteemed not his friendsbip; and he caused princesses; to be brought unto him from each of those countries, with other tributes of homage, and as then there remained no hostile kings throughout Dambadiwa to wage war against him, he tarried at Rajameswara, $c$ where he made dinations of balanced weights, cotisisting of valuables, and thus enriched the poor and satistied the needy. He then cansed obelisks of victory formed of stone to be set up as lasting monum nts, and having bailt a dewalle consisting of five ditisions, departed thence "pith bis army composed of four regular bodies and returned to Ceylon. Theo reflecting that albeit he had no enembies here, be might possibly effounter enemies bereafter, he caused alms houses to be erected at many places in Dambadiwa, as well as in this Island, and caused alms to be distributed constantly. He also caused gardens and fields to ho cultivated, and dwellings for priests to be formed upon the hill Rankohokalooheenne, wherein is situate the cars of Dambulu Lena. Having a perfect knowledge of the doctrines of Buddha, be prowoted the chuse of relis ion and also the interests of science, he restored the ruined fanes, and the roads, which were destroyed in consequence of the calamities which had befallen the land during former reigns, and (re-) built the wilstes in the city of Ancoraadhapoort, in Kelaniya, Newoogone and many other places; he expended vast riches and within this wilhare he cansel to be made 72 statues of Buddha in the recumbent, the sitting, and the standing posture, and baving caused them to be gilt, celebrated a great puja it the cost of 7 lasks of money, and as is thus recorded upon this stone gave (to this cave) the name of *. Swarna giriguhaaya.

## No. 6.

## Engraten on a Tabebt formed on a rock at Pollonnarowe

Sathasa Malla, of the illustrious race of Kaalinga, having been brought over from the country of Kaalinga and installed king of Ceylon by the fortunate chieftain, has rewarded him with extensive lands and other riches, which being the sacred gifts of gratitude, ought to be guranteed unto him.

After the demise of Nissankha Malla who formerly reigned in. Ceylon, and subsequent to the immersion (of the ashes) of a number of kings who succeeded him and had iike so many dimunitiveatars twinkled after the sun had gone down, when Ceylon being without a ruler was as a dark night without a dawn, Kovoloondoottetti Abo-nawan, a clieftain of Ceylon, who bore a great affection for his country and was endowed with wisdom, virtue, honor, and other qualities befitting a statesman, advised with his old and constant frieud Kumbudal-nawan, another patriotic chieftain, and

[^8]saying, a kingdon without a hio i, like a ship without a steersmnn, cannot prosper, and is as chericss as a day wilhout san; and the religion of Budulia has nothing to depend upon for sujport in the absence of the discus of dumination-Wijaya Raja hasing extirpated the jakshas from the island of Ceglon, conserted it as it were into a ground-plot free of roots and stamps, and tiserefore the kings of riat dyussty proterted this country wilh great assi-duity-liey rewolred, shging, we shall send io the country of Kua.. linga and have lise younger brother of Nissanklia Nilla Swanip. who formerly reigned here, to be brought hither, and so we shall preserve the religion and the country-und in pursuance of their resolve, they dispatched thither the luyal and accomplished chieftain Mallikaarjuna : $^{\prime}$ invite the prince, namely;-Sirri Sangabo Kablinga Wijoydbablia Raja surnamed Sabhasa Malla berause of his surpassing prowess, who was born at Singhapura of the queen Laka Maha Devi, to the king Sree Gopn Raja, a descendant of Kaalinga Chakhruwarti, who was sovereing of the whole (of this) Sakweiz and was of the illustrious race of Okayka. The prince was accordingly conducted with great pomp to the town of Kahakonde pattanams in the Solee country where he was attired in rich vestments and jewels, and "as served as became one who was expected to fill the royal office. The malecontent chieftains who, hearing of this, caused tumulis with the design of establishing themsevies in power, and who hated monarchs because they inflicted punishments and granted rewards, thereby to protect the country und promoto religion, were subdued within two sears, and then, as it were the elevating and displaying of the full-moon, they brought forth the prince and having embarked him at an huspicious moment and during a fortuna e st llaty coincidence, conducted him in safety over the sea and over the land, and the triple kingdow being brought under the shelter of one regal canopy, be received the sacred unction at an auspicious noument and under a fortunate asterism, on Wednesday the $12, h$ day of the encreasing moon, in the month Binera, at the coupletion of 1743 years and 27 days of the era of Buddiha.

In reward of this transcendent exploit, he, in the very first year of his reinn, invested the shid chieftain with the badge of the dignity of Senewirat, and appointed him prime minister, and becanse the mother of such offispring deserved to have much rendered unto her, he conferred on the said chieftain's mother the title of Lauka Tileke Devi, and causcd her to be inrested with a girdle of gold and bestuwed on her uany valuable gifts.

Inasmuch as it is a duty incumbent on kings to resard and protect those wion have done exploits in their service, it is enjoined and thus recorded on stone that future kings sliall not resume the lands and the retinue and other riches which have been granted to Uhis chieftain Lak Wijaya Senewi, to last so long as the sun and the woon should endure, but that they shall guarantee the same on these terms and so parpetuate their own dynasty.

If seeng this, minisiers and others entrusted with the administration of the government, should yet arrogate these things to themselves, or confiscate them for the king, they will be as subverters of the kingdom, they will be as uulcasts, and they will be like
unto dogs and carrion crows. Therefore let those who are really loynt and desirous of guarding their sovereign lord, secure unto this person all the wealth which has been bestowed on him.

The rewards conferred by the king Suahasa Malla of the Kaalinga dynasty on the fortanate Ceylonese chieftain who was steadfastly resolved on preserving the kingdon, ought to be guaranteed to him by futare sovereigns, so that the Kualinga dynasty may encure as long as the sun and the moon, and also by persons in authority, so that the rewards of their loyalty may be likewise ensured unto them.

Sirri Sangabo Weera Raja Nissankha Malla, of the race of Kaalinga, and Chakkrawarti (Sole sovereinn of this kingdom) baving established order in Ceylon and brought the whole country under one canopy; having relinquished the revenues of five years and thereby relieved the people of Ceylon from the distresses occasioned by the exactions of former kings; having distributed yearly five times his own weight of valuables, and bestowed titles and lands, slaves and cattle, gold, precious stones, vestments and jewels and various other riches and thereby caused gladness * * having caused places of shelter to the necessitous to be constructed in other countries as well as in his own kingdom, and abundance of alms to be dealt out thereat; having surveyed the whole country and explored all the strongholds, and established the prosperity of the country and of the religion; having then, through a vehement desire of engaging in war, proceeded to Dambadiwa, followed by an araly complete in all the four constituent hosts, and challenged to battle and meeting with no opponent, but seen the gifts of homage, consisting of royal virgins guid \&c. which were presented by the princes of Pandu * , and having then set up the staff of victory, he returned to Lakdiva and reigned in accordance with the 10 precepts of government, during which period he caused the Ruanwaeli dagoba to be constructed and beheld the work from the rock whereon this is inscribed-Success!-
[ N. B. The words in parentheses have been interpolated in order to explain more clearly the sense of the original.]-Ew.

# A <br> REVISED CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE 

## OF TAE

## SOVEREIGNS of CEYLON.

In the chronological portion of the Epitome of the History of Ceylon, some trifling errors were committed, occasioned partly by the haste in which that contribution for the Almanac of 1833 was compiled, and in part by inaccuracies of the press. As none of these errata can now be rectified without deranging, to the extent of each error, all the subsequent dates, this Revised Table has been prepared for the Almanac of 1834.

The following are the dates at which the anachronisms, unavoidably created from the form in which the native histories have been compiled, admit of correction.
B. C. Bud.



In the remaining portion of the history of Ceylop, there is no watht of dates for the adjustment of its chronology, which, however, it would be superfluous to notice here.
SOVEREIGNS OF CEYLON.











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| 143 | Prakrama Bahoo 5th |
| 144 | Wikrainbahoo 3d |
| 145 | Bhuwaneks Bahoo 5th－ |
| 146 | Wejaya Bahoo 5th or |
|  | Bahoo |
| 147 | Sree Praakrama Bahuo |
| 148 | Jayaabahoo 2d |
| 149. | Bhuwaneka Bahoo 6th－ |
| 150 | Pandita Praakrama Bahoo |
| 151 | Weera Praakrama Bahoo |
| 152 | Dharma Praakrama Bahoo |
| 153 | Wejaya Bahoo 7th |
|  | Jayaweera Bandara |
| 154 | Bhuwaneka Bahoo 7th |
|  | Maxyatunnai |
|  | Raygam Bandara |
|  | Jayaweera Bardara |
| 155 | Don Juan Dharmapasis－ |
|  | A Malabar |
|  | Portuguese |
|  | W＇eediy Raja |
|  | Raajasingha |
|  | Idirimateney Smriys |
|  | Wikrama Bahoo |
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|  | Weediye Raja＇s quoen－． |
| 157 | Wimala Dharms |




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[N. B.-The names printed in the above tab

We are indelited to the kindness of Capt. Forbes, of the 78 th Ilighlanders, for the following extracts from his Journals, describing the principal Temples; and some ancient huildings in the Mátalé District; also for the extract regarding Kellania near Colombo.

## Godapola.

On a plain near the present Station of Matale, there are many fourdations of houses, the remains of Walalia Nuwara, where the King Walagambahio established himself before he recovered Anuradbapoora, and subdued the Malatiar invaders of his Kingdom b. c. 90.
In the early part of the seventeenth century, Ma'alé and the adjacent provinces were formed into a separate kingdon for Vejeya Paala, and for the short time he retained authority, Godapola (situated about two miles fron Mátalé) was his residence. Godapola is a small mount, to the top of which you ascend by a handsome stone stairease; the sumnit is square, and surrounded by a wall with four gates, but the interior buildings having been of frail materials, the fuamations of their walls and a few stone steps alono remain, and could be distinctly traced, when lately the whole site of the palace, from the innermost chamber to the putlic judgment seat, was cultivated adong with the surr unding parts of the royal domsin. Gedapola conibines many advantages in its situation, and commands a varied and beatiful prospect, while its position on the verge of the Hunaspiri mountains rendered escape ea $y$ and concealmient secure. Iu the forest on the side of these mountains, and three niles from the palace, are still to be seen the ruins of a building, which bad been prepared as a place of retreat in time of danger, and was occupied by the King, before he abandoned his dominions to a younger brother, the warlike and ambitous Raja Singha. Vejeya Paala sought protection from the Purtugaese, adopted their religion, and died at Goa.
In the Mahonedan village of Gongawelle, there is a very large spring of clear water rising in a basin of white sand, surrounded by a wall, and overshadowed by trees; this fountain is said, in ancient legends, to have sprung up beside Seeta, wife of Rama, who rested bere, when Rawena furced her to journey from Lankapoora to the forests in the iuterior of the Island.

## Aluewimare.

Near Mátale, on the left of the Trincomalee road, are the Aluewhare rocks, which look as if a nass, detached from the mountain above, had been precipitated into the plain, and been riven by the shock into those pinnacles and masses, under which the tem;iles were formed, and anongst which the dictrines of Gautama Buidha were reduced to writing. Odo one of the highest pinnacles is a print of Buddha's foot, similar to that on the top of Adam's Peak; it is upnards of five feet in length, and almost two in breadth. Close by,
is a small receptacle for offerings, and near it are the remains of a Daggoba, amidst the scattered fragments of which way be seen a square stone cut into tuentyive compartments; in the centre one of these the relic was placed, the remainder contained offerings made when it was deposited.

Through the midille of these rocks, there is a broad natural path, to reach which you ascend a flight of rude steps. A retired part of a flat rock is pointed out as the spot where the King Walagam Bahoo assembled five hundred Buddhist priests, who committed to writing the doctrines of Gautama Buddha B. c. 92. For 214 years previous to that date (if not from the time of Gautama's death) his ductrine in Ceylon had descended by tradition only.

## Wahakotta.

On the range of mountains extending between Mátale and the Seven Korles, and 20 miles from the former place, is situated the village of Wahakotta. The great mountain of Amboka Kandé forms part of this range; near its base is the temple of the same name, dedicated to the goddess Patine ; and in its forests are the remains of Rangulla Nuwera.
The inhabitants of Wahakotta profess the christian religion, and are descendants of Portuguese prisoners taken by Raja Singha, and of some of their countrymen who preferred retiring into the Kandian country, to remaining under the Dutch Government. One of them called Gasco, was made Adikar by Raja Singha, and to him are attributed several much admired and very popular Cingalese poems. Gasco was infhigh favor with the King; but while yet a young man, the too decided partialityof the Queen cost him his life, the last act of which is believed to have been the composition of sume verses; and these remain as a proof, that the judgment of the King was warranted by the guilt of the Favorite.

One of the verses contains in plainer language the following sen-timents-

> Those thon but smild on. found a tomb, But Love requited lighty my doom; Not for soft look, or fartering sigh, I boldy dared and juxtly die.

In the Church at Wahakota is seen a small figure of the Virgin. Mary wearing a silver cocked hat, (which decoration was no doubt intended to be reversed, when it would have looked like a crescent); a diminutive Christ on the cross ; and both completely eclipsed by a long st. Michael wearing a tinsel kilt.
Near Wahakotta was situated one of the forts, which the Mrlabar King Elaala erected for the purpose of protecting the northern parts of the Island, which he had conquered from the Cingalese Sovercign B. c. 204.
From the extremity of the ridge of meuntains at Wahakotta the view over Nuerakalawia is extremely curious; many detached rocks and precipitous mountains shoot up from amidst the forest which
covers its extensive partial fogs often assume the exact resemblance of lakes; some of pase, calm and undisturbed reflect surrounding objects, while others agitated by a slight breeze, dash their mimic waves against the
forest, which appears to bound these beautiful illusions. The descent from Wahakotta to the level county of Gallewelle, ten miles from Damboul, is through the romautic pass of Kalugallabella.

## Dambool.

The Rock of Dambonl appears to be about four hundred feet in height, on the north side it is bare and black, to the south its huge overhanging mass, (about one hundred and fifty feet from the suminit,) by some art and much labour, has been formed into Temples. The ascent to these Temples is over a bare shelving rock, except where the steep path leads through a patch of jungle, and the entrance to the platform in front of them is through a miserable gateway.

The Temple called Mala Deyio (it is believed Vishnu assisted in forming it) is narrow and requires to be lighted by torches, it contains a gigantic; figure of Buddha recumbent; this statue as well as the bed and pillow on which it reclines, is formed from the solid rock. The figure is well executed, and is 47 feet in length; at its feet stands an attendant, and opposite to the face a statue of Vishnu. This long, narrow and dark temple, the position and placid aspert of Buddha, together with the stillness of the plare, tend to impress the beholder with the idea that he is in the chamber of death. The priest asserts that the position and figures are exact, both in resemblance and size; that such was Buddia, and such were those who witnessed the last moments of his mortality. To favor this illusion, the Priest takes care to place the few lights in the best position, and to keep the face shaded.

The front of the Maharaja and indeed of all the temples is formed by a wall under the beetling rock, and these sacred caverns are partly natural, and partly excavated. The Maharaja temple is 172 feet in length, 75 in brealth and 21 feet high at the wall, but the height gradually decreases to the opposite side; the bad effect of this thrular shape is in part done away by a judicious distribution of the fisures and their curtains. In this temple there are upwaris of fifty tigures of Buddha (most of them larger than life), also a statue of each of the Gods, Saman, Vishnn, Natha, and the Guoldess Patine, and of two Kings, Walagam Bahoo, and Kirti Nissanga. Walaram Bahoo was the founder of this tenple B. ©. 86. Kirti Nissanga after he had sepaired the dilapidations occasioned by the Malabar invaders, A. D. 1195 cansed all the statues to be gilt, and ornamented the place so that it obtained the name of * Rangiri Dambool. Ther is a very handsome Dabonba, the spire of which touches the roof at its highest part; and in a small square compartment, railed in, and sunk about two feet below the level of the floor, a ressel is placed to receive water which constantly drops from a fissure in the rock, and is exclusively kept for sacred purposes. - The whole of the interior, whether rock, wall, or statue, is painted with brilliant colours, but yellow much preduminates. In one place the artist has attempted to depict part of the early

[^9]history of the Island, beginning with the voyage of Wejeya, which is represented by a slip with only the lower masis, and wittiont sails; alongside are fishes as large as the vessel. In representing the building of the great Dangobas at Anuradapoora, the proportions are not better preserved, and these artiticial mountains appear to be little larger than the persons emplayed in finishing them. The best phinting is one which describes tine single combat hetween Dontoozaimonnoo and Elatla, the drawing of which is by no menns deficient, either in spirit or correctness. The Malabar King is represented as just transfix•d by the arrow of bis antagovist, and is seen falling from his elephant. The ornumental paintings (wherr proportion was not of paramount consequence) are very neat, and all the colours appear to be permanent and bright, although some bave not been renewell for upwards of fifty years.
The Paes Pileme (earthen images) \& two alut Wiharés (new temples) are formed on the same plan, but are inferior in size and ornament to the Maharaja Wiharé; in one of them is the statue of the King Kirti Sree, the last benefactor of Dambool, and a zealoas supporter of Buddlism. On the rock platform which extends in front of all the temples, a Botree, and several-cocoanut trees, have been reared, and attained a great size, despite their bare situation, equally exposed to tempests, and to the scorching heat and long droughts to which Dambool is liable. Near the Maha Deyio Wihase, neatly cat in the rock, is a long Cingalese inscription of considerable antiquity; and on other parts of the rock are several in criptions, in the characler hitherto ondeciphered, and called by the Cingalese, Nagara.

The summit of the rock comnands a deightiful view; to the south the mountains of Matele and their intermediate vallies, and on the north the wooded expanse and abrupt rocks of Neurakalawia. The most conspicuous of these are, the circular rock of Seegiri, once the capital of the Island; Dahiakande near the fort of Wigittaponra, (memorable for its siege 2000 years ago,) and Rittigalla Kande, rising to a height of 2000 feet above the plain, by which it is surrounded on all sides. The rock of Dambool was surmounted by three Daggobas, which have crumbled down and been washed a way; abont 50 feet from the summit, there is a pond in the rock, which the Priests assert is never without water.

## Sbma Daagoba.

On the west side and within a short distance of Dambool, are the ruins of the Soma Dagoba, said to have been commenced at an earlier period, but completed by Walagam Bahoo; + here alse are many inscriptions, which it is boped may yet be translated, as the form of the letters aproximates to those of the ancient Cingalese.

## Menick Denna Nuwara.

The ruins of Menick Denna Nuwara are situated in a forest, on the left hand side of the road (and about two miles distant froa it) leading from Dambool to the Andagalia pass. At Menick Denna Nuwara are the remains of two very large Tanks, a large Daa-

[^10]guba, a Wihare with numerous stone pillars; a stome bed, one end of which rests upon a rock and the other end is supported by pillars; stone steps, whlls, and foundations, which show that if was once a place of considerable importance.

The great mountain of Nikwoolla near which these ruins are situated, was formerly called Heereedewatai Kande, nnd near its summit there is a large plain, with a pond hlways containing water. This place appears formerly to have been inhabited, as there are hewn stones and fragments af pottery, on this elevated plain, as Well as several kinds of trees which require carcful cultivation.

The inscriptions at Menick Denua Nuxara $\quad$ pperar to be of the same date and in the same character as those of the Soma Daagola; the traditions regarding the city are, that it was a residence of the King Sitisangabo, but that it was grently increased by Sri Danta Coomara, the Royal imporier of Buddia's tooth. It has been long since deserted, and its situation was known only by a few oid inbabitants of that neighbourhood.

## Ruins on the Ambanganga.

On the banks of the Ambanganga, ond in the Gangalla district are many interesting rembins; rom that river large canals (used for inland navigation and apricultural purposes) were directed towards the norlhern parts of Tamenkada, and the ancient capital city of Pollannarorowa.

