

THE COUNCIL.

In a recent issue we addressed a few friendly words to our former colleagues in the Council. We were not prepared to find one of them, the editor of the *Examiner*, stigmatise our frank suggestion as a piece of "rich impertinence." Our contemporary presses into his service, for want of anything better, the old fable of the Fox who having lost his tail in a trap, endeavored to persuade his fellows to submit to the amputation of their own appendages. The well-worn story is humorous enough, but unfortunately on the present occasion, it has not the slightest bearing on the case; on the contrary, we wish to see our former colleagues take a step which we ourselves are not prepared to take. However, this little drawback to the aptness of the illustration, will scarcely stand in the way of the majority of the *Examiner* readers who, as a rule, are quite prepared to laugh or weep as a public man who will not consent to serve his country less, forsooth, he should be "snubbed" in Council, smacks somewhat of the "Colonial." Mr. Harrison, not many days ago, was subjected to a snubbing in his seat, but that fact did not deter the honorable member from hurling back the unworthy taunt with ten-fold bitterness. When a Patriot takes to the sulks, he is altogether unmanageable, and not very attractive!

EAST AND WEST.

The advice which reach us from many quarters in reference to the utilization of the Suez Canal, leave no doubt in our minds that before another year shall have elapsed, a great and permanent change will have taken place in the carrying trade between Europe and the Indies, and it is scarcely too much to predict that before long we shall see much of the commerce between the East and West reverting to the ancient channels of the day of Roman supremacy, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. One of our Indian Steam Companies has notified that the first of its future through-line of Steamers via the Canal, will call at Galle for passengers at the end of the present month, the fare to England being £60, without wines. A French Company advertise to carry passengers from Madras to Marseilles for £56, while a third Company offer the same from Bombay for the like amount. Already a number of auxiliary Screw Steamers have passed through the Suez Canal with cargoes for various ports in the East: these will load homewards, each carrying a certain number of Passengers, who, in the interest of economy will be content to forego some of the luxuries met with on board the Mail Steamers, and willing to add a few days to the voyage homewards. We hear of four Auxiliary screw Steamers, loading at home for Ceylon via the Suez Canal, all we believe intending to carry home passengers at low rates. We doubt not this will create a new class of Overland passengers, persons who at present are unable to spare the time for a long sea-voyage, and are yet unequal to the cost of an ordinary Overland journey out and home. Many a Coffee Planter will be enabled by means of these steamers to run home between crops, who could not well have been sojourning in the East. It is impossible to over-estimate the gain to our community in this respect: many a man may now hope to pay a visit to his native country, and so ward off sickness, who has hitherto seen no such prospect before him. We do not believe this altered state of things will exercise any prejudicial influence on the present dividends of the Peninsular and Oriental, or the Messageries Impériales Companies. Those who can afford to pay for additional comforts and extra speed, and who comprise the bulk of those who now go home Overland, will continue to use those two lines of Mail steamers, notwithstanding the temptation of lower fares. It will be with the Overland Route as it has been with most other enterprises, a larger supply at a lower rate will create a new class of customers.

THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE.

No one can entertain a doubt that the staple industry of the country is sound and prosperous. European, and some branches of Native industry, are unquestionably reviving, but we cannot altogether agree in the picture drawn of "the local trade," and of the well-being and contentment of all classes of the people, which is to be found in the concluding paragraph of His Excellency's Address to Council. We do not in the slightest degree question the good faith in which that glowing picture was drawn: we know too well the delusive aspect under which Governors are wont to see the country, and the people, during an Official "progress," heralded by Revenue Officers and Headmen for weeks before-hand. We know how carefully all are garbed in holiday attire, that no semblance of suffering or destitution should offend the Vice-Regal sight: we know how all that is unpleasant is thrust aside; how all that is gratifying is brought to view. Never, until a Governor will consent to forego the show and ostentation of a state journey through the land, and travel where none expect him, where *seu* could guide his steps, nor until then will His Excellency see and know the people he is set to rule over, as others see and know them. If the people of this country be "contented," it is simply that they are too spirit-broken, too subdued by long years of privations, too Oriental in their character, for any outward signs of discontent. Our own countrymen at home have risen against the Authorities in food riots on slighter grounds than have existed in Ceylon. As for the well-being alluded to in the Council Address, it may indeed be found: it is to be found along the high-ways of the Western and Central Provinces, but elsewhere it is a sickly weed. What has His Excellency's own Commissioners, appointed to enquire into the Cattle Disease, told him in their official Report? That the people are at a dead-lock, arising out of their heavy losses in Cattle and crops. In proof of this the Report draws attention to the very significant fact that, during the last eleven years, the quantity of Colored and Printed Cotton Goods exported from Great Britain to Ceylon has declined from 4,035,432 yards in 1857, to 3,488,167 yards in 1868: whilst during the same period the exports of similar goods to Calcutta have increased from 35,394,761 yards in 1857, to 79,817,495 yards in 1868: to Bombay the shipments have risen from 26,192,189 yards in 1857, to 54,397,435 yards in 1868: whilst to Madras the figures were 3,263,679 yards in the former year, and 9,140,481 yards in the latter year. It is manifest therefore, that whilst in Continental India British Cotton goods have been taken of late years in greatly increased quantities, the demand for such in Ceylon has declined, notwithstanding the undoubted fact that the local manufacture of Cloths has almost entirely ceased, owing to the supply of cheaper fabrics from home.

Government, the Merchants, and the public that no time be lost in devising means for removing this stigma on our characters as Rulers of a race, capable of rendering their country independent of other countries for food supply. The remedy for this unpromising state of things is, unquestionably, *Irrigation*. We have already demands from the people for works the cost of which they are willing to repay, to the extent of £8,000, and the amount would be doubled within a year, was there any probability of the demand meeting with a suitable response. Unfortunately, all that we can devote to this emergent purpose, is the pittance of £20,000 a year. This being the case, we do not hesitate to urge upon the Government to apply to the Secretary of State for permission to raise a loan of a quarter of a Million, with the security of the grain trade and annual repayments of advances hypothecated for the purpose of interest and Sinking Fund.

BAND 73RD REGIMENT.—The Band of the 73rd Regiment will play the following Programme on the Galle Face on Tuesday evening next:—

PROGRAMME.
No. 1—Quick March "Pompala." Watson.
"2—Grand Selection, "Lucia di Lammermoor." Donizetti.
(Solo for Clarinet and Trombone).
"3—Waltz, "The Swiss Maid." C. Godfrey.
"4—Galeop. "Cupid's Arrows." Barthmann.
"5—Cavalier's March. "The Queen."

