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Price 12½ cents.
R4 per annum.THE JILTING OF GEORGIE GERARD;
OR A BIT OF CEYLON SOCIETY LIFE.

IN 12 CHAPTERS.

BY C. LEWIS,

Formerly of Ceylon.

(Continued from page 217.)

CHAPTER X.—(Concluded.)

Mrs. Nugent went off in quite a tearful condition, but fortunately for Georgie's temper there was no need to ask her to cease her practising, as the young lady, finding any audience was better than none, and that the exertion made her hot, had flown to her own room.

And silence reigned everywhere for an hour or two of the breathless lowcountry afternoon.

Mr. Nugent appeared at dinner time, and though apparently very weak, he seemed to enjoy seeing his friends, and to be keenly observant of everything. Miss Gerard quailed before.....his searching glance and that of Ellie.

"Horrid man, his eyes seem to follow me everywhere, and I am sure he doesn't like me." Intolerable thought!

Mr. Le Marchant betook himself to a long arm-chair after dinner for "meditation," euphemistic term for rather heavy sleep. Ellie and her parents and Mrs. Le Marchant sat within the drawing-room, and Mr. Crawford followed Miss Gerard into the verandah.

The young lady's mood had changed, and having made Mr. Crawford thoroughly uncomfortable she could afford to be less sulky. Now she meant to play him off a little before the Nugents; to show them how much he admired her; on what friendly terms they were.

"Do you know that I am going away on Monday?"

"I do, Miss Gerard."

"I hope you mean to miss me a little?" (Very archly this.)

"A little? Oh! if you knew"—he checked himself hastily, but caught her gaze as he tried to look away. She read his secret, and for once in her life the girl was more overcome by her feelings than flattered and delighted by the revelation of his.

"If I only knew what, Mr. Crawford?"

"That I shall miss you every hour and minute of the day," he said gravely.

"Really and truly?"

He only answered her with another look, and they relapsed.....into an eloquent silence.

Mrs. Nugent was saying just at this juncture: "I am afraid Mr. Crawford has had bad news from home, he looks so sad. I was speaking to Miss Gerard about it this afternoon. Perhaps his mother is failing?"

"Why should you suppose that?" asked her husband.

"I think he would have told me had such been the case," said Mrs. Le Marchant.

"I will go and ask him, poor young man "

"Yes, go!" said her husband with a low amused chuckle looking after her, as she joined the youthful pair. "Poor young man!"

He noticed the confused start of both; the ill-concealed anger of the girl at being disturbed.

"I hope you have not had bad news of your mother lately?" said the plaintive voice of Mrs. Nugent. His mother! He was leagues away from her in thought, but oh! what happiness her approbation could give him.

"My mother is in her usual health, thank you, and her usual health is very good. She is a comparatively young woman for her years, and lives by rule always."

"Ah, I am glad she is well. You must always be anxious till the mail comes in—an only son—your mother must be very dear to you."

Georgie was stamping her foot in the shadow, and the young man looked perplexed as he murmured something that might have been assent to Mrs. Nugent's statement, and as such it contented her simple mind. She always gave people the best motives; never judged them harshly, nor showed anger, save with sorrowful tears.

"Let us have some music, Gertrude," called out Mr. Nugent. "Ask Crawford to sing some of his old English ditties; no fireworks or modern music for me!"

Ellie caught at her father's hand. "Oh! how lovely, I do like to hear people sing."

"You must suppress yourself, missy, or your mother will be sending you off to bed. Sit down quietly by me, as near the ground as you can. Sing something sentimental," said the invalid. Was it in mischief or not? Mrs. Le Marchant rose, opened the piano, and found the music.

"I will play your accompaniments;" and in an undertone she added, as Mr. Crawford came near her: "Is it not delightful to see how much better Mr. Nugent is tonight? I only hope he is not over-exerting himself. What shall it be?"

"Sing 'Phillida flouts me' Crawford, for the last, last time!"

Although rooms in the east are particularly unadapted for sound, Lewis Crawford's voice was powerful enough to reach his small audience, and even flutter Georgie's heart in the verandah as the well-worn sweet words of unrequited love rose and fell.

"Oh, what a plague is love,
I cannot bear it.
She will inconstant prove:
I greatly fear it.

"Please her soe'er I may,
She looks another way,
Alack and well-a-day!
Phillida flouts me!"

and so on to the end.

"Bravo, bravo! She won't flout you long if you sing at her like that!" cried Mr. Nugent. "There is the real thing about your singing tonight,

Last time you didn't care twopence what happened. Now sing 'He that loves a rosy cheek' by way of moral antidote! Ellie, kiss your mother, and slip off to bed at once."

The child did as she was bid and stole out into the warm night air of the verandah. What a world of sound was there on every side of her! The chirring and shrilling of myriad crickets and cicadas; the liquid castanets of the tree-frogs, the croaking, almost bleating, of the larger marsh frogs: the sounds were unceasing, almost deafening. Notes of night-jars and owls too came from the forest, and all the fern fronds and tree branches flapped and waved, keeping time to the fantastic music everywhere.

Ellie almost ran up against Georgie in the dim light.

"Good night, Miss Gerard," she said timidly, but Georgie did not answer. She, too, was stealing off to her room unperceived. She was sleepy, she was tired, besides she wanted to think a little over the delightful discovery of the evening. Mr. Crawford was in love with her! when would he propose? Should she say "Yes"? Her heart beat a little quicker at the thought. It would be dreadful if he married somebody else, and she was sure she cared for him a great deal, more than she had ever cared for cousin Donald. But then, Mr. Crawford was poor, and young girls are far more mercenary than old girls.

Georgie thought she must have a large house, horses and carriages, fine clothes, balls, and parties. Mr. Crawford, for the other side of the argument, was so handsome, and clever, she supposed,—at least she had never heard anyone talk so delightfully! Marmaduke said he was sure to get on in the Service, perhaps soon get an Agency, that would not be so bad, and her thoughts once started in that direction; she had made herself mistress of the Maligawa in her sister's stead, before she reached her own bed-room.

(To be continued.)

A PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

The ultimate court of appeal for all parts of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom is an institution absolutely unique in history. At no period did even Imperial Rome possess an organisation at once so complete and so authoritative, for although the peoples ruled by the empire and the Republic had their appeal to Cæsar and to the Senate, their adhesion to the national system was a bond of compulsion, whilst the judicial committee of the Privy Council is made the arbiter of momentous disputes by the voluntary act of a free empire, and the bond is one of good will and confidence. It is, indeed, not a little remarkable to find the same august tribunal determining the legal controversies of Australasia, Canada and India, of Guiana, Natal, and Hong Kong, the decrees of a London Council being registered with equal certainty, and exercising like force in a score of courts in as many countries. As an outward and visible sign of the unity of Englishmen all the world over, one can scarcely ask for a more telling exemplar than the Judicial Committee—the cynosure of colonists in all quarters of the globe, a living proof of the hold upon British minds which lofty ability and unimpeached impartiality win, and a token, let it be added, of the lasting Imperial instincts of the race.

In strong contrast to the degree and area of its influence are the surroundings of the Judicial Committee as a court. "Pomp, pride, and circumstance"

it lacks; the judicial wigs and robes thought necessary to aid the dignity of lower courts are conspicuous only by their entire absence; the elevation of the bench above the bar, and the formalism in which the soul of the average judge delights, are alike wanting, and the main external characteristic of the tribunal that sits in judgment upon the more pretentious courts of the empire is severe simplicity.

Not even an imposing court is provided. You turn out of majestic Whitehall into the ancient red brick dinginess of Downing-street, enter a side door, pass up a somewhat dark and narrow staircase, and forthwith you are in the small vestibule or anteroom which opens into the council chamber. A couple of barristers' robing rooms and kindred offices are to be seen divided off from the vestibule, but nothing more. At about 11 o'clock folding doors are thrown apart by an attendant, and, pushing aside the heavy baize curtains, you step into the legal holy of holies. Their lordships have not yet arrived, and in the few minutes of leisure you see that the chamber is about as large as the new public hall of *The Argus* office, and that a plain table stands near the middle of the apartment, whilst, separated from the table by a railing, are two or three benches for barristers and attorneys, and a single backless form for, presumably, a patient public. Book-shelves, well filled, line the walls, and a portly clerk sits at a table by a fire conning *The Times*.

At 11 precisely the door on the side of the chamber opposite the baize curtain opens, the stout clerk drops *The Times*, and in file five or six elderly gentlemen, as the case may be, dressed in dark morning costume, who quietly seat themselves around the vacant table. There are several of what may be termed the regular Privy Council judges, such as Lord Hobhouse, the late Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Robert Couch, and others who may generally be found at the Judicial Committee's sittings, but very frequently the Lord Chancellor, or some one or more of the reserve supply of ex-Lord Chancellors and "law lords" lend assistance, the senior lord, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, taking a chair at the head of the table, and so presiding. Their lordships seated, the clerk reads the notice-paper or cause-list, and business begins.

The most noteworthy feature of the procedure is the familiar and conversational style in which counsel and their lordships conduct the arguments. This was well illustrated by the reports recently published in these columns of the appeal of *Ah Toy v. Musgrove*, in which their lordships interchanged opinions with the utmost freedom, both in regard to each other and with counsel. No doubt the special and public character of that case accounted in some measure for the exceeding frankness of the learned lords, but it rarely happens in Privy Council hearings that the lords do not intimate pretty clearly as the argument proceeds the tendency of their minds. By thus making objections and yielding concessions they narrow down the debatable point, and thoroughly thresh out, in the presence of counsel, the difficulties which the litigation may suggest. The rule declared here by the late Sir Robert Molesworth, that judges should never interrupt counsel, is honoured solely in the breach before the Privy Council, and if the barrister addressing the Court were not incessantly met with subtle objections and deep queries he might pretty safely conclude that his remarks were being merely tolerated, not listened to. The highest compliment paid to Mr. Wrixon in connection with *Ah Toy v. Musgrove* was not the action of Sir Horace Davey in leaving him to reply to Sir Walter Phillimore, but the frequency with which

Lord Herschell, the Lord Chancellor, and the late Sir Barnes Peacock interjected observations which they wished him to answer.

It has, indeed, not untruly been remarked that the counsel who stands at the little reading desk at the railing, and who usually leans upon it and addresses their lordships appears to be talking to them rather than arguing. Undoubtedly it is in the Privy Council that the true function of the bar, that of aiding the Court to reach a just decision, attains the highest known development. The fanciful author of *Looking Backwards* tells us that in the golden age which he had realised counsel were abolished, because of their necessary bias and one-sidedness. It is questionable, however, whether men like the late Mr. J. P. Benjamin, for instance did not go to the railing of the Privy Council or the House of Lords with less of the ardour of the paid advocate than of the enthusiasm of the searcher after legal truth. Certain, at any rate, it is that the system of argument before the Judicial Committee draws out the genuine opinions of the great lawyers who habitually practise there, and it is of little avail to attempt before the keen intellects of the Privy Councillors to palm off the insincere argument and faulty analogy that too often do poor service for advocacy in minor courts.

The course of procedure in argument is exactly the same as before any Supreme Court in banco. The leading counsel for the appellant is followed by Mr. Phunky, and the chief counsel for the respondent by his particular Mr. Phunky, after which comes the reply, and then judgment, or an intimation that *Curia advisari vult*. As a rule not more than two counsel are engaged on each side, though occasionally, as in the *Ah Toy* case, a third counsel is appointed to play the part of Phunky to a Buzfuz and Snubbin combination.

A striking characteristic of Privy Council hearings is the almost total absence of any audience. Whether it be that the comfortless inconvenience of the aforesaid backless form frightens people away, or that the dryness of the arguments offers no inducement to a superficial public, this deponent knoweth not. Clearly the Judicial Committee is not the place into which to drop for the passing of a cheerful hour. Perhaps the most interesting visitor to the chamber in the course of the legal year is the young colonial bride who begs her indulgent husband to let her see the "Privy Council." Softly she pushes back the big curtains, and timidly looks within for signs of the splendour of the Imperial tribunal of which she has heard. But a little gazing, a half-reluctant confession that "there isn't much to see," and she has gone, to seek, perchance, more vivid pleasures in the dim religious light of the grand old abbey hard by, or in the Horse Guards parade-grounds nearer to Charing Cross.

Lawyers, however, be they on the bench, at the bar, or before the attorney's desk, cannot visit the Judicial Committee without learning valuable lessons. In point of procedure they will see that legal forms are, if properly used, but handy passages to legal truth, and that legal precision is in no way dependent upon ceremonial. They will perceive, too, the necessity of perfect candour and frankness in all legal argument; and last, but not least, the expediency of an unvarying courtesy and politeness.