At the entrance of $t$ 'e great canal near Ellahera, a wall of insmense strengh has been built across the river; and notirithstavding the great size of the stones and that the ends of the wall (some alistance from: the usual course of the river) are all that remin, even part of these are sarly swept away. From the accounts given by an old ạd intelligent headman of that neishbourlood, of these remains as they appered in his youth, it is probable that the wall once served as a bridge, as well as an embanktient to turn the water into the canal $A$ stone pillar still pxists on a part of the embankenent and bears an insoription in the ancient Cingalese characters, which hats heen translated by Mr. Aryour, and signifies that these werhs were accomblished by the happy, victorious, and illustrious monarib of Ceylon, Praakrama Bahoo. *Some miles below Ellahera at the junction of the Hepratteroyn with the Anbanganga, are situated the dilapilated rock, temoli, and Daagoba of Giaetyagomua. Farther down, the river (for a distance of three or four miles) winds so as almost to evoircle extensive ruins, now only known by The name of Maluwaya; this place is overyrown with jungle, and the principal remains apiear to be threc buildings, situated at a considerable distance from pach other; the first of these, built on a rock, in which there is an excanaled chanser, is called the $\mu_{a}$ atrippurva; at each of the others is tu be seen a stone trousih, one of which is formed from the adjacent rov, the other has been removed to its present situation. A long inscription, in the ancient Cingalese character, has been discovered on r rock within the same bend of tie river, and a shout distane from the baildings.

[^11]The river beyond Maluwaya and previous to the junction of the Kaluganga, rushes through the narrow chasms (described as being only 7 feet across) called Namalkumara ella, and forms below a large and deep basin. From here a hill is pointed out in the Tamankada district, on which it is said there is a tank, and the. ruins of Wejeya Nuwara.

## Lacalida.

Lagalla (as might be supposed from its contiguity to the capital of the Yakshas, Maliawelligam, where the sacred labours of Gautama Buddha in Ceylon commenced,) contains several memorials, and many legends of the olden time.-inscriptions are also known to exist there, but they hare not yet been copied. At Opalgalla Nuwara on the Hunusgiri range, there are the remaius of some strong building or fort, which vague tradition assigns as having been the residence of the Vedda King.

## Keliania near Colombo.

Kellania, situated five miles from Colombo, and four from the mouth of the Kellaniaganga, possesses considerable attractions to those interested in the ancient history of Ceylon.

Kellania was probably the capital ; as it has since been the chief jluce for the worship of Weebeesana, son of Pulastyia, friend of Rama, the traitorous brother and deified successor of Rawena.*

The Nagas of Kellania appear to have been the most zealous of Gautama Buddha's followers in Ceylon; and their faith was rewarded by various relics, and a second visit. In his first visit to Kellania B. C. 581, Gautama is said to have converted the Nagas, and settled a dispute between two brothers for a throne of gold. and gems, which was snbsequently offered to him, and is believed to be under the great daagoba. This daagoba' was increased to its present size by Yatalatissa, tributary prince and contemporary of Derenepeatissa and abont 280 B. C.

In Gautaina's third visit to Ceylon (which he made at the request of Miniasa, uncle of the Naga King Mabodara) he left the impression of his foot+ at Kellania beneath the waters of the river. The deep eddy in the stream of the Kellaniaganga, nearly opposite to he Temple, is believed to mark the spot where this footstep was imprinted, and that here the circling waters descend in homage to the sacred memorial.

[^12]The following romantic events connected with Kellania, and the reign of Kellaniatissa, are to be found in Cingalese history.

The beautiful Queen of Kellania Tissa, having been seduced by his brother, and their intercourse detected, he fled to Gampola, and from thence sent un emissary disguised as a priest ; this person was instructed to mix in the croud of those, who went daily with the high priest to receive their alms, at which time he might find an opportunity of delivering a letter to the Queen, who always assisted at this ceremony. The letter was full of the misery of the writer, andstated that his uffection was undiminished, but neither the place from whence the letter came, nor the name of the writer was mentioned. The disguised messenger dropped the letter, and the King bearing it fall, seized and read it. The writing convinced him that it was from the high priest, who was ordered to be thruwn into a cauldron of boiling oil; the Queen was bound, and cast into the river; and the messenger rut in picces. It afterwards appeared that the King's brother, having been a pupil of the high priest's, had acquired the art of exacily imitating his writing.

Not long after these events, the sea began to encroach rapidly upon the west and south coasts of Ceylon. The king believing that it was a jud,ment against him for the cruel and unjust death of the Pritst determined to sacrifice his virgin daughter, as an offering to the God who controlled the waters. Having secured her in a covered canoe on which was inscribed her fate and its cause, the canue was launched into the ocean.

The flood still encreasing, the King mounted his elephant and proceeded to view the destructive effects of the raging waters; whilst thus employed the parth opened, and the King disappeared anidst flames which burst from the sinking wreck of his richest provinces.
liefore the waves ccased to encroach on the land, 640 villages ( 170 of which were principally inhabited by divers for pearls) had been overwhelmed; and the distance between Kellania and the sea-coast bad been reduced from twenty-ive, to four miles.

The conoe in which the young princess was confined, having been driven towards the south west of the Island, was discovered and brousht to land by some fishernen. This was in the Maganpatioo, at that time a separate kingdom under Kawantissa Liniali, who hearing of the canoe and its mysterious appearance, weist to examine it. On perceiving the inscription, he released the princes:, whom he nansed Wiharé Dewi, and afterwards married. Wibaré Dewi becinne the mother of Dootoogaimoonoo, a prince who restored the Cingalese power, and expelled the Malabars to whom Kelania Tisea, and Kawantissa had been tributaries.

Many Buddhists believe that in some future transarigration, Wihare Dewi will be the mother of Mytree, the expected Buddha.

## DESCRIPTION of the four principal KANDIAN FESTIVALS.

## COMPILED FROM MATERIALS FURNISHED BY A NATIVE CAIEP.

The Kandian festivals, of which four principal ones are enumerated, seem to have been instituted both for religious and political objects. Originating, perhajs, in the former motive, they were all subsequently rendered more or less subservient to the ends of state policy. The first of these festivals was called Awoorodoo-Mangalle (feast of the new year); the second the Peraherra; the third Kartia-Mangalle (feast of lamps); the fourth the Alootsaal-Mangalle (feast of new rice) which was celebrated at the commencement of the maha harvest in January.

The Awooroodon-Mangalle was celebrated on the first day of the year, being that in which the sun enters Mesha or Aries which, according to the Indian Almanac, haprens on or about the llth of April. At this festival the King used to receive a certain portion of his revenue, and although not altogether perhaps unconnected with religion, (it had however no conncction with Buddhism) the ceremonies with which the new year was ushered m , bore a far greater resemblance to a state pageant than a sacred rite. According to the Kandian custom some offices in the gift of the Ciown, and in general all that were under the patronage of the great chiefs, became vacant at this period, and the continuance of the actual occupants or the stibstitution of new headinen in their places depended upon the comparative liberality which the former possessors or the new candidates displayed in their olferings to the dispensers of official patronage.

The higher officers of state were removed and appointed at any time of the year the King thought proper. It is said that an Adicar was never changed unless when the incumbent was doomed to lose his life as well as his office; it was a proverbial saying - "that there never was an ex-Adigar." At the same festival the King used to review his torces, and display all the barbaric pomp, which the circumstances of his kingdom could afford.

It is even now the custom to obtain at this season from the astrologers an horoscope for the ensuing year: in order to secure prosperity during the continuance of which, injunctions are given to go through cerlain ceremonies at an appointed hour. These ceremonies generally consist in anointing the body with oil and perfumes; in eating at a certain time of dishes dressed in a manner prescribed by the astrologer; and slanding with the face
turned towarits a particular quarter of the heavens, under or upon the leaves of the following tuees to which a certain mysterious efficacy is athibuted:
The Imbool or Saalamali tree sacred to Surya; Regent of the. .Sun
Diwool . . . . . . . . . . . . . to Soma or Chandra the. . Moon
Kolong . . . . . . . . . . . . . to Angaraka or Mangaia. . Mars
Kohomba or Nimba . . . to Bud-ta or Buda-hu*. . Mercury
Po or Pippali. . . . . . . . . . to Brahaspati . . . . . . . . . . Jupiter
Karanda . . . . . . . . . . . to Sukkra . . . . . . . . . . . . Venus
Nuga or Ficus Indica. . $\therefore$ to Semni. . . . . . . . . . . . . Saturn
When the frst Sancranti or sun's entrance into Mesha happens on a Sundiu, the bunch of leaves to be suspended over the head at the Aworondoo ceremonies, is taken from the Imbool thee-and the bunch of leaves placed under the feet is taken from the Diucoml, which is sacred to the next planet. If the Sancranti happens on a Montay, leaves of the Liucool, as appropriate to Chandra, are suspended over the head, and Kolong leaves are placed under the feet-the same rule is observed in respect of the rest of the days. Even these ceremonies, however, were not stipposed to ensure good luck to their observer, unless the position of the planets happened to be propitious. The astrological formulx had no connection with any relicrious system. A detailed account of the ceremonies observed in the native court is given in Davys Ceylon.

The second festival was that of Perraherra (thee procession) which commenced with the now moon in Essela (August) continued to the full moon, and someimes for a longer period, should the procession, whilst passing through the strcets, have encountered a dead bedy or any cther object considered as unclean.

Until the reign of King Kirisree (A. D. 1747.-1780.) the Perraherna was celebsated exclusively in honor of the four Deities. Natha, Vishm, Katragam, and Patinit and altoge ther unconnected with Buddhim. The sacred Dalada relic of Buddha was first carried in procession together with the insigna of the four gods in A. D. 1775; the cincumstances which gave rise to this inmovation were as follow: Thie Siamese priests who were invited hither by King Kirtisree, in the year of Saka 1675, for the purpose of restoring the Upasanpadawa (the highest degree of ordination in the Buddnist relicion) one day hating the noise of jingalls \&c. enquired the cause, and were informed that preparations were being made for celebrating a festival in honor of the gods-they took umbrace at this and observed that they had been made to believe that Buddhism was the established religion

- With whom and with Woden some writers have erroneousily confounded Goa-
tama Buddhu or Buddha.
$\dagger$ Sa:d to have been an incarnation of Dricee, the consort of Siva, the same whom the Tamula worsiing uuder the name of Maarianma.
of the kincrdom, end they lad never expected to see Hindonism triumphant in Kandy. To appease them the king sent to assure them that this festival of the Perraherra was chiefly intended to glorify the memory of Buddha, and to convince them of it, the ling gave directions that the great relic should be caried foremost in the proeession-he at the same time dedicated his own howdah or ranhulligey*, in which the karandoowa was placed during the processions to the Maligawa temple; and this howdah has been so used ever since-the king and his successors never after that had a howdah when they rode on elephants.

Seven or eight years before the accession of the present Government, the since deposed king bestowed a ranhilligey on each of the four Dewalles in Kandy-they had none before.

The preliminary ceremonies of consecrating and hewing down a young Jack tree, and cutting (or, as it is erroneously described, splitting) the trunk into four logs, and placing one before each of the four temples, is delailed at full length by Davy. During the first five days the ceremonies of the Perraherra took place chiefly within the temples and the procession was not attended by the king.

On the fifth day, the Randolee (or the golden palanquins, belonging to the conserts of the gods Natha, Vishnu, and Carticeya and the goddess Pattini,) were brought forth to join the procession; the Pattrippo (octagon near the Maligawa temple) was decorated sumptuously wilh gold cloth-the chiefs, the soldiery and the inliabitants in general in their best attire assembled, each department provided with its appropriate arms and banners. The two Adigars with silver wands, and the Gajanaikenileme (chief of the Elephant department) holding an ankusa or elephant hook similarly adorned, took their station in the great square on the right-the king in a rich dress came into the Pattrippoo, when the curtains were drawn aside, and as soon as the royal person was presented to public view, the leader of the band of singers recited an invocation in verse, which was immediately suceeded by instrumental music. This having ceased, the two Adigars and all the other chiefs presented themselves in view of the king, uttered aloud their prayers for the prosperity of their monarch and his empire, and paid homage by prostrations. The king then asked the first adigar how the people of the different dessavonies and districts were marshalled-the adigar gave an account of the different classes of the people and how they were stationed. The king then expressed his desire that the chiefs should adjourn to the area opposite the dewalle and thence conduct the procession-the chiefs accordingly proceeded thither and each at the head of the banners of his department returned to the presence, where they repeated the honours to his majesty

- The Ranbilligey is a small gilded dome or cupola supported by pillars about furr feet high, well propurtioned aud bandsumely made.
as before-the petty headmen and the people with the flags and banners were then directed to proceed and lead the procession, the chiefs being desirtd to remain-the procession being arranged and marshalled in the square, the king repaired to the Maligawa and thence with his own hands brought the karandoowe which he placed within the ranhilligey upon the elephant, and thence proceeded on foot to the square, where he took his stand on the haridarala, (a stone having the figure of the moon carved upon it) with a silver wand in his hand and followed in the train of the procession after the randolee. The order in which the procession was ananged is described by Davy as follows: "1. The king's elephants, with the Gajanaike-nileme: 2. the jingalls, with the Hoditnakio-lekam: 3. the people of the four korles, camsing jingalls, muskets, and flagrs, with the dissave and petty chinfs of that discavony: 4. the people of the seven korles: 5. those of Ouva; 6. of Matale: 7. of Sattragam: 8. of Wallapan $\because:$ 9. of Ldupalata:-all appointed and attended like the peopie of the four korles: 10. the bamboos or human images: 11. the ciephant of the Maligawa, bearing the relic of Buddha, followed by other elephants and by the people of Maligawa, who went before the Diwa-nileme and the Nanayakkara-lekam, with umbrelias, talipots, fans, flags, shields, tomi-toms, drums, flutes \&c. aceompanied by dancers: 12 . the Elephant of Natha dewalle, bearing the bow and arows of the cod, attended by the women of the temple, and followed by the Basnaike-nileme with the same pomp and attendance as the former: 13. the plephant, bow, and arrows, and the people and Basnaike-nileme of the Maha-Vishnu-dewalle with a similar train: 14. of the Katra-gam-dewalle, both similarly attended: 16. the people of the Mahalekan department, canying muskets and flags, and preceding their chiefs: 17. the people of the Attepatuay department, similarly equipped, followed by the Attepatuay-lekam, and by the Ratemahatmeyas of Udoonuwera, Yatinuwera, Tumpaney, Harispattoo, Doombera, and Hewahatte: 18. the people of the Wedikika department ; each followed by their respective lekam and petty officers."

On the last night of the festival, after the procession had gone round the streets, it separated into two divisions; that part of it attached to the four gods taking a direction towards the ferry Gatambey and the other part, belonging to the sacred relics, proceeding to the Adahanamaluwe*. Here the shrine was removed from the elephant and deposited on a platform made for that purpose, where it remained receiving the adoration of its worshippers till 10 oclock on the following morning. Meanwhile, the other part of the procession having arrived at the

[^13]riverside, the ceremony of cutting water (Deyakapanawa) took place in the following manner:

The capoorales and other officers of the respective temples were rowed to the middle of the river in decorated canoes, when the capoorales with a golden sword described a circle in the waters, from the centre of which each filled a golden vase, and the water which had been taken in the preceeding year was poured back acain. The procession then returned to the spot where the relics had been deposited, after which the whole procession made a circuit of the cily and halted between Natha and Maha dewalles, from whence the difterent parties returned to their respective temples.

The celebration of the festival being thus concluded, the peoble of the several dissavonies and districts were brought in review, and the king enquired touching the welfare and the distress of the country and the condition of the inhabitants, expressed his approbation of the paat they had taken in the festival just concluded, and granted them permission in return to their own homes. During the continuance of the Perraherra, all classes were exempted from public service, the attendance of the chiefs at Kandy was obiigatory, and the king generally seized the opportunity of punishing suchas might have failed to execute his commands in the distant provinces or shewn symptoms ot disaffiection; 'but as the same festival was observed in several other temples throughout the country, the mass of the people had the option of paying their devotions at the nearest temple to their own residences. The Perraherra is still kept up, but of course with somewhat diminished splendour, the devotion of the natives having apparently much decreased since their compulsory attendance has been disposed with.

The celebration of the Perraherra in some of the provincial dewalles in Udaratta was postponed till the conclusion of that festival in Kandy. Besides the four dewalles in Kandy, the following are noted for the distinction of celebrating this fes-tival-viz.
Iankatileke Gadaladeniya Embekke in Udunuwera Weygirriya
Dodanvela -in Yatinuwera
Alawatugoda - in Harispattoo
--Wallaharoda
Gancygoda- $\}$ in Udapalata. •
Morapey
Pasgama
Hanguranketa in Hewahetta

All these dewalles, as well as the four in Kandy, have wihares or pilemegey attached to them, and at Lankatileke, Gadaladeniya, and some other places, the dewalle and the wihare form integral parts of the same edifice. A via sucra for the pro-
cession was generally formed roun 1 the dewalles, and as these were frequently built on an eminence the sacred road made a circuit of the till.

The third festival, Kaartia-Mavgalle, is celebrated penerally on the vight of the full moon in the month Caartiye (Decemb, $r$ ) in honor of the Maha-Baii, the geat mythoberical hero of India, and consisted in a geiseral illamination for one night. The astrologers determined the foitunate hour at which the lamps were to be lighted; and when the tiangular cavities in the walls in front of the palace, and by the side of the lake (which were made purposely for the reception of lights) were filled with lamps, the city must have presented a very striking appearance. The cutting of niches for lamps seems to have been sometimes considened as an act of devotion. In the rock out of which the Aloowhare near Matele is excavated, there still exists a niche with a Singalese insrripion to the foliowing efrect: "In the year of Saka 63, Talawannie stone-catter formed this niche for ottering lamps." Knox inflorms us that in his time, the king who used to neglect the other festivals took much interest in this; in consequence of greater reverence being paid to himself than to the gods, in whose honor it was insituted. The royal palace was more splendidly decorated and illuminated than any of the temples.

The fourth festival, Alootsaal-Mangalle, was held at the commencement of the maha-harvest in January. The astrologers here also fxed the fortunate hour for bringing the new rice into the city, as well as for dressing and eating it ; this cercmony, however, was more particularly observed with respect to the royal lands, and probably chietly kept up for the purpose of securing a regular payment of the revenues of the crown. The observance of religious ceremonies, however, at the commencement or end of the harvest has been common to evely nation that paid nuch attention to agriculture, and Virgirs description of the honours paid to Ceres might, with the exception of the oak gariand, almost be applied to the Kaartiye festival:

[^14]Thns in the spring, and thus in summer's heat, Before the sichles touch the ripeniug wheat, On Ceres call; and let the lahouring hind With oake: wreaths his hollow tenp'es bind: On Cerss let hin call, and Ceres praise With uncouth dances, and with country lay.s. Dryden's Transl.

## Historical Anecdote．

In the Epitome of the History of Ceylon published in last year＇s Almanac we find（p．241．）that during the reign of Kumaara Dads，who occupied the throne from 515．to 523 ．A．D．，the poet Panditta Kaalidaas visited Ceylon．The King who fere－ quented the house of a courtezan much sought after for her wit and fascination，inscribed on the walls of her room two verses， adding that he would grant the prayer of any individual，what－ ever that prayer might be，who completed the stanza．Kali－ dias performed the task，but to secure the reward to herself， the courtezan murdered the poet，and buried him under the floor of the room．The murder was detected，and the corpse taken up and burnt with great pomp．The King in his mental agony threw himself on the funeral pile．

Captain Forbes has furnished us with a copy of the fatal lines and ascertained the spot consecrated by this tragedy＊－ we subjoin his translation and a literal one by Mr．Armour．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dペ゙向 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Literal translation. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Thy exing－On resorting to the roseate receptacle for the sake of its sweets
Anxiety deprived the eyes of steep－
The post－Tbe forest bee got to the honey without braising the flower， And when the flower expanded escaped with life． Versified．
The king－Inthralled by blushing sweets，their power shall keep
The anxious mind from rest，and eyes from sleep．
The poet－Tino＇closed at eve，the glowing Lotus see $\dagger$ Unhurt at dawn release the captive bee．
＊On the Banks of the Neelaganga．
$\dagger$ The Pink Lotus which closes at sunset is here alluded to．

## Cingalese epigram，elicited from a Kandian Plaintiff in

a Crim．Con．suit．





Attempt at a free translation．
I＇ve seen th＇Ulumbara tree＊in flower，white plumage on the Crow， And fishes＇footsteps o＇er the deep，have traced through ebb and flow： If man it is who this asserts，bis word you may believe， But all that woman says distrust，she speaks but to deceive．
－ 1 species of Fig－tree－which never bears flowers．


LATITUDES ant hongitudes.