MAIL STEAMERS.—A postal notice this afternoon informs us that the Steamer "Madras" for Bombay and "Malta" for Australia, will leave Galle at noon tomorrow. The *Hindustan* will leave for Suez at 3 tomorrow afternoon.

THE COLOMBO GAS AND WATER COMPANY.
The Company that has taken the contract to supply the town of Colombo, with Gas and Water, may now be regarded as fairly launched. A telegram has been despatched to the Directors by the Agents here, intimating that matters are sufficiently advanced to justify them in at once shipping off their block, material, and staff, and by this time these are believed to be on their way to Ceylon.

RAILWAY COLLECTIONS.—Abstract of Traffic for the week ended 16th January, 1870:—

Passengers	£674	14	10
Horses	12	4	9
Cargoes	8	7	0
Dogs	4	1	0
Live Stock	8	4	0
Mails	24	9	3
Parcels	24	5	5
Mechandise	483	3	0
Total for the week	5594	19	3
D. corresponding last year	3963	18	9
Increase	1631	0	6
Train Mileage	5807		

ATTEMPT TO DAMAGE A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A rascally attempt was made some few nights ago, by a knot of Singhaless, to cause damage to the afternoon down passenger train, by placing two heavy iron rails across the line, in such a manner as must have resulted in a serious accident, had not the driver discovered them in time, sufficient to enable him to check the speed of his engine. Four men are in custody charged with having been concerned in the outrage, and we most sincerely trust such a dastardly act will meet with the most severe punishment the law allows; flogging and transportation should certainly be the fate of the perpetrators. This incident affords another argument against the running of night trains, as it would have been impossible to have seen the rails across the line after dark.

ROBBERY.—A correspondent writes to us from the Pettah:—
"Last night a house in 4th Cross Street Pettah was robbed of some Chairs, Globe Lamps, &c., the inmates were away, the thief is suspected to be one of the servants of the neighbouring house. Information has been given to the Police, and an anxious waiting to see its result. In this part of the town not a single Policeman can be seen, sometimes for months they do not make their appearance. I am sure one or two Constables can well be spared for the Pettah."

MEDICAL.—Mr. Staples, whose name appeared as a passenger by the *Mooltan*, has come out as an officer of the Civil Medical Department, on a salary of £200 a year, taking rank with the Junior Assistant Colonial Surgeons. We believe he is a brother of Captain Staples of the Ceylon Rifles. *Examiner*.

THE RAILWAY.—The returns continue to show favorable results as compared with those of last year, yet we know that not nearly the same quantity of Coffee has found its way down as has reached Colombo in January of 1869. It becomes more apparent every month that our Railway is creating new traffic, and the natural question we ask is when shall we resolve to devote the surplus working profits of our line to Railway extension? Last year when it was proposed to retain the export duty for the purpose of extending the line to Gampola, we protested against the project as unfair to producers in districts remote from the Railway, who have already largely contributed to the cost of its construction. Now that the Export Duties on produce are removed our opposition ceases, and we shall be well pleased if lines can be carried in the hearts of the principal coffee districts from the island by means of the surplus available from the railway receipts, after providing the annual contribution to the Sinking Fund.

THE SERVICE TANURE ENQUIRY.—Mr. J. F. Diskin, who has been appointed Service Tanure Commissioner, will we believe, assume his new duties early in next month. No one questions this gentleman's ability and we shall hope to find that his eighteen months of labor in connection with Service Tanures, will enable him to gather an amount of varied information in regard to native customs and habits that may hereafter prove valuable materials for history.

THE SEVEN KORLES.—Mr. Parsons, the Government Agent of the North-Western Province, will probably not take up his duties at Kornegal, until after the departure of the Duke of Edinburgh, in which case he will no doubt take six weeks local leave.

COFFEE STEALING IN KANDY.—The crime of Coffee stealing so long apparently in abeyance, has once more become rampant in the central capital. Mr. Proctor has given a cart owner in custody for making away with a quantity of Illogalla parchment Coffee: the Coffee was sold at three different places, and the bags cunningly disposed of, but not so effectually as altogether to escape discovery, and the driver of one cart turning evidence for the Crown, will render a conviction a matter of certainty. Another Kandy Firm has likewise been plundered by the making away with Coffee between their Store and the Railway.

THE GAZETTE.—Proclamations announce that Her Majesty has confirmed the Ordinance No. 7 of 1869—"an Ordinance to provide a uniform form of Oaths"; and No. 6 of 1869—"an Ordinance to discourage the illicit sale of

Wine, Arrack, Rum and Spirits. The *Service Tanure Ordinance* is to come into operation from the 1st of February next.

The following Appointments are notified, viz:—

For carrying into effect the provisions of "The Service Tanure Ordinance, 1870."

C. P. L. Vard, Esq., for Sabaragamuwa, the Four and Three Korales, and Lower Bulatgama.
F. R. Saunders, Esq., for Sabaragamuwa.
L. F. Lee, Esq., for Four and Three Korales, and Lower Bulatgama.
H. S. O. Russell, Esq., for the Revenue Districts of Kandy, Badulla, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya.
E. T. Sharpe, Esq., for the Revenue District of Badulla.
G. S. Williams, Esq., for the Revenue District of Matale.
F. C. Fisher, Esq., for the Revenue District of Nuwara Eliya.
H. Hay Cameron, Esq., for the Revenue District of Kandy.

R. W. T. Morris, Esq., for the Seven Korales, and the Demala Patu of Puttalam.

J. B. A. Bailey, Esq., for the Demala Patu of Puttalam.

J. W. Gibson, Esq., for the Seven Korales.

J. W. Birch, Esq., for the Uda, Palle, and Radda Palatas of Bintenna; the Vannamar of Nadur, Nakkadu, and Akkarapattu; the Sinhalese villages in the Batticaloa District; the Sinhalese villages in the Kaddukulum Patu in the District of Trincomalee.

R. W. D. Moir, Esq., for the Uda, Palle, and Radda Palatas of Bintenna; the Vannamar of Nadur, Nakkadu, and Akkarapattu; the Sinhalese villages in the Divisions of Panawa and Tamankaduwa, in the Batticaloa District.

B. Mason, Esq., for the Sinhalese villages in the Kaddukulum Patu in the District of Trincomalee.

F. B. Templer, Esq., and P. W. Conolly, Esq., for Yakawala in the Southern Province.

C. O. Tynan, Esq., and L. F. Liesching, Esq., for Nuwara Kalawaya in the Northern Province.

Mr. J. R. Dickson is to be a Commissioner for all the above Districts.

