The Cevlon Times WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HE KANDY HERALD.

1870



more or less. To Marseilles. To Southampton 29. The paddy field called Magurudeniye Kumin the above case European Servants......‡ £48 (2nd class Passengers conveyed only un-der special circum-stances.) ‡ 48 In the above case. 1. The Garden called "ELWATTE-PITIYA WATTE" with the tiled House standing thereon, situate at Udeweediya in the towa of Bedulla. **‡** 50 bura, of one amanam in extent in the whole, more or less. 30. The paddy field called Wewa Kumbura, of one amunam in extent in the whole, more or less. 31. The paddy field called Wewala Kumbura, of one amunam and two pelas in extent in the \$ 50 t 25 ‡ Transit through Egypt £2 5s. extra. whole, more or less.
32. The garden called Kongahawatta, of eight lahas in extent in the whole, more or less.
33. The garden called Ranewanewatta, of one pela in extent in the whole, more or less.
34. The garden called Arambewatta, of two pelas and five lahas in extent in the whole, more or less.
35. The garden called Meegahamulawatta, of eight lahas in extent in the whole, more or less.
36. The garden called Udagederawatta, of one amunam in extent in the whole, more or less. whole, more or less. For further particulars apply to F. BAYLEY. AGENT. Point de Galle. British India Steam Navigation Company (LIMITED.) 36. The garden called Udagedarawaita, of one amunam in extent in the whole, more or less.
37. The garden called Wandigewatta, of five lahas in extent in the whole, more or less.
38. The garden called Neinamudaliayawaita, of five lahas in extent in the whole, more or less.
39. The garden called Kaluhambankarayahita-puwatta, of five lahas in extent in the whole.
40. The garden called Malliyagewatta, of one role in extent in the whole. ONE OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL LEAVE COLOMBO FOR BOMBAY—Calling at Tuti-corin, Cochin, Calicut, Beypore, Cannanore, Mangalore and Carwar, Yth and 21st March. on or about FOR CALCUTTA-Calling at Galle, 24th January 42. The gatch called Manyagewatta, of the pela in extent in the whole, more or less.
41. The gardon called S yambalagahamulawatta, of eight lahas in extent in the whole, more or less.
42. The garden called Dewalewatta, of eight lahas in extent in the whole, more or less. Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizaga-patam, Bimlipatam and 7th and 21st ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co., 43. The garden called Atukonawatta, of one pela in extent in the whole, more or less.
44. The garden called Weda:alagewatta, of one pela and five lahas in extent in the whole, more or loss. Agents. Steam for China and Japan. 45. The garden called Silwatgedarawatta, of two E APECTED shortly at Galle, the splendid Screw peles and five lahas in extent in the whole, more 46. The garden called Betanpalawatta, of eight "EASTERN ISLES," ahas in extent in the whole, more or less.
47. The garden called Mahagedarawatta, of one from Glasgow, pela and five lahas in extent in the whole, more or less. "SAKANA," 48. The garden called Hulangomuwewatta, of one pela and five lahas in extent in the whole, more or less.
49. The garden called Pusumbahitapuwatta, of from London. For freight or passage, Apply to J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co. two pelas and five lahas in extent in the whole, Galle, 15th January, 1870. more or less. The garden called Horanekarayagewatta, of 50. 50. The garden called Horanekarayagewatta, of five lahas in extent in the whole, more or less. 51. The garden called Etabendapuwatta, of one FOR LONDON. pela in extent in the whole, more or less. 52. The garden called Yakdessahitapuwatta, of one pela and five lahas in extent in the whole, more or less. The Barque "ELIZA LAING," 441 Tons. For freight apply to DABLEY, BUTLER & Co. or less. 53. The garden called Kiriyahitapuwatta, of one pela in extent in the whole, more or less, and all the chena lands appertinent thereto, all situate at Nu-gahapola in the Udugoda Pallesiyapattu of Matale North. COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL MARITIME DE SUEZ. THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed TRANSIT AGENTS at this port for the above Company, and will be glad to furnish any informa-tion in respect thereto on application at their Office 54. The paddy field called Madaheliye Kumbura of one amunam and three pelas in extent in the whole, more or less. 55. The paddy field called Meegaha Kumbura, of three pelas in extent in the whole, more or less. 56. The paddy field called Hataraliyadde Kum-FRYER, SCHULTZE & Co. Colombo, 9th November, 1869 oura, of one amunam in extent in the whole, more FOR LONDON DIRECT. 57. The paddy field called Serugaha Kumbura, of one pela and seven lahas in extent in the whole To sail about the 15th of February next. nore or 58. The paddy field called Nikala Kumbura, of ne amunam in extent in the whole, more or less, 59. The paddy field called Einbulunuwe Kum-THE MERCHANTS SHIPPING Co.' (Somes Bros., BLACKWALL) favorite Passenger Ship "SALISBURY," bura, of two amunams in extent in the whole, more 60. The paddy field called Badannakotuwe Kumbura, of one amunam in extent in the whole, more wore or less, together with all the appurtenances, belonging, all situate at Medabedda in Udugoda Pallesiyapattu of Matale North. 61. The paddy field called Kadidikwewe Kum-bura, of four amunams in extent in the whole, more or less. A. I. 13 Years 1,113 TONS REGISTER, T. W. TRUE, Commander. Has excellent accommodation for Families and Invalids proceeding to England via the Cape. For freight or passage, or less Apply to 62. The paddy field called Dambawe Kumbura,
65. The garden called Kadikawewatta, of one
63. The garden called Kadikawewatta, of one
pela in extent in the whole, more or less, all situate LEE, HEDGES & Co., AGENTS.



in Liquidation

Manures and Chemicals.

Kandy.

GENERAL NOTICES

MR. HARRY EMANUEL.

18. NEW BOND STREET, LOND ON

DIAMOND MERCHANT AND JEWELLER TO

THE OVEEN,

THE CEYLON TIMES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AUCTION SALES

ON THE SPOT.

At 3 p. m., of Saturday 19th Instant.



APOTHECARRIES HALL, KANDY. A LWAYS on hand a fresh supply of all the MEDICINES in general use, and a great variety of Patent Drugs and reat variety of Patent Drugs a preparations. Physician's pre-scriptions and family re-cipes prepared with the utmost care. WHYTE & Co. have much confidence in draw ing the attention of the public to their select ents of GENERAL GOODS OILMANSTORES AND GENERAL GROCERIES WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND PORTER, SODA WATER & LEMONADE, TOBACCOS. And a variety of Smoking Requisites, PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, NOVELS, Diaries for 1870. GLASS-WARE, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, PLATED-WARE. WHIPS, UMBRELLAS, AND CANDELSTICKS, &c. &c. &c. Kandy, 12th January, 1870.

WHYTE AND CO.

46

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BRODIE has been admitted a partner in our firm. W. C. BRODIE & Co.

2nd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

OUR MR. C. H. LEDWARD being about to leave Ceylon for a short time, begs to intimate his friends and supporters that his business will during his absence be carried on as punctually and efficient-ly as heretofore, and that all Auction Sales that he may be favored with will be conducted by MR. W. LEDWARD & Co.

NOW READY.

Price 10s. Postege extra (650 rages Octavo.

PETERSON'S ALMANAC FOR 1870.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

ONTAINING the Stamp Act, Postal rules, and O'NTAINING the Stamp Act, Postal rules, and Rates, Custom Duties, Tables of Fees &c., and Complete Statistics of the Island, Civil, Finan-cial, Revenue, Municipal, Judicial, Ecclesiastical, Survey, Public Works, Educational, Postal, Medical, Railway, Registrars and Telegraph Departments. Military and Commercial Establishments, Reli-gious, Literary and Charitable it Instutions in every Town in Ceylon. Lists of Coffee, Cinnamon, Cocoanut, Citronella and Sugar Estates with acrease, Proprietors', Super-intendents' and Assistants' names. The Alphabetical Directory contains the full ames, and addresses of 5,000 residents, of whom 1,700 are Europeans.

W. M. YOUNG &	. co	-COLOMBO.
or the Sub-ag		
R. TROWEL,		Kandy.
JAMES KENNEDY		Gampola.
FREDERICK PITERS		Galle.
LUCIAS C. GLENNY		Ratnapura.
WILLIAM KELLOW	TEAP IN	Nuwera Ellia.
GRANT & Co	100	Matale.
J. A. POPPENBEEK	1 March	Panwila.
JANSEQUE & Co		Badulla.
J. G. TOUSSAINT	(1988) (H)	Jaffna.
GIBSON & SONS		Trincomalie.
DONALD GRANT		Kurunegala.
J. H. THOMSON	See 1	Cowypers Cou
	1.50 2.5	London, E. C.
BROWN & Co	New Base	116 Candleriggs
	1	Street, Glasgow
		Scotland.

PLANTERS ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will Thursday, the 77th February, for the election of Chairman, Secretary and Committee. Any member having an original motion to pro-pose, is requested to give fifteen days notice of the same.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS RECEIVED. 1. "That in the opinion of this Meeting the pro-posed improvements of the Galle Harbour being essentially an Impereal work, should be executed with Impereal not Colonial funds." 2. "That this Meeting do take into considera-

FOR SALE. OF VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY EX "PALMERSTON." A COTTAGE PIANO By "CHALLENGER & Co.," London. Manufactured expressly for this climate, in perfect order. On view at the Rooms. LEDWARD & Co. AUCTION SALE OF A COMMODIOUS HOUSE IN PRINCE STREET, PETTAH. THE UNDERSIGNED will sell on Saturday, the THAT COMMODIUS HOUSE, No. 22, Situate in Prince Street, Pettah. H. D. GABRIEL. Colombo, 9th February, 1870. AT THE SALE OF THE EFFECTS produced OF THE LATE SAMUEL KELAART, ESQ. THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed by the As-signee of the Insolvent Estate of MR. JOHN BERNARD PASSE, To sell by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 12th Instant, at 3 P. M. THE LIFE POLICY OF ASSURANCE OF JOHN BONIFACIOUS KOELMEYER, In the Standard Life Assurance Company for £300. Colombo, 8th February, 1870. THE AUCTION SALE OF BOMBAY WOOD FURNITURE at the Godourns of Messrs. J. MAITLAND & Co., is postponed till Monday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock. VENN & Co. THE FURNITURE IS NOW ON VIEW. NOTICE. CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY. GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers A will be held in the Scotch Church KANDY, at 11 o'clock, A. M. On Thursday February, 17th. Kandy, February 9th, 1870. THE GAMPOLA DISPENSARY (Late DAVIDSON & Co.'s) WELL-STOCKED Medicine chests fitted up for Estates. S. R. WILLIAMS, Manag No. 5, KADUGANNAWA STREET, GAMPOLA. Asiatic Banking Corporation. IN LIQUIDATION. A NNEXED is a Copy of a Circular letter which I have forwarded this day to those Creditors of the Corporation who have registered their claims in accordance with the notice given. G. DENIS H. HARRISON. Attorney for Official Liquidator: Kandy, 9th February, 1870. IN CHANCERY. IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862. AND OF THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION. 4, Lombard Street, London, January, 1870. SIR. I beg to inform you that, on application to my Attorney, in Ceylon, on or after the 22nd February next, you may receive a Cheque for the amount payable to you, in respect of a Fifth Divi-dend of 1s. in the £, which by the direction of His Honor the Vice-Chancellor Stuart, has been declared in this matter.

in this matter. Upon application for payment, this Notice must be produced, together with the last account rendered to you by the Corporation, also any Deposit Receipts, Bills of Exchange, or other Securities held by you. If you do not attend personally, you must fill up and sign the subjoined forms of *Receipt and Autho-rity*, when a Cheque, payable to your order, will be delivered.