HEIGHTS (nearly) of some of the PriNCIPAI MOUNTAINS \& C . In the interior of CEYLON.
[L by levelling; $\Delta$. by geodesical operations.]

|  | Height above the Sea in English feet. | Means. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Upper Lake in Kande | 1678 | L |
| Mattea Pattanna, the hill above it ......... | 3192 | $\Delta$ |
| Oorragalle, the rocky ridge of Hantanne to the Sonthward of the Town ............. | 4310 | $\Delta$ |
| Hoonnassgiria Peak ... | 4990 | $\Delta$ |
| "The Knuckles" a part of the same chain.. | 5870 | $\Delta$ |
| Highest point in the road leading through the Kaddooganawa Pass | 1791 | L |
| Adam's Peak . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7120 | $\Delta$ |
| Nammoonnakoolle near Raddoolla | 6740 | $\Delta$ |
| Amboolluawa near Gampalla . . . . . . . . . . | 3540 | $\Delta$ |
| Pedrotallagalla, close to the Rest House of Nuwera Ellia | 8280 | $\Delta$ |
| Diatalawé near Hangooranketté .. . . . . . . . | 5130 | $\Delta$ |
| Alloogalle near Amoonapoorré............ | 3141 | $\triangle$ |

[^15]
## Tables of Roads throughout the Island.

No. 1.-Road round the Island,
No. 2.-From Trincomalie to Werteltivoe
No. 3.-From Colombo by Damboola to Trincomalie,
No. 4.-Hambantotte to Batticaloa,
No. 5.-Arrippo to Anarajapoorre and Damboola,
No. 6.-Putlam to Kotabowé,
No. 7.-Kurunaiagalle to Chilaw,
No. 8.-Kurunaiagalle to Negombo, by the right bank of the Maha-oya,
No. 9.-Kurunaiagalle to Negombo, by the left bank, of the Miha-oya,
No. 10.-Colombo by Kaddooganava to Kandy,
No. 11.-Colombo by Amberammua and Kotmalle to Baddoolla;,
No. 12.-Colombo by Avisahavellé and Ratnapoora to Baddoolla and Alloopotta,
No. 13.-Mattoorra to Ballangodde,
No. 14.-Kanly by Nalande to Damboola,
No. 15.-Kandy to Baddoolla by Ooma-oya,
No. 16.-Kandy to Baddoc'la through Wallapané,
No. 17.-Kandy to Baddoolla by Mattooratte,
No. 18.-Kandy to Nuwera-Ellia,
No. 19.-Avisahavellé to Ballapane,
No. 20.-Colombo by Ratnapoora to Adam's Peal,
No. 21.—Damboolla Vihare to Meneria,
No. 22.-Baddoolla to Bintenne and Kennegodda,
No. 23.-Old road from Kandy to Trincomalie;
No. 21.-Kandy through Doombera to Bintenne.
TABLES OF ROADS NN THE 18LAND OF CRYLON.

[road to Anarajapore- See Table5.









| No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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No. 2.-From Trincomalie to Werteltivoz.


No. 3.-Road from Colombe by Dambone to Trincomaly,



> No. 4.-Road fion Hambantotte to Batticaloai


[^16]No. 5.-From the Doric at Arippo to Anarajapoorez by the new Road i and thence to Damboola.

| Names of Places. | $\boldsymbol{M}$. | $\boldsymbol{F}$. | Y. | Total. |  |  | Remarks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | M. | $\boldsymbol{F}$. | $\boldsymbol{Y}$. |  |  |
| From the Doric |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To Salāwatorre - |  | 3 | 165 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Kalaar —____ | 7 | 4 | 80 | 10 |  | 25 |  |  |
| - Kirritemna Veditté | 6 | 3 | 44 | 16 | 3 | 69 |  |  |
| - Paymaddoo | 8 | 4 | 132 | 24 | 7 | 201 |  |  |
| - Oyamaddoo _ | 8 | 1 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 201 |  |  |
| - Alleaparté - - | 4 | 7 | 132 | 38 | 0 | 113 |  |  |
| - Anarajapoorre | 6 | 7 | 60 | 44 | 7 | 173 |  |  |
| - Tirrappinkaddaweila - | 12 | 4 | 0 | 57 | 3 | 173 |  |  |
| - Mānawerva - - | 9 | 5 | 0 | 67 | 0 | .73 |  |  |
| - Nichinuiawé | $8$ | 5 | 0 | 75 | 5 | 173 |  | , |
| - Damboola Viharé | 16 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 5 | 173. |  | $\therefore$ |

No. 6.-From Putlam through Kurunajafaife and Kande (pollowint the new road as far as the aouth of (oma-Oya) by Pangurgagamag to Kotabowe.

From Putlam
To Katjemulowé

- Dohanaeamma
- Bugallegamina - -
- Pädennie
- Kalloommooné
- Kıormaiagatle
— Kosspottu-Oya -
- Maddatrallatenné
- Mahavilaganga - Entrance of the Tunnel
- Kanlé
- Koundesalé Ferry
- Harrackgammé-Oya -
- Mahs-Oya-
- Bellahool-()ys
- Kooroonda-Oya
- Ooma-Oya
- Gonamalle
$\qquad$ - Panenrragammé
- Gaddngooddu-Oya-
- A Well
- Hayapolla Cadavetté-
- Katta Viherra, Viharé
- Ittannawatté
- Hossanwelle
- Kotabowé


No. 7.-Roar from Kubunaiagale to Chilaw.


No. 8.-Roat prom Kurunatafatle to Negombo. by the bight bang ofthe Maha-(y)a, or Kaymil River.

| To Wisenawé | 149 | 0 <br> 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Novagamuwe- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madereganuwe- | 12 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Kaymel - | 12 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| Negorubo | 5 | 01 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 |

No. 9.-Road from Kurunatatade to Nfoombo. by the left bame of the Maha-Oya, or Kaymel River.

| To Nagahabiddra | 11 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Girriorila | 11 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Kottadeniawé | 6 | 0 | 0 | 23 | $\theta$ | 0 |
| - Halpé - | 10 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| gombc | 9 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 |

No. 10.-Road frox Colombo by Kaddoganata to Kande.

To Ambapoasse-seeTable |
No. 3.

- Ballapané
——
- Ootooankandé
- Kado ginava
- Mahavillaganga (Peradenia Ferry) -
— Kaidé


No. Il.-From Colombo by Ambegaymua, and Kotmalle to Bandoolla.
To Kaddoowel!é

- Haligwollé
$\qquad$

- By going direct from Avisahavelle to Talleganmé the distance is shortoned by. several miles.


No. 12.-From Colombo to Baddoolla and Alloopota by Ayisabavelex amb


Note.-The distance from Colombo to Rathapoora by way of Horona and Nambapane, is only 59 miles, but that road has of late been out of repair.

No. 13.-Roan phom Maytonera to Ballantodde.

| Names of Places. | M. | $F$. | Y. | Total. |  |  | Remarhs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To Hackman .. | 15 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Wallismooly | 8 | 0 |  |  |  | 0 0 |  |
| - Entooń .. | 8 | 0 | 0 | 31 39 | 0 | 0 |  |
| - Willalgodde .. | 8 | 0 | 0 | 39 46 | 0 | 0 |  |
| - Vellaway ... .. | 7 | 0 4 | 0 | 46 <br> 54 | 0 4 | 0 |  |
| - Tambagammé .. | 8 5 | 4 0 | 0 | 54 59 | 4 0 | 0 |  |
| - Vellagepola .. | ¢ | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 |  |
| - Ballangoddé .. | 9 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 |  |

No. 14.-Fiom Kandy by Nalandi to Damboolen
To the left Bank of the MahaviHiganga.

- Wahag alfe ella, the limits letween Doombera and Harrasiapat-
, Maccoollon ella (Poossepittya)
- The top of Ballacaddua Pass..
- The foot of the Pass at Kallalpitya
- Fort Macdowall or Pannagammd
- Nalandé
- Lennadorra. .
— Dambools .. $\quad . . \quad$.. 17

| 8 | 6 | 150 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $\theta$ | 190 | 5 | 7120 |
| 8 | 4 | 130 | 8 | 430 |
| 1 | 3 | 190 | 10 | 00 |
| 2 | 2 | 150 | 12 | 8150 |
| 3 | 7 | 70 | 16 | 8 \% 0 |
| 15 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 210 |
| 7 | 0 | 160 | 38 | 2160 |
| 7 | 0 | 139 | 45 | 3:79 |

No. 15.-From Kande to Baddoolla ay Ooma-Ota


No. 16.-From Kande to Baddoolla throder Wallaparg.

| To Gonnegammé $\qquad$ <br> - Diaboubulle $\qquad$ | 15 | 7 |  | 16 | 7 | 0 | In Hewabetus. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Happawu | 5 | 5 |  | 22 | 4 | 0 |  |
| - Pannulla | 1 | 4. | 0 : | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| - Kooroondu-Oy | 4 | 4 | 0 | 28 | 4 | 0 | \In Wallspanó |
| - Tibbettouroddé | 1 | 4 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | Wallepane |
| - Madoolla | 5 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | - |
| - Gampaha | 3 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 |  |
| - Tuoppittit | 4 | 0 | 0 | 481 | 0 | 0 | In Oura, |
| Bäddool | 9 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 |  |  |

No. 17,-Road from Kande to Baddnolla by Mattooratte.


No. 18.-New Road from Kande to Nuwera Eldia.



No. 20.-From Colombo by Ratnapoora to Adam's Peak.

| To Ratnapoora-see Table <br> No. I2. $\qquad$ | 53 | 4 | 0 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Gille Mallé ___ | 7 | 2 | 0 | 65 | 6 | 0 |
| - Pallabaddoolla | . 4 | 4 | 0 | 70 | 2 | 0 |
| - Diabetmé -_ | 4 | 0 | 0 |  | 2 | 0 |
| - Adam's Peak or Sree- | 4 | 0 | 0 |  | 2 | 0 |

No. 21.-From Damboola Vibare to Meneria,

| To Ouladangara | 12 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - Muraswevva | 5 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 |

No. 22.-From Baddoolla to Bintenne and Kindegodda.
To Taldenné

- Goddiagamma
- Goonnumalle or Gonna watté
- Pangurragammunné* -
- Bintenné

| 11 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 | 2 | 110 | 17 | 2 | 110 | , |
| 3 | 7 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 110 | In Oava. |
| 7 | 1 | 110 | 28 | 3 | 0 |  |
| 4 | 4 | 0 | 32 | 7 | 0 | $\}$ In Bintenné. |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 7 | 0 |  |

- Kindegodda $\qquad$
stirough the Veddaratte direct to Batticaloa.
- From hence a road leads through the Veddaratte direct to Batticaloa.
N. B.-The direct road from Taldenne to Goonnumalle is one mile shorter, leaving Goddiagamma to the right; gning the Goddiagamma road, the Medah Oya, also called the Losa! Oya, is crossed twice before arriving at Goonnumalle.

Nó 23.-Old Road frox Kande to Trincomalie.


No. 24.-Fron Kande throvgi Doombera to Bintenne.

| Names of Places. | M. |  |  | Total. |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | M. |  |  |  |
| To Iewellé_ _ | 1 | 4 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| - Taldennia -__ | 9 | 4 | 0 | 11 |  | 0 |  |
| - M edda Maha Noowera | 6 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 |  |
| - Nongetenna -- - | 3 | 4 | 0 | 20 |  | 0 |  |
| - Melduwakk a-_ | 5 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 0 |  |
| - Top of Galle paddehella | 5 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 | $\cdots$ |

## MAIL COACH STATIONS.

|  |  | Miles from Colombe. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Mafara | - | - 8 |
| - Ko八roopere | - | $-15$ |
| - Kalagati Haine | - | - 22 |
| - Vaiveribfita | - | - 30 |
| - Maha Haini (Royal Hotel) | - | $-374$ |
| - Gora Halra | - | - 48 |
| - Ootooankande - | - | - $54 \frac{5}{8}$ |
| - Top of the Kadooganaye Pasg | - | -62 |
| - Kanve- - - | - | - 73 |



An Inch is the smallest likear measure to which a name is given, but sub-dirisions are used for many purposes. Among Mechanics the inch is commonly divided into eighths. By the Officers of the Revenue and by scientific persons, it is divided into tenths, handredths, \&cc. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts called lines, but these have properly fallen into disuse.
IV.

MEAsuid or Suntace.
9 Square Feet........... = 1 Square Yard
30 1.4 Square Yards .... $=1$ Squase Perch
40 Square Perches...... $=1$ Square Rcod
6 Square Roods........ $=1$ Acre
640 Acres.................. $=1$ Square Mile.
v.

Singhalesz Dey Measure.
4 Cut Choonduos ...... $=1$ Cut Measure or Seer
44.5 Seers............ $=1$ Coornie

2 1-2 Coornies ......... $=1$ Marcal
2 Marcals ............. $=1$ Parrah
8 Parrabs ............. $=1$ Ammonam
9 3-8 Ammonams ...... 1 Last.
Notr,-The internal dimensions of a standard Parrah, is by the Regulation No. 3 of 1816, a cube of $115 \%-100$ Inches.
The Weight of the Parraf Measure from tee Cubtom Houge accountoCoffee ....... from lbs..... 30 a 35
Pepper...... " \# 27 a 30
Salt ........ " " 52 a 55

Paddy ...... " ", $\quad 30$ a 33
Rice........ " " 42 a 46.
VI.

Kandyan Measure of Surpace.
8 Labas.............. $=1$ Cuornie.... $=10$ 15-16 Square perches.
10 Coornies.........$=1$ Peyla...... $=2$ Sq. Roods, 29 3-8 Sq. perches.
4 Peylas ............. $=1$ Ammonam $=2$ Acres, 2 Sq. Rds, $37 \mathrm{l}-2$ sq. ps. Nors.-The measurement of land is defined not from the very specific extent of area, but from the quantity of seed required to be sown in it. The measurement of the area consequently varies according to the fertility of the soil-The average estent of one ammonam is found to be 2 acres, 2 roods, $\% 2$ perches.

PART IV.

## CIVIL, JUDICIAL, ECCLESIASTICALANDMILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS OP CEYLON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT in the EAST INDIES,

MISCELLANEA.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

His Excellency, The Right Honorable Sir Robert J. Wilmot Horton, g.c.h., Governor, Commander in Chief, and Vice Admiral.
E. R. Power, Esq. Private Secretary.

Captain W. T. Stannus, 97th Regiment, Aid-de-Camp.
G. L. Fitzmaurice, Esq. R. A. Steff Surgeon.

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The Hon'ble Major-General Sir John Wilson, Commander of the Forces.
The Hon'ble P. Anstruther, Esq., Colrinial Secretary.
The Hon'ble W. O. Carr, Esq., King's A tvocate.
The Hon'ble W. Granville, Esq., Treusurer, \& Commissioner of Stamps.
The Honde G. Turnour, Esq., Government Agent of the Central Province.
P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Clerk to the Council.

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The Hon'ble Major-General Sir John Wilson, Commander of the Forces.
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The Honble Mr. Serpan Rovgh-Senior Puisue Justice.
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The Hon'ble W. O. U'arr, Esq., King's Advocute.
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V. W. Vanderstraaten, Esq., Ragistrar.
P. A. Joos. Fsq., 1 s' Depruty ditto.
J. L. Cramer, Esq. $\because d$ ditto ditto.
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W. H. Rough, Esq., Soc. to 1st Puisne Justice.
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$3 d$ do. „ (. A. Loos
4th do. "W.Bartholomencz 1st Cingalese Interpreter. J. G.

Philipsz, àd Mahu M. dliar $2 d$ difto, Don A. De Alwis, Modliar .
1)ias, Modiur.

M, laluar Interpreter, Mr. G. R. He:ft,
Marshull, Mr. W. C. Carron
1st Court Serjeant. Mr. J. De Bruin
$2 d$ ditit, Mr. P. E. Blume
Surord Bearer, S. B. De Silva, Mihandirum
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| " C. G. De Vos | " S. Tr. Dias | " |
| J. S. Becklipuhoff | " H. De Aimeida | " |
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" J. Hesse-Assistunt . ditto
" J. H. De Run-Einglish teacher of the Firt School
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—__-Assisiant ditto ditto
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Interpreter, J. A. Perera, Moh.

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                - Colombo.
    

| Clerk, Mr. L. U Bartholomeusz |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Shroff, Sinne Lebbe Markar | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Salt } \\ \text { Gambs. }\end{array}$ |

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| :---: | :---: |
|  | Aw. |
| Head Clerk, Mr. G. Windt | shroff, at Putlam, W. Candoo |
| do. „ F. (r. Schok- | du. at Culprontyn, Oodooma |
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- Sult Shorckeper at Od ran- Sult Sturekeeper at Calpentyn, $_{\text {St }}$ kary, Mr. F. G. Bortsz. do. at l'utlum, Mr. D. D. Koertsz

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| S/ariff, M. P. Nina Lebbe
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J. Barnett, Esq.- Ditto-Matura

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W. Moir, Esq.—— Jitto——Rutnapoora

Galle.
Head Clerk, Mr. J. Kriekenbeek |: th Clprk, Mr.

| $2 d$ | $"$ | P. IIansen | Shreff. A. L. Casy L. Markair |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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| 4th | $"$ | N. E. Rose | tensleger. |

Matura.


Hambantotte.

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| :---: | :---: |
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| Shroff; S. N. B. M. Casim | Ziiva |


| Clerk, | Alipoot. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ATn |



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| E. Meyer | liar Sawerimootoo |
| ornaden | Salt Storekeeper, Satrokelsinge |
| $2 d$ do. A. Cander | Modeliar |

Manar.
Head Clerk, Mr.
2d " " lomeusz
B. G. Bartho-

Shroff, C. Chinnatamby Salt Storekeeper,

Clerk, Mr. N. Vanso<br>Shroff,

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| lomeusz | Shroff. H. C. Silva, Mohundi- |
| 3d $\quad$ ¢ J. M.Ferdinand | dirum |
| Bad | lla. |
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Clerk, Mr. B. Landsberger $\qquad$
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2d Clerk, Mr. R. Aldons
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D. De Vos L. M. Aydroos Lebbe Markair

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Chilaw.
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## Calpentyr.

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| :---: | :---: |
| P. F. Flanderka |  |
| Dupervisor at Odepenkary and | Searcher, Sana |
| (aretive, Mr. J. Eversz |  |

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| :---: | :---: |
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\& E. Smith. <br>
\& Conicoply, J. Perera R. Pulle\end{aligned}\right.\)

Dodandoewe Modere.
Assistant Custom Master,-Mr. W. H. Keller

## Ballepitty Modere.

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| Clerk at Batticaloa, Mr. J. De <br> Visser | Gaoler, Mr. W. Topsvoort |

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| Marikan |
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| Gaoler, Mr. J. J. Terkost |

Constable at Badulla, A. L. Packier Tamby
Translator at'Matelle,
Translator at Madawalatenne,
Translator at Nuwera Elliá, $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Constable \& Turnkey, Mr. J. } \\ \text { Kerkhoven }\end{gathered}\right.$

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Interpreter, S. Murgappa Pulle Hend Constable, Mr.' C. N. Schukert

Constable, Mr. J. Ebert
" . ". P. G. Jansx
" "
$" \quad »$
J. G. Kern
C. Vandert

NATIVE HEADMEN OF THE GOVERNOR'S GATE.
[The arrangrments of this department for 1834 not being completot when this sheet went to press, we luce reluined the establishment as it stood in 1833.]
Don David Javetilleke Albe Don Jacobus Dias Wijewardene Siriward ne Illanraknon-Ma- Bandernaike-Modliar of the
ha Modliar of the Iistrict of Mu'rera and Chief Interpreter of the Gatp, Mediar of the four Graests of Mutura and Gajonaike Montiar, first Maha Medliar, and Chief Interpreter of the Gumernor's Gute, and Wha Mondiar of all the Districts from Chilue to Muhuganpuitton, inclusiop.
Abraham De Saram Wijesel:ere Aberpgoenaralne-ed Muha Mincliatar of the Governor's Gate, and Modliar of the Dispense Lillages, and Matha Lidahn of Pantara.
Johannes Godiricd Philipsz Wijekoon Panditeratne-3il Maha Modlior, Assisiant Intirpreter of the Gunernor's Gute, and Chirf Interpreter of the Supreme Court.
Christoftel De Saram Wannigesekere Ekenaike-1/h IIthe Modliar of the Gurornor's Gate, and Mirdliar and Interpreier to the Combinssinner of Rerontur cond Commuren.
Don Philip Samerkoon Wije-wickreme-Modicie of the Governors Gute and Tiunslator to Guernmint.
Christotiel Potins Gerrardus De Saram Wamirestkere Eke-nayke-Modliar of the Governor's Ginte and Translation of the Judicial Cominissioner's Court ut Kandy.
Don Abraham De Alwis Abeyesiriwardene Goemetilleke Modliar und Asst. Interpreter of the Governor's Gate.