G. T. M. O'Brien, Esq., to be Acting Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Record Keeper.

J. A. Swettenham, Esq., to be Acting Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate of Harris-pattu.

F. C. Fisher, Esq., to be Acting Assistant at Nuwara Eliya to the Government Agent for the Central Province, and Acting Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate of Nuwara Eliya, vice LIESCHING.

J. W. GIBSON, Esq., to be Acting Assistant at Kurunegala to the Government Agent for the North-Western Province, vice FISHER.

J. B. PILKINGTON, Esq., to be Acting Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate of Avisawella and Pasyala, vice GIBSON.

L. EVERARD, Esq., to be Acting Additional Commissioner of Requests, and Additional Police Magistrate of Kurunegala, vice PILKINGTON. With effect from the 20th instant.

As Co-Commissioner.

H. POPE, Esq., for the District of Batticaloa.

A. BAILEY, Esq., for the Divisions of Puttalam-pattu, and Ponnapurappattu, south of the Mi Oya, Akkarapattu, north of the boundary of the village Mampuri, and the Rajawanna, Kirimetiya, Perawille Karambe, and Panditpattu of the Demala-pattu.

A. B. MASON, Esq., for the District of Trincomalee.

C. F. H. L. LIESCHING, Esq., for the District of Negombo.

J. E. SMART, Esq., as a Writer to the Colombo Kachcheri, from the 20th instant.

J. B. H. DUVAL, Esq., to be Superintendent of the Colombo Convict Establishments, from the 1st instant.

KANAPPA W. EUPHILAI Vannia of Kodduray, to be Deputy Collector of the Pettah.

It is notified that the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. J. B. PILKINGTON by the Gazette notice dated the 11th instant, has been cancelled, from the 20th January.

Leave of absence for six weeks, from the 24th instant, having been granted to Mr. C. A. MURRAY, it is notified that J. THWAITES, Esq., M. D. has been appointed to act during that period as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Gampola.

Memorandum of the Arrivals and Departures of Coolies at the Ports of the Northern Province during the month of December 1869.

Total from the commencement of the Year.

Ports. Arrivals. Departures. Arrivals. Departures.

Men 0 0 5 104

Women 0 0 0 2

Children 0 0 0 1

Total 0 0 5 107

Men 0 0 27,088 10,421

Women 0 0 8,448 2,579

Children 0 0 1,548 773

Total 0 0 29,084 13,773

Men 1,345 961 3,873 12,082

Women 432 160 894 3,636

Children 57 10 100 847

Total 1,834 1,131 4,867 16,565

Men 3,798 3,413 14,510 21,130

Women 329 250 1,808 2,109

Children 128 160 823 543

Total 4,255 3,823 17,141 23,782

Men 0 0 12 82

Women 0 0 0 4

Children 0 0 2 11

Total 0 0 14 97

Men 0 0 15 22

Women 0 0 0 0

Children 0 0 0 0

Total 0 0 15 22

Men 3 0 5 104

Women 0 0 0 2

Children 0 0 0 1

Total 3 0 5 107

Men 1,684 1,010 27,088 10,421

Women 562 171 8,448 2,579

Children 73 68 1,548 773

Total 2,319 1,249 37,084 13,773

Men 1,954 1,968 3,873 12,082

Women 570 315 894 3,636

Children 90 98 100 847

Total 2,614 2,381 4,867 16,565

Men 9,139 7,451 58,639 54,346

Women 0 0 0 0

Children 0 0 0 0

Total 9,139 7,451 58,639 54,346

Men 1,684 1,010 27,088 10,421

Women 562 171 8,448 2,579

Children 73 68 1,548 773

Total 2,319 1,249 37,084 13,773

Men 1,954 1,968 3,873 12,082

Women 570 315 894 3,636

Children 90 98 100 847

Total 2,614 2,381 4,867 16,565

Men 9,139 7,451 58,639 54,346

nance which was adopted at a general meeting and sent to Government and to each member of Legislature. This Report was referred to the Committee of Council on the Bill, and many but not all of the suggestions of the Chamber were adopted and have been embodied in the Ordinance as it has since been passed. Copies of the Report and proceedings in this matter will be found in the appendix.

Report Duties which were imposed in 1857 have been remitted, and from 1st January they are to be collected. Certain correspondence relating thereto will be found in the appendix.

Under the amended Customs Ordinance, 1869, *Duties on certain plain Cotton Goods and Yarns* are leviable on a fixed rated value instead of pure value as formerly. The fixed rates of value for Duties are given in the Ordinance as amended in Council and since passed, and the Chamber, accordingly, memorialized His Excellency praying that the fixed values recommended by the Chamber, might be adopted. A letter from Government in reply appears in the appendix, from which the Chamber will learn that the Governor will not at present consent to reconsider the values fixed, but that if the rate of duty on the Revenue shall show that the rated duties imposed by the new Ordinance are more than equivalent to the former *ad valorem* duties, the Governor will be prepared to reconsider the subject. Your Committee anticipated that this matter will shortly require further consideration.

Your Committee's letter from the Madras Chamber, Commerce dated 11th Jan. last on the subject of *Overland postage*, your Committee communicated with Government and received in reply a forwarding a statement of the weight of and postage on the mails between the United Kingdom and Ceylon from 1st April, 1866, to 31st March, 1869, copies of which will be found in the appendix.

Your Committee have been in communication with the *Post Master General* regarding the detention of letters marked via "Marseilles" posted after the departure of the English mail steamers, and the Chamber will learn from the correspondence that the matter has been referred by the Post-master General here to the General Post Office in London.

Letter was received in the August last from Government informing the Chamber by desire of the Government of India that the request of the Chamber that the *Indian Rupee Telegraph rate* be extended to Ceylon cannot be complied with.

On the Ceylon Telegraph being handed over to the Indian Government the Telegraph reports of *movements of the English mail steamers at Madras* are discontinued, but at the request of your Committee, the transmission of these was shortly resumed.

Your Committee have received a letter from Mr. Tidman the Secretary of the *Strait Settlement Association in London* a copy of which and of its enclosures together with the reply of your Committee will be found in the appendix.

The action taken by the Chamber with regard to the improvement of the harbor of Galle Harbour is fully set out in the documents contained in the appendix to this Report.

The Sub-Committee appointed to revise the *rules of the Chamber* will present their Report to the present meeting.

The *Treasurer's account* is laid on the table showing a balance in his hands of £36 7 8.

REPORT ON CATTLE DISEASE.—(Continued.)