THREE HOUSES CORNER OF KEYSER AND 1ST CROSS STREETS. opposite to the SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. COLOMBO. PETTAH BURIAL GROUND, Suitable either for dwelling houses or stores, and calculated to yield a rental of £150 @ £200 per annum. AND At 3 p. m., on Saturday 26th Instant. THREE DWELLING HOUSES AND A GROUND. Nos. 54, 55, 57 and 58, KEW HOUSE STREET, SLAVE ISLAND, adjoining the Rifle Lines. THE TITLE DEEDS OF THE PROPERTIES will be VENN & Co. FISCAL'S SALE. Packier Tamby Neyna Markar and Fiscal. Fiscal's Office. Colombo, 10th February, 1870. FOR SALE. AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FOLLOWING EXCELLENT SHERRIES in one dozen cases. White Seal at Yellow Seal at at 48s. per Dozen at 42s. Red Seal Green Seal at 36s. at 30s. ALSO EX "BRITOMART," SHERRY in Quarter Casks and Hogsheads HOOP IRON 11 in, 11 in, and 13 in. Colombo, Feb. 10, 1870. NOW LANDING. Ex " Britomart" DALE ALE-Holts in wood andBottle PORTER-Bridge's E. Bottled SHERRIES-Pale dry in quarter casks and 1 doz. PORT WINE—in quarter casks and 1 doz. cases UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETOR'S UNITED VIGLANDS BRANDY in 1 doz. cases, MACKWOODS & Co. Colombo, 10th February, 1870. do. do. do. PER OVERLAND. HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN WITH APPENDIX as now to be used in ST. PETER'S CHURCH. J. MAITLAND & Co. AUCTION SALE. MESSRS. LEDWARD & Co. will sell at their Rooms on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 12 noon, on account of the concerned. An Invoice conta ning Oilmanstores From "Crosse & Blackwell" consisting of SALAD OIL, MUSTARD, JAMS, TABLE SALT, Raisins, Currants, Tart Fruits, Corn Flour, Oatmeal, Hotch Potch, Potted Meats, CHEDDER CHEESE,

COLOMBO. ARRIVALS. Teby. 9-British Barque Britomart, D. Rees, 500 tons, from London 22nd September, cargo general. do do-British Barque Scott, W. Laycklock, 345 tons, from Galle 2nd Instant, cargo Ceylon produce. do 10-British Steamer Wm. Millør, 566 tons Captain C. G. Nybery, London 31st December, Aden 23rd January, cargo general. do. do-British Barque Helen Malcolm, 311 tons Captain J. Griffiths Chittagong 26 January Cargo Rice. DEFARTVERS. Teby. 8-British Steamer Asia, J. Paterson, 1.073 tons, bound to Malabar Coast and Bombay, cargo general.--Pas-sengers, One 2nd Class and 14 deck. do do-British Steamer Euphrates, J. C. Sharp, 442 tons, bound to Malabar Coast and Bombay, cargo general.--Pas-sengers, One 2nd Class and 14 deck. do do-British Steamer Euphrates, J. C. Sharp, 442 tons, bound to Malabar Coast and Bombay, cargo general.--Pas-sengers, Mr. Woodhouse, One 2nd Class, 34 Privates 73rd Regiment, 1 Private Royal Artillery, and 8 deck. do do-British Brig Gefrard, J. F. Francis 316 tons, bound to China, cargo general. do 10-British Barque Choice, J. Harrison, 374 tons, bound to New York, cargo general. do 11-British Baip Cify of Amoy, 994 tons, Captain M. R urdock, for London cargo general. GALLE. ABRIVALS. Feby. 8.— British Steamer Ellora, from China 25th Ja-nuary.—Passengers for Galle, Col. Phillipp's servant. do. 9.—British Steamer Eughrates, from Bombay 1st February.—Passengers, Mr. W. H. Woodhouse & servant. Mr. Gilkinson, 84 Privates, 73rd Kegiment, 1 Private, Royal Artillery & 1 dek. do. do.—British Steamer Sakana, from London 24th De-cember 1869, Aden 26th January.—Passengers, Mrs. do. do.—Spanish Frigate Berenguela, from Bombay 31st January. Feby. 11.—Norwegian Barque Ornen, from Newcastle 14th October 1862. Feby. 10.—British Steamer Sakana, for Japan. ABRIVALS. th October 1862. Feby. 10-British Steamer Sakana, for Japan. DEPARTURES. Feby. 9-British Barque Cilimenar, for Rangcon. do. do-British Brig Western Star, for Chittagong. do. do-British Steamer Simla, for Calcutta-Passen-gers as on arrival, and those from the Emen, and Ellora. do. 9 British Steamer Euphrates, for Calcutta. do. do-British Steamer Surat, for Sucz-Passengers as on arrival, and from Galle, Mr. and Mrs. Molesworth and 6 children, Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. Woods, Mr. Roesiter, Mrs. Theobald, Dr. Hoysted, Mrs. Parsons, and those from the Matka, and Ellora. do 10-British Barque M. A. Evans, for Chittagong. do 11 - British Steamer Emer, for Bonbay-Passengers as on arrival, and from Galle, Mr. Schwendler, Mrs. Pittar, and those from the Ellora. do do-British Steamer Ellora, for China-Passengers as on arrival, and from Galle, Mr. Firth, and those from the Sinika and Emes. do do-British Barque Insular Caprie, for Bassein. do do-British Barque Lonsular Caprie, for Bassein. do do-British Barque Lonsular Caprie, for Bassein. do do-British Barque Lonton Carpenter, for Negapatam. DEPARTURES. TELEGRAPHIC STEAMER REPORTS. From Galle, 8th February, 6-35 a.m. Mail Steamer from Calcutta signalled. From Galle, 8th February. Mail Steamer from Bombay signalled at 9-30 a.m. PASSENGERS BY THE GALLE COACH. Feby. 7-Mr. M. Fernando from Galle, do. 8-Mr. J. A. Rossiter, and Mr. A. G. Thomson to 8-Mr. J. A. Rossner, and survey and starting of the second starting of the sec do. 10-Revd. and Mrs. Spaar to Galle. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. MARRAGES. Jany. 27, at the Catheral, by the Rev. James Bacon, Edward Hussey, fifth son of the late Dr. Prins, to Louisa Marrion, fifth daughter of the late Frederick Dornhorst Esq., of Trincomalie. On the 4th February, Mr. Sielembarem Mudaliar, son of the late Coomerpap Mudaliar Esq. to the daughter of Moorugappa Candappapillai Esq. At the Wolfendahl Church Colombo, on the 10th instant by the Revd. J. Vanderstraaten, Mr. William Brohier, Clerk of the Council Department, Colonial Secretary's office, to Lydia eldest daughter of C. Shokman Esq. DEATH. At Kandy suddenly on the morning of the 7th instant, Mr. Thomas Keynton, sexton of St. Paul's Church, aged 66 years and six days. Mails in February 1870, according to date. MADRAS & CALCUTTA. Simla 7. ENGLAND & MEDITERRANEAN. 7. STRAITS & CUMM Surat. Behar. BOMBAY. STRAITS & CHINA. Ellora 13* Hoogly. 14 PONDICHERRY, MADRAS & CALCUTTA. Godavery 15 ENGLAND, MEDITERRANEAN AND Tigre. MAURITIUS. MADRAS & CALCUTTA. ENGLAND & MEDITERRANEAN. .90* Mooltan. STRAITS & CHINA. Emeu. Orissa. BOMBAY. AUSTRALIAN COLONIES &C. Geelong • These days are Sundays : Letters &c., will be forwarded, as usual, to Galle, where the Mails will be made up by the Packet Agent next day.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. HOUSE AT NEWERA ELLIA We understand that a despatch has been re-ceived from the Secretary of State in reference to the "situation" of the Chief of the Educa-MR. G. L. MOLESWORTH'S HOUSE At Newera Ellia, tional Department, in which although the recent action of the local government in the matter is declared to have met with the entire For particulars and terms, Apply to H. D. GABRIEL. approval of Earl Granville, it is decided that the suspended Director be reinstated in his office

It is no doubt the desire of the Secretary of State that no further changes be made in this important department, at any rate pending the radical reforms about to be made in it, and it may fairly be hoped that in the future there may be a more cordial understanding established between the local government and the Educational Director, than previously existed. We cannot doubt that Mr. Laurie will after what has occurred, see the necessity which exists for perfect harmony between each public department and the head of the government, and that no act of his will in future impair the efficiency of his services by any imperfect allegiance to local authority. He has a most important work before him second indeed to none other in the island, and it is one demanding the full exercise of all those high qualities which it is known he possesses.

THE SUEZ CANAL. The first steamer bound for Colombo via the Suez Canal is now at anchor in our roadstead. The William Miller which left London on the 31st December, and passed through

the Canal on the 20th January, has a gene-ral cargo on board and calls here for freight onwards to Singapore and China. The Captain of this steamer has assured us that there need be no question as to the complete success of the Canal as a route between the East and West. He found no difficulty at any. point :: caution was of course necessary in steaming though the canal at half speed, which he accomplished in sixteen hours of daylight. The only portion needing great care is the Gulf of Suez, but even there Captains after one or two voyages will be able to navigate their vessels without a pilot.