GirernorisGate \& Trunslator of the Suprome Court.
Johannes Jacobus De Saram Wije asekere Aleveratne- Modliar of the Governoris Giate, Asst. Intorproter to His Excellency the Gincornor, \& Superintmident of Ambotoile Palule.
Don AbrahnmDe Thomas lirekreme Pandita Telaka- Modliar of the Gomernors Gate.
Johan Louis Percra Abevesclived Goonewardene-Modiar of tho Governor's Gidie and Mudliut of the Cooroence.
Erneste De Saram Wijevacekeve Karoneratne-Modliar of tis: Gomernors Gate. Interymeine and Cingulese Translutor of the Chief Serretarys Office.
Julius Valentyn De Saram Wijevesekere Goenetillekerat ne, M, Milliarof the Governor:s Gite, Interpreter\& Ciingulcse Trunshator in the Chiof wecretarys Ottice. Don David De Liwera Wijewardene Tennekoon-Modliur of the Governor's Gate and Translator of the Commissioner of Revenues Otice.
Don Andris De Alwis Ameresiri wardeneGocnetlek- - Medliar
 terpreter of the siaprome Court. Don Johannes Francicus Dias Wijesekere Bundarenaike, Modliar of the Guernor's Gute.
Don Comelis Goenewardene Abeyratne Dasenayke-Mohotty Midliar of the Givernor'sGute
Frederick De Saram Wirevasekere Tillekeratne - Titular

Modliar of the Governor'sGate. Chetties of Colombo.
Abraham Rodrigo Dava Nasa- Don Simon Barend De Silva
First Malabar Modliar and Jayetilleke Senewiratne-MoTranslator of the Governor's, handirom of the Governor's Gate, Head of the Protestant Gate.
Chetties and Adikarum over Don William Adrian Dias Banthe Malabar Washermen, Bar- darnaike-Mohandiram of the birs, \& Miusiciuns of Colombo. Governor's Gate.
Arrmogatta Pille Coomara-
Wilhelmus Nicholas Picris Wickremesinhe Siriwardene-ditto.
sawny-Chief Malabar Interpieter to His Excellercy the Governor, Modliar of the Gate, Head of ihe Heathen Chetties, \& Adikarum over the Heathen Mulabar Washermen, Barbers and I usiciars of Colombo.
Don Simen De Metho Waniger-koon-Second Chetty Modliar of the dicuermor's Gate, and 2il Head of all the Protestant Gerardus Gysbertus Phillipsz Wijesekere Panditeratne-ditto.
Don Cornelis Dias Wijewickreme Bandarnaik--Titular Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate. Abraham De Silva Abevwardene Jayetilleke-ditto of ditto.
Don Bastian Perera Goenetilleke Senewiratne-Basnaike Mohundiram.

## KANDYAN CHIEFS and HEADMEN.

Moligodde Rajekaroona Senewhetne Heratwahale Mudi-anse-First Adigar
Dulnoye Nawaratne Wickremesinhe S:merekoon Jayetileke Panditte Mutianse-Second Adigar
Molizodde Rojekaroona Senewiatne Heratwahaie Midi-anse-Dessuve of the Four K.rles

Dulleywe Naveratne Wickremesinue Samcrkoon Jayetilleke. Panditte Mudianeo-Dessave of Matele
Eheyleyagodda Dassanaice Rane inybe Mudianse-Dessave of the Three Korles

Mullegamme Heratdawoende Wichremesinhe Ekenaike Abeyekoon Panditte Rajepakse Madianse, senior-Third Adigar

Dodantalle Kandura Mudian-se-Chief of Lower Bulatgamme
Dunuwille Rajakarunadara Ekenaike Dharmakirte Panditte Mudianse-Dessave of Udapalata
Galagodde Rajepakse Rajekaroona Panditte Wahale Mu-dianse-Dessave of Wallapana

## Seven Korles.

Eroowawelle Senanayke Boowen: \%ke Fhu Narayne Rajegonroo Wahale Panditte Mu-diause-Uessave of the Eheledolos Pattoo

Moladande Rajapakse Attepattoo Sarnerkoon Modianse-Dessave of the Pahaledolos Pattoo Segoo Madar-Madegey Mohandiram

## Numerekalawiye.

Dullewwe Nawrintne Wiclireme- Nuwerewewe Suriva Kumare-
sinhe Samerkoon Javetilleke Parifite Mudianse,-Doss.ive of thut part under the Matelle Agracy.
sinhe Mudianse - Satqutton Muha Warne Unnuhey of tiat part under the Seven Kortes Agency.

Uwa.
Dimborlane Senanayke Herat Kandekumbure Ratnayeke MuMudianie, senior-Dessare of dianse - Ruttemuhutmeya of Gampaha and Ldukinda in-1 Lirlicuaye Korle.
cluding the Kunumuluwe and Dimboolane Senanayke Herat O:/pornge Deparimentis.
Godeqedera Dassanaske Mudi-anse-Dessane of Medukimble, and the Rogedu aud Liilpula Prlates of Yutitigindu.
Ramboopota Suewirathe Mu-diance-Dessuce of típ Oya and Harinatot'e Palatipe of Jutiokinden, ond Puttipola of Paluratte of Willase.
Damlewinne Wijereratee Rajekaroone Modianve-Dessure of the Kund pulle Korle of Finttepkindu, and Liduhn of the Royal V̈llages therein situate.
Kandekumbure Ratnaveke Mu-dianse-Giombudde Dessave.
Gonegodile Sencwiratue Goenematine Wabade Panditte Mu-dianse-Dessire of Binterne ciml purt of Wollasie and Vid.thn of the Rowal Lillages of Biaw nne. Mudianve. junior-Dessave of Иיy.loowa.

* Metterbeennea Gedera Moho-talle-Mohottol of Passere Korle of Yuttikindia.
* Desanayeke Mudianse-Dessave of Kundukuru Korle of Yutiukinla.
Busnaihe Nileme of Muha Rhonnoo Katragam Dewule in Kíln-dukara-Vacant.
Katugaha Lokoo Banda-Basnuike Nileme of Maha Katragam Dewale of Budula.
Kangaha Bandarnaike Herat Modianse-Busnaike Nileme of Horagone Dicuale in the Kundupulle Korle of Lower LTwu.
Nina Markuir-Kariyappa or Head Moormiane over the Madispy of W'lluss.
- Sadicku Letbe-Vidahn of the Mor Mitligey of Pangragam in Rintenn.
Those marked thus * receive no pay.


## Saffragam.

Mahavalatenne W:ekremesinhe Chundocselere Sunewiraine

Mudianse-Dessave of :he Ki)anina, Mala, Kadwaise and Attakalan Korles.

Doloswela Kotelawelle Wejesundere Wickremesinhe Tennekoon Mudianse-Dessave of the Nawadun, Kukula and Kuruwitte Korles.

Eknelligodde Maheepala Ackra: Kuruppu Wickremesinhe Basnaike Mudianse-Basnaike Nileme of Saffragam Saman Dewale.

Princtipals of Departments.
Dunuwille Rajekarunadara Ekenaike Dharmakirtie Panditte Mudianse, junior-Maha Gabada Nileme.
Dehigamme Nawaratne Attepattoo Wahale Mudianse-Uda Gabeda Nileme.
Talgahagode Karuna Jayetilleke Rajegooroo Mudianse-Gajenaike Nileme and Kooroowe Lekam.
Kadigomuwe Tilakeratne Mudi anse-Maha Lekum.
Golahelle Samerediwakere Chandoresekere Wahale Kuruppu Mudianse-Attepattoo Lekam.
Waegoddepola Bandarnaike Wahale Mudianse-, Wedikare Lekam.

Wattarantenne Molligodde Rajepakse Attepattoo Wahale Mudianse-Nanayakara Lekam.
Rankottiwala Diwakara Wijeye koon Mudiansr-Waddenatu. wakkukare Lekam.
Madugalle KarunatilekeJayesun dere Wieresekere Rajepakse Wahale Nayke Nisi Mudianse —Padikara Lekam.
Pamoonoowe Wijeyeratne Artannyke Dhammaddaja Panditte Mudianse-Kodituwakku Lekam.
Mullegamme Heratdawoonde Wickremesinhe Ekenaike A-beyekoon-Kuramaduwe Lekam.

## Principals of the Temples.

Mullegamme Heratdawoonde Wickremesinhe Ekenaike Abeyekoon Panditte Rajepakse Mudianse senior-Dowe Nileme or Principal of the great Temple Dalada Maligawa in Kandy.
Unambuwe Wickkremesinhe Rajapakse Wahale Tennekoon Mudianse-Busnaike Nijeme of the Maha' Vishnu Dewale in ditto.
Gonigodda Wijeyekoon Wejeveraye Mudianse-Basnaike Nileme of Nata Dewale in ditto.
Dodantelle Jayetilleke Senneweratm Wejeyehoon MudianseBasnuike Nileme of Katragam Dewale in ditto.

Madugalle Karunatilleke Jayesundere Wieresekere Rajepakse Wahale Nayke Nisi Mudianse, senior-Basnaike Nileme of Pattini Dewale in Kandy.
Katugaha Bandaranayke Herat Mudianse, junior-Basnaike Nileme of Maha Katragam Dewale of Budula.
Unambuwe Samerediwakere Chanderesekere Wahale Kuruppu Mudianse - Basnaike Nileme of Maha Dewale of Hangurankette.
Ekeneligodde Maheepala Ackra Kuruppu Wickremesinhe Basnaike Mudianse-Basnaike Nileme of Saffragam Saman Dewale.

Rannawanne Maampitive Amurthaasta Naweratne Wickremesinhe Senanayke Panditte Wahale Mudianse-Basnuike Nileme of Ambokke Dewale in Mutcle.
Madugalle Karunatileke Javesundere Wieresekere Rajeprakse Wahale Nayake Nisi Mu-dianse-Basnaike Nileme of Gundoluhe Dewale in the Four Korles.
Meddeketiya Wijekoon Mudi-anse-Busnarke Nilemo of Kirinderolle Dewule in the Seven Korles.
Millawe Abeyesinhe Bandaranavke Mudianse-Basnaike Nilpme of Kendewelle Dewale in ditto.
Delankade Angammane Ranpanhinde Diwakare Senanayake Seneweratne Wahale Mudianse, senior-Busnuike Nileme of Wilbure Deuale in the Ihelledololospattoo of ditto.
Veragoda Wikkremesinhe Rajekaroona Pandite Wahale Mu-dianse-Basnuike Nil'me of Jangooro Dewale in ditto of ditto.
Basnaike Nileme of Gonnarse Deurale in the Puhaledolospattoo of ditto-Vacant.
Katugaha Bandernaike Herat Mudianse, junior-Basnaike Nileme of Korngone Dewale in the Kandapalle Korle of Lower Uwa.

Mullegamme Heratdawoonde Wickocmesinhe Ekenaike Abevekoon Panditte Rajepakse Mudianse, junior- Busnaike Nileme of Morepey Devale in Vdapuluta.
Dewelramme Amurtehaste Nawaratne Wikkremesinhe Senanayke Panditte Watale Mu-dianse-Busnaike Nileme of Wallahagodu Dewale in Udapaluta.
Ancammane ' Samaradewakare Wickremesinhe Illakgekoon Senanayke Rajepakse Rajekaruna Wahale Mudianse, junior Busnaike Nileme of Gunegoda Devcule in ditto.
Nugawelle Rajekaroona Chanderesekere Wahale MudianseBusnuike Nileme of Allawatu goda Deucale in Harrisputtoo. Naranwelle Jayesundere Mudi-anse--Basnuike Nilome of Lankatillekeand Gaduldeniye Dewale in Udunuwere
Ellepatta Jayetilleke Goneratne Tenneknon Mudianse - Bassnuike Nileme of Embokke Derale in ditto.
Dunuwille Rajekarunadara Ekenaike Dharmakirte Panditfe Mudianse, senior - Basnaike Nileme of Wegireyo Dewale in ditto.
Kiributkumbure Rajepakse $\mathrm{He}-$ rat Mudianse-Basnaike Rale of Dodunvelle Dewale is ditto.

Unambuwe Ekenaike Wahale Mudianse-Ratemahatmeya of Kotmale.
Halne Chanderesekere Ekenaike Wejeyesundera Wahale Mudi-anse-Ratemahatmeya of Upper Bulatgamme.

Dodantala Kandura MudianseChief of Lower Bulatgamme. Tikkery Appcohamy-Mudianse of Minery.
Nina Markair- Kariyappa or Head Monrman over the Madigey of Wellasse.

Native Headmen attached to the lute Collector of Colombo.
Louis De Liwera, Wijewichreme Don Joseph De Silva WijesoonSenewra‘ne Tennekoon, Mod-, dere Goonesehere-Mohandiliar of the Attepattoo ram of the Atiepattoo
Don Hendik Dassenaike Abe- Johan Godinicd Cornelis Piris wadene Wickremeratne, Mo- Samer ewiere Shiwardene do.do. hotty Mcdliur of the Attepat- Don David DrasRajekaroona Setoo, $\quad$ newiratne Bandarnaike- Titu-
Jolan Leonard Philipsz Wijewardene Panditeralne-Mo- Soosew Pieris Senanayke Wirehotty Muandiram of ditto koon-do. do
Jolan Marimus Perera Wijeye- Issac Corea Abeyratne Rajekawickreme Goenewardene-Mo- rune Wickremesondere-do.do.
hindirom of ditto
Johan Gerrard Perera Samereweere Goenewardene-do. do

Don Philip De Saw Wijeyegoonerathe Siniwardene-fitular Mohundiram of the Cutcherry.

## Salpitty Corle

Don Adrian De Alwis Goenetileke Samerenayeke-Modliar
Louis De Saram Wiresinhe Se-riwardene-Mohandiram

Don Carolus Senewickreme-Titular Nohandiram of Wellewutte
Don Juanis •Abeysekere Wira-
sinhe-Titular Viduhn Mohandiram
Hewagam Corle.
Don Simon De Livera Samerenayke Senewiratne-Modliar of the Hawagam Corle, with the rank of 3d Attepatto Modliar of Colombo.
Johannes De Alwis Wijeywickreme Goenewardene Dissa-nayke-2d Modliar.
Don Daniel De Alwis Caroonanaykr Jayesinhe-Senior Mohandiram.
Don Welon De Alwis Subeyegoenewardene Wijesekere-

Viduhn Mohandiram
David Perera Abeyegoonawardene Sameresinge--Viduhn Mohandiram of Ambetella.
Don Louis Wijescorigey Appoo-hamy-ditto of Mulleriaus.
Ameresekere Siriwirachigey Don Paulo-Titular Mohandiram.
Ameresekere Siriwirachigay Don Daniel-ditto.
Don Johannes Perera Jayetilleke -Titular Vidahn Mohandiram of Ambetelle.

## Hina Corle <br> Adicary and Meddepattoos

Johannes Louis Pieries Samere- Don Daniel Kusalhamy-Vidahn sinhe Siriwardene-Modliar
Don Joseph Samerediwakere Wi-
jesondere-Mohandiram

Mohandiram
Don Frederic Dias Wijewiekre me Bandarnaike-Titular Mohandiram

## Gungehodde and Oddrogrifa Pattos.

Don Salomon Dias Wijeyawickreme Jaretillehe Sem wiratne Bandarenavke-Midliur.
Don Harmanis Aleyerear Se-newiratne-ludelin Johumdiram of the Giongrilumit? patto.
Don Simon Wijeninhe Ratnarke
-diils of the Oeddo,gahara:too.

Hon Carolus Ameresekere Wijuwatne ficonewardenm-VZduhn Mohundiram of Mahare and Timber hiviliur of Allootconr (arl).
Palitiewartere Arachigey Bastian lipea Wieyagoonewadene Tïlular Muhundiram of Pelliag., dde

## Alootcoor Corle and Negombo.

Johannes Corea Wieeyesekere Aberratne-Mrudliar.
Don Hendrick Perera Se:anaike Wijevasinhe-Mohandiran.
Jacob Corea Abeymane cime-sekere-Vidahn Muhandirum of the Dasiupattoo.
DonAbraham Sudderehura(roo-nesekereSenarke-ditto of the Doenaga apattoo.

Daviel Gomes Abersinhe Wee-relion-Monandiram over tive Luscorren of the IVellule Cust of Nogrombe。
Simon Wijesoondera Senewiratne -Titular M dizur.
Don ('aroius Amenesekere Wijeveratuo Goonewardene-do.
Don Carolus Perera Wijesoen dera Senewiratne Kooletillek: -diito Muhandirum.

## Hapitigam Corle.

Don Samuel Ampresekere Kul-letilleke-Modivir. ${ }^{\text {. }}$
Don Corneiis Ameresckere Eke-nayke-Muhandiram.

Don Simon Paulus Ameresekere Kulledibeke-Mohundiram.
Don Johannes Adrian Dassenayke Wickremasinhe huietilleke Titulur hisdiaur.

## Caltura.

David De Alwis Goenesekere Se-newiratne-ModliarofCaltura and Ruygum Corle.
Don Johannes Abeyesoondere Goeneratne-Mohundirum of Caltura.
Coomaremulle Mohottygey Don Hendrick Wijeresoodere Goo-neratne-Mohandiram ofd:).

## Raygam Corle.

David De Alwis Goenesekere Senewiratne-Modliar,
Don Cornelis Gorenetilleke Wie-jesoondere-Second Modliar.

Don David Tennekoon-Viduhn Míhondioum of Cuitura.
Simon De Roditro Wijesekere Sanewiratno-Títular Mohundiram of do.
Mahamadoe Lcbbe Segoda Mira Lebbe-Head Msoriman of do

Don Constan De Liwera Samerediwatere Marapooly-Mohandiram.
Don Anthony Sameresinhe Gof-newardene-do.

## Pasdoon Corle.

Harmanus Perera Sameresinhe Jayewardene-Modliar of the Pusdoon and Wallallawitty Corle.
Don Abraham De Alwis Goenetilleke Wijewardene - Mohandiram.

Wallallawitty Corle,
Oodoogamme Coorlegay Don Richard-Titular Mohandiram Coeroewe.
Johan Louis Perera Abeyesekere Goenawardene, Modiiar of the Gate-Coeroewe Motliar in charge of the Elephants.

Abraham Rodricro Dava Nasa Modliar of the Governor's Gate-Head of the Protestant Chetties and Adikarum over the Malabar Washermen, Barbers and Musicians of Colombo.
Don Willem Francisco Mardap-pa-Head of the Roman Catholic Chetties.
Arumucatta Pully Coomarasamy, Modliar of the Governor's Gate-Head of the Heathen Chetties and Adikarum over the Heathen Malabar Washermen, Barbers and Musicians of Colombo.
Carolus Perera Jayesekere Sa-maresinhe-Padikary Mohandiram (Purveyor).
Paulus Gomes Abesinhe Jaye-wardene-Dadayakkare Mohandiram (Gamekeeper.)

Don Louis Wijeyegooneratne Samerenaike-Vidahn Mohandiram of the Pusdoon Corle and Vidahn of Iddegodda Pattoo.

Domingo De Lewera- Mohan; diram of the Coeroewe Department.
Don Simon Wanegeyrat ne, do. da

Silvester Perera Aresekoole Wi; jeyesooria Tillekeratne- Mohandirum of the Guides.
Johannes Perera Wijeyewardene Caroona Nayeke-Mohandiram of Colombo.
Johannes De Silva Jayesinheditto.
Don Simon De Zilva Rajeka roona Abeyagoeneratne-Titular Mohandiram of Colombo.
Hetty Aratchigey Simon Pere= ra-ditto.
Toepahigey Cornelis van Rooyen -Vidahn Mohandiram of the Four Gravets of Colombo.
Andries Perera-Titular Mohandiram in the Town Major'\& Department.
Odoema Lebbe Markair Sekadie Markair-Head Moorman of Colombo and Salyitty Corle. Rosukkany Ahamadoe Lebbe Marikan-Interpreter to Govt. in the Maldivian language.