Having in view the extreme difficulty of introducing stringent measures—however desirable—amongst the lower classes of natives of this country, and considering their peculiar and innate disposition to view all sudden changes even when directly for their own advantage, with dislike and distrust, we refrain from offering to Your Excellency such suggestions which might be considered either of two sweeping a nature or altogether impracticable.

The practicability of measures more or less active, would naturally vary according to the locality, and their adoption either wholly or in part should depend on the judgment of the Government Agent of the district, who from his intimate acquaintance with the habits and customs of the country under his rule, would be best able to decide on the feasibility of any attempts to effect changes in the habits and customs of the people,—customs which are generally observed on the sole ground that they have been handed down to them from past generations.

These considerations, equally with the fact that murrain as a disease, is not a new one, but a temporary outbreak of an epidemic, as has been the case during the late cattle plague in most parts of Europe, but that it has existed in, we may say (for all practical purposes) an indigenous state for years, induce us to refrain from any stringent measures, such as have been recommended in England; and in this opinion we are further confirmed, in that we have reason to believe, as far as our experience has enabled us to judge, that as regards its power of diffusion the disease in this country appears to be less severe than in Europe; and this fact leads us to place the greatest reliance on hygienic measures, where they can be efficiently carried out, and it is on the carrying out of such measures that our recommendations to Your Excellency will be chiefly based.

We confess to having but limited confidence in the introduction of any improvement in these matters amongst the rural population of the country by any other means than example. The customs and prejudices of an Oriental people, strengthened by the traditions of many generations, are not to be overcome by persuasion, however authoritative exercised. The Sinhalese and Tamils are not less wedded to special usages than other races of the East. They are well-satisfied to continue the ancient mode of dealing with their herds and their lands, naturally indifferent to improvements involving any trouble or risk. We have faith however in the one strong and universal instinct of the human race, and a desire of gain. We believe that ancient custom and deeply rooted prejudice will yield to the example of success, and that the indifference of the Sinhalese villagers will disappear before the irresistible logic of improved herds, and more fertile fields.

The proceeding which we consider most likely to ensure this desired result would be to induce through the influence of the Revenue Officers of the several districts, one or more of the Headmen of each locality to initiate the several improvements suggested by us, with the prospect of pecuniary reward or honorary distinction in the event of their endeavors being attended by a fair amount of success.

In order to prepare some canvas of the rural population for changes in these matters, to pave the way for the effects of Government Officers, we would suggest that the recommendations contained in this Report, together with a plain statement of the advantages to accrue from their adoption, be translated into Sinhalese and Tamil, and circulated freely through the agricultural districts of the island.

As regards the provision of shelter for cattle during the inclement seasons prevailing at the change of each monsoon, but more especially during the months of October, November, and December, we advise the exercise by Government of the utmost pressure that can with propriety be placed on cattle owners through the Headman, with a view to induce them to provide in each village a sufficiency of covered shed-room for the cattle of the locality. It would be very rarely that this provision would entail any outlay beyond that of labour, as there are but few villages in Ceylon near which ample materials for the purpose could not be obtained in some cases, this might be accomplished by individual effort, in others by the united means of the village community, under the directions of the Headmen. If to this shelter could be added the selection of a person from each community, to be charged with the duty of tending the village cattle during the day, and herding them by night, it might prove the first step towards an organization, which could be availed of for purpose of segregation and treatment as already referred to at page xvii. The mode by which such persons should be remunerated would be for future consideration, but we may remark that in the Madras Presidency there exists what is termed a Cattle Pound Fund which is employed for the payment of persons entrusted with the tending of diseased cattle. We have no information before us as to the constitution or administration of this Fund, but a copy of the Act under which it was established could be obtained through the Government of Fort St. George, and might prove serviceable were it deemed advisable to adopt the same principle in this country.

As has been suggested by our recommendations, we have been suggested by the long and varied experience of the customs and habits of the people of this Island, that the establishment

of village "Kraals" should be made compulsory by legislative enactment, in view of the serious injury caused by cattle trespasses. We are unable to recommend compulsion in regard to this matter. We believe that in most of the details connected with agricultural improvements in this country, example will prove far more successful than legislation. We consider moreover that what is required for cattle in the matter of nightly herding, is not an open "Kraal," but covered shed-room, being constructed in the rural districts of this country. It is a grass easily acclimated, requiring no cultivation and of rapid growth, and it would be well suited for ravines in the hill districts and for swampy ground in the low country. The slight trouble involved in protecting it by fence or ditch from destruction by wild cattle, would be amply compensated for in the valuable supply of current day fodder to the rural districts, and the manure that would be accumulated in the cattle stalls at such times, could be employed in aiding the fertility of adjacent paddy lands, a matter to which native cultivators have hitherto paid far too little attention.

We believe that the "Prairie Grass" of Australia is also well suited to the climate of this country, and might be extensively introduced in pastoral districts with great advantage. It is a very hardy perennial, "grows to a great height if left uncut, and when grazed over makes a fine compact and enduring sward, capable of withstanding the effects of severe droughts. The grass is now being successfully grown on the Company's Farm at Peradeniya."

With a view to providing better and more extended grazing in certain localities, such for instance as in the Badulla, Hambantota and Matara districts, we should suggest that a sufficiency of Crown chena land in the vicinity of each village or group of villages be set apart for the purpose, and the cultivators allowed to clear it from underwood, leaving only a few of the larger trees for light shade; beneath these, if the ground be kept free from undergrowth and weeds, good nutritious grazing could soon be obtained, which would be available for cattle in seasons when the grass on the lower and more exposed lands would be parched and burnt up.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS OR



Concentrated Solution of the Coal Tar Constituents of

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS... We were very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried this liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, naphthalene, and phenic acid. The addition of water with agitation, makes a durable emulsion, in which the tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our theoretical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment was speedily got under by the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of liq. remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above cases of disease and various others, such as febrile ulcers &c. the preparation is put into the form of soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP

(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.) This Soap is unrivalled as a SKIN SOAP.