From a lawyer's point of view it only remains to add that the judgments of the Privy Council, although not binding upon the House of Lords, yet receive the greatest consideration at its hands, whilst over colonial courts their authority is unquestioned.—*Australasian*.

• DAYS OF OLD IN CEYLON.

(From the "Ceylon Government Gazette.")
(Reprinted from the "Colombo Journal" of 1833.)
To the Editor of the Colombo Journal.

SIR,—The enclosed being a correct statement of what takes place amongst the Tamul Catholics of this Island, if you deem it worthy of insertion, it will no doubt be interesting to your numerous readers,

& I am, Sir,
Your most obedt. humble Servants,
A CEYLON STAR.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY OF THE TAMUL CATHOLICS.

The marriages of the Tamulians are arranged by the Parents or Guardians as they suppose with prudential views, but without any attention to the inclinations and dispositions of the party. This practice is universal among the higher classes, and as may be conjectured is little productive of domestic happiness. First of all, the parties pass word, and the Bride's Father makes a settlement or bestowment upon the Bridegroom, as gift or dowry, either in cash for the purpose of trade, or dwelling house, or precious and costly ornaments; and the marriage being registered, and the three successive Bans being published, the wedding day is fixed upon; the Bride and Bridegroom are richly attired and adorned with a great number of heavy ornaments, so as to completely disfigure them, and it is supposed, that their uniform or common habiliments, tho' cumbersome, yet would look better; and their friends accompany them to the Church, where the Priest reads the service in Latin of which the parties are quite ignorant, and cannot make out a single word of it; from hence they repair to the Bride's abode, with great pomp and splendour, shouting and playing uncouth instruments of music, and when they are about ten yards off the house, they place the Bride on a chair in the street, spreading underneath a carpet; a male and a female child approach towards her, having two salvers, one with a diamond hairpin called Korange stuck to a cushion and on another small pieces of dull gold and silver tinsel paper cut out into curious devices, (an excellent substitute for leaves.) The former of which the Bridegroom places on the Bride's head, as a mark of her long preserved chastity, and the latter one of the Children throws over the body of the couple, and sprinkles rose-water to them, all this while the musicians shew their skill in the art of music. They all then walk straightly to the house, where the *Verandah* is prepared to receive the male, and an apartment within the female Visitors; and the Bride will have an elevated seat under a canopy (*or Cranse*) with her two maidens who incomparably equipped attend all the while of the ceremony on her person, as the two other companions of the Bridegroom's, and after having left the Bride, the Bridegroom goes accompanied with all of his friends to his home and from thence to the Bride's, inviting the female relatives and carrying a gold necklace called *Thally* and a suit of Clothes and a few other presents in a paper Box honourably laid on the head of a maid-servant, who in front of all marches (as the ambassador of the Island *Maldivo*, while attending with his tribute.) The females are highly termed *Thalykara-pandugal*, and they are treated more honourably than the rest of the Guests, and when they are in sight, or within a few paces from the Bride's house, some of her male and female relations, go forward to receive them and when they have

entered into it, they adorn the Bride and Bridegroom with garlands, on their necks. The headman or the master of the ceremonies, or if there is no such persons of distinction present, the Father of the Bride himself acts the part, and offers the salver on which the gold-necklace is laid to the surrounding guests, that they may give their voice by the touch of it, and at last to the Bridegroom who puts it on her neck, and then they exchange each other's rings. The Bride until the ceremony is over is obliged to stand as upright as a statue, mute and with a downcast eye, being clad with a new suit of clothes, which her lover had brought, this they hold as a sacred token of their agreement for their conjugal affection, and union, and it would be deemed very scandalous, did he happen to free it from her neck. The women must wait until the men have risen up from the table, and when the Bridegroom is sat to eat, the younger brother of the Bride puts a gold chain on his neck in exchange for the garland, to which he also returns him a ring (but this garland some preserve till the Bride should deliver her first born,) and immediately after the dinner is over the Bridegroom repairs to his house and returns in the evening, and the tea being served, the Bridegroom is introduced into the company of and takes an equal seat with the Bride on the *Crance*, the singers employed by the manager sing a certain song being sat opposite to the match, the purport of it, is to wit. First, they bring into recollection all the benefits which they have and are likely to receive, and how blessed must be those who first enjoy the Holy state of Matrimony. Secondly, the end of matrimony, and what are its duties, and its injunctions. Thirdly, The duty they owe to each other, and how they ought to preserve their innocency embracing all necessary precepts. Fourthly, the manner they ought to bring up their Children, and lastly, they conclude it with many thanks and prayers for the blessings of heaven and for their future preservance and happiness; on this the Company separates bidding Good-night to the new married couple.

ROYAL COLLEGE UNION, COLOMBO.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

As announced, Mr. J. H. Marsh, the President of the Union, gave his inaugural address last evening, (Feb 6th) when there was a very fair attendance of old and present boys of the College. Among those present were Drs. H. M. Fernando, W. G. VanDort, and F. A. VanDersmagt, and Messrs. F. Dornhorst, F. C. Loos, J. H. de Saram, James Peiris, T. E. de Sampayo, Francis Alvis, J. W. C. de Soysa, Morgan de Saram, W. H. de Alwis, W. Muttyah, Charles Perera, J. R. Weinman, Jno. Weinman, B. O. Dias, Edward Perera, A. E. Roberts, N. Thiagarajah, Edwin Ludovici, C. B. Nicholas, C. Kriekenbeek, J. Jansz, Edwin VanGeyzel, Horace de Kretser, V. E. Loos, Henry Fernando, A. Schokman, O. Fernando, O. VanHoff, T. W. Gunawardane, H. O. Beven, A. B. Claessen, E. Prius, Wil'e, and others.