Within a week from the present time two other Steamers the Woodham and the Otterburne both screws, may be expected here to load home with Coffee cargoes, both having left early last month and the former having been heard of from Suez as having passed through about the 26th. They have cargoes of cotton goods and sundries for Colombo and will we believe, load home at a rate per ton which twelve months ago would have been considered moderate for sailing vessels via the Cape. In the present instance these two steamers

will carry their cargoes home to an excellent market, and be the means no doubt, of securing very paying prices for their Coffee. But the advantage accruing from one or two such experiments can hardly be expected to result the same when carried out on a large scale. We have no manner of doubt that before many seasons be over screw steamers via Suez will supplant sailing vessels both here and in India. Mr. Green the extensive ship-owner, who recently visited India, declared that the effect of the Suez Canal must be to revolutionise the shipping trade of the East and drive all sailing vessels from our ports save for navigation in eastern and southern waters. He is about to place all his ships on the Australian line as an earnest of his belief. Whilst we do not doubt the ultimate result, viz. that our future crops will be taken home

in auxiliary Screw Steamers via the Suez Canal, at rates of freight not higher and probably even lower than we have been accustomed to pay in years past, we think that the advantages of this route in some respects, are over-estimat-ed. To what extent the color of Coffee will be retained by the shorter time occupied in

the voyage, has yet to be ascertained, but we fail to see how shippers are to derive any material advantage from the circumstance of the early arrival in the home market of the entire crops of Ceylon. The effect we apprehend will be simply to change the season for new coffees, but if any expect that their crops will find buyers as fast as they can be landed, we fear they will meet with much disappointment. The trade can take off but a certain

Callway Transformed to be admitted that as regards most of our arrangements in Ceylon to do honor to the Sovereign's son, we cannot hope to compare with the Presidencies of India. There is one department of the public service which bids fair to distinguish itself service which bids fair to distinguish itself even when compared with similar departments in India and elsewhere: we allude to our Railway department, the officials of which under the direction of Mr. Strong, Locomotive Superintendant, are already busily engaged in preparing a Train for the conveyance of the distinguished visitor to our hill capital.

The royal train will consist of seven vehicles, The royal train will consist of seven vehicles, the Princes' carriage being placed in the centre, whilst in the rear will be two ordinary first-class carriages and a break van, and in the front, one Saloon carriage, one second-class and another break-van. These are now, being painted green and white, and varnished and fitted for the occasion. The royal carriage will be richly decorated and furnished. The whole of the lining together with the cushion will be richly decorated and rurnished. The whole of the lining together with the cushion covers being of richly embroidered white silk with gold sprigs and a rich silk fringe bind-ing. The carpet will be of crimson cloth with gold and green border. The ceiling will be lined with white silk laid in flutes starting from a gilt centre ornament.

As seen from the exterior this carriage will have a very chaste appearance : instead of the usual heavy gilt crown on the centre of the roof, there will be a border of small gilt coro-nets round the edge of the roof, whilst im-mediately below there will be a fringe of open carved-work over a crimson ground, whilst on the panels of the carriage the royal arms will be emblazoned.

As is the practice at home, the royal train will be preceded by a Pilot Engine started half an hour in advance. The carriages and engines, for there will be two locomotives up the Incline, will be gaily decorated with flags, and already two of the newest and most powerful of the passenger engines are already laid aside for renovation for this duty, whilst the task of driving the train with its regal freight, will be entrusted to two of the oldest and most experienced hands on the establishment.

LEADING JOURNALISM .--- " The first paper independent of the Government" and the leading journal of the island, has devoted the entire resources of its editorial type and space to the congenial task of villifying a young officer of the Royal Artillery who dared to decline apologising for having written a letter which carries on the face of it the impress of not being intended for publication, a rule which is perfectly well understood amongst conductors of

all respectable papers. We have seen Mr. Ferguson's epistle which concludes with the grammatical line "it was not I who HAS offended against good taste"! and it certainly conveys the impression that unless Mr. Legge's letter was withdrawn and a courteous letter written, he would be injured by having it published with editorial accompaniments. Those accompaniments are now before the public who will form their own conclusion as to the decency of their tone. The gentleman who has been so ruthlessly victimised is now in a position to judge of the consequences of daring to criticize the con-duct of a "leading" journalist. Having vetured upon touching pitch he has soiled his

ingers. In attempting to correct his correspondent who wrote "*irrevalant*," the Observer editor wrote equally at fault " irrelavant" instead of "irrelevant" and again writes "the Acali-matization Society. Our contemporary should not forget his glass roof !

THE GARRISON THEATRE.--- Two perform-ances have been given this week by the Band Amateur Society of the 73rd Regiment, when the actors fully maintained the reputation they had gained by their excellent performance of "Fra Diavolo." The *piece de resistance* of the entertainment was the operatic extravaganza "Kenilworth," a piece full of songs set to popular airs and accompanied here. "breakdowns"---and admirably suited there-fore to the talents of the Company. On Monday evening the house was well filled by quantity each month, and the fact of rapid transit from the place of production will not in ence, by whom the Amateurs were very cordially the slightest degree affect the quantity re- received and several of the songs were encored



T. SKINNER. .

Secretary.

Udunuwara District.—1 lot of 5 acres, situated in Ganhata of Kandupalata. AT GALLE KACHCHERI. AT JAFFNA KACHCHERI. On the 23rd February, 1870. Jaffna District.—17 lots from 1 to 11 acres each, ituated in Kaitadi and Navutkuli. AT KURUNEGALA KACHCHERI. AT NUWARA ELIYA KACHCHERI. On the 23rd February, 1870. Nuwara Elliya District.—3 lots from 1 to 6 acres the North of St. Andrews or Club property. AT RATNAPURA KACHCHERI.

Tinned Meats, &c.

ALSO

SADDLERY

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HORSE CLOTHING,

Curry Combs, Horse Brushes,

consisting of

ge Estate. Do.-6 lots from 8 to 66 acres each, situated in

A. B. FYERS. Capt. R. E.

Surveyor General's Office, Colombo, 8th February, 1870.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "HENESSY" and "DETECTOR" received too late for ir present issue. "An ADMIRER" is declined with thanks: we could not publish such a contribution, nor would our

readers care to peruse it. It is requested the Obituary Notices sent to us

"may be as brief as possible, stating no more than absolutely necessary. "D. E." on Labor Supply shall appear in our next.

Tollovay's Ointment and Pills,—Constant Success.— No diseases are more trying to the tempera in our next-hausting to the constitution, than the pains in muscles and joints caused by exposure to wot or cold. Wherever the seat of suffering it will only be necessary to foment the affected part with warm water, dry throughly, and immediately rub in Holloway's inestinable Oinment to obtain ease. Gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and tic-doloreux are soon relieved and ulti-mately cured by the use of this anequalled Unguent, aided by Holloway's purirying and aperitive Pills.

The Ceylon Times. COLOMBO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Special for the Ceylon Times.

London, January 20th. Telegrams from New York announce the recep-tion of H. R. H. Prince Arthur at Washington, where the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Peabody's remains had arrived out.

London, January 31st. The prospectus of a new Telegraph Company has been issued for the purpose of connecting Calcuta with Singapore by means of a submaine cable.

rine cable. Obituary.—Col. H. A. Morrison. Bombay, February 8th. The shore end of the Telegraph cable was laid yesterday in a satisfactory manner. The Chiltern after landing the end at Malabar Point proceeded two and a half miles to sea when the cable was successfully buoyed off. so and a half lines to sea when the caple was uccessfully buoyed off. She will be followed by the *Great Eastern* or

the toth, who will pick up the cable at the buoy and proceed onwards to Aden by the ordinary mail steamer route.

The Duke of Edinburgh is to leave for Lahore on the 9th Instant.

A letter from the Commander of the ship of war A fetter nom the oblight and the state of th of ninety days from the Congo river. News said to have been brought by a Portugese who was taking the Doctor's head to Congo. It is announced that the transit dues for the Suez Canal will be charged upon official Tonnage

only excluding the space occupied by machinery

QUOTATIONS OF PRODUCE IN THE LONDON MARKET BY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Coffee – Plantation Middling, 74s. Native good ordinary, 57s to 57s. 6d. Cotton – Tinnevelly good fair, 9¹d.

doubt, be soon settled : the other matter is one found in filling those parts in the burlesque requiring time for its development.

ESTATE LABOR.

We are glad to learn that the leading Planers of the Central Province have resolved to bring the subject of our labor supply before the Association at the approaching Annual Meeting, and that the Chairman fully concurs in the opinion that there is no time to be lost in making arrangements of some kind whereby the difficulty may be overcome.

A proposal is before the Association emanating from a Firm in Negapatam, but although single employers of labor may chose to apply to those gentlemen it is not an affair that can be dealt with by the Association as a body. Our belief is that some scheme of a public character embracing the employment steamer, must be resorted to, and that for its developement a cess should be made on properties or produce as was done on a former occasion.

No doubt someone or more will be prepared with practical suggestions on this important matter, and if a Sub-Committee be appointed to take the question into consideration, we do not doubt that some feasable project will be devised to which the Government can assent

THE BAND.—The Band of the 73rd Regi-ment will perform this evening the following selection :-PROGRAMME. God save the Queen

DEATH OF MR. J. VISCARDI.—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. J. Viscardi, well known in Ceylon years ago in connection with Coffee Planting, and the Galle Face House, though tttle known to more recent residents in the Island. The deceased gantlemen died in India, leaving a family of four young children.

THE GOVERNOR .--- His Excellency will arrive in Colombo to-morrow, and on monday will hold an Executive Council.

AN INDIAN IDEA .- We observe that an impression has gone abroad amongst the native population, that the Duke of Edinburgh traveled with a well-stocked Harem, and that it will be the duty of the native nobles to replewill be the duty of the native nobles to reple-nish this with donations from their own fami-lies, each Rajah selecting his fairest daughter for the royal Zenana. The belief is entirely in keeping with Indian ideas of morality.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE SHROFF OF THE FISCAL'S OFFICE, COLOMBO.—We learn that this Officer proceeded to cash a draft of that this Officer proceeded to cash a draft of $\pounds 490$ at the Cutcherry yesterday, and that the cashier of the latter establishment paid him $\pounds 590$ instead of $\pounds 490$. The \pounds roo in excess is said to have been appropriated by the Fiscal's Shroff, and J. P. proceedings have been instituted, and the matter is under investigation. - Examiner.

quired to supply export or home demand. As with a vigour that left no room for denial. We regards the questions of color that will no understand that at first some difficulty was

which are usually taken by actresses, as the "pretty Zerlina" of Fra Diavolo has deserted " pretty Zerlina" of *Fra Diavolo* has deserted from the Regiment and " Lady Allcash" went home in the *Lady Melville*; but Private Malone, a big strong Irishman with just the " least taste in life" of a brogue, made up splendidly as " the virgin queen" and acted and sung with right royal energy if he was properly wanting in queenly grace; whilst Private Webb made a most successful *debut* as " Amy Rop-sart" and charmed the audience as well as the too susceptible Leicester by her good looks and sart and channed the authence as were as and too susceptible Leicester by her good looks and artless unaffected manner. There was a little of the stiffness inseparable from a first appearance but that will disappear with practice and "Amy" may be pronounced a most promis-ing prima donna. Of the other characters the most difficult---that of "Varny," had been appropriately assigned to F. Macker, who seems "to the manner born" and would take a lead-ing part even on English boards in this class of piece. He has a good voice and his acting has a finish about it unusual with amateurs Whitham, the comic man of the company, was excellent as Tresillian and J. Bull acted the stage "vagabond and " ruffian" to the life and his duet and " break-down" accompaniment with " Amy' was vociferously encored.