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin. Sold in tablets, and in bulk, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors

W. V. WRIGHT & Company, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c., SOUTHARK STREET, LONDON S. E. REMOVED FROM No. 11, OLD FISH STREET, E. C. Established 1867.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER CORK AND FELT HELMETS ARE MANUFACTURED Without India-Rubber, and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of articles of clothing made of that material which is used in tropical climates. The Cork Helmets without India-Rubber ARE MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY J. ELLWOOD & SON, AT THEIR WORKS, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S. E. Merchants and Shippers can be supplied either at the Works as above or at J. ELLWOOD & SON'S Sample Rooms, GRACE CHURCH STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c. (FREE FROM ADULTERATION) MANUFACTURED BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, 80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats by means of PLATING STEAM COILS, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MEJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & FERRIS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives and Store of the highest quality.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION THE BOXER CARTRIDGES For Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .450 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer and American Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different varieties of Revolving Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COUPEE RIFLE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheur Revolvers of 12-m, 9-m, and 7-m bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and system of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers. Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Wadings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's Inn Road, London. WHOLESALE ONLY.

BENNETT, EDLEY, & COLLINGS, MERCHANTS, Atlas Buildings, 49, South Castle Street, LIVERPOOL. Foreign Orders Received, and Commitments of Produce received for sale.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS, 50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, LONDON.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Orders for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. the original invoices in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2 1/2 per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co., 50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sole Agents for the WALKER & WATSON MANUFACTURING and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY ALFRED BISHOP Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILB END NEW TOWN, LONDON.

THIS perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Sedlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its favour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in a perfect manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Sedlitz mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop having discovered that the Label which he has used since 181 was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay Mr. Bishop's costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

TUPPER & CO MANUFACTURERS OF GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, Iron Roofing, Sheds, Churches, Houses, &c., 61A, MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION Gospel Oak Galvanized Iron. (CORRUGATED SHEETS.)

IN consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a very important reduction of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanized Iron in England. Obtained the only Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862

GOSPEL OAK OFFICE, King William Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL WAREHOUSE, J. SOLOMON, 22, RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, Patentee of Magnesium Lamp and Enlarging Apparatus. Illustrated Catalogues, with Lists of Novelties for the Season of 1869, given on application.

FRAUD. On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OLIVES' STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every Respectable dealer in India.

BENSON'S WATCHES CLOCKS GOLD JEWELLERY all kinds. Of all kinds. Of the Newest Designs.

LEVER, DRAWING-ROOM, BRACELETS, HORIZONTAL, DINING-ROOM, BROOCHES, CHRONOMETER, CARRIAGE, EAR-RINGS, KEYS, CHURCH, LOCKETS, CHRONOGRAPH, HALL AND SHOP, NECKLACES, GOLD LEVER, HUNTERS, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2080, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2788, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924, 2926, 2928, 2930, 2932, 2934, 2936, 2938, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2946, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2954, 2956, 2958, 2960, 2962, 2964, 2966, 2968, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2980, 2982, 2984,

COLOMBO:—JANUARY, 25th, 1870.

THE SERVICE.—We understand that the Governor has recommended two members of the Senior Branch of the Ceylon Civil Service, to the Secretary of State, as eligible in his opinion, for appointment as Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements.

THE MAIL OF DECEMBER 31.

The *Mongolia* with the London Mail of the 31st ultimo, reached Galle about 8 o'clock this morning, but the coach with the mails did not leave before 10.50 as the Governor's despatches had first to be selected. Letters were delivered in Colombo about half past nine this evening.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Queen remains at Osborne. The daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales has been christened Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria. The French Ministry have resigned, and M. Ollivier is commissioned to form a new government. The Legislative Body has adjourned to Jan. 10.

The fourth meeting of the Ecumenical Council at Rome has been held, and divisions are stated to prevail. Meanwhile, the Papal Bull, limiting the censures *Lata Sententie*, has been promulgated.

Further despatches on the British side have been published relating to the Alabama affair, in which Lord Clarendon has conclusively answered Mr. Fish.

The disturbances on the Winnipeg Territory are not yet suppressed. The Canadian Government have recalled Governor McDougall.

Two shocking accidents occurred at Christmas. By one, in London, a whole family of six persons perished by fire; by the other, eighteen persons were crushed to death at the pit entrance to a theatre in Bristol.

The Dalmatian insurrection against Austria is at an end.

Traupman, the murderer of the Kinck family, has been tried and sentenced to death.

The appointments of Mr. Fenwick and Mr. Schneider to the commission of peace for Lancashire have been cancelled.

The Irish Government have dismissed Capt. Madden from the commission and lieutenantancy of Leitrim.

Lord Bury has resigned the chairmanship of the committee for promoting the intended Colonial Conference.

Dr. Temple has been enthroned at Exeter. The Royal Warrant for the formation of an Army Service Corps has been issued.

Very severe weather has prevailed in many parts of the country; and several fatal accidents have happened by the breaking in of ice.

The Emperor of Russia is suffering from hypochondriasis.

Lord A. P. Clinton has received a conditional order of discharge from the Court of Bankruptcy.

Money has been in very active demand, at 5 per cent. and upwards.

The stocks of gold in the Banks of England and of France have been diminished by demands connected with the close of the year. The former holds £19,196,622; the latter, £49,285,000.

The commercial prospects of 1870 are almost uniformly described as favourable. Credit is improving, and speculation discouraged.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army: Captain L. F. Wells, cadre, 2nd Bengal European Light Cavalry;—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Church, Bombay Staff Corps;—Captain W. Wade, Bombay Retired List;—Lieut. Colonel H. Power, Madras Retired List.

Miscellaneous: Mr. Edwin M. Stanton;—Dr. James Prince Lee, Bishop of Manchester;—Lord Torpichen;—Lady Dodson;—Baron de Bourqueney;—Mr. Thomas Creswick, R.A.;—Lord Crofton.

ROVING COMMISSIONS.—The *Standard* adverts on the fact that there are roving M. P.s in India at the present moment collecting information in the name of the India Office, and putting the local departments to the cost of furnishing them with returns. Mr. Candish and Captain Beaumont, the two gentlemen referred to, were members of the Abyssinian committee; but not content, it seems, with their legitimate duties in that capacity, they have appeared in Bombay, obtaining information of one kind or another in a secret and irregular way, and claiming at least semi-official authority for their investigations. The unfairness of the proceeding is manifest. How are the accused represented in the inquiries of these roving M. P.s? What guarantee have we for the authenticity of the information, or for the fairness of the proceedings by which it is obtained? This is surely a matter into which Parliament should inquire; and we trust that the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff will be called on to declare what amount of authority has been given to the volunteer investigators. In the meantime the roving inquisitors, having made sufficient use in Bombay, were, when last heard of, about to seek fresh woods and pastures new in Bengal.

THE COLONIES.