Proceedings were fixed to take place at 5-15 p.m.; and punctual to the time, the Principal entered the Old Hall, in which the meeting was held, and took his seat on the dais. He at once proceeded to deliver his address as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I have undertaken to deliver an Inaugural Address on the occasion of the formation of your Union. I am astonished at my own boldness in undertaking the task before me; and if I refer to my notes rather oftener than I ought, I trust you will excuse me. During my 34 years' residence in the Island, I have only twice made a public speech. The first occasion was 30 years ago, at a Friend-in-Need Meeting at Wolfendahl Church. Government had increased the allowance of the Society, which had for years remained at £200, by the addition of another hundred; and I, as Treasurer of the Society I was called upon to second

a vote of thanks to the Government. As we felt really grateful, this was a comparatively easy task, and what I did say on that occasion was most noisily backed up by applause from the gallery. The second occasion on which I had to speak, was at the Wesleyan school-room in Dam Street. Bishop Oughton had presided, and I was asked to move a vote of thanks. It was only a few months after the Bishop's arrival, but he had already visited a large part of the Island and, by his earnestness and conciliatory demeanour, produced a most favourable impression. I willingly undertook the task assigned to me, but would probably, through nervousness, have failed to discharge it efficiently, had I not, when I seemed to have come to the end of what I had to say, caught the eye of a lady, a few seats off, who seemed to be deeply interested. Thus encouraged I was able to continue my speech and made all the points I was desirous of making. It was only afterwards I learnt that the lady was stone deaf, and that what I took for deep interest in my speech was probably no more than the usual expression of her face. (*Laughter.*) When it appeared desirable that I should deliver an Inaugural Address, my first idea was that I should follow the usual course on such occasions and deliver a lecture on some Academic or quasi Academic subject, and I did in fact select such a subject; but I found that I had so much to say of a more personal character, that my subject would be, as it were, crowded out, and my lecture would be all pre-faced. I therefore determined to limit my address to such subjects as might naturally suggest themselves on an occasion like the present. I need hardly say how strange it seems that, thirty-two years after his death, I should be filling my father's seat, and, in the house where I was born, addressing an audience, such as is gathered today. That my father's memory should have been so long and faithfully cherished by his old pupils, who have now, alas, almost without exception passed away, is indeed most grateful to me. His time in Colombo was short. For a year he was acting Chaplain of St. Paul's, and for three years more Principal of the Academy; and yet his name is not forgotten, and many of you, though you belong to a younger generation, have stories to tell of that early time. (*Applause.*) Of the old boys of that day, I can give you the names of a few of the seniors. They were Simon Ondaatje, James Stewart, Richard Morgan, James Alexander Dunuwila and James Alvis. Younger lads there were also, Stewarts and De Sarams and others, few of whom remain among us. After my father's death, there was a sort of interregnum. Mr. Brook-Bailey and, for a time, Dr. Kysen were Head Masters, the latter an educationalist of some ability; while the former, who is actually described in the School Commission Report at the time of Dr. Boake's arrival as a young man in delicate health, not likely to remain long in the country, was Inspector of Schools for many years, and afterwards Chaplain of St. Peter's, and was personally known to many of you. Dr. Boake's arrival in 1842 forms a marked epoch in the history of the Academy. The School Commission Reports, which I hold in my hand, are full of suggestions made by him for the improvement of the school, and contain abundant evidence of his energy and zeal. They also contain complete lists of the pupils at the Academy in 1842 and the two subsequent years. The most prominent among these are Francis Alvis, Henry Bill, Frederick Nell and George Wendt; while in the next class we have Charles Ferdinands, David de Saram, and 10 others; of the younger pupils I will only mention one, who attached himself most closely to Dr. Boake and whom all who knew him must bear in affectionate remembrance—Charles Lorenz, whose abilities and various accomplishments would have secured him a distinguished position in any age and in any society. (*Applause.*) These are the men of the older generation; and of the names I have mentioned, I would dwell chiefly on that of Sir Richard Morgan. Interior, perhaps, to James Stewart and Charles Lorenz in those accomplishments which are likely to bring a man rapidly to the front, by his steady application to his profession and by the active part he took in public affairs, even before he held any official position, he raised himself not merely to the head of his profession, but to a position of power and influence, which justified the

offer which was made to him of the Chief Justiceship of this Island. (*Applause.*) But it is not upon his success that I would dwell, but upon the excellent qualities of heart and head which made him a true valued friend. Still more does he deserve to be remembered here, on account of the affection he bore to his *Alma Mater*, and the fondness with which he preserved every memento of that early time. From me he obtained two little books written by my father; one describing how little Mortimer came to school, how he was classed with other boys, how he marched round to his place, and, in great detail, what studies he pursued. The other was a little primer, intended to make the "*Primo elementa*" as palatable as possible to the small boys of the school. Of all the stories Sir Richard Morgan used to tell of his school days, that of the Battle of Trafalgar was the most wonderful. It was told on a prize day to, I am afraid, as far as visitors were concerned, an unappreciative audience. The warriors embarked in two paddle boats. Sir Richard was Nelson with cocked hat and sword; James Stewart, the French Admiral, was, I suppose, similarly attired. Much to their satisfaction, they defeated the Frenchman; and, though Nelson was killed, I suppose he soon came to life again. (*Laughter and applause.*) I say the story was the occasion of some scoffing on the part of unsympathetic friends; but I see no reason why such a school spectacle should not be successful, especially if the arrangements were left, to any considerable extent, to the boys themselves. At all events, it is worthy of mention, as one of the earliest dramatic representations in Ceylon, of which we have any record. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Marsh then, after a pause, proceeded to make some remarks supplementary to those he had delivered. He referred to the period of depression which had set in in educational matters, when the fees were raised in Colombo, and schools had to be closed in Kandy and Galle. Dr. Kessee for a time brought his Central School boys to the Academy after Dr. Boake left in 1847; but its representatives were so few that the newspapers of the day actually said that there were more masters than boys. (*Laughter.*) Dr. Boake returned in 1850, and then the pendulum swayed the other way. The prosperity of the school began to revive, and when the speaker came out in 1857 the school was pretty full. During the next two years they worked very hard—they knew Dr. Boake was capable of hard work; and the result was that in 1859 they were able to send in two classes—one sent in 5 and the other 6 boys—for the Calcutta Entrance Examinations. All passed, except one poor man who was a schoolmaster. (*Laughter.*) His failure might have given pleasure to some of his pupils, but it broke his heart, and he died within a couple of years. In the year they sent in candidates for the Calcutta Examination, the result was so honourable, that the authorities wrote and asked them—the only school which had sent in candidates—to join them, which was generous of them. They joined the Calcutta University, and after that were very fairly successful. St. Thomas' College, which for a number of years had been their competitor in these examinations, as of late years for the University Scholarship, joined Calcutta shortly after. It was difficult in those days for a student to take his B. A. degree, for not only had he to meet the cost of an expensive trip to Calcutta, but he had also to reside there for some time. It was owing to this that they had not more distinctions to show in Calcutta; but to show that those whom they had sent up had not done badly, he had only to name Dr. Van Dort, the two Vanders raatens, and Keyt and others who passed in their first year, and to point to the position taken by their successors, Brito, the Alwis brothers, and a number of others, which showed that the position of the institution was as good then as now—though perhaps they should not praise themselves who were of the present day. He returned to the school in 1862 after being away for two years, and found that the boys had acquired tricks of which he was quite innocent. (*Laughter*); but this was, perhaps, due to the negligence of some of the lower school masters, who, instead of attending to the pupils, were given to reading the newspapers. (*Renewed laughter.*) After his return the boys who passed out were Drs. Vandersmagt, and