The success of the Extravaganza was so narked that the Farce --- " Catch a Weazel' which concluded the evening's entertainment appeared tame by comparison though the actors made the most of it; nothing however but one of those noisy, racketty, outrageously absurd farces would have gone down after such a decided hit, and it would be better we think on another occasion to let the burlesque conclude the performance.

We ought to mention that the scenery which was most of it new and very well executed was the work of the versatile Mackey.

We understand that the amateurs are pre-paring "the Field of the cloth of Gold," a buresque that had a tremendous run at the Strand, for their next representation.

KANDY.

Glorious weather up here : fine weather all over the country with just now and again a shower to keep things fresh and lively. I hear good accounts of estates from all quarters, and here can be no doubt that Planters as a rule will do well this year in spite of *late* low prices. If the present advance at home will but hold on for a season, we shall have no reason to complain, for by the help of Australian bones, Phosphated manures &c., estate managers are working up their estates into fine bearing con-dition, and making many a shady place pay. Coffee dealers have evidently gone out of

their senses of late about prices and don't know how wide to open their mouths. Fancy 45s for very ordinary Native Coffee and 11s 3d for middling Garden Parchment! These were our bazaar prices recently to-day they are lower. Evidently somebody must have faith in the home coffee market.

The Planters' Association on the 17th is now a staple topic. I believe there can be no doubt about the result. The new Chairman

is a matter of certainty and as for the Galle Harbor Resolution that will be another "Gigantic Failure." Nobody who has an independent opinion will support that and its fate is doomed. The Chairman elect will have nothing to say to it greatly to the disgust of its promoter, but there will be a good deal said about Coolies respecting which Planters are beginning to feel some anxiety.

AN INDIAN OPINION OF THE MARRIAGE OR AN INDIAN OPINION OF THE MARRIAGE OR-DINANCE.—Writing of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, the *Madras Mail* says :—Should these concessions be made, the Kandyans may reasonably congratulate themselves on the admir-able effect of their persistent disregard of the old Ordinance, and possibly flatter themselves that similar results may be looked for by a similar attitude towards any other piece of legislation that is opposed to their simple manners and customs. One feels less disposed to object to the practical repeal of an obnoxious measure, than to quarrel with the Government that without ample information perpetrated an ordinance en-tirely opposed to the habits and wishes of the people. In Travancore, polygamy and polyanople. In Travancore, polygamy and polyan-r are common, and the law of descent by a ister's son was rendered necessasy; the matriage tie is no tie at all, and divorce is a farce. So also in many other parts of India. One might wish it in many other parts of India. One might wish it were otherwise, and reasonably hope that will be so when the people are more enlightened. But meanwhile, it is almost compulsory on us to take the country as we found it. Western ideas of these things are in accordance with Western experience and philsophy; but we cannot yet awhile hope to graft those ideas and that philosophy or hope to grant mose ideas and that philosophy of races which have little innate sympathy with either. The advice of the old Roman, who was Irish by instinct, *festina lente* "hasten slowly," is especially applicable to our legislation in the East. The fate of the Ceylon Ordinance is instructive as showing what we have possibly to expect in India, should we in search of more revenue, carry out the proposal that has often been put forth in the papers, of introducing a marriage tax, rendering the registration of a marriage necessary to its validity, and imposing a fee by way of stamp on every certificate of lawful nuptials. Such a measure would almost assuredly prove as abortive as the Ceylon Ordinance, and as a neces sary consequence weaken the hands of Govern-ment for legislation of a more intelligent description in other directions.

SEASON REPORT, THIRD QUARTER, 1869.

JAFFNA.—Weather, State and prospects of Crops, and agricultural operations.—The weather was of the kind usually expected at that season, hot and dry, with slight showers occasionally. The health of people was good in most of the divisions of the district. Two cases of cholera occurred in Jaffna in September, one of which proved fatal. This caused some uneasiness for a short time. The people were engaged in ploughing and manuring the fields, repair-ing fences, &c., so as to be ready to take advantage of rains expected in the ensuing quarter for sowing paddy, koreken &c., the dry grain crop was reaped shortly before the end of the quarter.

The amount sale of the dry grain rents was £ 2595, that of 1868 having been £ 2863. MANAAR.---Dry and sultry, the whole coun-

try parched up, and cattle dying for want of pasture. There was a slight fall of rain on the 13th ultimo, but hardly sufficient to soak through the surface. Nothing has been done beyond tilling in

localities where the soil is light, but most of the fields in the District are so baked with the heat, that the subsoil resembles " bath bricks," plowing with the ordinary instrument would, under the circumstances, be impossible. Mr. Reidy, the Superintendent of Immigration, who lately travelled through the Madura Talook, reports most favorably of the state of cultivation there, the whole country being covered with Paddy and fine grain : and from informagathered it appears that they have not had such an abundant harvest for the last 6 years. The price of grain will therefore be consider-ably reduced next year.

MULLATIVOE .- In July, hot and sultry, with occasional drizzling rain, on some days of that month the thermometer rose in Mullativeo to 95° and 97° Fahrenheit in the shade. In August, a time of the year which is generally distinguished by absence of rain in this Dis-trict, there was a heavy rainfall during nearly the whole of the month. The effect of this unseasonable rain was felt in the ensuing month of September, during which a strong and unhealthy land wind prevailed, which, with occasional slight rains, appears to have been the cause of fever and general sickness. I have made my first circuit under the disadvantage of this unhealthy weather, and with scarcely an exception, myself and all who accompanied

naining, the members of one appear to have such and ordinance ought to be to provide for died and the head of the other has at length seen the necessity of removing himself and his family to Vediwedichchi kellu. This will by some be attributed to the prevalence of Pa-rangi disease in the interior districts, but there is little doubt that that disease is accelerated if not contracted by the want of air and of pure water.

ANURADHAPURA.- Health of people has been on the whole good. MULLATIVOE.—Reported to be healthy

throughout the district. When on Circuit at Olumodoe on the 9th ultimo I replied to queries from the Government Agent about the Hoof and mouth disease and murrain, my reports, as I was new to the district, were founded upon information given to me by the Headmen, and since my arrival at this station I have not had a single instance of disease reported to me.

ANURADHAPURA, --- Cattle murrain has not prevailed to any great extent. IAFFNA, General observations --- The following

a statement explanatory of the Exports of Tobacco from January to September 1869. The imports of paddy has been as follows FOR THE QUARTER

1868.....Bs. 265,123

1869.....Bs. 242,140 For the 9 months of 1869---661,179. N.B.—Each bushel of rice being reckoned as two of paddy. MULLATIVOE.---The timber trade, which has

been actively carried on this year, has now been discontinued for the present, by the threatened advent of the North-East monsoon-The revenue derived from this source is f_{1168} 6s 11d as compared with f 1046 8s 3d in last year. There has also been a large increase in the receipts on account of the Government tithe on paddy. The rewards paid at the Kutcherry for the distruction of bears and chetas appear to be effecting a clearance of wild animals from the District. In this quarter 22 bears and 11 chetas head skins were brought to the Kutcherrie. They seem now to keep entirely to the deep jungle, and only come out in the night time; on my circuit I passed through some of the wildest parts of the District at early hours in the morning, but I never came across one of these animals, and only occasionally I saw their tracks. The number of Marriages registered to the end of September this year is Seventy. During the corresponding 9 months of 1868 the number was twenty-seven. The increase is chiefly found in the newly added District of Kilakkumulai North and Udraem, the Registrar of which appears to take an interest in his work. The Sinhalese and Manaar fishers, two excepted, left for Negombo before the end of the quarter

according to their custom. Whilst on my circuit I saw some of the Black sand, which extends along the shore on both sides of Kokelay. I understand that a sample has been sent by the Government Agent to the Colonial Secretar, y and by him forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce Colombo for examination, but I have not yet heard the result of that examination. I have no doubt that it contains a very large percentage of oxide of iron, and would repay any person who would care to speculate in the manufacture of it into iron. It appears to be washed ashore by the sea, and is only found I believe in the vicinity of rocks. It is of greater thickness on the Trincomalie side of Kokelay, but even on this side it is found pure to the depth of 11 cubits.

ANURADHAPURA .--- Progress has been made in the clearing of the ruins about the station, and some interesting works of ancient art have been found.

Matters connected with Coolie Immigration appear to be going on satisfactorily; during the quarter 7063 went to the central road, and 4435 returned, among these there were only 2 deaths in my district.

J. ROWLEY SMITH.

for Agent. Jaffna Kutcherry, 13th January 1870.

THE SERVICE TENURE ORDINANCE.

The following are the proceedings of the meeting held at Kotte Vihara on the 5th Instant, to consider the "Service Tenure Ordinance recently passed by the Legislative Council.