The *Morning Post* holds, if the colonies wish to add to the glory and power of the mother country, they must pursue the course by which we at home have attained our rank amongst European nations. They must undertake their own defence, and, except in cases not likely to occur, they must fight their own battle. If they are willing to do this, we can help them. In addition to the skilled hands we can spare them, there are many who do

not come under this category of whom we should be glad to get rid. There are the roughs who are to be found in all our cities, and in our country lanes, incapable of work that requires more than brute force, but eminently capable of that. We have found that they make excellent soldiers, able to support any amount of fatigue, and equal to any amount of daring. If the colonists wish to carry out the idea of a British Empire cropping up in every part of the earth, and bristling with indomitable power, they might draw upon this resource freely. A small standing army would suffice for them; and if our emigrant ships brought them out labourers for their fields and work-shops, intermixed with candidates for their recruiting sergeants, we cannot see that they could find a better means of drawing closer the link between them and the mother country than by encouraging such imports.

The *Times* believes that the present loose connection between England and her dependencies has very much less inconvenience and danger than some of the colonial spokesmen and their friends in England apprehend. How often does it happen that ties of relationship or business endure precisely because they are not too binding? King Leopold told his subjects in 1848 that he was equally willing to serve them or to quit them, and he died king twenty years after, leaving a secure throne to his son. Our relations with the colonies are partly political, inasmuch as the Queen sends out Governors, with whom her Ministers communicate, but they are much more social and commercial. It will be readily admitted that the political connection does tend to maintain the commercial and social relations; but the latter are by no means dependent on the former. The Englishman and the colonist must each do his best to make them wholly independent. If there be an identity of interests, pursuits, aspirations, and sentiments between Britons, Canadians and Australians, a diversity in the apparatus they may devise for the purposes of municipal Government will be of little importance. In peace this will be undoubtedly the case; in war complicated questions may arise. But these will, no doubt, receive their solution, should events ever demand it; and after all war is not our normal state. We may be fairly contented if the Imperial system satisfies the exigencies of peace at a time when enduring peace seems promised to mankind.

THE PROPOSED COLONIAL CONFERENCE.—Lord Bury, M.P., has resigned the chairmanship of the committee formed for promoting a Colonial conference. Writing to Mr. Youl, his lordship says:—

The speech made by Lord Granville to the deputation on Wednesday, December 16, showed that he was decidedly adverse to the conference; but your committee which met after the deputation to deliberate on their future course, resolved to proceed with their agitation independent of Lord Granville's opinion. My belief is that no conference which could assemble under present circumstances would be of any avail. The public opinion of each colony is represented by its Legislature and by responsible Ministers, whom that Legislature supports. There are but two ways for persons in England to obtain an expression of colonial public opinion—through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicating with the Governor and the Governor's responsible advisers; or through the Opposition in the Colonial Assembly, acting upon the Colonial Ministry of the day. The first way is closed against you; the second, if it were practicable, would not be advisable. You cannot, then, even if you get delegates to come to a conference at all, get a truly representative conference; and no other would be of any avail.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—A well-informed Roman correspondent computes the number of ecclesiastics actually present at the Council at 702. In England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Colonies, there are no fewer than nine Catholic archbishops, seventy bishops, and thirty-one vicars-apostolic. By vicars-apostolic are meant bishops who take their title from sees in *partibus infidelium*. From this enumeration, it will be seen that there are 110 bishops owing allegiance to the British Crown, entitled to take their seats at the Council of the Vatican. If the bishops of the United States, so closely related to us by the ties of blood and language, be added to the above, it will be still more apparent how largely England and English-speaking races are represented at the Council now being held in Rome. The total number of prelates composing the Hierarchy of the Catholic World, according to the "Annuario Pontificio" of 1869, is 985; but "Burn's Catholic Directory," just published, states that in October, 1869, the number was 994. The total number of patriarchates, archbishoprics, and bishoprics, is 1,108. But there are now vacant one patriarchate, 16 archbishoprics in ordinary, and 106 bishoprics in ordinary. Of these vacancies, however, according to the authority above quoted, nine were filled prior to October last. There are, accordingly, at the present moment 994 patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops, and 55 cardinals, comprising the actual strength of the Catholic Hierarchy.

TRAUPMAN'S TRIAL.—Yesterday the trial of Traupman was brought to a close, and the prisoner condemned to death. On hearing his sentence, we are told, he smiled and bowed to the Court. Mr. Roussin, the chemist, in his evidence stated that there was positive proof that Jean Knick, sen., was poisoned by prussic acid. M. Grandperret, the Procureur-General, in reviewing the case, said never had more murderous assassin than Traupman been brought before a court of justice. He stated that there could be no doubt that Traupman had no accomplices, and that he and he alone had been guilty of the crime of which he was accused. The Procureur-General, concluding his speech, demanded that the punishment should be equal to the crime. (Great sensation.) The sitting was suspended for some time and on the reassembling of the Court, M.

Lachaud, the prisoner's counsel, spoke in his defence. He said that Traupmann was under the influence of a mental disease, which rendered him irresponsible for his acts, and that he was a ferocious animal that ought to be muzzled and not killed. (Uproar.) M. Lachaud, in the course of his defence, mentioned the name of Traupmann's mother and some of his relations, whereupon the prisoner hung his head and wept bitterly. This display of emotion caused considerable surprise among the audience.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—The public markets being closed there have been no sales by auction, but a small amount of business is reported to have been transacted privately at last mail's prices.

The quantity of Ceylon Coffee afloat for Great Britain on the 27th Dec. was as follows:—Plantation, 70,461 cwt., against 86,905 cwt. at the corresponding date of 1868; Native, 7,896 cwt., against 26,212 cwt. The quantity afloat for Europe was—*nil*, in both years. The quantity of coffee landed in the fifty-two weeks ended Dec. 24, 1869, was, of Ceylon, 40,133 tons, against 44,335 tons during the corresponding period of 1868; of all descriptions, 69,683 tons, against 69,812 tons. The quantity entered for consumption was, of Ceylon, 10,732 tons, against 11,939 ton; of all descriptions, 18,688 tons, against 19,217 tons. The quantity exported was, of Ceylon, 26,662 tons, against 81,160 tons: of all descriptions, 46,138 tons, against 47,510 tons. The stock on Dec. 24 was, of Ceylon, 13,734 tons, against 11,229 tons; of all descriptions, 24,177 tons, against 19,417 tons.—*L. & C. Express, Dec. 31.*

COFFEE.—The demand for Colonial sorts continued steady on Monday, and further parcels of Plantation Ceylon sold at firm prices, to the extent probably of 300 to 400 casks. The week's landings are light, and 800 tons less than in 1868, and exports being still moderate, the deliveries are a little less, the surplus in the stock being rather less at 5,200 tons. The market for Plantation Ceylon continued very firm on Tuesday with a steady demand. The auctions were small and principally Mocha, which realised a further advance. 144 bags Native Ceylon Garblings bought in at 23s. 10 bales, 133 halfbales Mocha all sold middling small mixed greenish, 102s to 105s. The demand for Plantation Ceylon continued steady yesterday, but, as all the parcels originally offered by the importers were taken off, sales consisted chiefly of about 100 casks previously bought in, for which firm prices were obtained. 2 casks, 2 tierces, 4 barrels, 290 bags Ceylon triage, &c., sold at 39s 6d to 55s. 39 bags damaged Courtallum sold at 50s to 56s.—*Overland Mail.*

CEYLON SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL, December 28th, *Dorothy* at Deal.
DEPARTURE, December 28th, Steamer *William Miller*, for Colombo via Suez Canal.