Grotiaen, and others who had all done well since then. He now came to the time they had the two Fernando's, Bawa, VanDerwall and Morgan, and those who went home did extremely well. Some of those who had gone home had not returned, such as Mack and VanDerwall, and they did wisely. He did not know that they might not send 10 or even 20 per cent of their students to India, where they would be sure to secure employment of some sort. It had been said that their seniors were all famous men; but it was asked where were their successors? But a new generation must spring up in place of the old and have a chance of showing what they can do (*Applause*); and there were many springing up who might be considered the successors of those who had gone before. The College was well represented at the Bar, though not perhaps quite so well in Medicine: but those who joined the medical profession were comparative juniors, who, however, it would be proved, would have distinguished themselves in any walk in life and in any country. (*Applause.*) As Lawyers and as Doctors many of the old boys were at the head of their professions; but he believed they would have filled any position in life either as agriculturists or traders or even in technical pursuits. (*Renewed applause.*) He repeated that it was a pity that for 30 or 40 years they had not been sending any men to India, though they had sent many to the Straits; and he was afraid that if they did not take the opportunity now, there would soon be no room in India. He did not think he could add anything more to what he had said than call upon some of the old boys present to say something. There were many of them there; and if they would oblige the assembly, it would be very nice. (*Loud applause.*)

Mr. John Weinman was asked to say something, but excused himself as being unprepared. It was expected that some of the old boys, such as Dr. Van Dort, Mr. Wm. de Alwis and Dr. VanDersmagt would speak, but as they all came prepared only to listen, the boys of the present day were denied many pleasant reminiscences.

The President then briefly sketched the objects of the Union; but as these are now so well known, we need not reproduce his remarks. He concluded by saying that the large number of old boys who had already joined was evidence that the Union had not been formed before it was called for.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. John Weinman as the oldest old boy present, wished to propose a vote of thanks to the President for his very interesting address. He was much delighted with the address, as no doubt were all of them; but the crowd of incidents that came to memory was so great that it really overpowered him. (*Laughter and applause.*)

Mr. Dornhorst in seconding, was sure that they were all very much interested in the narrative which the President had treated them to. He did not think they could have selected a fitter person than the present Principal as President of the Union, the formation of which had been floating in the air for some years till the appointment of Mr. Marsh as Principal brought it to a point. (*Applause*); and the Inaugural Address was convincing proof of the interest which Mr. Marsh took not only in the general work of education, but also in this country which he had made his home and in the Ceylonese. The affectionate way Mr. Marsh had referred to old pupils like Richard Morgan, James Stewart and Charles Ambrose Lorenz, men whose names have become household words, showed how closely he had identified himself with the people of the Island and their interests. What Ceylonese required chiefly was that they should have in their midst men of civilization and intelligence and high education who would be able to, and did, sympathize with them. They did not want men holding high positions either as Principal of that College or Warden of St. Thomas' who merely did their work mechanically and looked forward to going back home. Indeed, they had been particularly fortunate in their Principals. Although Mr. Todd was not now among them, he (Mr. D.) remembered how when in England, Mr. Todd, in speaking to him, seemed to remember not only the

boys, but even the names of the servants attached to the College; and although Mr. Todd was absent, they might be sure they had his sympathy. (*Applause*.) In Mr. Marsh, they had one who had been connected with the institution for many years. Allusion had been made to Dr. Boake, another name which would be cherished not only by the Ceylonese, but by others as well. On the whole, the Union had been started under fair auspices, and with the President, who had hoped would favour them with many more addresses, was bound to prosper. The allusion to the Battle of Trafalgar recalled to the speaker the fact that it was he who had preserved a record of the speech made by Sir Richard Morgan. Sir Richard came to a prize-giving after a wedding party and had just enough of good wine in him to be able to speak well (*Laughter*), and he spoke so well and so happily on that occasion, that the boys clapped their hands as they never did before. That speech they would find reported in the "Examiner" of the time. It made such a deep impression on his mind that he reproduced it—perhaps doing some injury to Sir Richard's language—about a week after in the "Examiner" Office. The President had also referred to Charles Ambrose Lorenz and others who were dead, and had rightly remarked that it was absurd to cavil and ask, where are the men to fill their places? With such men as H. M. Fernando, James Peris and Sampayo—men who have gained renown in England and shed lustre on the name of Ceylon, he thought they need not despair. (*Applause*.) They had every reason to hope that a long array of names would always be present shedding lustre on the Royal College. But besides those more prominent who had profited by their education and availed themselves of their opportunities, there were others doing quiet work. For instance, there was Dr. VanDort (*Applause*)—modest, retiring; and with such a man in it, who could say that the medical profession had not made progress in Ceylon. (*Renewed applause*.) Dr. VanDort stood out prominently as a beacon, and seemed to say, "Come and shine, as I have shone, on the medical profession." (*Applause*.) Then in the educational line, they had a gentleman, whose progress and development and services in that line might be a gain to the Educational Department, but were a loss to the Bar. He referred to Mr. William de Alwis. (*Applause*.) Had Mr. Alwis been content to remain in the profession, and had he tried to achieve in it the success he had achieved in the Educational Department, he would now have been at the head of the profession. The President had expressed a hope that the Ceylonese would take to other walks of life; but he (Mr. D.) trusted that they would not forsake the beaten paths in which their countrymen had trod and shone. As the lawyers of old had held high positions in the profession, those of the present day should try to do the same and hold the fort. He hoped that it would be the same with medicine. Those who showed an aptitude for that profession should take to it, remembering that it was a duty cast upon them to take the place of the men who have gone before them. As to the hope that a large number of boys would take to new walks in life, he felt certain that if they did, they would bring to those departments an aptitude for work which would have ensured them the same success they would have met with in the old walks. (*Applause*.) Mr. Schwann had been among them, and with a Technical Institute they hoped in time that Ceylon, would count among her sons many eminent men in agricultural, technical and manufacturing pursuits. It has often been said that the people of this country, as they are sneeringly referred to within inverted commas (*Laughter*) don't like trade. That was all moonshine. (*Laughter and Applause*.) Why they did not take to trade was because they had not the capital: but where work had to be done, give a Ceylon boy a fair field and no favour, and he would do it satisfactorily. The President had referred to those whom Ceylon had supplied to the Straits and it was surprising to see the number of Silva's and Perera's on the list. With the progress they were now making, and hoped to make, they could maintain their old position, and yet be fitter to send men to India and the Straits. Nothing could

more tend to preserve *esprit de corps* among the old and the present boys, and even to cement all classes of the community than this Old Boys' Association. (*Applause*.) He recorded the vote of thanks with pleasure, and trusted they would forgive him for having spoken at such length; but he had spoken from his heart. The Union had been in contempt for many years, and it gave him great pleasure to see that it was now an accomplished fact. (*Applause*.)