This meeting was at first expected to be held on the 29th of January last, but having been postponed owing to certain unforeseen circumstances, it was not held till the 5th Instant, when a respectable meeting of Priests and lavmen amounting nearly to a hundred was assembled on that all past 2 P. M., through th medium of the Notices circulated. Among others the meeting was composed of the Priests, Dharma Keerti Mangalabhi Dana, the High Priest of the Keerth Mangalabhi Dana, the High Priest of the Western Province, Attha Dasseetha of Beddagama Peadasse Terunnanse of Bogodde, Ratanapala Terunnanse of Udugampole and Stranankora Terunanse of Bedagama and the laymee Ma-galage Sinchy Appohami, Magalage Johannes Gurunanse and Don Andris de Silva, Batuantuda-we Pundit. Having for a while talked about the welfare of each other, and the High Priest of the Western Province occuping the chief each the welfare of each other, and the High Priest of the Western Province occuping the chief seat, the meeting proposed and appointed Batuantudawe Pundit as the president and chief speaker to explain the benefits that will result from such a meeting as the present. And the Pundit about 3 P. M. commenced in an elaborate speech to set forth before the meeting the end to which it had been convened. Peace be to us who compose the Budbisticel part of the end to which it had been convened. Peace be to us who compose the Budhistical part of the population of Ceylon and who live under the very impartial English Government. The radical strength of the Budhists of Ceylon lies in the Kandian Country. If the temples, such as the Dalada and others which are there shall be ruined balada and others which are there shall be runned this loss and the consequent sorrow will be univer-sally felt among all the Budhists. It was indeed a very exalted motive in King William IV of Eng-land, when he with the consent of the Parliament, abolished in the year 1832 the system of compulsory labor, which had its footing in Ceylon for a time. He abolished in the year 1832 the system of compulsory labor, which had its footing in Ceylon for a time. He did away with the custom that then existed of compelling and forcing all the males of each caste or tribe, who have attained to age to per-form such service as was assigned to them. From the very threshold of this Ordinance it appears that the Government considers that such compul-sory labor exists in the Viharas and Dewalas and Nindagamas. This is a mistake. The lands which have been granted by Kings to Dewalas and Viharas are only subject to these Viharas and Dewales and no human beings whosoever are subject to them. The chief persons of these places get work from the people who hold and possess portions of such lands at a rate lower than the income, and the profits thereof which they enjoy, and no person who has not enjoyed such income and profits ever rendered any ser-vice to the Dewalas and Viharas. If any person considers that the income and profits arising from such portions of lands are inadequate to meet his wishes, he is at full liberty to give up his possession of them and discontinue to render service to the Dewalas and Viharas. So his possession of them and discontinue to render service to the Dewalas and Viharas. So it appears that by such an arrangement as this there is nothing as slavery connected with the Dewala and Nihara lands. Some of the Dewala and Nihara lands. Some of these lands which from the property of the Dewalas and Viharas had been originally the property of the Kings who at subsequent times made grants of them to these Viharas and Dewa-las in addition to others, which, these King pur-chased and made grants to these places, as ap-pears from the Mahawanse and other books, and therefore these lands cannot be the Parweny pro-perty of the Nilakarayas. This is an evident fact but the Government considers it otherwise. The ancient perty of the Nilakarayas. This is an evident fact but the Government considers it otherwise. The ancient Singhalese Kings made grants to these Dewalas and Viharas not in money, but in lands and their motive in so doing was that these Dewalas and Viharas may last as long as these lands shall last. Hence it appears that the nature of the work attached to the tenants of these lands is not that of a slave, but that of a Cooly who was to work for these Dewalas and Viharas and in rethat of a slave, but that of a Cooly who was to work for these Dewalas and Viharas and in re-turn to enjoy the profits of the lands belonging to such Dewalas and Viharas. The object of such a system is undoubtedly that these grants shall be never alienated. If men are hindered from carrying on, for the sake of their bread, such pur-suits as will chance them to meet with difficulties, the welfare of the world is indeed looked after in vain. If any ordinance is passed touching, the

their preservation and continuance. This ordi-nance has not been so passed. We account it for the feeble state of the Legislative Council. It is not compared of any member who is able to represent in full the injustices to which the in-habitants of this country have become a prey. Mr. Cumaraswamy is the only Hun'ble Member who does this to a certain extent and he would undoubtedly have done more in that behalf if he had a better experience in metters touching. Bud had a better experience in matters touching Bud-hism, Hence it is evident that this ordinance has hism, Hence it is evident that this ordinance has been pussed to the great grief of the Budhists of Ceylon. The 23rd clause of this Ordinance is highly improper, for it provides that if a person appointed by the Commissioner to commute a cer-tain sum of money for the amount of the work due by him to the Dewalas and Viharas, neglected to commute the same he is to be evented from commute the same, he is to be exempted from being liable to commute for any period more than two years, as also the man who neglected to perfor mappointed labor being liable to commute only for one year and no more. It is thereby further enacted that if any person had by force or other unlawful means possessed the Dewala and Vihara lands for ten years, he is to be the owner of such lands. The Dewala and Vihara lands have been eifte to God and Puche. No men can our them gifts to God and Budha. No man can own them. gifts to God and Budha. No man can own them. They are a common property, and they must be cared for by the Government. This the Singha-lese Government did. The English Government having continued to do the like till the present time, has done great injustice by enacting this Ordinance touching the Dewala and Vihara lands It has provided that if any person has by force or other unlawful means possessed or proved by witnesses to have possessed for ten years other unlawful means possessed or proved by witnesses to have possessed for ten years the lands which have been for thousands of years the property of the Dewalas and Viharas to be private property of such pos-sessors. It is highly improper on the part of the English Government to bring under subjection to a certain sum of money, these lands, which had been granted by the Singhalese Kings to the Dewalas and Viharas. They were only intended to be possessed by individuals, who rendered ser-vice to the Dewalas and Viharas. If by this ordi-nance even the Nilakaravas were benefited, we nance even the Nilakarayas were benefited, we would be glad. But it is not so. According to the spirit of this Ordinance, from its very com-moncement to the last it appears that the share-holder of any portion of such land, whether he chose to render service or whether he chose to commute for the labor due by him, in either case he has to travel up and down to the Commissioner and Agents some seven or eight times in the year. Some such men are now required to render such service only seven days and no more in the year service only seven days and no more in the year. And if these men were obliged to pass their time in such travels, which they may have better employed, surely their means of living must of all short. Great many lands that had belonged to several individuals of the Colombo District, were sold for default of paying the commutation tax. The Tenants of the Dewala and Vihara tax. tax. The lenants of the Dewala and Vihara lands have enough of paddy and other grains to keep them up during the year, but they are not possessed of large sums of money as the people of the Colombo District. Hence it is manifest that they cannot be so ready to commute in mo-ney for what they would have rendered in service. The 2₄ clause of the ordinance provides the lands, heing grants for service to be sold for defoult of being grants for service, to be sold for default of commuting, and when they are so sold the shell terless Nilakaraya is driven a beggar in the tho roughfares. We have heard of many a man from various parts of Ceylon wandering through the coffee estates in search of a living, but we have not heard of a single Candian doing so, and this can be accounted for by the profits and income which are derived from the Dewala and Vihara lands. It is pleasant to find a tenant of these lands teaching his children and putting them in offices of rank and responsibility. If this Ordinance shall ob ain royal anction these inhabitants shall in less than ten years time be found either begging on the roads or crying 'Cooly. In the 17th Clause of this Ordinance the unfortulands from the Singhalese Kings as rewards for well deserved merits or of their succeeding generation are clearly set forth. If the Nilakarayas of th are clearly set forth. If the Ninkarayas of the Nindagamas which paid tythes to Government either rendered services to the land owners of com-muted for them any sums of money, they are not bound to pay the tax it being the duty of the land owner to pay the same. Upon an estimate being made between the amount of labor rendered by the Ninkarayas. Nilakarayas of the Nindagamas and the munication paid by them in money, it would appear that the land owner stands a debtor for the tythes of the fields. In these and sevefor the tythes of the fields. In these and seve-ral other points of view this ordinance has been passed for the great disadvantage and misfortune of the Budhist in general and of the Nilakarayas and land owners. By the passing of this Ordinance all the chief places of Budhist religion shall come to nought, and then and thereby the treaty entered into by the En-glish Government in 1815 and 1817 at the cression of the Kaudian tartionis to be Enclich

which, when crushed, makes a good auxiliary food which, when crushed, makes a good auxiliary food for cattle or sheep. It grows on all kinds of cul-tivated soil, but best on those that are thoroughly cultivated and well manured. Indeed few crops will pay better for high cultivation. This valuable plant has attracted a great deal of attention during the last few years, and has been highly recommend-ed as a fodder crop. It is best suited for cultiva-tion in countries where the temperature seldom falls below 60 degrees. It will certainly grow in much colder climates, but accredy pays expresses. falls below 60 degrees. It will certainly grow in much colder climates, but scarcely pays expenses. A few years ago the cultivation of this crop was attempted in England, and, amongst other places, on the Experimental Farm attached to the Royal Agricultural College: the yield of green food was insignificant, and its further cultivation was not deemed advisable. The experiment was, however valuable in affording Dr. Voelcker an opportunity of analysing the crop during different stages of its growth. He found that the half-grown plant con-tained about two and a half per cent. of flesh form-ing matters, and about eleven per cent. of fat as heat-producing matters. eat-producing matters. On the Government Experimental Farm at Madras

On the Government Experimental Farm at Madras, during the past twelve months, this crop has large-ly been grown, and generally, with very satisfac-tory results. We propose briefly recording some of the facts ascertained and some of the conclusions formed regarding the culture of this crop for fodder. These conclusions are not founded on a single ex-periment but on a large number occurring in the

These conclusions are not founded on a single ex-periment, but on a large number, occupying, in the aggregate, nearly fifty acres of land. The season was certainly very unpropitious for cultivation of any sort, more especially for cultivation conducted on a soil so extremely sandy and porus as that cons-tituting the Government Farm. *Experiments.*—In December 1868 we sowed a plot containing 2,420 square yards, or half an acre of land, with Yellow Cholum, and have, in the eleven months which have since elapsed, obtained five cuttings, yielding in all 10 tons 5 cwt. 56 lbs., or 23 tons 3 cwt. 14 lbs. per acre per annum. Another plot of a similar size was sown in April last, and, during the seven months it has been growing, has yielded three cuttings, weighing 5 tons 15 cwt. and 20 lbs. At the present time there is probably about one-third of a crop in the field, making a total of 6 tons 7 cwt. 20 lbs., or a gross produce of 21 tons 16 cwt. and 8 lbs. per acre per annum. nnum. Both of these crops were occasionally watered

The first crop was irrigated weekly during the first three months of the experiment, and about twice a month afterwards. The other about twice a week during the first four or five months, and not oftener than once a month during the remainder of the time. At each time of watering, was applied at the rate of about 30,000 gallons per acre. Had a suffi-cient quantity of water been available, much better results would have been obtained. During the last few months the ground was frequently in such a dry few months the ground was frequently in such a dry parched condition—the result of the excessively dry season—that for weeks together the bulk of the crop was scarcely increased. The first plot received no manure, except about 4 cwt. of wood ashes. To the other plot, which had just borne a crop of Maize, about 5 tons of farm yard manure was emplied applied.

Another plot of ground, measuring 21-10th acres, was sown during the last week of June. No water was applied in this crop; it entirely depended on was applied in this crop; it entirely depended on the rains and dews for its supply of moisture. Two cuttings have been obtained, weighing 8 tons 19 cwt., and there is still about 20 cwt. in the field, making a total return of 9 tons 19 cwt., during the five months the crop has been growing, or, presu-ming that the rains and dows will suffice for the wants of the crop for three months, an average yearly return of 7 tons 12 cwt., per cwt. Manure was applied to this crop at the rate of 8 tons per

cre. These are not exceptional results : the crops now rowing on the Farm will probably yield larger re-turns than any we have recorded. *Cultivation.*—It is advisable to plough the land

well: the number of times and the depth will depend on its condition, and must be left to the depend on his condition, and must be left to the intelligence of the cultivator. Our practice, when the soil contains only a few weeds is, to plough to the depth of five or six inches, and cross with a board-share cultivator at right angles the line of the plough; collect the weeds; broad-cast about 6 or 7 tons of foldyard-manure over the surface plough in the manure, driving the plough across the lines of the first ploughing; harrow the surface, to make it level; and then sow the seeds in lines about twenty-six inches apart, finishing the work by passing the chain-harrows over the surface. If in-tended for irrigation, we proceed as follow :--plough five or six inches deep; cross with cultivator to level the furrows; collect weeds; drill the soil in ridges about 28 inches wide, either with a single or a double mould-beard plough; spread the manure in the lines between the ridges; split the ridges in the lines between the ridges; split the ridges, with the plough, throwing a furrow on the manure on either side the track of the plough, forming the open furrow, down which the water passes while the crop is being irrigated. The land is thus left in ridge and furrow as is the custom in England, for the cultivation of Turnips or Mangolds. The seed is sown on the top of the ridge over the manure. Whether sown on the level surface or on the ridge from twenty-six to thirty nounds of seed manne. Whether sown on the level surface of on the ridge, from twenty-six to thirty pounds of seed per acre will suffice. During the growth of the crop the ground between the lines of plants should be kept as free from weeds as possible, either by from the use of the head head or bulket head. If COFFEE TEA.