Gregory De Zoysa Wijeyegoeneratne Siriwardene- Interpreter: Moditiar to the Colonial Chaplain, and Cingalese Translator. in the Ecclesiastical and School Department, also Interpreter and Translator in the Hindoostunce and Bengulese langrages for the Courts of Justice in Colombo.

## Head Fishermen.

Tliomas De Andrado Asese- Francico Fernando Warnekoole koilesorive W: eyerare-1. $d$ - Soora Weera ne-2d ditt, ditto liar of the Fishens Cel mbo. Giegury Fernandu Kurokue Sco-
Francisco Fenando Areschcie-, ia (iuneratne-Third do. do. raine Coorootonle Sceriye- Johannes De Zilva Wijewickreme
First attebundy Muhandirum Jayewarden-Titulur Pattenof Culombo. guityn Muhanderum of the Fishers of Culumbo

Galkisse and Morottoo.
Manuel De Fenceha Wijeretoen- Alexander Darme Ratne-Pat-
ge Samerenayke-Muha Iiduhn tenguttyn Mohundiram of Mohardirum of the Fishers of ditto. Morvttuo and Gialkisse.

## Negombo.

Jeronimus De Mendis Senewi- Johannes Fernando Mihidocola ratne-Muha Vidahn Mohun- soriye-Pattengattyn Mohandiram of the Fishers. diram of Dowe.

Dandogam.
Warnekoelesoerive Jusy Rowel-Maha Vidahn Mohandiram of the Bunds of Lasrnieens of the Fishers Caste Porwecareas and Angoolkareus and other Fishers of the Cllootcoorcorle.

Caltura.

| Celestina Fonseka Wijetoengey | rasinhe Aresekooleratne-Mo- |
| :---: | :---: |
| Aresekoolrratne-Mahn Vi- | handiram of the Fishers of the |
| dahn Mi dliur of the Fisiers | Caltura Listrict. |
| of the Cul ura District. | Carruwe Canganigey Don Phi- |
| David Fonceka Waanesoerie Wi- | lipoo Viduhn Mohandiram <br> - of Magonna. |

## Chandos.

Rajepakse Roomanelage Samuel Alphonso Wijesekere Goene-sehere-Mohimiliram for the Lascireens of the Chandis and Chunamberus Custe of the Negombo and Allootcoor Corle

Silversmiths.

Louis De Sampoye Abryeratne Javetilloke-Muha Liduhn of the Gild. Silvor, and Cepper Smi:hs Caste as well CimgalespasMalubar, residing uithin the four gravets \& Listrict of Colombo und Corles

Tebooweneatcharigey Don Dominso Ratnesekere--Muha Vidilm of the Blacksmiths of Colombo
Baddelarachigey DonJuan-Vidahn Mohandiram of the Siln versmiths of Caltura

## Washermen Cistr.

Matthew Gomes Samereratne Rajepakse-Modliar of the Wushers, Caste of the Colombo District

Julius Gomes RajepakseーMahuviduhn, Mohandiram of the Wushers' Caste of the Colombo District

NATIVE HEADMEN ATTACHED TO THE LATE COLLECTOR OF JAFFNA.
Plilip Rodrigo Mottookistna-1st Cutcherry Modliar of Jaffna Walligammo District.
Siwecoornada Modr. Iregonaden, Rasanayega Modr. IregonadenManiagar of Jaffina Maniagar of Walligammo Maiewerava Modi. Sittambelam, North Maniagar of Wulligammo Illengenarana Modr. WittyweeEast loe-Maniagar of Wulligammo West

Wadempratchy District.
Sidembrenader Cadergamer-Maniagar of Wadempratchy
Ten-Moratchy District.
Ramalinga Modliar-Muriugar of Ten-Moratchy
The Island.
Cartigeeser Wiragittypulle-Ma-Mana Modliar Sanmogam-Muniagar of Welene Island niugar of Carativoe
Innengatte Modliar-Maniugar of Pungertivoe, Anelutivoe \& Nynailiooe

The Wanny District.
Wedarania Modliar-Maniugar Aroner Sarewanemótoo-Poroof Carnavelpattoo North
Nèdonayega Mapana Modliar Candawanam - Poromanda Modliar of ditto
Senaderaya Modllar-Maniagar of Curnawelpattoo South T'altea division
Cadirgamer Ollegen-Maniugar of Carnawelpattoo South Vellale division
mando Modliar of Carnawelpattoo South Vellale division Innasy Swampulle-Maniagar of Poodocodi-Eruppo Vellule division
Canaganayega Modliar Sidem-brepulle-Poromando Modliar dittu, ditto

Native he idmen atrached to the late Colllictor or trincomaleen

Don Carolus Philip Desylva Wi- Agelegese Modliar Nallatambyjeyerathe Dissenayke Kasoone Sectand Vaicgur of the Town RatneJave thene-Chiry Mest liar of thie Province and Modliar of the Cutcherry of Trincomulie.
Supermanien-Asst. Wimniuh oj Cettiant.
Cendev Sancerppulle-4ssistant Wanıiuh uf Cattoccr,lomputto.
Don Juan Annathanamulle-. M/aniggar and Modliar of the Tanial Department.
Nerna Marcair Merasaih-Head Moorman of Tieinc,matio.
Don Juan Rassac:.sia Superma-nien-Tikular Modliar.
Don Juan Werupattere Rasa-coon-ditto ditto. of Trinnomulie.
Naiconaseyra-Midliar of the Cutchriry of Múlletivoe. Werier Mavelarpen-Provincial Midliur of hurekatle Muelle North.
I! der Manasinga Mollian Chi-lemben-Midliar of the Carroors of ditfo dilto.
C'adergamer Aroemogom-Pormanda $M$ dliar of diito ditto. adr:ma Modiar Wí elapoo Palana Modr.-Provincial Mudliar of ditto Smuth.
Moitocomara Modliar Caderesen

Aroenaselen Tamodery, ditto ditos. Salatharear Venaveger Modliar-
CadramenWedewnam, dito ditto. Procinciul Modliur of the Dis-
Conopper Cadergamer, dittoditto.
CannageratnaWelayden-d . do. Cander Sillemben- Pormanda
Cassenado ModliarSupermanien, ditto ditto.
Setier Morgen - Provincial Modliar of Mcelpatto North.
Covinda Suppen-Pormanda Modliar of ditto ditto.
Mupenah Monliar-Provincial Modliar of Meelpatto East.
Welayden Modliar-Pormunda Modliar of ditto ditto.
Nallamapanah Modliar-ProzincialModliar of Meplpatto South.
Pooden Coolen Wellaten Coma-reweelen-Pormanda Modliar nf ditto ditto.
-Pormanda Modliar of ditto ditto. trict of Mulleawulle.

Modliar of ditto ditto.
Illensinvale Modliar-Provincial Modliar of Kelekemolle North.
Sedemberen Nayen-Pormando Mudliar of Kelekemolle North. Werasingah Mcdliar-Provincial Modliur of Odea Oer.
Collesegra Sanderewee--Pormando Modliar of ditto ditto.
Konepper Mariemotto-Maniagar of the Fishermen of Trincomalie,
Sanmogom Sedembery-Maniagar of the Silversmiths of do.

Nicholas Dias A beyesinhe Wije- Don Bastian Abeyekoon Wani-wardene-Modliur of the Attepattoo and Mudliur und Interpreter of the Cutcherry of Poin: De Gulle.
Don Bastian Karonanaike Jaye-gesekere- Titular Mohandiram of the Guard.
wardene-Mcdliar of the Galle Don Theodonis WijewardeneGooCorle.
Johannes Dias Abeyesinhe Ame-resekere-Mohandiram of the Galle Corle.
Baptist De Zilva Jayetilleke Ca-ronaratne-Modliur of the Gangeboddepattoo.
Johannes Ferdinandus Wejeratne Obeyesekere-Modliar of the Talpepattoo.
Don Hendrick Abeyewickreme Goonesekere-Mohundiram of the Talpepattoo.
Don Petrus Ferdinandus Ameresirewardene Wijeratne Obey-esekere-Corale of the Welleboddepattoo.
Don Adrian De Silva Goonetilleke Ameresirewardene--Modliar of the Bentotte District and Wallallawitty Corle.
Don Daniel De Alwis Wijesirriwardene Goonetilleke-Mo-Slema Lebbe Samsy Lebbe Marehandiram and 2d Headman kạir-Head Moorman of Ginof the Bentotte District and Wallallawitty Corle. neratne-Titular Mohandiram of the Attepattoo.
Don David Jayetilleke Goonerat-ne-Titular Mohandiram of the Cutcherry of Galle.
John Brecksius De Zilva Caro-naratne- Titular Mohandiram of the Galle District.
Don ConstanteynAbeyewickreme Goonesekere-Titular Mohandiram and Translator of the Custom House of Galle.
Don Alexander Wijesiriwardene Gooneratne-Titular Mohan. diram of the Talpepattoo.
Don Louis De Zilva Abeyesekers Jayewardene-Vidahn Mohandiram of the Four Gravets of Galle.
Mahamadoe Neina Markair Pakiet Malimiar Markair-Head Moorman of Galle. durah.

## Head Fishermen.

Don Adrian De Silva Ammedoor Jayewardene-Head of the Fishers of Galle.
Janies De Silva Warnesoeriye Jayewardene - Pattengattyn Mohandiram of the Fishers of Wellebodderattoo.
Don Simon De Silva Wieresoe-riye-Maha Vidahn of the Fishers of Talpepattoo.

Agostinjoo De Silva Wijesekera Goettewardene - Mahavidahn of the Fishers of Amblangodde.
Witanegey Samuel Wierasoeriye, Titular Pattengattyn Mohandiram of the Fishers of Welleboddepattoo.

## Head Goldsmitr.

## Don Abraham Wijesoendere-Mohandiram

Head Carpanter.
Don Louis Karoona Nayeke-Muha Vidahn
Head Barber
Payagalle Pannikigey Simon Fernando Goenewardene-Vidahn Mohandiram

Head Washerman.
Pottapittiye Haloo Hewagey Christian Wickremeratne-Muha Vidahn of the Wushers of the Fuur Gravsts of Galle

Native Headmen attached to the late Collector of Tangalle.

Don David Jayetilleke Ahesiriwardene Ilangakoon, Maha Modliar-Modiar of the Attepatton and Interpreter of the -Collector
Don Bastian Ferdinandus Wijesire Guneratne ObeysekereMohotty Mohandiram and Assistant Interproter to the Cutcherry and Mohandiram of the Attepattio.
Gerard De Saram Wijesekere Tillekeratne-Modliar of the Gungeboddepattoo and Four Baygans.
Petrus Abraham Cornelis Aheysiriwardene Ilan rakoon-Modliar of the Belligam Corle $\wp$ Belligam Tottemoney.
Don Hendrik Parera Wijesinhe' - Gunetileke-Modliar of the Muruwa Corle and Caitoone.
Muruwa Corle and Cattoone. liar of the Wellebodd ppattoo.
Don Johannes Rodrigo Wijeyarat-- Sekadie Markair Sadakoe Lebbe ne Siriwardene-Modliar of the $\mid$ Markair-Head Moorman of Kand baddepattoo.
Dionisius Abraham Dissanaike- Kasy Lebbe Sinne Lebbe MarModliar of the Wellebodde- kair-Head Moormun of Bellipatioo.
Don Thomas Rodrigo Wijeratne Siriwardene-Modliar of the

Girevoaypatton and Chief of the Elephant Hunt.
Dionisins Lambertus PereraWickremeratne Ekenaike-Modiar and Interpretea of the Collector
Don Dav:d Senerat RatnaikeBitme Mohandiram of Gullegamme.
Don Andris Wijesinhe Appoha-my-Ditto of Alukonegodde.
Don Matthes WickremeratneDitto of Yattegelle.
Din Juan Dissanaike Monesin-re-Ditto of Girrewaypattoo.
Don Adrian De Silva Abeye Gonewardene KarunaraineModliar of the Mulagampattoo.
Don Constantyn Wickremesinhe Ameresekere- Titular Modliar of the Welleboddrpattoo. Matura. gam.
Sinne Ahamadoe Neyna Yousube Lebbe Markair-Ditto of Girrewaypattoo.

Head Fishermen.
Don Louis Wiereraine-Ma- dahn Mohandiram of the Fishha I'iduhn of the Fïsiners of ers of Girewaypattoo.

Matura.
Don Bastian Perera Abe me- Maha Videhn of the Fishersof wardene-Maha Vidahn the Muhugampattoo. Fishers of Relligam Totiemo- Don Christian De Silva-Titular ney and Miresse.
Samereweere Amadoor Jayewar- Nambukare Abrahäm De Silva dene Don Samuel-MaliaVi- Wirekoon-ditto. Head Chandos.
Wouter Conraad De Silva Abeyeraine Gunewardene -Second Gajenaike Mohandíram.

Head Stlversmiths \&c.
Don Philip Diwesoereendere-Don Aberam Obeyonaraene Baas Mohandiram.
Don David Deeweendre Wije-soendere-Second ditto.
Polottugctde Waddogey Don Denis Dewesondere Abenarayene, Titular Muhavidahn Mohandiram of the Blacksmiths of Kottal and Deuvalebadde

Head Washermenv.
Don Janis Ratnanully-Mulia $\mid$ Don Gabriel Karonaratne-TitioVidahn Moheridicam of the Radabulde, Dewalebadde and Sayckkarebadds

Bodel Maha Vidainn of the Silversmiths of Matura.
lar Mohandiramof theWashers Don Simom Wickremetunge Sa-mereratne-ditto

Daniel Sirie Jayelat Jotiratne Abeiewire-Vidaln of the Tom-Tom beaters
Native Headmen attached to the late Collector lof Chilaw \&.c.
Nicholas De Silva Wijeyetoonge Don Johannes De Fonceka Wi-Gooneratne-Modliai of the jewardene Abeikoo-Corale of District of Chilauo Jagampattoo
Don Abraham Wijeyesinhe Jay-Abrabam Corea Wijevesekere ewardene-Modliur \& Inter- Abeyeratne-Corale of Ottere preter of the Cutcherry pallatte
Mohandiram of Munisirampat- Don Conrat Frederick Perera-too-Vacant Mohandiram of Meddepallatte
Simon Dabbere Wickremesun- Simon Corea Wijeyesekere Abe dere Goonesekere-Anting Co- yeratne-Modliar of Demelrale of Anewolandempattoo lepattoo
Weddeñ Saib-Head Moorman. of Chilaw
Head Fishermen.
Fxancisco Rodrigo Aresecoole- $\mid$ Warnecoole Wiresoeriye Manuel sionriye Abeywickreme-C0- . Fernando-Mohandiram of rale of Kaymielle $\mid$ Kaymelle

# Putlam. <br> Simon Casie Chetty—Maningar $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Abdul Assiecoe Mapulle Mar- } \\ \text {-cair-Head Moormun }\end{gathered}\right.$ of Putlun <br> <br> Calpentin. <br> <br> Calpentin. <br> <div class="inline-tabular"><table id="tabular" data-type="subtable">
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<td style="text-align: center; border-left: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">Anentappa Odear-Chiefof the</td>
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<td style="text-align: center; border-left: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">Chetties</td>
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<table-markdown style="display: none">| Anentappa Odear-Chiefof the |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chetties |</table-markdown></div> \left\lvert\, $\begin{gathered}\text { Slevma Lebbe Condjy Candoo } \\ \text { Marcair-HeadMoorinan }\end{gathered}\right.$ 

Native Hetdmen attarhed to the late Collector of Manar.
Nicholas Sanjoe Bastianpulle. Illensingerava Modliar-Provin-Molliar-Midliar of the Cut- cial Modliar of Meorkomole. cherry.
Pier Rawter Sinnewapon Mar-cair-Adigar of Writeltiroe.
R:nasince Modiar Manuclpulle. Litto of Mintotto.
Weendervoon Mudliar-Ditto of Namuthe:n.
Casmaten Modliar TanepalleDitto of innesilly.
Jeronimus Patchico-Superior Hearliman of the Pararia Cust.
Kolencila Mapana Modliarl'rusincial Modliar of Nadocheitycotom.
Ayenpuille Armogam-Porman de Modliur of ditto.
Rasakaria Modliar-Provincial Wudlior of Chimnechettycolom.
Rasaspgra Modliar- Pormande asasgra Modliar-Pormandol Proizincial Modliur of Pringaly Aıulliar of Chunnechettycolom. Don Martein Tamoderam Modi-

Nitive Headmen attached to the late Collector of Batticaloa.
RamenadeupDaniel Somenaden-|Pasqual Santiagoe-2d Modliar lst Moiliar of the Listrict of Raticulisa and Intorpreter of the Cutcherry with the Title nf Resekurta Sumenaden Miodliar
and Land Vidahn of the Dietrict of Batticaloa
ar-Pormando Modliar of do.
Arracalam Modiar SecrenadenPormando Modliar of ditto. Supermania Mudliar-Provincial Modliar of Klokpmole South. A yenpulle Kollanella Ms pane ModLiar, Pormando Modliar of dittn. Wa:renakorllasoeria ModliarCan-der-Cairea $M$ dliar of ditto.
Sanderecesa Molliar-Provincial Modliar of Pannengamo. Kisenitna Modliar - Pormando Modliar of ditto.
Prorincial Modiar of Tun ekay. Vacritt.
Ritnasinga Modliar Siwekorna-den-Pirmando Modliar of Tunneriay.
Sedocawale Manane Modiar-
$L_{\text {ist }}$ of the Proctors employed in the several District Courts in the Island of Cfylon.

District Court of Colombo No. 1.
Mr. J. F. Giffening
" J. G. Hillebrand
\# A. C. Van Cuylenburg
"A. N. Martensz
„ J. J. Staples
" J. Jumeaux
. H. J. Staples
" G. A. Ebert
„, C. A. Morgan
" J. M. Sisouw
" E. P. Wilmot
, J. Drieberg
District Court of Colombo No. 2.
All the Proctors of the District Courf of Colonibo No. 1, and
Mr. J. Dabreira
C. G. Keuneman
"
" A. Walles
, S. C. Vanderstraaten
District Court of Colombo No. 4.
All the Proctors of the District
Court of Colombo No. 1, and
Mr. R. Smith
D. H. Wendt
" P. E. Vanderstraaten
", J. Holst
District Court of Colombo No. 5 . All the Proctors of the District Court of Colombo No. 1, and
Mr. J. E. Van Hagt
" J. J. Rode
" J. A. Ladekens
„W. Kriekenbeek
District Court of Colombo No. 6.
All,the Proctors of the District
Court of Colombo No. 1, and
Mr. M. F. Fernando
Don Simon, Cangahn
Hetty Aratchigay Don Abraham, Appoohamy
Nicholas Rodrigo Pulle

District Court of Chilaw and Putlam.
Mr. T. J. Fretz
, S. C. Vanderstraaten
Ellewe Tomby
Simon Casie Chetty, Modliar
District Court of Manar.
Casper Anthony Markoe
Erromarawentova Tissewelinga, Mapına Modiliar
Modellepully Mamona Lebbe
District Court of Jafna.
Mr. J. H. Corteling
F. M Herft
„, C G. Koch
, J. Modder
, F. W. Van Rossum
G. Toussaint
J. G.De Vos

Sigewagnam Vala Supermania Ayer
District Court of Walligamo.
All the Proctors of the District Court of Jaffna and
Mr. F. C Grenier
$\stackrel{\text { G W. Collette }}{ }$
Nikolapully Susay pully
District Court if Waddimoratchy
All the Prectors of the District
Court of Jafnna, and
Mr D. B Van Schoonbeek
E. Elbrecht

District Court of Tenmoratchy and Patchelapalle.
All the Proctors of the District
Court of Jatfina, and
Mr John Lieversz
E. G. Williamsz

District Court of the Islands.
All the Proctors of the District
Court of Jaffna, and
Mr. E. Van Rossum

District Court of Trincomalic.
Mr. G. B. De Nisser
" S. J. De With
," W. F. Redick.
Swammoden ('adramen
Pully nan Winasy Tamby.
District Court of Batticaloa.
Mr. J. W. Wambeek
" A. Dormiernx
". A. G. Vanter Gucht
Sinnetamby Cadramen
Waygale C Cadrewaly
District Cr urt of Amblangodde.
Mr. Vollenhoven
" P. E. Vanderstraaten
" F. L. Senn
J. De Silva

District Court of Galle.
Mr. Anthonisz
" P. C. Jansz
" W. C. Meurling
" I. De Resairo
" D. J. De Silva
" M. Perera
District Court of Mutura.
Mr. A. E. Andree
"J. B. Keuneman
Disirict Court of Hambantotte.
Mr. A. Lambias
, N. P. Gersse

District Court of Alipoot. Mi. H. Solomen

Disitrict Comert of Siven Korles. J. P. T:mber

District Conert of Kumbly.
Mahamadua Leble Su'tier Lebbe F. S. Tillensuren Pulle Ahamaloe Casien.