The President, in acknowledging the vote and the kind manner in which it had been accorded, referred to his two immediate predecessors—Messrs. Cull and Todd—who had worked with zeal and devotion, but did not remain at the post, as they went higher up, unlike Dr. Boake who spent the main part of his life in the College and may be said to have died in harness. He did not know why with the motto of *Vivat Academia*, they should not have side by side *Viva t Professors*, as though the men had gone, their work stayed behind. (*Applause*.) He trusted that the institution which had passed under three names, first the Academy, then Queen's College, then the Academy again, and now the Royal College would continue to flourish and prosper. They had to thank Mr. Bruce, who did a deal of good by restoring their examinations to a proper system. He hoped that the College would always be maintained as a thoroughly classical school, which it had always been. (*Applause*.) Thirty years ago, they taught Chemistry, Natural History, and that wonderful Natural Theology which used to be taught at the time, (*Laughter*), and now new subjects were being talked of. But whatever might be done, he trusted that it would never be forgotten that the College had always taken its stand as a classical school, and they must not run away with the idea that they could root out what had been planted and had grown for some years, and put something else instead all at once. (*Applause*.) He hoped that would not be the only meeting of the kind they would have (*No, no*), and that besides their annual meeting, they would come together frequently. (*Applause*.)

The proceedings then terminated.

—Local "Examiner."

OLD BOYS' DAY AT ST. THOMAS'S COLLEGE, COLOMBO.

This annual gathering came off on Saturday, Feb. 7th, and was a great success—a success which, though in a measure due to such fortuitous circumstances as fine weather, a varied programme and the approaching retirement of the Warden, can be fully explained only by the fact that Old Boys are now more than ever alive to a sense of fellowship with one another and with the College. The number of those present, and the hearty manner in which they went through the programme gave ample testimony to the warm affection of Old Thomans for their school. We remember having read some years ago an excellent letter of the Warden's to St. Thomas's College Magazine, which he concluded thus:—"Those who have been educated at Uppingham make the best return in their power when they try to introduce some of the spirit of the place into the work that falls to their lot." That the Warden has not merely written these words but lived them, would have been obvious to anyone present last Saturday and if this same spirit has been, as we have no doubt it has been caught up and taken away by those who had passed under his influence during his term of office now extending over a decade and half, the Warden may well retire with the satisfaction that the seed he has sown will bear a hundredfold.

Among those who were present at the College during some part of the day we noticed Messrs. J. H. de Saram, E. Ludovici, A. de A. Seneviratne, H. L. Wundt, J. S. Driberg, Walter Pereira, J. H. Barber, S. Dias Bandaranayake, T. D. Meek, N. Thiarajah, Edgar Jansz, Cyril Jansz, Dr. Aserappa, Dr. Ebell, Messrs. J. S. de Saram, R. F. de Saram, F. L. Danie, C. P. Martinus, W. H. Solomons, Chas. Grenier, B. A. Toussaint, Louis Pieris, Maharajah, J. Heyzer, H. J. Soysa, P. E. Morgappah, Rev. G. Ekanayake, Rev. G. Arndt, &c., &c., &c. We also noticed the following ladies: Mrs. F. Milledun, Mrs. Arndt, Miss Franklin, Misses Grenier

Mrs. E. D. Jansz, Misses de Saram, Miss de Breard, Mrs. T. D. Mack, Mrs. and Miss Drieberg, Misses Ludovici, Mrs. J. H. and Miss de Saram, Mrs. R. F. de Saram, Miss Helen de Saram, Miss Eliza Bandaranayake, Miss Prins, Mrs. B. A. and Miss Toussaint, Mrs. and Misses Conderlag, &c. &c.

HOLY COMMUNION AND MATINS.

The proceedings of the day began with Holy Communion at 7-30, and Matins at 9-30 in the Cathedral, both services being well attended.

THE OLD BOYS' MATCH.

At 11-30 o'clock this Cricket Match commenced and was continued all through the afternoon, with the exception of one break at 1-30 for luncheon. This last function took place in Hall, and the muster thither was greatly enjoyed by Old Boys, recalling, as it must have done, pleasing memories of the past. The Match ended, as it should have, in a victory for the present boys. Heyzer and the two Robertsons bowled remarkably well, while Garnier and Orr played a free and useful game. Some fine hits were also made by J. S. de Saram and H. Soertz, the latter of whom also kept the wicket very well. Annexed is the full score:—

PRESENT BOYS.			
1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Heyzer c Ludowyke		c Ebell b VanDerstraa-	18
b Wilkins	14	ten	2
F. Sproule b Wikins	2	b do	18
D. Robertson b do	14	c and b do	1
J. E. Orr run out	2	not out	8
J. Sirimane c W. de Saram			
b Wilkins	9	not out	0
E. T. Garnier b VanDerstraa-	21	c W. de Saram b do	24
A. E. Loos c and b Wilkins	0		
A. W. Toeke st Soertsz b J. S. de Saram	8		
O. Wickwar b J. S. de Saram	4		
J. Chase b J. S. de Saram	0		
N. Robertson not out	2		
Extras	3	Extras...	2
Total	79	Total	70

OLD BOYS			
1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G. de Saram b Heyzer	9	c Heyzer b Chase	2
M. Ludowyke c do b N. Robertson	5	not out	0
C. Wilkins b Heyzer	0	c Garnier b N. Robertson	2
G. Schneider b D. Robertson	1	to bat	—
W. B. de Saram c Chase b D. Robertson	13	run out	0
J. de Saram c and b Heyzer	13	c Garnier b N. Robertson	11
W. VanDerstraaen b do	0	c Toeke b do	5
H. Soertsz c Heyzer b N. Robertson	2	c Sirimane b Heyzer	14
J. G. C. Mendis b Heyzer	1	to bat	—
Dr. Ebell b N. Robertson	0	b Heyzer	0
A. Perera not out	2	b do	4
Extras	12	Extras	9
Total	58	Total	67

LAWN TENNIS MATCHES.