SIR,-In your editorial on Coffee-tea of the 25th November, 1869 * you remark that it would be in-teresting to have further information on the subject. If the following be deemed useful it is at your service.

In the island of Sumatra Coffee-leaves are roast

In the island of Sumatra Coffee-leaves are roast-ed over a clean bamboo fire, from which smoke has ceased to arise, until they exhibit a brownish-buff hue. They are then separated from the twigs, the bark of which, after a second roasting, is rubbed off and used along with the leaves. Mr. Ward, who was many years settled at Pa-dang in that island says:—"The natives have a prejudice against the use of water as a beverage, asserting that it does not quench thirst, or afford the strength and support the coffee-leaf does. With a litte boiled rice and infusion of the Coffee-leaf, a man will support the labours of the field in ricea man will support the labours of the field in rice-planting for days and weeks successively, up to the knees in mud, under a burning sum or drenching rain, which he could not do by the use of simple water, or by the aid of spirituous or fermented liquors.

have had the opportunity of observing for twenty years the comparative use of the coffee leaf in one class of natives, and of spirituous liquors leaf in one class of natives, and of spirituous liquors in another—the native Sumatrans using the former, and the natives of British India, settled here, the latter; and I find that, while the former expose themselves with impunity to every degree of heat, cold, and wet, the latter can endure neither wet nor cold for even a short period, without danger to their health.

This authority, quoted by Prufessor Johnston in his "Chemistry of Common Life" (Blackwood, 1856) seems to place the high qualities of Coffee-leaves beyond dispute, leading to the justifiable inleaves beyond dispute, leading to the justifiable in-ference that a beverage which suits the peasantry of Sumatra so well could not fail, when once fairly introduced, to become a favourite among the coolies of Ceylon equally with the labouring population of Great Britain and Ireland. There is an especial point, however, which ought to be borne in mind by those who intend to prepare Coffee-leaves for consumption in Europe. It is this :--The drinkers of China and Assam tea have been accustomed to three methods of preparetion

this :-The drinkers of China and Assam tea have been accustomed to three methods of preparation viz :-Fermentation ; partial fermentation, and non-fermentation. The black and red leaf teas known as Monings and Kaisows are illustrations of the first; the Pouchongs, Oolongs, and Namunnas, of the second ; whilst the green teas are rapidly dried and roasted without undergoing any fermentation at all. It would appear that in tea the essential volatile oil, on which the flavour depends, is deve-loped or considerably increased during fermenta-tion, and although it is known that the distinguish-ing oil characteristic of Coffee exists naturally there, there is a little doubt but that the quantity might there is a little doubt but that the quantity users, there is a little doubt but that the quantity might be increased and concentrated by the adoption of a similar process of at least partial fermentation. I would also call the attention of your readers to a mode of packing leaves, which yields good results,

and is much cheaper (inasmuch as freight is saved) than the usual plan of filling teas loosely into chests. In China the leaves so treated are known as "Brick tea," a form of the fragrant shrub in use in Mongo-lia, Tartary, Shibit, Siberia, and Russia to the exten to fover 5,000,000 lbs weight per annum. It is made in three forms viz:—Large green, small green and black bricks, the two former being unfermented. The black bricks are manufactured out of the leaves of the *Thea Bohca*, to which are added much of the broken leaf, siftings, and dust resulting from the preparation of black tea for exportation. The fabripreparation of black tea for exportation. The fabri-cation is very simple. After fermentation the leaves are moistened by the application of steam, then compressed in wooden moulds. Protected from the rain and sun, but having a free current of air circulating through and around them, the bricks are piled up in stacks to dry. When quite devoid of moisture each brick is enveloped in paper, thirt-ysix bricks built into an oblong figure, covered with dry fragrant leaves and matted over. Such packages are known as baskets and weigh about 93½ lbs. Avoird.

Avoird. Treated in a similar manner there seems to be no valid reason why coffee-brick-tea should not be produced, and speedily take its position in the great markets of the world, as affording a beverage at once reasonable in price to consumers and remunerative to Planters.

I remain, yours respectfully, Milliam Cochran, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

22, Frenchurch Street, London, 10th January, 1870.

A VINDICATION.

DEAR SIR,—In yours of the 4th there appears a very severe letter on Mr. Wall. The writer's know-ledge of this gentleman would therefrom appear to date from the period when a letter was written from Galle. My knowledge of Mr. Wall goes much farther back, and I feel called upon to say that Mr. Wall, whether in his public or in his private cha-racter—or as a Merchant, or as a Planter—has throughout appeared honestly, as an upright man, an intelligent member of the community, a leader of public opinion, a consistent exponent of of public opinion, a consistent exponent of abuses, and, so far as his acknowledged ability ex-tended, ever ready to give open combat to all and sundry who held opinions opposed to his own. Let us be honest and candid. We may go far and find us be nonest and candid. We may go far and find worse men than Mr. Wall. I don't endorse all his conceptions, not to say crotchets—but this I do say, and I challenge the public of Ceylon to rebut the 'challenge, that since the days of Ackland and Armitage we have not had a man, unconnected with the press, to stand up for independant principles like Mr. George Wall. No man can com-mand success but few in Ceylon ever deserved hetprinciples like Mr. George Wall. No man can com-mand success, but few in Ceylon ever deserved bet-ter to succeed—and whether he has succeeded or not, or to what extent, as a public man, is fairly matter of opinion, even in respect of the points mooted by "Gigantic Failure." What a sugges-tive signature ! God help us if we are to be pil-loried in this way because in everything we under take we may not superlatively succeed. Yours faithfully.

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who came to invite him to take his chance of heing killed by a third. The deed, at the best, is a bad one. But what our journalists see in it to fear for the Emperor Napoleon, we cannot say. An enormous rabble attended the funeral of Noir, whose brother, assisted by Rochefort, performed antics before the coffin, and the respectable part of the citizens who were out not only utterly discour-aged the proceedings, but many offered to help the police to keep the peace. There was no sign of real sympathy with those who made the affair an excuse for insult and to the Emperor. Rochefort in the Chamber was shouted down and langhed at, and has talked of resigning. Surely France, with its liberties before it and with a new and honest Government, pledged to work them out, is too rational to let a dynasty be effected either by the act of an ill-conditioned recluse or the ravings of a mob led by the most contemptible of demagogues. act of an ill-conditioned recluse or the ravings of a mob led by the most contemptible of demagogues. But, we are told, all the old Bonaparte scandals will be revived. We do not see how. A Supreme Court of justice does not take cognizance of such things, and as for their publication in the journals, what worse can possibly be said there than has been said for the last six months? Paris is in the hands of the authorities, the Ministers are men of courage, and the nation trusts in them, and desires the function of the function trusts in them, and desires no disturbance. Therefore, we believe that there will be none, or if there should be any fanatics mad enough to tempt their fate, their leaders will be told, as Rochefort was told by an officer on the day of the funeral—"You will be the first cut down." It would be too hard that a ruffianly fray between a disreputable Corsican and a comple of down." It would be too hard that a ruffianly fray between a disreputable Corsican and a couple of low journalists should interfere with the honest in-tentions of the ruler of France, and her onward march to true institutions, nor do we believe that the Pierre Bonaparte affair will have really serious

the rierre Bonaparte affair will have really serious' consequences. An American has sent the following remarks to a New York Paper, in reference to a statement which recently appeared in a States paper, to the effect that a column of magnetic light is shooting out from the sun at a prodigious speed—that it already rea-ches half-way to the earth, and that, in all proba-bility, by another summer, we shall be accounted and the shall want the statement of the shall be accounted and the shall be another summer, we shall be accounted and the statement of the statem ches hait-way to the earth, and that, in all proba-bility, by another summer we shall have celestial and atmospheric phenomena beside which diff rudest winter winds will seem like a "June morning in Paradise." In fine, that when this big tongue of fire touches the earth it will likely lap up our clobe at one monthful

of 1868 and 1869 it was definitely settled that they are entirely discounted from the moon, and were vast tongues of fire darting out from the sun's disc. By observatious with the spectroscope, and also' by means of the wonderful photographs of the sun taken by De la Rue during the eclipse of 1860, it was discovered that these fire mountains consisted mainly of burning hydrogen gas. This was pre-cious information to secure in the midst of the excitement and novely, and in the brief duration of a total eclipse. It did not, however, satisfy scientific men. For two years Mr. Lockyer, nided by a grant from Parliament to construct a superior instrument, had been experimenting and scarching in order to detect these flames at other times than at the rare occurrence of a total eclipse. On October in order to detect these flames at other times than at the rare occurrence of a total eclipse. On October 20, 1868, he obtained a distinct image of one of the prominences, which he afterwards traced entire-ly around the sun. Astronomers can, therefore, now study these flames at any time. The results of observations now being taken shew that storms of observations now being taken shew that storms rage upon the sun with a violence of which we can form no conception. Hurricanes sweep over its surface with terrific violence. Vast cyclones wrap its fires into whirlpools, at the bottom of which our earth could lie like a boulder in a volcano. Hurge flames dart out to enormous distancés, and fly over the sun with a speed greater than that of the earth itself through space. At one time a cone of fire shot out 80,000 miles, and then died away all in ten minutes' time. Beside such awful convul-sions, the mimic display of a terrestrial volcano or earthquake sinks into insignificance. There is no' thing in these phenomena to alarm us. They have earthquake sinks into insignificance. There is not thing in these phenomena to alarm us. They have in all probability, happened constantly for ages past. That we have now means of investigating their nature and measuring their height and velo-city furnishes no cause of anxiety. Rumours of these discoveries have crept in the papers, and, exaggerated by repeated copying and sensational additions, have given rise to these mysterious and uncalled-for predictions.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Since the 9th ult, the sales amount to but 2,000 casks, and 3,000 bags Plantation, 300 bags of Native Ceylon, 500 bags other East India, 170 bags Guatimala, 2,000 bags Rio, 200 bales of Mocha, and afloat two cargoes of Rio at 41s to 425 per cwt. The market has opened with firmness for Plantation Ceylon at about 25 per cwt. advance on the crurency before the COFFEE .- Since the oth ult. the sales amount to at about 25 per cwt. advance on the crurency before the holidays. A small parcel of good Ouah Native have realized 55s per cwt. Other description shew no

change. The distinguishing feature of this market in the past year, was a strong speculative efforts on the assum of a great deficiency in both the Rio and Java There was an increasing tendency to firmness ea the year, but the great movement was first start

fiered from fever and severe colds.