District Court of Maduwalutene.
Weraionmudian iclagethera Appoohamv, Wittute: Aruchy
Yapamidanselarethera Appoohamy, Kund:watte Arachy
Duckgameraiedayethera Appoohany
Hanagethera Appoohamy, Wallupolla Arachy
Polkooioway, late Lekam Mahatmeya of Valadopitia

District Court of Matele. Hemry De Alivis, Modliar

District Court of Nuwera Ellia.
Hemy De Alwis, Mudliar
District Court of Badulla.
Henry De Alwis, Modliar
 beek.

John Frederick Giffening.
" Leonhard Van Dort.
" Lourens De Run.
" Johannes Justinus Stork.
", John Vanderstraaten.
" John Staples.
", Cecil A. Morgan.
" Peter L. De Vos.
At Negombo.
Cornelis De Quaker.
" C. G. Keuneman
", C. S. Vanderstraaten
At Calpentyn.
Petrus Francois Flanderka. At Caltura.
Louis Ursinus Bartholo"lomeusz.

At Galle.
" J. S. Vanderspaar.
" Petrus Jacobus Ludovici.
" Cornelis Mar in us Anthonisz
", A. C. De Vos.
At Matura.
Frederick Einestus Jansz.
Lourens Pctrus Altendorif. At Tangalee.
H. Perera.

At Hampantotte.
F. E. Basiansz.

At Trinconalee.
Mr. Fredrick Jomhonst.
" J. H. Dornhorst. At Jaffnapatam.
" Abraha:a Ludewick Niesse.
N: H. Weber.
", John de Niesse.
" J. A. Beckkenhoff.
$"$ F. M. Herit
At Chilaw.
" John Pierre Jumeaux.
" T. J. Fretz.
Manar
3
J. Hatch

At Batticaloa.
Mr. C. Stephen.
,, P. L. De Waas.
At Kandy.
Peter W. De Waas.
Kurunegalie.
W. J. Felsinger

At Ratnapoora.
C. A. Markus.

At Badulla.
S. Laudsberger.

Alipoot
H. Solomons

Native Notaries.
Colombo District.
Maneperoma Appoohamy Don Abram Appoohamy.
Don Cornelis Ameresekere Appoohamy.
John William Bartholomews Rodrigo.
Oedoema Lebby Markair Sekadie Markar.
Mahamareckelle Sameresinhe Sakelesoerie Maha Vidanelagey Simon Coorey.
Jagoedepatiradagey Byrale Police Vidahn.
Don Joseph Samerediwaker Mo handiram.
Bulatsinhelegey Marthees Coere Appoohamy.
Walganegey Corenelis Perera.
Kannanjeregey Don Jooan.
Kankanigey Bastian Perera late Schoolmaster.
Maddagey Joseph Dabre Liane Arachy.
Coostinjoogey Aberan Figera.
Gooroonnanselagey Samuel Sattamby.
Don Lorensoe Liane Arachy.
Wahaletantrigey Hendrick Perera Appoohamy.
Mohandirangey Justinus Rodrigo
Slema Lebbe Seesma Lebbe.

Rajepaksegey Apppo, Appoohamy Don Corne'is.
Mira Lebbe Saddikady Lebbe Wijelattaatrigay Don Carolis PeComisteer. rera Arachy.
Pakier Mahamado Sego Ibrahim Ameresinhe Aratchigay Don DaLebbe, $\quad$ vid Appoohamy.
Wanesurigey Don Philippo Ap-Mahamaiarey Juan De Perera poohamy. Moupoo.
Adrisinhe Aratchigey Abraham Roma Sinbe Aratchigey Don Pertra Schoolmaster, Plilipo Appooliamy.
Manchenaikegey Don Custan 1st Manmoenikankanancey GoonetilVidahn Arachy. leke Hendick Siia a.
Balesoerigay Raphial Perera 2dDon David Dissamaye. Schoolmaster. Warnckoola Javesoona Patta-
Kuduwerackodigey Manick Row- hendigey Ponnono Perera. le Police Vidahn.

Odo wereg y Pedroe Sielva.
Mahney Abraham Dias. Sandradone Siman De Sielva,
Ameretoon Gearotchigay Harma-D on Loais 1st Schoolmaster. manis Dias.
Nooregodderey Non Lourenzo.
Tasentoeheware Jenis Fernando.
Sunderesekery Amerasinhe Makewettirey Anthonis Perera.
Juanis Percra ed Schoomaster.
Medis Perera first Schoomaster.
Allootrammerey Don Domingo Schoomaster.
Conjy Lebbe Tamby Marican.
Ahomadoe Casin Canicapully.
Cduma Lebbe Markan.
Wisadaramerey Don Marceleno
De Romeel Sieha.
Lianeq.y Simon Perera Appoohamy.
Pannarodegey Don Juhanes Perea.
Don Solomon 1st Schoolmaster. Isboe Lehbe Assan Mina Lebbe. Mira Lebbe Siman Lebbe Marhan.
Wirresinha Aratchigey Matthes Canujerecey Don Samuel ApFermando Mooppoo, poohamy.
Mahatwattecrey Andis Rodrige Don David De Alwis GoeneseAppoohamy.
Mehawattegay Juan Porera. Assocrenoorey Elodris.
Mirinjegray Audris Fornando. Lsena Lebbe Colenda Markan.
Don Balthazar. Dias Appohamy
Hettigay Don Franciscoe.
Wickremeatchgay Don Abraham.
Boesabadugay Stephen Fernando. Talonjumagey Daniel Perera Ap-
Delhandura Aratchigay Christian De Silva.
Bamenahannedigay Juanis Perera.
Namoenikankanangey Andries Sielva.
Wouter Carolies Van Rcoyen.
Don Johannes Appoohamy.
Moses Rodrigo 1st Schoolmaster.
Tirrimanehettigay Don David.
Attegallegay Don Simon Appoohamy. poohamy.
Malnaindelagey Francisko Fernando.
Wahaletantrigey Don Agries Ap10 hamy.
Wadoorey Francisko Fernando Jayesoorige.
Ederemony Salmon De. Sose Wickremesinhe.
Don Hendick Perera Goonesekere Jayewardene Vidalın Arschy

Galle District.
Daniel Fernandus Wickremeratne Obeyesehere.
Don Adriän De Silva Madenaike Appoohamy.
Joseph De Silva Wijewardene Gonesckere.
Booddicoralgay Don Elias DeLouis Doent Barent De Silva SaZilva Appoohamy. merenaike of Denepittea.
Don David Dias Jayewire Abe-Don Christian Samerewire. sekere,

Dihivelle Vidahnegay Don Louis.
Don Cosman A'wis Hitty Arat-Riejan Markan Mahamodo Lebchy Appoohamy.
Wallimoony Adrian Mendis Abe-Ahamado Jebbe Mohidon Ahasekere. madoe Lebbe Marikan.
Segoe Mahamadoe Casien Mira Jederecay Don Teodoris AppooLebbe Markan.
Don Abrahan Wijesinhe Appoo-Madena Markar Conjie Wapoe. l:ainy.
Mira Lebbe Markair Segoe Say-Wickreme Domingo Mendis. boe.
Don Andries De Silva.
Nan Enderi Johannes Mendis Aratcly Appoo.
Cocmargey Don William De Mihida Coole Soreria Wiresinhe Silva.
Coeniaresinte Don Silvester Pe-Warasekoole Sooria Thomis Ferrera Rajekaroena Appoo. nando Appoohomy.

Tungalle District. Wijeve Sikire Serinne Senewerat-
Don Dinis De Zilva Abegune- ne Adicarange Don Juanis Apsekere.
Don Juan Deza Wiresinhe Goe-Bastian Pulle Arrachiar Wellon newardene Webadde Mohandi- Pulle.
ram of Belligam Corle. Sinne Tamby Mackudan Mootoo
Don Bastian.
Don Franciscoe Wicretoenge.
Don Lowies Ratnaike Senerat of Wepotterre.
Don Martinus Wanigeratne Das-Sema Lebbe Meera Lebbe sanaike.
Abewarde Jasince Corle Aratchy.
Don Mathus De Sieiva, Schoolmaster Akuresse.
Wierewwarna Vidane Aratchy-Pareacalander Oedooma Lebbe gay Don Bastian.
Don Juan Wijesicriwardene Eke-Velapper Alliapody. naye Appooltany. Nawesewayer Tamby Pody.
Don Alwis Samimerewickrem-Wisoawanaden Gaspar Cadra-
male.
Velepody Cadramapody.
Nalamby l'l.jody.
Paramaco'ty Cisinaden.
Mamoenevia Poclovan Asomadoe Libe.
Savery Jos se.
Vaiepody Nalltambyporly.
Tanby Cando A-ainadue Lebbe
Manar District.
Phi'ipo Nicholan Pulle.
Lourance.
Nicola Swam.
Alesie Dias.
Mathes Powenanesinga.
Sannogam.
Ramen Ayenpulle.
Adrian Anthony.
Wieresen Ramenaden.
Mapane Wiresen.
Tllenge Rawale Modliar.
Wargallie Kandappen.
Ramenaden S arpuity
Don Thomas Niegas Mautin.
Sarawanne acio Mapane.
Triacemalle lisirict.
Tiagaper Tedwanem.
Vinayedr Moctgn.
Poeder Climentern.
Cadamen Ayenpuille.
Weeler Mayiitr,
Tamer Wiaiden.
Sinnewer Welen.
Wedewenam Kannapoddy.
Comarapper Cadamer. Conapper sinnetamby. Jofina District.
Ponner Wayrewenaden.
Madeveraya Mudiiar Superma-Poeroenaynar Naganaden, nien.

Welayden Perie Tamby.
Wisscewenede Mudliar Welayden
Sameresinge Mudliar.
Sideaberenaden Fransisco Moe-
litamby
Cadersemer Aroenaselam.
Sayamboenader Armogam.
Canneger Juan Murgesen.
Sarewanemooltoe Tiliamblam.
Nuile amby Philip Rasingen.
Mutooconare Mudiar.
Arcener Welasden.
Wailar Cadergamen.
Vieseenty Pully Anthony.
Cadersamen Coander.
Canewedyer Cormarawelen.
Wadewanam Philip Murgesen.
Cadergamer Tannipoly Singom.
Supermanier Viesoew enaden
Cander Alwar
Cander Ramenaden
Meler Jum Supermanier
Ambelawanen Sarawanamettoo
Siedanbaranada Mudiar Ramalingam.
Caderilamby Sinnctamby.
Cartigeser Tamoderen.
Werasinara Mudiar Madapally.
Nicoioocomaren Swamnaden Veilale.
Sangerappulle Sittambelam Vellale of Caremben.
Welayder Alwaynan.
Swanpulle Mudiar Soesepulle. Anthony Gabriel. Canawadiar Coomarawelen Delft.

General List of His Majesty's Civil Servants on the Cegion Establishment, 1st January 1834.

| Nambs. | Date of Rank. | Situation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Honble Robert Boyd, Esq. | 13th March 1801 | Unemployed. |
| H. A. Marshall, Esq. | 1st May 1802 | Auditor and Comptrol- |
| The Honble William Granville, Esq. | 14th March 1804 | lor of Revenue. Treasurer, Dep. Paymaster General King's Troops, Commissioner of Stamps, and a Memof the Executive and Legislative Councils. |
| C. E. Sayard, Esq. | 14th March 1804 | Unemployed. |
| H. Wright, Esq. | 5th Jan 1811 | District Judge of Kan$d y$. |
| J. G. Forbes, Esq. | 5th Jan. 1811 | District Judge of Colombo, No. 1. |
| R. M. Sneyd, Esa. | 18th Feb. 1814 | District Judge of Galle |
| F. J. Templer, Esq. | 17th Jan. 1817 | Acting Collector of Customs, Colombo. |
| W. Gisborne, Esq. The Honble P. An- | 17th Jan. 1817 | Acting Govt. Agent of the WesternProvince. |
| struther, Esq. | 18th Dec. 1819 | Colonial Secretary and a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. |
| The Honble G. Turnour, Esq. | 5th Nov. 1820 | Govt. Agent of the Central Province and a Member of theExecutive Council. |
| J. Price, Esq. | 1st Jan. 1821 | District Judge of Jaffina. |
| J. N. Mooyaart, Esq. | 23rd March 1822 | Asst. Govt. Agent at Chilaw and District Judge of Chilaw and Putlam. |
| P. A. Dyke, Esq. | 15th May 1822 | Govt. Agent of the Northern Province. |
| J. Barnett, Esq. | 31st July 1822 | Asst. Govt. Agent \& District Judge of Matura. |
| G. H. Cripps, Esq. | 25th Nov. 1822 | On leave. |
| M. Wilmot, Esq. | 1st Jan. 1823 | Govt. Agent of the Southern Province. |


| Names. | Date of Rank. | Situation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J. W. Huskisson, Esc. | 1st March 1824 | Asst. Go, rt.Agent. District Jutge of Manar, and sul ervisor of the Peurl Kanks. |
| D. A. Blair, Esq. | 5th May 1824 | Gurt. Ag'rut of the E'astern Province. |
| H. R. Scott, Esq. | 12th Aug. 1824 | District Judge of Trincomalie. |
| J. Bone, Esq. | 14th March 1825 | Asst. Govt. Agent and Dis'rictJudge of Batticalisa. |
| C. R. Buller, Esq. | 9th May 1825 | District Judge of Colombo No. $\mathbf{2}$. |
| J. S. Rodney, Esq. | 1st June 1825 | As.st. Govt. Agent at Koornegalle. |
| W. Moir, Esq. | 1st July 1825 | Asst. Govt. Agent and District Judge of Rutntipoora. |
| R. Wells, Esq. | 20th Sept. 1825 | On leuve. |
| W. H. Whiting, Esq. | 20th June 1826 | Asst. Govt. Agent and District Judge of the Four Korles. |
| C. E. M'Naghten, Esq. | 13th Aug. 1826 | On leave |
| P. E. Wodehouse, Esq. | 14th May 1828 | Asst. to theCol. Secretary and Clerk to the E.recutive and Legislative Councils. |
| C. P. Layard, Esq. | 10th Dec. 1828 | On leave. |
| J. Dinwoodie, Esq. | 2d June 1829 | Asst.Govt: Agent, and District Judye of Colombo No. 4. |
| A. Stewart, Esq. | 9th March 1830 | Ertra Asst. in the Colonial Spc.'s Office. |
| G. R. Mercer, Esq. | 26th June 1830 | Asst. Guvt. Agent at Kandy. |
| C, Webster, Esq. | 29th July 1830 | Asst. Govt. Agent at Jaffıa. |

List of His Majesty's Civil Servants who have retired on Pensions.

| Names. | Office at the period of retirement. | Period at whicr Retired. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alexander Wood, Esq. | Commissioner of Revenue. | 1st April 1811 |
| G. Atkinson, Esq. | Civil Engineer and Surveyor General. | 1st Jan. 1811 |
| G. Laughton, Esq. | Muster Attendant of Colombo. | 1st Jan. 1814 |
| H. Layard, Esq. | Provincial Judge of Matura. | 1st Jan. 1814. |
| L. Gibson, Esq. | Garrison Storekeeper of Galle. | 1st Jan. 1814 |
| R. Plasket, Esq. | Civil Auditor General. | 12th Aug. 1814 |
| A. Bartolacei, Esq. | Civil Auditor General. | 1st Jan. 1814 |
| W. H. Kerr, Esq. | Provincial Judge of Jaffina. | 1st Sep. 1819. |
| J. Gay, Esq. | Judicial Commissioner of Kandy. | 1st Jan. 1820 |
| H. R. Sneyd Esq. | Provincial Judge of Galle. | Ist Jan. 1821 |
| J. Richardson, Esq. | Collector of Trincomale. | 1st Jan. 1822 |
| E. D. Boyd, Esq. | Provincial Judge of Galle. | 1st Jan. 1822 |
| D. Stark, Esq. | Collector of Customs of Colombo. | 1st Feb. 1825 |
| J. Deane, Esq. | Collector of Colombo. | 1st Feb. 1825 |
| W. H. Hooper, Esq. | Provincial Judge of Colombo. | 27th June 1826 |
| Simon Sawers, Esq. | JudicialCommissioner of Kandy. | 3d July 1827 |
| J. A. Farrell, Esq. | Provincial Judge of Colombo. | 1st Sep. 1828 |
| Henry Pennell, Esq. | Provincial Judge of Colombo. | 1st Oct. 1829 |
| J. W. Carrington, Esq | Vice Treasurer. | 27th May 1829 |
| Thomas Eden, Esq. | Deputy Secretary to Government. | 1st March 1830 |
| John Downing, Esq. | JudicialCommissioner of Kandy. | 1st March 1830 |
| Hon. John Rodney, | Chief Secretary to Government. | 4th June 1832. |
| C. Brownrigg, Esq. | Provincial Judge of Colombo. | 1st April 1833 |



Offices of the Yearly value or £500 and above.



JUDICIAL.
Dffices of the Yearly Value od $£ 500$ and above。


Under £500 per Annum.

Fiscal of Coinmbo Private Secietary to the Chief Justice Provicial Do.- Paisne do Provi cial Judge of Batticaloa Sitting Magistrate of Caltur Sitting Magistrate of Caltura
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Negombo
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Ballepitty
$\qquad$ Matura
Hamba Mambanto Mo.-Mailag

Chavagacherry
A ent Agent at Kurnegalle -
Agent of Gowernment at Badulla -


* Note-These Officos were held by Mititary Offcers who received in addition their full Military Allowances.


ECCLESIASTICAL.

Archdeacon and King's Visitor Senior Colonial Chaplain Colonial Chaplain at Galle Do. Do, Trincomale - Kandy

Colomin Chaplain at Colombo Cingiales - do. -at-du. Clergyman of the Dutch Church


| 0 | Archdeacon and King's Visitor |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | Senior Colonial Chaplain |
| 0 | Colonial Chaplain al Galle |
| 0 | Trincomale |
| 0 | Do. |
| 0 | Being andy average Decrease <br> of 10 per cent. |


|  | 1,500 <br> 900 <br>  | 0 <br> 700 <br> 700 <br> 700 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  | 11111

Under $£ 500$ per Annus.


OFFICES NEWLY CREATED.


## RECAPITULATION.

| Offices. | Establishment of 1833. | Establishment <br> of the <br> New Scherdule. | Decrease per Cent. | Increase per Cert. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abolished | $\stackrel{£}{8,674 \frac{1}{2}}$ | £ | - |  |
| Civil - $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Of e } 500 \text { and above } \\ \text { Under £500 }\end{array}\right.$ | 32,061 $2,522 \frac{1}{2}$ | 24.909 $4,7=0$ | 22. 33 | 14. 63 |
| Judicial -it of $£ 550$ and above | 17,7)2 | 12,450 | 29. 66 | - |
|  | 3,2972 5,079 | 4,509 | 10. | 6. |
| Eeclesiastical Under $£ 500$ | 1,350 | 1,350 3,530 | - |  |
| Total £- | 70,607 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55,940 | - |  |

Being an average Decrease of 24. 12. per cent. (exclusive of the Offices above excepted.)

Note- Of the Salaries assioned to the Agents of Government at Ratnapoora, Badulla, Allipnot, Ruanwelle, Matele and Fort King in the Sohedule of 1833, one moiety, it will be seen, has, in this Statement, been assumed for Civil duties aud the other for Judic:al duties. This has bee done in order to shew that the recently established Assistant Agencies and District Judgeships at those Siations are not altogether new creations-but which would appear to be the case as regardseither of these two descriptions of Oifices, were this division of Salary niot aciopted.