While the Cricket Match was going on, non-cricketers flocked to the Tennis court, several ladies being present both as spectators and players. The following sets were played out:—

- J. H. Sproule, jr and H. Ludovici beat Solomon Dias and C. R. Pieris. 6-3.
- Arthur Arndt and F. J. Mendis beat G. Jansz and A. De Zylva. 6-3.
- R. Jansz and J. Prins beat C. E. Struys and W. Ludovici. 6-4.
- M. Toussaint and G. V. L. Scott beat P. Gregson and E. D. Jansz. 6-0.
- C. L. Meurling and G. W. Hepponstall beat F. F. Martinus and Solomon Dias. 6-3.
- C. R. Pieris and C. O. Schokman beat J. Ludovici and A. Pavee 6-2.
- Arthur Arndt and W. De Zilva beat J. H. Sproule and Mrs. E. D. Jansz. 6-3.
- C. L. Meurling and Miss F. Grenier beat Arthur Arndt and Miss Franklin. 6-3.
- J. G. C. Mendis and Miss M. Grenier beat J. B. Prins and Miss Grace Grenier. 6-5.
- J. H. Sproule and Miss F. Grenier beat Miss M. Grenier.

EVENSONG

was sung at 6 o'clock, when there was a large attendance. The Warden and Rev. G. Arndt officiated.

THE GENERAL MEETING FOR BUSINESS.

The meeting for the transaction of business was held in the College Library at 8 p.m., when Archdeacon Miller presided. There was a large attendance, most of the Old Boys above mentioned being present.

The Secretary (Rev. G. Arndt) read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, and then read the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1890.

In presenting their 5th Annual Report, your Committee desire to say that they note with great pleasure that this Association admirably realises the objects of its formation, and especially that one which aims at increasing "the sense of fellowship in Old Boys both with one another and with the College." Never in the history of the College has its Old Boys exhibited such a lively interest in the work and progress of their school, as at the present time. Of the Old Boys of St. Thomas's College 327 have already joined our Association, and the names of 64 more will be submitted to you today for election. Had it not been for the formation of this Association, by far the greater number of these 391 Old Boys would have had no opportunity for keeping up their connection with, and interest in, their Old School, where no insignificant a portion of their lives was passed, and towards which many entertain feelings of warmest affection.

The death roll of the past year is, your Committee regret to say, unusually long. No less than 8 of our members and Honorary members were removed from us by death. Their names are Jonathan Silva, Stephen Wijeykoon, P.M.J. Ondaatje, P. Gomes Abeyasinghe Mudaliyar, J. J. Christoffelsz, the Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft, O. H. de Soysa and F. A. Wickremaratne. Your Committee especially desire to place on record their sense of the loss the Association has sustained by the deaths of the Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft and C. H. de Soysa, Esq.

During the last year R209.25 was received as subscriptions from members. This, added to the small balance in hand of R23.85, makes a sum of R233.10, which represents the receipts of the year. The expenses amounted to R82.38. Thus we have in our hands today R150.72, which your Committee would propose should be applied to the following purposes:—R30 for an Old Boys' Prize to be given to the School, R20 for the Bishopric fund, R75 to be handed to the Bishop for the building fund of the church at Navatkuda, where one of our Old Boys, Rev. A. Vethecan, has been labouring for many years.

With reference to the last item, your Committee desire to say that they feel that it is in this way the Association could best fulfil an important object of its formation, viz., "to promote good works among Old Boys." A statement of accounts is appended to this report. Your Committee retire now in favour of those to be elected today.

THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT.

Mr. J. H. DE SARAM, in moving the adoption of the report, said the Committee of the Association had recommended certain grants in aid of deserving objects, two of which were similar to those passed on previous occasions, which was R20 for the Bishopric fund, and R30 for the Old Boys' Prize. The other sum proposed to be appropriated—R75—was for the church at Navatkuda intended for the use of the toddy-drawers in that village. The Bishop had already collected R700 for that purpose, and had appealed for further subscriptions. As the work in that village was conducted by an Old Boy of the College (Rev. A. Vethecan), he hoped the proposal would receive their hearty support.

Mr. T. D. MACK had great pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the Report.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

PORTRAIT OF THE FIRST WARDEN.

The SECRETARY next submitted the report of the Committee appointed to report on the desirability of securing a portrait of Dr. Wood, the First Warden of St. Thomas's College. The Committee reported that they had ascertained that the cost would be between

R600 and R700, and they were therefore unable to recommend the expenditure of so large a sum of money.

Dr. EBELL proposed that the report of the Committee be laid on the table.

Mr. MARTINUS seconded.

Mr. MORGAPPAH remarked that he had learnt that a copy of the First Warden's Photo was in the hands of Mrs. Clayton, and it might be possible to have an enlarged copy at a moderate cost.

The CHAIRMAN replied that he had communicated with Mrs. Clayton on the subject, and was satisfied that the proposal could not be carried out within a reasonable figure. He presumed no action would be taken in the matter.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Mr. WALTER PEREIRA proposed that the Hon'ble Justice Clarence and Mr. J. B. Cull be admitted as Honorary members of the Association. It was unnecessary for him to say anything in making that motion, as both gentlemen were well known to them.

Mr. TOUSSAINT having seconded the motion, it was put and carried with acclamation.

NEW MEMBERS.

The SECRETARY next moved that the following gentlemen be elected members of the Association:—

Messrs. J. F. Perera Mudl., A. Mailvaganam, J. Aserappa, J. W. Fernando, Allan Drieberg, N. Perera, Ernest Daniel, H. Dias, Russel Gray, Maurice Kent, Theodore de Zylva, W. A. Hay, Alfred George Perera, H. S. Rawayah, Terence Siebel, J. A. Nelson, R. Pavee, Clement David, O. H. Bartholomeusz, Julius Ferdinandus, Martin Fernando, B. A. Toussaint, W. P. Bartholomeusz, F. W. Steyn, Cyril Orr, George Ondaatje, W. Auwardt, Frank Prius, Lorenz Prins, W. P. Conderlag, sr., Charles Dias Bandaranayake, F. A. Mo'amure, H. L. Daniel, Harry Loos, W. P. Conderlag, jr., Rambukpotte R. M., Charles Dias, Philip de Saram, Gomes Abayasingha Mudiliyar, Arthur Heyzer, Fred. Dornhorst, W. Morgan, G. Swaris, J. Mortimer, Philip VanDerstraeten, Sockanathan, A. Gunaratne, J. E. Sumanayeka, J. A. Perera, J. Perera, J. D. Campbell, H. A. Soerts, Hans Laurenz, W. John Palle, E. L. de Zylva, David Perera, W. R. Conderlag, P. D. Siebel, John Koertz, W. H. de Zylva, James Fernando, George Van Guuster, C. M. Namasivayam.