A considerable number of permits were issued in September to clear Chenas for cultivation, but except in the maritime pattoos no. paddy appears to have been sown up to the end of September. The District Modliar of the Maritime Pattoos reports that an extent of 2180 Bushels has been sown in his district in the month of September. There is every prospect of a good Kalapogam harvest in 1870, but the delay in disposing of the rents this year has retarded the commencement of culti-vation. The Serupokam crop of this year is very small. The extent sown was only 132 bushels.—Produce 150. I am informed that this small cultivation is owing to want of rain at the sowing season in April.

ANNARADHAPORA .--- The unusual rains of July and August, while they supplied the district with abundance of water and refreshed the parched vegetation, interferred to a great ex-tent with the clearing of high lands by burning the jungle. MANAAR.—Has on the whole been remark

ably good. There were a few cases of Fever, Ophthalmia and Measles, but not to any serious

MULLATIVOE .- The District Modliars of "People in some villages have been ailing from diarrhœa."—The Modliar of Wanny Pattoos states that throughout the quarter, people have been subject to diarrheea, headache, cold, earache and fever. From my own obser-vation I can state that fever has been exceedly prevalent, in consequence, as I am informed of the unusual rains in the month of August.

I have heard frequent reports, both before and after my arrival at this station as to the unhealthy nature of the water in the wells a' Mullativoe and elsewhere in the District. I do not find these reports to have any good foundation where the wells are kept clean, but I have not the least doubt that the water is unhealthy in the greater part of the Wanni villages, where no care is taken to tie up the which are to be found standing or lying close to the wells used for drinking water, and make the vicinity of the wells in a filthy state. The people themselves too are in the habit of bathing close to the wells, and as a natural con sequence the dirty water falling down their bodies again passes through the ground into the well, and materially adds to the impure state of the water.

Another cause of unhealthiness and even, (as I was informed) by one of the District Modliars, of general decrease of the population is, the settlement of villages consisting of only one or two families in the midst of thick jungle, where they cannot get proper air and where they are exposed to the malaria arising from tanks and damp leaves and jungle around them, which latter they are too few in number or too indifferent to attempt to cut down.

One village in particular reported to me to have been finally abandoned in September, Kulankulam, on the road from Marai Iluppai to Vedi vuihchekollu, is an instance of this. In 1839 there were 10 or 12 families in this Village, all of whom, with one exception, have died off through fever and other diseases. There were last year only two families reglish Government in 1815 and 1817 at the cession of the Kandian territories to the English Government to protect the Budhist religion shall be void and null. To protect the religions of a country is the duty of the Governing Prince, and the case of the Tamil King, Elala, who once governed in Ceylon may be produced as an example. Though he acquired this country by war, yet when once the wall of a Pagoda was broken by the wheel of his corritors baring abuned to bit exertion in the reliable carriage having chanced to hit against it, he with the consent of the Priests caused it to be repaired. This is the duty of the Governing Prince, but it appears to have been forgotten when this ordinance was moved to come into operation, and this owing chiefly to a want of knowledge on the part of the Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Council of the manners and customs of this country. The Pundit then concluded his speech by observing that under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the Bud-hists of this country to communicate these grie-vances to Home Government with prayer either to alter or stop proceedings of this ordinance. Udugampola Batanapala Terunnanse then rose

and said among all the matters and things contain and said among all the matters and things contain-ed in this ordinance one is very marvellous. If the period of possession of lands is inquired into it is to establish the rights to such lands. It is marvellous that provisions are thereby made for those who may have forcibly or fraudulently possessed for a period of ten years those land connected with the Deswells on for hundrads and thousand, of more to possession for hundreds and thousands of years, to claim and own these lands. In strict justice such people deserve not the lands. In strict justice such force and fraud. He then proposed to forward a Petition to the Home Government and present another to the Duke whose arrival in Ceylon is in expectation, representing the necessity of altering this ordinance and praying to this end. The High Priest of the Western Province seconded the resolu-

Saranankara Terunnanse of Bedegama then said.

Saranankara Terunnanse of Bedegama then said, let us all sign in a paper as preparatory for the Petition that shall be prepared for this end. Ma-galage Sinchy Appoohami seconded the motion and the other members adopted it. Wimalatissa then moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the local papers and for a vote of thanks for the President for the regu-larity and good behaviour of the meeting from its commencement till its close. The meeting approvde it.

As the time allowed to consider about the matters of this ordinance is drawing to a close the committee proposed to prepare and forward the petition to England through the medium of His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon and dispersed

about 5 P. M. On the 31st of January last about 3 P. M. a meet-ing was held at Kelania Vihara to consider the matters and things touching this ordinance nad it was well and ably conducted.

SAINT PETERS' CHURCH .--- This Church will be re-opened for Divine Service on Sunday next, at the usual hour in the morning, and at half-past 6 in the evening.

THE COFFEE MARKET .---- In Kandy the uotations for Native Coffee has suddenly reeded to 39s. and 41s: according to quality. In Colombo dealers are willing to contract for 46s. picked and dried at which there are no buy-

YELLOW CHOLUM : Sorghum Saccaratum. We have received a printed report on the cultivation of what appears to be a most useful Fodder for Cattle, from Dr. Hunter Blair, Hon : Secretary of the Govt. Experimental Farm, near Madras, and as the document contains full and plain directions for the cultivation of this plant, we make copious extracts from it ; at the same time suggesting that our Government should obtain a supply of the seed from Madras, to enable cultivators in Ceylon to make a few trials of what appears to be a most suitable kind of fodder :-

e of the hand-hoe or bullock-h he land is tolerably free from weeds two bullock-noeings and one hand-hoeing will suffice between each cutting. Cost of production.—Under dry cultivation the

Cost of production.—Under dry cultivation the cost per acre is as follows :— Ploughing Rs. 1-0-0; Cultivating 0-6-0; Collec-ting weeds 0-12-0; Six tons of manure 6-0-0 Spreading manure 0-3-0; Ploughing 0-12-0; Har-rowing 0-2-0; Seeds 1-0-0; Sowing 0-12-0; and Chain-harrowing 0-2-0.

HALDUMULLA, 9th February 1870. For a few days last week we had very fine not weather, but on Friday it commenced the old thing, and we have been having rain every afternoon. We only want hot weather to bring out a fine blossom. Rice has been scarce in Haldumulla, but a few hundred bushels have 8th February, 1870. come up from Hambantotte, and I hear more is on the road. Crimping seems the order o the day, so much for Haputale honesty. We are to have a Church in Haldumulla you will be glad to hear, and that it is hoped that it will be built before the end of the year. The Church which was built on the Pass last year has proved a failure, as it was only put there to suit 3 or 4 persons who live close by Nobody goes there on account of the distance I see one of the gentlemen, evidently living close by the Pass, has written to the Observer and signed himself Tom Thumb. Now if Tom Thumb had chosen to go to Haldumulla Court-

house a few Sundays ago he would have seen what he never saw, or ever will see at the Haputale Church, that is, a congregation of 26 or 27 people.

A large proportion of the people here belong to the Church of England, and of zourse they like to hear there own service. Yesterday afternoon a tremendous thunde storm passed over here, quite like monsoor weather.

weather. P.S.—Last Saturday a disgraceful scene took place in Haldumulla in front of the bazaar, and before a crowd of natives. It appears that one of our Scot's carts broke down in the middle of the oad, and an officer ordered it to be removed Donald used strong language, and refused to re-move the cart, whereupon *Paddy* got riled and struck the Scot over his back with his riding whip, and gave him such a blow that made his eyes sparkle; the Scot returned the blow, and then I believe there was a regular set too in the P. R. style. No old woman could have fought better than our Scot. But the wind-up was grand. The Planter not coming off so well as he ought to have done, rushed off to the Court and got a sum-more argingt Boddy. The court and got a sumhave done, rushed off to the Court and got a sum-mons against Paddy. The case is to be tried on Monday, and we hope that it will give the elder of our Kirk a lesson not to use bad language. But there is an old saying, that you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR,-As it is proposed to have Races in colombo in honor of the visit of the Duke of Edin. Colombo in honor of the visit of the Duke of Edin-burgh, the same surely might be done in Kandy, give us say three hundred pounds out of the seven thousand, proposed to be spent; this small. amount could be divided into a number of prizes, and I am sure a large number of up-country horses would be found whose owners would run if only for the fun of the thing. It would really be too bad to allow Colombo

spend all our money, and have all the enjoyment. Yours truly, X.

Kandy, February 9th, 1870.

Yours faithfully. R. B. TYTLER.

(We have already expressed an opinion of our pre-vious correspondent's communications; had we not believed that Mr. Wall despite all his crotchets, has done the colony service as a public man, we should not have suggested his return to the Legislative Council.— Editor.)

——Nil fuit unguam Jam dispar sibi——Hor. Sat iii. Lib I. "The orthographical Critic of Baillie Street." Sin,—I beg to draw your readers' attention to the appalling impudence of the Editor of the "Ceylon Observer" in having constituted himself the critic in a peculiar branch of the English grammar of which he cannot but be lamentably ignorant. A man who has the immertinence to criticise the bad spellwho has the impertinence to criticise the bad spell ing of other people, being himself an ignorant foo in that, as in most other respects—should at any rate have sufficient instinct to consult a Dictionary It is to be hoped that, when next he corrects nilitary officer "who is not very wise !!!" or h military officer occasion to refer to the communications of his words, "irrelAvant" and "SURPRIZE."

Yours obediently, ORTHOS. POSTCRIPT 4 P. M.

meeting of the Ceylon Turf Club was held to day at the Library and very numerously attended. The following propositions were carried unani-

mously. "That there be 2 day's racing during the stay of the Duke of Edingburgh, said racing to be held about the time of the Ball. "That the Committee should be requested to

apply to Government for a suitable grant from the vote of the Legislative Council for the entertainment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, such sum to be appropriated toward a race to be called the Duke's Cup. "That the Committee be requested to draw up

and publish a programme with as little delay possible. "That Subscription lists be circulated. possi

Read a programme, and suggested the same to be laid before the Committee for their approval and adjustment.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

The Home News says :--The incident of which Europe is talking, the slaying of the journalist Noir, or Salomon, by the cousin of the Emperer of the French, is no doubt a misfortune for the latter, but we own ourselves unable to view it in the exceedingly grave way in which portions of the English press regard it. At the worst, and supposing that the verdict of society should be that the Prince was the criminal, the case merely comes to this, that a man of loose life and violent passions permitted himself to be life and violent passions permitted himself to be provoked into firing a pistol at one of two men

* This appeared in the Kandy Herald.-Editor.