CEYLON COFFEE SOLD IN MINCING LANE FROM NOV. 18th, to DEC. 3rd 1869.

Alma 2 cks sold at 80/6 5 at 76/6 4 at 67/2 at 6/6 14 at 55/3 at 78/2 at 56/6.
J B Ouhah 28 cks sold at 69/6 5 at 70/4 at 65/30 at 66/13 at 66/6 5 at 58/6 5 at 75/3 at 48/6 2 at 46s.
S V 2 cks sold at 64s 2 at 58s.
Donachie 1 ck sold at 74s 7 at 68s 6d 8 at 66s 6d 2 at 76s 6d 2 at 53s 6d.
Seaton 2 cks sold at 80/6 5 at 73/6 3 at 74/6 4 at 66/9 2 at 64/6 3 at 77/3 at 52/6.
Greyhound 3 cks sold at 66/6 6 at 60/6 4 at 63/4 at 60/6 2 at 76/1 at 64/2 at 54/1 at 50/.
Badulla 5 cks sold at 65s 4 at 63s 3 at 59s 1 et 74s 1 at 50s.
Kobanella 7 cks sold at 64s 8 at 62s 6d 5 at 58s 1 at 71s 3 at 42s 4 bags at 61s 6d.
Rajawalla 2 cks sold at 70s 5 at 66s 3 at 65s 6d 6 at 63s 2 at 75s 2 at 54s.
E H 11 bags sold at 74s 6d 19 at 65s 6d 12 at 57s 5 at 50s 6 at 66s.
Bair Athol 2 cks sold at 60s 1 at 74s.
Rangalla 2 cks sold at 49s 6d 2 at 61s 6d 2 at 44s 6d 1 T I M 1 ck sold at 78s 1 d 2 at 68s 6d 1 at 66s 3 at 58s 3 at 76s 3 at 60s 4 at 47s 6d.
J K 6 cks sold at 68s 6d 3 at 63s 1 at 60s 2 at 45s.
T I M 3 cks sold at 75s 11 at 70s 3 at 65s 6d 2 at 68s 2 at 77s 6d 3 at 65s 2 at 55s 6d.
J D R 3 cks sold at 66s.
Rangalla 4 cks sold at 76s 6d 4 at 70s 8 at 68s 1 at 60s 6d 1 at 78s 6d.
J D R 1 ck sold at 80s 6d 3 at 71s 6d 1 at 61s 1 at 75s.
Rangalla 2 cks sold at 67s 6d 11 at 64s 6d 3 at 65s 6d 3 at 73s 2 at 65s 1 at 66s 1 at 73s.
G L & Co. 84 bags out 76 sold at 10s 6d.
P B 20 bags sold at 53s 6d 10 at 64s 9 et 52s 6d.
G L & Co. 246 bags bought in 49s 47s 6d bid 4 at 47s 31 sold at 47s 21 et 52s 10 at 51s 6d.
D R & Co. 52 bgs bought in 28s.
J C C 208 bags sold at 65s 26 at 49s 2 at 47s.
B A 1 ck sold at 63s 2 at 60s 6d 1 at 54s 1 at 71s.
V B 9 cks sold at 66s 4 at 61s 6d 1 at 59s 2 at 75s 6d 1 at 51s 30 bags at 42s 6d.
Goodwood 3 cks sold at 75s 3 at 66s 6d 1 at 50s 1 at 76s.
Harrow 3 cks sold at 80s 6d 4 at 69s 1 at 61s 1 at 79s 5 bags at 55s 6d.
Gonawelle 12 cks sold at 78s 7 at 66s 6d 1 at 60s 2 at 77s 6d 5 bags at 46s 1 at 39s.
Kensington 2 cks sold at 63s 3 at 58s 6d 1 at 54s 1 at 73s 1 bag at 39s.
K S T 9 bags sold at 53s 6d.
Kirk Oswald 8 cks sold at 71s 6d 4 at 65s 1 at 59s 2 at 77s 6 bags at 47s 6d.
Cocagalla 3 ck sold at 69s 5 at 64s 2 at 60s 1 at 76s 2 bags at 4 s.
Elbedde 16 cks sold at 62s 5 at 64s 4 at 64s 6d 2 at 60s 3 at 77s 2 at 48 6d.
Cocagalla 1 ck sold at 66s 6d 8 at 64s 6d 1 at 57s 1 at 74s 9 bags at 47s 6d.
Elbedde 10 cks sold at 67s 10 at 64s 3 at 63s 6d 3 at 60s 2 at 76s 6d 1 at 74s 6d 3 at 45s.
Kalagalla 25 cks sold at 77s 19 at 77s 6d 140 at 69s 43 at 65s 6 at 79s 14 at 45s 1 bt 73s 2 at 36s 6d 1 at 58s 1 at 56s 1 at 72s.
A 1 ck sold at 59s 1 at 42s 7 at 62s 9 at 58s.
Kalupahane 10 cks sold at 74s 15 at 73s 6d 19 bought in 67s 6d.
Ouhah 14 cks sold at 49s 1 at 48s 3 at 53s 29 at 55s 161 at 50 6d.
St. John 3 cks sold at 68s 6d 7 at 64s 6d 1 at 57s 2 at 72s.
Debbedde 1 ck so at 75s 3 at 68s 6d 1 at 67s 6d 2 at 60s 6d 1 at 76s 1 at 74s 2 at 67s.
H M 7 cks sold at 54s 5 at 39s 6d.
R 139 bags bgs sold at 15s.
M D R 113 bags sold at 12s.
Narangalla 4 cks sold at 56s 1 at 50s.