Mr. WENDT seconded, and the Chairman put the names before the meeting *en bloc*.

Mr. SENEVIRATNE wished to know whether the gentlemen whose names had been proposed had expressed a wish to join, as he knew of one who did not wish to join. He referred to Mr. Dornhorst.

The SECRETARY said that all whose names he had read out had expressed a wish to be elected members of the Association, and especially Mr. Dornhorst.

The CHAIRMAN, after a few more names had been added to the list, declared all duly elected.

Mr. SOLOMONS inquired whether he was in order in proposing the name of Mr. Navasivayam, a pleader in Rangoon, for election.

Dr. EBELL seconded, and Mr. Navasivayam was duly elected.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO THE OUTGOING COMMITTEE.

Mr. BARBER proposed a vote of thanks to the outgoing Committee, and in doing so did not detain them by making any remarks, except to express that they all valued highly their efforts to further the interests of the Association.

Mr. J. S. DRIEBERG seconded, and the motion was carried with applause.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

Mr. LUDOVICI proposed that the following gentlemen do form the Committee for the ensuing year:—The Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Rev. G. Arndt, Hon. A. De A. Seneviratne, Dr. Ebell, Messrs. H. L. Wendt, W. N. S. Aserappa, C. P. Martinus and T. D. Mack. He said that it would not be right to sound the praises of each individual, but he would simply add that the names proposed were all those of good men and true.

Mr. SENEVIRATNE desired that his name be omitted and that of Mr. Walter Perera inserted instead. He had been serving on the Committee for some time now and wished to be relieved.

Mr. PULLENAYAGAN seconded, and the amendment proposed was carried.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mr. MORGAPPAH's resolution for the appointment of three Vice-Presidents fell to the ground, as it involved an alteration of the standing rules, as due notice should be given of any resolution to change a rule. Mr. Morgappah accordingly gave notice.

MEMORY OF OLD BOYS.

Mr. MORGAPPAH next moved that it was desirable to perpetuate the memory of some of the Old Boys who had passed away, and he selected the three following: Francisus, the first student of St. Thomas' College, who passed the Calcutta Entrance Examination; Rev. J. Gomes, the first preacher from St. Thomas' College, who distinguished himself and Jonathan Silva, Proctor. He proposed that an Industrial or Reformatory School be established and a Committee appointed to take steps to carry out the proposal.

Mr. MEURLING seconded, but afterwards withdrew, as he did so under a misapprehension.

There being no seconder, the motion fell through.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. J. H. DE SARAM proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

Mr. WENDT seconded, and the motion was carried with applause.

The meeting then terminated, and a Committee Meeting was held, the proceedings of which were private.

REPRESENTATION OF "JULIUS CÆSAR."

This dramatic performance was given by the present boys of the College before a crowded assembly of Old Boys, parents of the boys and other friends of the College. It commenced at 9 p.m., but a pretty long interval was observed after the first scene, for the sake of the Old Boys who had not yet returned from their meeting in the Library, during which the Orchestra played some capital selections. Though the play was not produced in its entirety, it was quite midnight before the performance ended, and the boys acted so well, that the interest of the audience was fully sustained all through, as was evidenced by the hearty applause after each scene. The scenery was very good, the thunder and lightning and the ghost scenes being as near perfection as possible. Mr. Barber's two cornet solos during the intervals were masterpieces and much appreciated. Tocke's impersonation of Brutus was really clever, his handsome form and perfect declamation making him the general favourite. Sproule's Cæsar was quite majestic, while young Loos's Lucius left nothing to be desired. Moorhouse as Portia and Sansoni as Calphurnia made capital ladies, the latter's attitude of disgust at Cæsar's words:

"This dream is all amiss interpreted,
It was a vision fair and fortunate,"

being remarkably well done. Marc Antony, Cassius and Cæsar were ably interpreted by Mr. Tambyah, R. de Saram and Garnier. At the conclusion of the play there was loud applause, the following being called for: Brutus, Cæsar, Marc Antony, Cassius, Cæsar, Portia and Calphurnia.

The cast was as follows:—*Julius Cæsar*, P. J. Sproule; *Octavius Cæsar*, H. Ludovici; *Marcus Antonius*, I. Tambyah; *Cicero*, W. Ludovici; *Publius*, D. Altendorff; *Pompeius Lena*, S. Jansz; *Marcus Brutus*, A. W. Tocke; *Cassius*, R. De Saram; *Cæsar*, E. T. Garnier; *Trebonius*, W. Ludovici; *Decius Brutus*, C. H. Bartholomeusz; *Metellus Cimber*, S. Wickwar; *Cinna*, T. Ohuse; *Flavius*, P. Grigson; *Marullus*, N. Robertson; *Artemidorus*, E. Gooneratne; *Soothsayer*, D. Robertson; *Cinna the Poet*, J. P. Grigson; *Lucillus*, L. de Zylva; *Titinius*, F. Sproule; *Messala*, F. Keyt; *Volumnius*, E. Scharenquivel; *Varro*, W. Jarsz; *Claudius*, S. F. Jansz; *Strabo*, V. de Silva; *Clitus*, E. Gooneratne; *Dardanius*, J. H. Edrisinhe; *Pindarus*, E. Struys; *Calphurnia*, S. Sansoni; *Portia*, S. Moorhouse; *Gurds*, &c., De Vos, Scott, Walker, Chase, and Robertson; *Cobbler*, G. Jansz.

ORCHESTRA.

Violins, R. Loos, Collender, Mr. Martinus and Siebel; *Clarionets*, Collender, Mr. Silva; *Cello*, Mr. Thomson; *Double Bass*, Mr. C. A. Cave; *Flute*, Mr. Barber; *Cornet*, Mr. Siedle; *Ballad Horn*, Mr. Duncan; *Piano* Mr. Barlow Moore; *Conductor*, Mr. Nunn.