# Part IV.] PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. $2 i 7$ <br> colonbo auxiliary bible society. President. <br> phe right honorable the governor. Vice Presidents. <br> and The Venerable The Archdeacon. <br> Charles Edward Layard, Esq.-Treusurer \& Secretary. 

colombo library.
Patrons.
the right honorable the governor.
The Hon. Major General Sir J. Wilsor. Lieut. Deschamps, R. A.-Secretary. Librurian-Mr. Dionysius De Neys.

KANDY LIbRaRy.
Patron.
the right honorable the governor.
-Secretary.
Librarian-Mr. J. Melville.

CEYLON IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.
Patron and President. the right honoralle the governor. C. E. Layard, Esq.-Treasurer.
-Secretary,
military medical library and museum.
Patron.
the right honorable the governor.
Honorary President.
Major General Sir J. Wilson.
President.
Dr. James Forbes, Inspector General of Hospitals. Secretury and Curator of the Museum-Dr. Kinnis, Staff Assistant Surgeon.

> COLOMBO SAVINGS' BANK.
> [OPENED AUGUST 6, 1832. ]

The Bank is opened for the purpose of receiving deposits and transacting business, between the hours of twelve and three in the afternoon, on the 1st and 3d•Monday in every Month. And in cases of extra business, on the 2 d or 4th Monday, from 1 to 3 o ciock.

Superintending Committee.
Colonel H. F. Muller, $\mid$ F. Aldrich, Esq. 97th Regt. Major E. Chariton, Lieut. Leschamps, R. A.
J. Steuart, $卜$ sq. H. Tufnell, Esq. Rev. J. P. Horsford, Lieut. .I. Harris, 61st Regt. Rev. J. H. De Saram, a. De Saram, 2d Maha Mod. Trustees of the Bank.
Hon.W. Granville, Esq.-J. Perring, Esq.-Capt.G. T. Parkf Tr asurer-Hon. W. Granville, Esq. Notary and Proctor-Mr. J. J. Staples. Accountcint-Mr. J. Piachaud-2d (lerk, Mr. C. Loos.
Amount of Deposits up to 1st December, 1832.... £1,648 0 0 Ditto - up to lst November, 1833...... 2,467 87

Total.: £ $£, 11587$
Number of depositors. . . 353.
Average amount of each depositor. . £11 136.
Withdrawn in 1832. ... £ 19160
Do. in $1833 . \ldots 42371$
£443 31
branch committees.
Appointed at the principal Stations of the Island, to receive and remit deposits to the Bank at Colombo.
trincomalee.
Colonel M. Lindsay,
D. A. Blair, Esq.

Quarter Master W. Gunn,
The Chief Modliar, D. C. P. DE sylva.

Major N. L. Darrah, M. Wilmot, Esq.

Rev. J. Wenham,
The Attepattoo Modliar, Nicholas Dias.

KANDY.
Major J. Fletcher,
E. Fugion, Esq. Rev. N. Garstin, Dunawille Dissave, of Oodoopalatta. Jaffna.
Lieut. Warburton, C. R, C. Webster, Esq. Rev. W. Adley, Philip Rodrigo, Modliar,

## RULES TO BE OBSERVED ON APPILICATION FOR LOANS.

1.-Any person desirous of obtaining a loan frum the Colounho Savings' Bank must make an application by letter addressed to "The Chairman of the Superinteading Committee" in which be is to state the sum reqnired. the nature of the security he intends to offer. - whether of immovealle or moveable properiy.-and the names of bis personal sureties : and in case of immoveable property, the Titledeeds are to be forwarded at the same time. On the superscription to be written " Immediate" when it will fortbwith be attended to.
2.-The Chairman of the Comuittee, on rece:iving an application for a Loan, will forward the same together with the Title-deeds to the Trusters, who, if satistied as to their leg lity, will cause the property to be appraised, and examine the aureties as to their sufficiency.
3.-On the Trnstees acquainting the Committee that they are satiafied with the scomrity tendered, the applicant will be entitied to receive as a loan oue-half, and in case he gives two or more securities, two-thirds of the sum at which bis property may thave been apprtised.
4.-The applicant mut deposit with the Acconntant of the Bank the amonnt of the appratisers' fees on the sum appized for, at the time of making his application ; but should a Loan of lens amount than that applied for be sanctioned, the surplus fers will be returned.
5.-Where movenhle propaity is offred to be pielgol, the applicant will be in. formed when and where it is to be produced for the parpose of being appraised.
6.-The fixed, allowance of the apprasers to be employed by the Bank is one half per cent, on the amount lent,-and where the property to be appraised is sitnated without the Pettah and Fort of Coiomio, then each appraiser is allowed, . in addition, une sbilling per mile travelling expeuce.
7.-In all cases where the borrnwer is not subiect to, or the property to be mortgaged is situate w:thout, the jurisdiction of the suprene Court, or of the Provincial Conrt of Colombw, -such borrower will be required to execute, in addition to bis Bond, a Warrant of Attoriey (1) confess judgment.

## MAIL COACH.

[Established at the commencement of 1832-by a Joint Stock Company.]
The Mall leaves Colombo regularly every Monday, Wednes, day, and Friday morning, at gun-fire, and arrives at Kandy between 5 and 6 in the evening-Leaves Kandy every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at the same hour, and reaches Colombo about 5 .

> (Offices in Prince Street, Colombo.) \& Post Office, Kandy.
> Committee of Management.

Dr. Forbes
Col. Hamilon
Hon. Geo: Turnour, Esq.
H. Tufnell, Esy.

Capt. Pearson
W. H. Rough, Esq.

Lieut. Atchison, Capt. Parke, Sec. \&Treasurer. Colombo ;:Mr! Keith, Kardy:

FARES. $\boldsymbol{f}$ 8. $d$.
From Colombo to Kandy or vice versa each place. . . . . 2100 ———Maha Haine and intermediate stations 150 Ootooankandy 200

PaRCELS.
Not exceeding 2 lb . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 00000
Above 2 and not exceeding 6lbs. ............... 000
Above 6 and not exceeding 12 lbs.. ...... ...... 0 10
All parcels exceeding the above weight will be charged for at 1 penny per lb .-but parcels exceeding 24 lbs . will only be conveyed on days when no passengers have been booked.

Parcels from Colombo or Kandy to Maha Haine, and intermediate stations will pay half the above rates.

Parcels sent to Kandy, will be forwarded from the Coach Office there to all the Kandyan outstations by coolies.--Half the Coolie hire is to be paid at the Office at which the parcels are booked, the other half on delivery.

## Rate of Coolie hire from Kandy to the Kandyan Provinces.

# s. d. <br> From Kandy to Gampolle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 9 <br> Do. -_ Poesselawe ........................... 2 . 3 <br>  <br> Do. - Nuwera Ellia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 46 <br> Do. - Maturatte. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 23 <br> Do. _ Fort McDonald . . . . . . . ............... 39 <br> Do. - Kimbliattewelle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 46 <br> Do. _ Badulla . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 53 <br> Do. - Passeera. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 7 ${ }^{7 \frac{1}{2}}$ <br> Do. - Alliput. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 <br> Do. -_ Bintenne . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 46 <br> Do. _- Madawelletenne . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 <br> Do. __ Kornegalle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 6 <br> Do. _ Fort McDowall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 . 9 <br> Do. _- Nalande . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16 <br> Do. Dambool . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 7 <br> All liquors that can be legally imported into the Kandyan Provinces will be forwarded by the Coach, charged according to the weight of the Packets, which must not exceed a 1 dozen case. 

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

## Superintendent of Charitable Establisimbats.

Revd. J. P. Horsford_-Superintendent.
Head Clerk, Mr. J. G. Campbell. | $2 d$ Clerk,

Orphan House.
Matron, Mrs. M. Craig. $\quad$ Schoolnaster, Mr. J. Coopman Medl. Attendt., Mr. J. Coopman

Leper Hospital.
Medical Attendunt_Mr. C. Vanderlaan.
Pettah Hospital.
Medical Attendunt——Mr. P. E. De Zilva

COLOMBO DIETRICT COMMITTEE
of the society fur fiomitho christian knowledge. [formed 1816.] Presid"nt.
the lord bishop of calcutta.
Vice-Presidents.
The Honble W. Granville, Esp.
The Venerable The Archdeacon of Colombo.
C. E. Layard, Esq.-Tirasurer.

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## MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT IN CEYLON.

List of the staff and officers of tile corps, serving in ceylon.

General staff.
Major-General Sir John Wilson, с. в. к. т. s. \&c.-C'ommanding the Forces.

Captain E. Macready, 30th Regt.-Assistunt Military Secretary andAide-de-Camp to theMajor Groneral Commanding the Forces.
Captain W.. T. Stannus, 97th Regt.-Aide-de-Camp to the Rightt. Honorable the Governor

Lieut.-Colonel G. Warren Walker, (Tinattached) Dm. Aidjt. Geml.
Lieutenant C. Bridye, 5sth Regt., Act. Dr. Ast. Alji. Goml:
Lieut.-Colonel J. Fraser, н. p. 1st Roy. Vet. Bat.-Dep. Quurter Master General
Lieutenant T. Skinner, Cevlon Rifle Regt.-Dep. Asst. difto
Bt. Major G. Ingham, Cevton Rifle Regt. Actg. D p. Commy. Gın!
Capt. G. T. Parke, 61st Regt.-Assistant Commissary of Stores.
Lieut. J. W. Dalgety, 61st Reat.-D p.Asst. Commy. of Stores.
2d Lieut. E. Holgate, Ceylon Rifle Regt.-Dito Ditto
Qr.-Mr. N. Austin, h. p. late 3d Cey. Regt.-Ditto Ditio

Medical staff.
Inspector General of Hospituls, J. Forbes, M. D. Staff Surgeon, G. Jones

Apothecary to the Forces, J. Titterton Assistant Stuff Surgean, R. Sillery, M. D. Ditto——ditto ——. R. Boyes, M. D Ditto-ditio - H. J. Hunt, M. D. Ditto-_ditto -_P. D. Murray, M. D. | Ditto—_dilto _-G. Areher, M. D. $\quad$ Jatticaloa |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ditto_ditto —_T. Hunter | Trincomale |

Siaticns
Colombo
Kandy
Colonibo
Galle
Jifina
N. Ellia

Chilaw

DISTRICTS AND GARRISONS.

| Rank. | Stations and Names |
| :---: | :---: |
| Commanding theFortress of Colombo ........ | COLOMBO DISTRICT <br> Colonel Edward Darley, 61st |
| Stuff Officer . | Lieut. J. B. Mann, 58th Regt. putlam. |
| Commandant | Captain I. Foster, Ceylon Rifle Regt. |
| Commandunt | Lieut. M. Jones, Ceylon Riffe Ragt. trincomalie district. |
| Commanding the District Stuff Officer . . . . . . . . . | Colonel M. Lindsay, c. b. 78th Regt. Captain J. Wynn, 58th Regt. |
| Commandant | JAFFNAPATAM <br> Captain C. Wallett, 61st Regt. |
| Commandant | batticaloa. <br> Capt. G. A. Tranchell, Cey. Rifle Regt. <br> GALLE DISTRICT. |
| Commanding the District Staff Officer . . . . . . . . . | Bt. Major N. L. Darrah, 97th Regt. Lieut. T. Deacon, Ceylon Rifle Regt. |
| Commandant | matura. <br> 2d Lieut. F. B. Bayley, Cey. Rifle Regt <br> hambantotte. |
| Commandant ..... | Lieut. W. Driberg, Ceylon Riffe Regt. <br> YAN PROVINCES. |

STAFF.
Commanding in the Interior, Colonel M. Clifford. c. в. $58 t h$ Regt. - Staff Officer at Kandy, Lieut. H. A. Atchison, Ceylon Rifle Regt.

DISTRICTS AND GARRISONS.

| Rank. | Names. | Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commandant | Harrispattoo. <br> Captain E. McPherson, 78th Regt. <br> Hewnemetre. | Madawalatene <br> Commandant |
| Maturatte |  |  |


| Rank. | Numes. | Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commandant | matele. <br> Captain, J. Forbes, 78th Regt. <br> THRRE KORLES. | Fort McDowail |
| Commandant | Captain R. Law. Cey. Rifle Regt. four korles. | Ruanwelle |
| Commandant |  | Fort King |
|  | seven korles. |  |
| Commandant | Captain W. Firebrace, 58th Regt. | Kornegalle |
| Staff Officer | Lieutenant T. Lillie, 58th Regt. ouvah. |  |
| Commandant | Major H. N. Douglas, 58th Regt. <br> Lieut. B. E. Layard, Cey, Rifle Kegt | Badulla ditto |
| Staf Officer | Lieut. B. E. Layard, Cey. Rifle Regt. <br> LOWER OUVAH and welassy. |  |
| Commandant | Capt.T. W. Rogers, Cey. Rifle Regt. FORT MACDONALD. | Allipoot |
| Commandant | Capt. J. D. Bagenall, Cey. Kiffe Regt. kofmaleb. | Fort McDonald |
| Commandant | Major T. Hall, 97th Regt. | Nuwera Ellia |

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

| Names. | Rank in the |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regiment | Army |  |
| Lieut, Colonel. <br> J. A. Clement Captains. | 31st Dec. 1887 | 31st Dec. 1827 |  |
| T. Scott, d. | 12th Dec. 1826 | Bt.Maj. 22d Jnly30 |  |
| H. R. Moor 2d Captains. | 12th Dec. 1887 | Bt.Maj. 22d July 30 | On leave to England |
| W. H. Hill | 15th March 1827 | 15th March 1827 | Com. R. A. at Trincomalio |
| G. Charleton 1st Lieutenants | 2d June 1829 | 6th Nor. ., |  |
| J. Deschamps | 6th Nor. 1897 | 6th Nov. 1887 | Adjutant |
| G. Rogers | 6 th do. " | 6tb do. $\quad$ | Arsistant Engineor |
| W. F. Williams | 16th do. $\ddot{\prime}$ | 16th do. $\because$ |  |
| G. Innes <br> Assistant Surgeon. | 4th Sept. 1831 | 4tb Sep.. 1831 | - |
| Q L, Fitzmaurice | Let July 1829 | lat July 1889 |  |

Royal Engineers.

| Names. | Rank in the |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regiment | Army |  |
| Lieut. Colonel |  |  |  |
| H. Kavasour | 28th Jan. 1829 |  | - |
| Captain |  |  |  |
| R. Ord | 22d May 1829 | 20thDec. 1814 | Commanding R.E. |
| Lieutenants |  |  |  |
| W. C. Forbes | 23 Mar. 1825 | 25thMa. 1823 | at Nuwera Ellia |
| C. Oldershaw | 29 th July 1825 | 25MMa. 1823 | at Nuwera Elia |
| H. Servante | 29th do. 1825 |  | at Galle . |

Civil Branch of the Ordnance.



61st (South Gloucestershire) REGIMENT of FOOT.
Egypt-Talavera-Salamanca-Pyrenees-Nivelle-Orthes-ToulouseFlank Companies. Maida.


78t: (Highland) REGIMENT, of the Rossotite Buyfe.
Cuidicu'm Rat.-The Elephant.
Assayo-Maida-Javn.


Facings Buff—Lace Gold.-Agent, Mr. Brent, 10, St. James'-plece Embarked for foreign service in 1826.

97th (or the Earl of Ulstrr's) REgiment Of FOOT.
Quo Fas et Gloria ducunt.


CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT.



Regimentals, Green-Facings Black.-Agent, Kirhland.
N. B.-The Officers marked thus* have not yet been confirmed in their appointments by His Majesty.

## MOUNTED ORDERLIES.



## COLOMBO.

Military Secretary's. Office.
(W.) Captain E. Macteady, 36ih Regiment-Asst. Mil. Secretary. Clerk, Mr. B. Brohier |Clerk, Mr. C. Ferwerda
J. Ball
" ", J. Conderiag

Adjutant General's Office.
Lt.-Colonel G. W. Walker, h. p. Unattached-Dery. Adjt. Genl. Lieutenant C. Bridge, 58th Regt.-Actg. Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl$\left.\begin{array}{cl}\text { Clerk, Mr. J. C. Barber } \\ \text { " } & \text { A. Vandort }\end{array} \right\rvert\,$ Clerk, Mr. P. Vandort

Quarter Master General's Office.
Bt.-Lt.-Col. John Fraser, h. p. Ist Roy. Vet. Bat.—Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl.
Lieutenant T. Skinner, Ceyl. Regt.-Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. General
Clerk, Mr. E. De. Monte |Draftsman, Mr. G. Braker
" " P. Melhuisen
$2 d$ do. ". H. Ratfé

Staff Officer's Opfice.
Lieutenant J. B. Mann, 58th Regiment-Staff Oficer.
Clerk, Mr. L. P. Christoffelsz

Royal Engineer Office.
Lt.-Colonel Vavasour-Commanding Royal Engineer.
Lieutenant C. Oldershaw
Lieutenant H. Servante
Clerk, Mr. W. E. Lourensz ${ }^{-}$Clerk, Mr. G. Iourense " " C. A. Pompeus Draftsman, " J. Vandort

Inspector General's Office.
Dr. J. Forbes-Inspector General.
©lerk, Mr. P. J. Ebert |Clerk, Mr. J. Constz

KANDY.
Staff Officer's Office
Lieutenant H. A. Atchison, Ceyl. Riffe Regt.—Staff Officer. Clerk, Mr. J. W. Driberg

Royal Engineer Offick.
Captain W. R. Ord-Chief Engineer Kandyan Provinces. Lieutenant W. C. Forbes
Clerk of works, Mr. D. C. De Asst.Clerk of works, Mr. F.C. Neys

Hoptf
TRINCOMALIE.
Staff Officer's Officr.
Captain J. Wynn, 58th Regiment-Staff Officer. Clerk, Mr. J. H. DeWith

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

| Rank. | Namis. | Stations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inspector Genl. |  |  |
| of Hospitals | J. Forbes M. D. | Colombo |
| Stuff Surgeon | G. Jones. . . . . | Kandy |
| Staff Asst.Surg. | R. Sillery m. D. | Galle |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ditto } \\ & \text { dita } \end{aligned}$ | J. Kinnis m. D. . | Colombo |
| aitto | C. R. Boyes m. D. <br> H. J. Hunt | Jaffna |
| ditto | P. D. Murray m. | Chilaw |
| ditto | G. Archer m. D. | Batticaloa |
| ditto | T. Hunter. | Trincomalie |
| Apothecary to the Forces | J. Titterton. | Colombo |

Native Medical Establishment.
Asst.Apothecary Mr. W. H. Kelaart. .. .... Colombo

- ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
Pupil
ditto
ditto
M. Mark. . . . .... . ... . ditto
J. B. Misso
H. Heyn.
J. Loftus.
W. A. Da Silva .....