Pangwelle 1 ck sold at 60s 1 at 51s 2 at 54s 2 at 48s 6d 3 at 43s 1 at 38s.
Oulton 8 ck sold at 69s 3 at 65s 2 at 61s 1 at 73s 1 at 45s.
Waldemar 3 cks sold at 65s 6d 2 at 61s 6d 1 at 75s 1 at 43r.
Gomale 1 ck sold at 75s 11 at 67s 4 at 62 6d 1 at 75s 1 at 74s 1 at 72s.
G A H 4 cks sold at 75s 22 at 66s 10 at 66s 6d 15 at 62s 6d 3 at 76s 6d 5 at 75s 6d 6 at 48s 1 ot 65s 1 at 65s.
Mattekel 3 bags sold at 35s.
Meriabedde 3 cks sold at 67s 6d 14 at 65s 2 at 58s 1 at 73s.
Ouvahkellie 1 ck sold at 71s 5 at 67s 1 at 60s 1 at 75s 1 at 55s 1 at 74s 1 at 53s 1 at 66s 3 bags 66s.
Golconda 6 cks sold at 67s 1 at 62s 1 at 76s.
Needwood 3 cks sold at 82s 6d 5 at 75s 6d 15 at 76s 20 at 76s 6d 4 at 62s 2 at 78s 6d.
St. John 2 ck out 5 sold at 65s 6d 1 at 65s 1 at 58s 1 at 75s.
H F 1 ck sold at 71s 3 at 65s 6d 1 at 54s 1 at 72s 2 bags 56s 12 at 56s 6d.
Ouvah D B 4 cks sold at 55s 10 at 49s 5 at 48s 6d 2 at 45s 6d 3 at 55s.
Ouvah D G 131 bags bought in 50s.
Tulloo 14 cks bought in 70s 69s bid 3 sold at 62s 1 at 75s 4 at 46s.
Ouvah 1 ck sold at 69s 3 bought in 66s 1 sold at 55s 1 at 71s 2 at 82s.
D C 1 ck sold at 62s 9 at 62s 6d 2 at 55s 6d 1 at 69s 1 at 43s.
Mousagalla 7 cks bought in 68s 65s bid. 3 cks sold at 68s 6d 38 bought in 66s 64s bid 5 at 62s 59s 6d bid 4 sold at 72s.
D C 1 ck sold at 66s 14 at 65s 2 at 56s 6d 2 at 70s 2 at 48s 6d.
W C 1 ck sold at 65 1 at 59s 9 at 57s 6d 3 at 50s 2 at 62s 5 at 47s 6d.
Rangalla 9 cks bought in 68s 67s bid 2 at 61s 1 sold at 53s 1 at 72s. 23 cks bought in 68s 66s bid 9 sold at 62s 1 at 55s 2 at 15s.
Talawakellie 4 cks sold at 69s 3 at 63s 1 at 59s 1 at 75s.
Nanooya 1 sk sold at 66s 1 at 59s.
Ouvah 3 cks sold at 70s 6d 7 at 67s 1 at 57s 1 at 74s 3 at 39s 1 at 73s.
Hanguaranketti 3 cks sold at 69s 9 at 64s 2 at 60s 1 at 71s 2 at 43s 6d 11 bought in 71s 70s bid.
Haragama 12 cks sold at 66s 1 at 57s 2 at 74s 6d 2 at 45s.
Wavetenne 4 cks bought in 70s 68s 6d bid 36 at 66s 5 sold at 62s 4 at 79s 5 at 40s.
Mandara Newera 4 cks sold at 81s 6d 6 at 78s 4 at 69s 2 at 74s 3 at 65s 6d. 1 ck sold at 79s 4 at 12s 6d 2 at 65s 6d 1 at 58s 1 at 38s.
Walaya Gonavy 25 cks bought in 73s 71s bid 18 sold at 66s 2 at 60s 6d.
Waloya 1 ck sold at 63s 5 at 76s.

INDIA.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN INDIA.—A correspondent in a North-west journal writes as follows in reference to a complaint very commonly put forward in India that there are no means by which Indian public opinion may be placed before the British public and made to be felt:—

"Without going as far as Parliament, fair representation might be secured by procuring the service of some men of ability who might in London find half a dozen ways of exercising a useful influence in behalf of his constituents. But none of these things suit the Anglo-Indian, or the native. He prefers it seems to wait till help comes to him from the skies: meantime he will fill the air with his clamorous vociferation and totally oblivious of the fact that in this age the principle is universally recognised that before others will help a man, he must help himself.

The first thing that would happen if a man of good ability with means at command either at the helm of a well-conducted journal in London or in Parliament resolutely set himself to expose abuses, or bring the Indian Government to book, would be an attempt by the Government to buy him over. Golden offers of all sorts of sinecures, a seat in Council, dignities, &c. &c., would be held out to him to secure his silence. Look at the E. I. Association! What has become of the independence of that body and of its devotion to public interests? To be in a position to despise these golden offers, a man would require to be well supported. Is it to be wondered at that men who are not supported at all take the offers made to them on condition of silence?

A thousand pounds would pay the reasonable election expenses of any man, and five hundred a year would compensate a professional man for giving up a portion of his time to parliamentary attendance.

Ten times the sum might be raised one would think with ease from the classes who clamour about having no representatives in London or in Parliament.

Or they might raise the money to purchase a good London paper and keep it to advocate their cause. Every class in England that wants to be fairly represented has its organ among the journals of the day. Indians forsooth are too grand, or too stiff, or too proud, or too stingy to do as other sections of the British public do. They must needs have everything cut and dried for them. They expect to be waited on by Government Secretaries and asked whether this measure or that will suit them, or whether it will please them to be content with such and such a line of policy. Or they expect the Speaker of the House of Commons hat in hand to attend the East Indian Association, and enquire whether their "tea is to their liking." Every other section of the community bawls itself hoarse in asserting its rights and generally gets them, if they are reasonable, by dint of bawling. You only require to bawl loud enough to get the British public to do anything reasonable. But as it is impossible to do one's bawling oneself, they get it done for them by contractors.

But Indians are too shy to do anything of the kind, or as I suggested, too stingy, or too something. At all events we would think they would understand the contract system in this country.

Anglo-Indians and others therefore who are eternally complaining that they have no representatives have only themselves to thank for it. No section of the subjects of the British Crown would have any representation if they all behaved as people do in this country. If you want representation in England why don't you get it! You can get it just as easily as other classes do if you choose to pay for it. If you don't want the trouble or the expense, then cease to complain that you are without that which you are too indolent to acquire in the ordinary way."