Da-siva...... Matelle
J. B. Raux . . . . . . . . . . Trincomalie
W. B. De Zilva...... Ratnapoora
W. A. Woutersz. . . . . . Galle
D. Ephraums ........ Tangalle
H. L. Herft. . . . . . . . . Ratnapoora
L. Kahle . . . . . . . . . . . Trincomalie
E. W. Balkhuysen .... Galle
J. C. De Zilva. . . . . . . . Colombo
J. W. Claasz . . . . . . . . Jatina

## COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENT.

Bt.Major G. Ingham, C. R.-Acting Deputy Commissary General. Head Clerk, Mr. J. Schroter |3d Clerk, Mr. J. A. Christoffelsz $2 d$ ditto " C.G. Kelaart 4th ditto " P. De Moses $^{2}$

Timber Yard.
Storekeeper-Mr. F. A. Prins

Capt. G. T. Parke, 61st Regiment-Assistunt Commissary Genl.
Clerk, Mr. H. G. De Zilva $2 d$ Storekeeper, Mr. W. Gerlach ditto " W. C. De Haan Colonial ditto " D. H. Maas lst Storekeeper, Mr. A. Mortier $\mid$ Clerk, Mr. H. C. Jonklaas

Trincomalie.
Lieutenant J. W. Dalgety, 61st Regiment-Deputy Asst. Commy. Head Clerk, Mr. H. Anthonisz $\mid 2 d$ Clerk and Storekeeper, Mr, J. L. Cadenski

Galle.
Qr. Mr. N. Austin, h: p: late 3d C. R.-Dep. Asst. Commissary. Clerk and Storekeeper—Mr. P. Balkhuysen

Kandy.
2d Lieutenant E. Holgate, C. R.-Deputy Assistant Commissary. Head Clerk, Mr. E. Mattheysz $\mid$ Storekeeper, P. N. Candappa $2 d$ ditto " N. Gerlach

Nuwera Ellia.
Storekceper,-T. Callaghan

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NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE EAST INDIES.
    His Excellency, Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, x. c. b. Com-
mander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Slips and Vessels in the In-
dian Seas.
    Lieutenant John Gore,......................ag Lieuterant.
    Richard Haig, Esq...................... Secretary.
                                    Mrlville, 74 Guns.
Captain. . . . . . . . . Henry Hart.
Commander . . . . . . W. W. P. Johnson.
Lieutenant. . . . . . . H. W. Crawford.
                                    A.S. Hamond.
                                    Robert Gore.
                                    Mr. G. Harrison, Mate, appointed
                                    to do dutv as Lieutenant.
                                    Mr. John W. Tarleton, Ditto.
Captain Marines . . J. J. Willis.
2d Lieutenant . . . . J. O. Travers.
Master . . . . . . . . . Joseph Higgs.
Chuplain . . . . . . . Revd. J. R. Goldney.
Surgeon . . . . . . . James Cowan, m. D.
Purser .......... William Angove.
Assistant Surgeon.. James Carmichael.
    Ditto . . . . . . . . . . Archibald Johnston.
    Ditto . . . . . . . . . . James Bankier, m. D.
        Undaunted, 46.
Captuin. . . . . . . . . Edward Harvey.
Lieutenant., . . . . . George Brown, (b)
George Mends.
Joseph M. Mottley.
Ralph Hay.
1st Lieut. Marines. .T. P. Dwyer.
Master .......... . James Underwood.
Surgeon .. .....TThomas Gibson.
Purser ........... George Davis.
Chaplain ........J.John Fry.
Assistant Surgeon. . John Coulter.
Curagoa, 26.
Captain. . . . . . . . David Dunn.
Lieutenant.........John Fletcher.
                                    Edward Foley.
                                    Hector Loring.
2d Lieut. Marines. .John Mitchell.
Master . . . ........ G. B. Hoffineister.
Surgeon ........John Drummond.
Purser .......... . John Palmer.
Assistant Surgeon. . John McKittrick,
```

Magicienne, 26.
Captain. . . . . . . . . James Plumridge.
Lieutenant. . . . . . . . T. O. Knox. Frederick Hutton. I. S. Tindal.

Captain Marines . . Wrm. Ford.
Muster . . . . . . . . . E. D. Greensword.
Sursegn . . . . . . Wiliam Petie.
Purser ........... . John Taylor, (b)
Assistant Surgeon. . G. D. McLaren. Imogene, 28.
Captain. . . . . . . . . Price Blackwood.
Lieulenunt. . . . . . . Itenry Lyster. Hemy E. Edgrely.
$2 d$ Lieut. Murines . Charles Desborvigh.
Mustru . . . . . . . . Isaac Mowle.
Surgeon . . . . . . . James Smy the.
Purser . . . . . . . . . Thomas Shears. Assistint Surgeon. . J. G. Lyeil.

Alligatcr, 28.
Captıin. . . . . . . . . G. R. Lambert.
Lieutenunt. . . . . . . W. W. Thomas.
Thomas Moore.
Mr. O. H. Dyke, Mate, appointed to do duty as Lieutenant.
1st Lieut. Murines. . Charles Clurke.
Master ........... A. L. Fanzette.
Surgeon .........J. G. Harrison.
Purser . . . . . . .... J. S. Ferriter.
Talbot, 28.
Cantain. . . . . . . . . Richard Dickenson, c. .
Lieutenunt. . . . . . . Wm. N. Taylor.
George Winsor.
C. C. Dawkins.

1st Lieut. Marines. . William Gordon.
Muster ........... Richard Brown.
Surgeon ........ Wiiliam Huey.
Purser . . . . . . . . . . Edward Thorne.
Assistant Surgeon. . Thomas Mitchell.
Wolf, 18. (On her way home.)
Commander .. ... William Hamley.
Licutenant. . . . . . . . Richärd Burridge.
J. L. Fitzreald.

Mastor . . . . . . . . . J. S. Taylor.
Surgeon . . . . . . . J. R. Reid.
S. S. Curgenven, Esq. Storekeeper at Trincomalie.
Part IV.]

Continued.

Continued.

| Date of Arbifal. |  | Date of Departure |  | Ship's Name. | Commander's Name. | From whence Sallbo. | Whither Bound. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June | 14 | July | 2 | Ship Bencoolen............. | W. Powel | Li | Singapore \& Manilla |
|  | 10 | June | 16 | His M's. Ship Harr | S. L. H. Vasse |  | Peranis |
|  | 24 | Sept. | 24 | Brig DavidOwen.......... | David Beation | CapeotGuod Hope | Galle \& Cape |
|  | 2489 | June | 27 | Sloop of War Coote | W. | Bom | On a Cruiz |
|  |  | July | 13 | His M's. Troop Ship Jupitel | R. East | Isle of Fra | Isle of Fra |
| July | 12 | July | 27 | Barque Capricora | R. Smit | Liverpo | Point Pedro and Galle |
|  |  |  | 10 | His M's. Sloop Pelo | R. Mer |  | CapeofGoodHope |
|  |  |  | 17 | His M's: Ship Alliga | G. R. Lamb | Madra | Trincouralie |
| August | 4 | gust | 10 | Barque Copernicus | W. A. Nay | do. | Galle \& Madras |
| July <br> August | 28 |  |  | His M's. Ship Melville..... | H. Hart | Isle of France... | Trincomalie |
|  | 2 | August | 5 | His Ni's. Ship Undaunted.. | E. Harve | CapeofGood Hope | Madras |
|  |  | " | 5 | His M's. Ship Alligator... | G. R. Lam | Trineomalie | do |
|  |  |  | 31 | Bris Grecian.............. | A. Sunith | D | do. |
|  | 24 | Sept. | 1 | Barque Doncaster.......... | E. Surf | T'utoco | London |
| Sept. | 28 |  |  | His M's. Ship Melville..... | H. Hart | rion | Madras - |
|  | 7 |  | 8 | Barque Brougham......... |  |  |  |
|  | 17 | Oct. | 8 | Ship Eleanor.............. | W. Havel | Duwns .......... | PuintPedro,Mau- |
| 11 |  |  |  | His M's. Ship Alliga | G. R. Lambert. | dra | Trincomalio |


[Part IV.

| Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date of Arrival. | Date of Departire |  | Ship's Name. | Commandrr's Namb. | From whence Sailed. | Whither Bound. |
|  | Norr. | 14 | Ship Wellington. | M. Frywer........... | Colombo | Galle |
| 15 |  | 19 | His Ms. Ship Imogene.... | P. Blackwood........ | Galle. | Bombay |
| 16 17 27 | Decr. | 4 | Ship Victory ............. | C. Biden............. | China... | Bombay |
| 17 27 |  |  | His M's. Ship of War Clive | J. C. Hawkins....... | Penang ........ | Bombay |
| 27 |  | 5 | Barque Copernicus........ | W. A. May.......... | Calcutta andMadras. | Calcutta |
| 23 30 | Norr. | 26 | Ship Wellington | M. Frywer... | Galle.......... | Colombo |
| 30 | Decr. | 8 | His M's. Ship Wolf........ | W. Hamley.......... | Madras ........ | Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope and England |
| Decr. $\begin{array}{cr}9 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ 12 \\ & 19 \\ & 2 \\ & 20 \\ & 29 \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & 30\end{array}$ |  |  | Ship Arhitles............. | ${ }^{\text {C. }}$ - Dimean. | London........ |  |
|  | Decr. | 16 | Ship Nymplie (F)......... | M. Braiolee | Bordeaux ...... | Bombay |
|  | " | 15 | Brique Eliza Ann......... | J. Poulson.......... | Malaliar Coast.. | Mulabar Coast |
|  |  |  | Ship Mexicain (F)........ | A. Lubbert . . . . . . . | Burdeaux ....... | Bombay dito |
|  |  | 20 | Barque GeorgeCruttenden.. | Hadjo Moobarrack.... | Bombay ........ | Galle |
|  |  |  | Brig Colombia............. | W. Ware............ | Galle ........... | Tallewille and |
|  | " | 22 | Barque Renown............ | G. McLeod.......... | Galle ........... | Calcutta |
|  |  |  | Barque Lliza Aun......... | J. 1'oulson............ | Calcu'ta andMa- <br> Madras |  |
|  |  |  | Brig Elpanor.............. | N. J. Lyons.......... | Galle.. | London |
|  |  |  | Slip Cora Nelly (F)...... | D. Etchewery . . . . . . . | Burdeaux ....... | Bombay |

# BIRTIIS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS. 

(From tise file of the Cillumbo Journal for 1833.)
Birtils.
January 30:h.-At Manar, the Lady of W. H. Whiting, Esq. Civil service, of a daushter.
March lfih-At Colombo, Mrs. Arkland, of a son.
17th-At Galle, the wite of Medical Sub-Assistant Woutersa of a daughter.

April 14:h-At Colombo, the Lady of Lieut. Irving, 61st Regiment, of a druchter.

15th-At Colomito, the Lady of Capt. George Hutchison, H. M. 97th Regt. of a daunhter.
20th-At Colomiou, the wife of Mr. G. P. Mack of a daughter.
June 1st. do. the wise of Mr. S. G. Diats of a son.
8th. do. - Mrs. L. A. Darindomeusz of a daughter.
9th. do. the Lady of Juhn Heyliger, Esq. Ceyton Rife Regt. of a daughter.

1lth. do. Mrs. J. Ball of a daughter.
1fiti-At St. Sebastian's, Mrs. G. H. Boyd of a son.
30th-At Colombo, the Lady of Cul. Hamiltoa, C. B. 9rth Regt. of a daughter.

July 3rd. do. the wife of Mr. L. W. Van Bumren of a son.
19th. do. Mrs. C. W. Hoffiman of a son.
24ih-At Jaffua, the Lady of Robert Atherton, Fiq. of a daughter.
Augst 15th-At Grandpass, the Ladiy of Captain Schneider of a sun.
g7h-At Kandy, the Lady of Lieut. Roddy, Ceylon Rife Regt. of a sun.
September 8th-At Kandy, the Lady of Lieut. Atchison, Ceylon Rifle Regt. St, fif otiicer, of a son.
septemier 98ih-At Jaffna, the wife of Abrahan Rodrigo Mootoochristna, of a datathter.

October 3rd-At Caltura, Mrs. D. A. L. Bartholomeusz of a daughter.

7ill-At Calpentyn the wife of Simon Casie Chetty, Modeliar, of a son.

13:h-At Colombo, the wife of Mr. Adrianus De Kretzer, of a son.

November 7th-At Colombo, the Lady of W. Norris, Esq. second Puisne Judje, of a son.

## Marrtages.

December 27th. 1832-At Jaffin, Abraham Rodrigo Mootoochristan, to Miss Limaibuth Sophia David, youngest daughter of the Revd. Christian David, Col. Chaplain.

February 5th. 1833-At Galle, Lieut. Francis Smith of the 2nd or Queen's Ruyals, to Jane E iza, second daughter of the late Captain Smellie, formerly of the 5lst Regt.

March 5th-At Tracomale, Mr. Anhonisz, widower, chief clerk of the Commissariat Department, to Mrs. South, widow:

March 18th-At Colombo, Schoolmaster Serjeant Thomas Montford 11. M. 97 ih Regt. to Maria Sarah Wilson.

21st-At Colombo, Serjeant Patrick Dewan, H. M. 97th Regt. to Mis. Anne Wilnot, widow of the late Paymaster Serjeant Edwin Ostorne Wilmot, of the same corps.
May 18-At Matura, Mr. John Loftus, Medical Sub-Assistant, to Miss Charlotta Heybertsz.

21st-At Colonibn, the Revd. Thomas Kilner, to Esther, youngest dauzh:er of P. Booth, Esq.
27th-At Colombo, the Revd. E. Tuyne, to Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Chapple Esq.

27th-At Colombo, Mr. John Wilhelm Rudolph Kriekenbeek, to Miss Maria Henrietta De Lassosay.

July 8th-The Revd J. McKenny, Wesleyan Missionary, to Sarah, relict of the late James McRae, Esq.

14th-At Jaffina, Mr. Henry Jacob Kriekenbeek, to Maria, eldest daughter of C. H. Leeuborgen, Esq.

August 20th-At Kandy, William Lucas, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Ceylon R. R. to Anna, tifth daughter of the late Revd. Norman Garstin, Colonial Chaplain.

September 28th-At Caruchine near Calpentyn, Robert Rodrigo Mootookristna, son of Abraham Rodrigo, chief Malabar Modliar of His Excellency's Gate, to Anna De Rosairo, the eldest dakghter of Mattheus De Rosairo Pulle.

October 5th-. Edmund James Wosd, Esq. to Elizabeth, second dauphter of J. C. Fretz, Esq.

November 18ih-At Colombo, Mr. William Hepponstall, to Miss Margaret Butterfield.

23rd-At Colombo, Algernon Stewart, Esq. of His Majesty's Civil Service in this Islancl, to Charlotte Ana, daughter of Lieut. Col. Clement, Royal Artillery.

December 17th-At Trincomale, Capt. N. J. Lyons, Brig Eleanor, to Mary Cahbrine, eldest danghter of Thomas Dawson, Esq. Ordnance Storekecper at that Station.

191h-At Colombo, P. E. Wodehouse, Esq. H. M. Civil service in Ceylon, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of F. J. Templer, Esq. also of the Ceylon Civil service.

19th-At Calpentyn, John Casie Chitty, to Miss Salome De Ruspiro.

19th-At Calpentyn, Simon De Rosairo Pulle, to Miss Anna Casie Chitty.

## Deaths.

January 31st-At Colombo, Frederick, the infant son of W. H. Young, Esq. Surgeon of the Ceylon Regiment.

11th-At Hulfsdorp, Charles Frederick Baron Van Conrady.
14th-At Jaffaa Mrs. Harriet Lathrop, wife of the Revd. Miron Winslow.

March 9th-At Colombo, Mary, wife of Serjeant Major Carey, H. M. Glst Regt.

10ih-At Kandy, Mrs. Gunn, wife of William Gunn, Esq. Quarter Master 78th Regt.

March 25th-At Colombo, Charlote Anie, the infant daughter of Mr. Theobald Prius.

April 19h-At Grand Pass, Mr. Theodore Jacob Vanderstraaten, aged 62 yeais.

23rd-At Colpetty, Mary, wife of J. Titterton; Esq. Apotbecary to the Furces.

May 2nd-At Colombo, Susan Maria, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Francis Smith.

18th-At Peradenia, Charles Robert, eldest son of Lieut. Rodney Mylius, C. Ritle Rert.

May 28 ih-At Trincomale, Mrs. F. Vandsenzer, widow.
99th-At Colombo, Stephen Henry Ruosınalecocq, Esq. Sitting Magistrate of $\mathbf{N} \because$ onbu.

June 27th-At Colombo, Adelaida Charlotta, eldest daughter of Mrs. Juhn Godiried Ebert.

30th-At Trincomale, Colour Scrjeant John Clarke, of the 78th Highlanders.
July 8ih-At Colombo, Mrs, Adriana Carolina Van Buuren, widow of Dirk Jacob De Moor, Esy.
27th-At Monnt Lavinia, Frederick Elizabeth, infant daughter of Colonel Muller C. R. R. Commandant.
August 2nd-At Calpentyn, Gabriel Casie Chitty, Modeliar.
October 24th—At Colombo, Licut. Joseph Vincent, H. M. 97th Regt.

29th-At Colombo, Mr. Lucas Hendrick Lourêhsz.
November 5th-At Kandy, Jane, the wife of Lieut. John Bray, brooke, and daughter of Major Iugham, Ceylon Rifle Regt.

27th-At Jaffna, Brevet Lieut. Colonel Samuel Birchand, Ceylon Rifle Regt.

## CORONERS' INQUESTS.

From the reports of Inquests which have been sent in from the different disticts, by the Sitting Magistrates, it appears that there were from the 1st Junuary, to the 31st December, 1833, 148 accidental deaths viz:-

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By falling from Trees ........ .... ....... }3
- falling into Wells......... ......... ....... 19
- falling on a Stone...... ...... ....... 1
- the falling of a Wall..........................}
- the falling of Cocoanuts.................... 4
- the falling of Trees.. .... ......... .... }
- falling of the roof of a Godown .... .... 1
-Drowning.... ...... .... .... .... 37
- Alligatur.... .... .... .... ...... 1
- bite of Serpents.... .... ..... ....... 6
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By the bite of a Jackall ..... 1

- Suicide ..... 12
- Murder ..... 8
- Accidentally shot ..... 2
- Elephants. ..... 2
- Natural deaths ..... 10
- Fire... .... ..... 1
- Bursting of a bottle of Gunpowder.. .....  1
Total.. 148
Return of Inauests held in the Kandyan Provinces from 17thOctober, 1832, to 20th September, 1833.
Derths by Homicide ..... 5
——" ithling on pointed sticks.. ..... 1
——" hangiug ..... 4
Killed by wild Elephants. ..... 10
Deaths by falling from Trees.... ..... 2
7
—_, Irom Starvation
Accidentally shot ..... 1
Deaths by the visitation of God. ..... 23
—_ falling from a roch.... .... .... 2
Kill an Arrow-wound3
Killed by a suring-gun. ..... 2

Total.. 60

FIN1S.



[^0]:    [N.B.-The valuation is made by the Officers of Customs, the Cinnamon exported by Government being included.]

[^1]:    -The King of Saxony and the Duke of Anhalt-Cothen are Catholics, though the greater part of thoir sabjecte are Protestants.

[^2]:    - The testimony of this Ifindu is the more valuable, as the identification, of Ceylon with Iankia is nut admitted by the Indian Pandits; or rather, to nse Tod's words, it is "an idea scouted by the Hitudus who transfer Lanka to a very distant region."

[^3]:    $\dagger$ Philalethes, page 33,————ary page 999.

[^4]:    - Parveny signifies hereditary or ancestorial, and also beritable.
    $p$ Mee tree-the Madhudrama-a description whereof is given in the lst vol, (f) the Asiatic Researctes.
    q Maha paatra or the great bowl-a well endowed wibare is furnished with a patra or howl of a large size. which is filled with offerings of rice and othep equables on particular occasiong.

[^5]:    $f$ Yakshas, Daemons.

[^6]:    910,009 supposed to mean so many kaarshawpana or pagodas.
    r Rawisseram.

[^7]:    $\therefore \quad t$ Guwi, or Agricnliarist

[^8]:    c Ramisseram_-is. i. Care of the golden mountain

[^9]:    * Golden rock.

[^10]:    - In the Alruanac for 1833, will be found a short account of Seegiri, Pollanuaroowa and Wijittapoora.
    $\dagger$ Probably soon after the Maharaja Temple, about B. C. 80.

[^11]:    - No date is given in this inscription, hut from other sources of information we may fix the completion of this work, to have been about A. D. 1173.

[^12]:    - Cingalese history fixes the death of Rawena to have occarred B. C. 2386 or 2431.
    $\dagger$ Buddha's foot was in length one reeyan (cubit) viz. from the elbow to the middle of the middle finger one weeyat, (span) from the extremity of the thumb to the extremity of the little finger distended, nine angalas (finger breadths.) As the impressious of Buddah's foot on Adam's Peak and other places in Ceylon are upwards of five feet in length. Query Te whom did the arm and hand belong, te which this measure refers?

[^13]:    - A spot set apart for religious purposes, and assemblies of the priests, the limita of which are marked by carvel stones, within which the Kings of Kandy are said to have hal no authority ; the tombs of the Kings of Kandy and royal family are situated close to this sanctuary.

[^14]:    Neque ante
    Falcem maturis duiagnam supponat aristis Quan Cereri, torta relinitus tempora querca, Det motus incompositos et carinina dicat.

    Geurgics. 1. 347.

[^15]:    N. B.-Totapelle, between Nuwera Ellin and the Idalyasheene Pass, is probably not 100 feet lower than Pedrotallagatla; lut its horizontal distance from the latter has not yet been ascertained with sufficient accuracy.

[^16]:    N. B.-About half way between Bootelln and Kobbrogaha Roopti trow Irdmeive of to Panama on the Costo