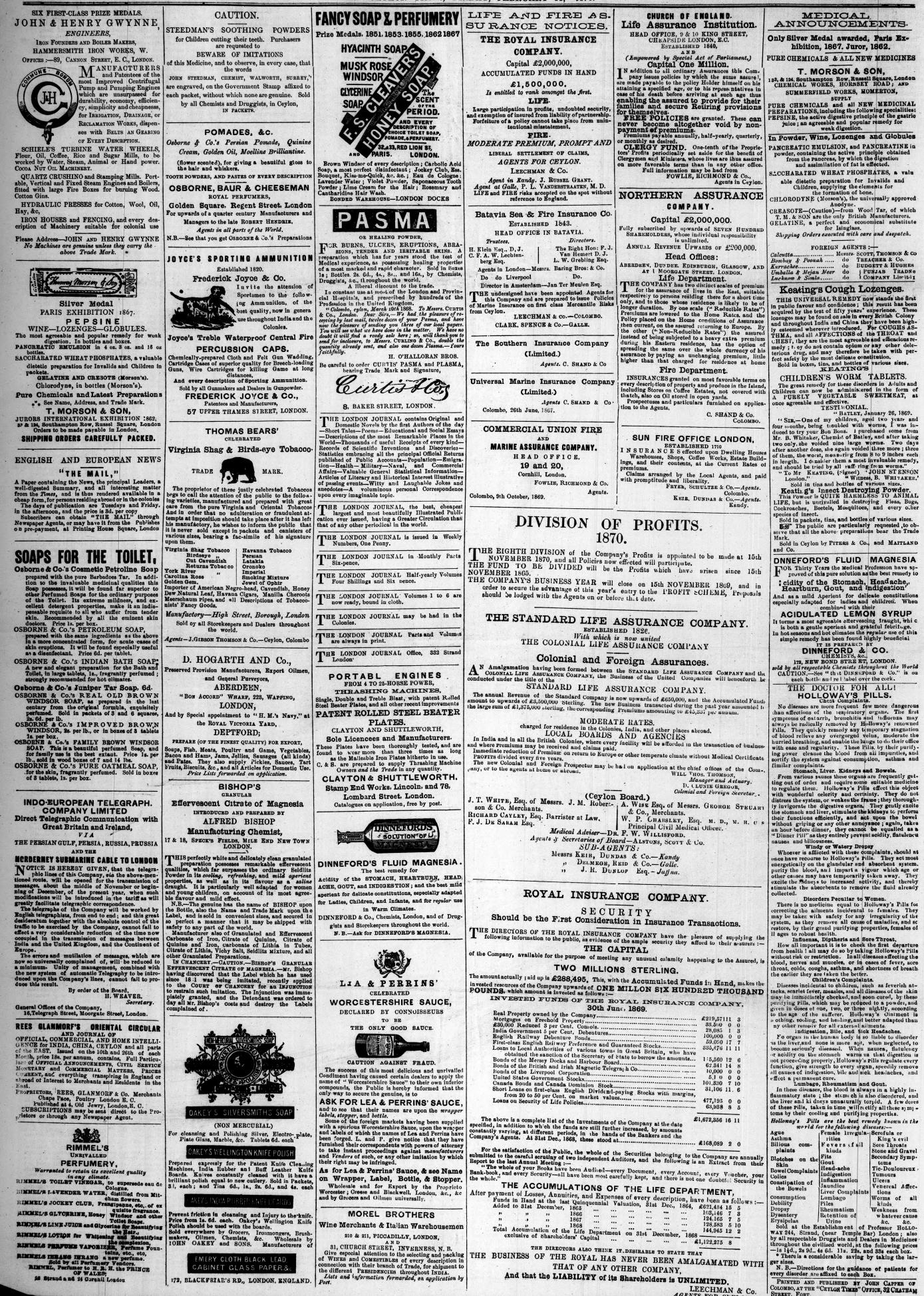
The distinguishing feature of this market in the past, year, was a strong speculative efforts on the assumption of a great deficiency in both the Rio and Java crops. There was an increasing tendency to firmness early in Holland with large operations of a speculative character, which gradually embraced the princial continuental arrakets, and in conjunction with which the market here promptly sympathised, so that large transactions in a login range of value, shewing at the highest an advance of 16s per cwt. on Native and too to 12s on Plantition Ceylon on the opening prices of the year. The market reached its culminating point in April, just prior to the Dutch Sale, entire parcels of Native Ceylon having ealised 65s to 65s 6d per cwt. for arrival, and floating cargoes of Rio as high as 52s to 53s per cwt., while Plantation Ceylon ruled at from 78s to 100s per twt, for middling to bold colory. The Duch Sale (on the stst April) went off at no advance upon the official valuation, thus greatly disappointing the exaggerated notions that the value of Coffee would yet considerably advance. This sale proved the touchstone of the trade. Speculation halting, confidence began to wane, not from altered views as to insufficiency of supplies, for export deliveries at that time were progressing on a large scale, and importations having been light, stocks were going down; but holders were rather under the apprehension that the movement would not be upheld yis original promoters. Up to this point the monthly Sales in Holland had been marked by a very decided inprovement in prices. Taking the equivalent price of the aritic to the ciose of the year was marked by a 'un-decided attitude, with, in the main, a continued 'de-clession in value, yet not with ut occasional instances of partial recovery, especially for superior bold and cony descriptions which the increasing supplies of morn came forward, tended to bring more into re-fusition. The menthly Sales in Holland during the insense of inpottres who had become less inclined to me

naterial bencht. Thices of the various descriptions imported into this material bencht. Thices of the various descriptions imported into this market have been in the main, governed by the pre-dominant of the state and value of Plantation and Native (eylon. Both size and brightness of color being deficient is season in Plantation, an unusual width of range subsisted between the bolder and second sizes ; at times the difference was as great as tos to tas per cwt. In favour of full sized s rts in other descriptions. Next top forms trank. The crop has been the largest yet grown, but not affording evidence of so careful pre-meter in the state of the bold and had a corresponding influence in well received in this market and realised its extreme yet of so for the bold when the the was a decline of to 50 sper cwt. from which there was a decline of to 50 sper cwt. from which there was a decline of the seasons' import arrived at an unfortunate time, the seasons' into the bulk being poor in character, whan deter sing this growth, it has not reached the posi-ton it might have taken for utility and value. From 35 per cwt. for ordinary at the opening of the year, it dvanted in April to 67s to 68s, declined 10s to ta za in the stock is now about 25 soco tons against 16,000 tons; the home consumption 13,700 tons against 16,000 tons; the home consumption 13,700 tons against 16,000 tons; the stock is now about 24,200 tons against 16,000 tons; the stock is now about 24,200 tons against 16,000 tons; the stock is now about 24,200 tons against 16,000 tons; the stock is now about 24,200 tons against 16,000 tons; the stock is now about 2

January, 1870.

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THE CEYLON TIMES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.



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SUPPLEMENT TO THE CEYLON TIMES.

COLOMBO :- FEBRUARY, 11th 1870.

A HUNT AFTER TWO MAN EATERS.

innumerable blessings. On enquiry we ascertiger. After expending upon Mojor H-F-r such epithets as she could collect from «case.

wounds effected by this same animal on an occasion when he attempted to drive the b-ast away by shouting at him, while he was great perseverance in having him watched, and eventually tracking him through three was cunning enough to roar loudiy but never to show his body. No amount of shouting would bring him out. - until Major beating him out, and not getting a shot, but the Principal doing so, and slightly wounding the beast in his stern. He never seen again that day. Three days afterwards he killed again, a second time, and our party, now reduced to four, having despatched their elephants to the spot where the kill was lying, fully 10 miles from camp, started in order to commence operations. The tiger very soon showed himself, but not sufficientwas first taking, which would have led him to a gorge watched by Mr. W_____r, for he gave a roar, and rushed into the cover near which Major F _____r was station. ed. He could not have seen Major F _____r's -r's hant as he passed at a slow pace immediately in front of the beast through the oushes. A smart rap from a No. 12, which Mjr F r happily names Jenazah (Bier), sent the tiger with a tremendous roar towards Mr. Wtowards Mr. W_____r, who gave him another, which drove him back rowards Major -r, who had a second shot at him. This brate was what the natives call a regu-ar "chor bhag." He contrived in the most skilful way to conceal himself in impenetrable brushes, an occasional roar only denoting his presence. The beaters coming up with -toms, &c., again drove the tiger to the front, and out he came at full gallop, crossing between two of the party, who got shots, but not very favourable ones. He left a stream of blood which was followed up for a couple of miles, when the marks suddenly ceased. The coolies, well acquainted with the locality, pointed to a hill as the probable hiding-place of the tiger, but every effort to induce him to break cover failed, and as

recover the lost trail, and under their sug-"On the 29th instant we sallied forth to but without any satisfactory result; the set "On the 25th instant we same forth to but without any satisfactory result; the set-look up our friends, a very large buffaloe ly-ing dead in the jungle, and torn from the and our "Master of the Ceremonies" direct-tree to which it had been tied, which, by ed the line to retire beating back through the same token, had also been drawn up the ground over which the tiger had been by the roots, led me to expect a monster tracked the day before. In this beat the out and my conjecture proved current, coolies herming discovered a work of the tiger had been the best, and my conjecture proved correct. coolies happily discovered a spot under a beast, and any the buffaloe had been carried bush where the tiger had evidently lain some 300 yards and deposited at the foot down, as a quantity of clotted blood remaniefa tavine leading to a group of rocks. ed to prove that he had been there; the in the centre of which was a spring of water: trail was again taken up from this spot, and on mencing my beat as usual, we searched followed until evening, when the beaters the ground near the hill, but did not sight. were withdrawn. Having now ascertained A-certaining afterwards that there was the direction taken by the tiger, and imagiwater in the ravine higher up, and most of ning that we should either find him dead, the elephants being in positions favourable or in the throes of death, H. F. arranged to barring the passage of any animal disturb- for the pursuit for the third time. Taking ed by coolies coming up from below, I di- with him a flock of goats, these animals were rec ed my shikaree to bring them up in line. driven along by the beaters. I strongly re-In a very short time two shots in succession, commend this mode of ascertaining whether and a prolonged whistle from a gallant a tiger is in hiding or not. They penetrate officer commanding a cavalry corps, told me every nook and corner, and get under the that at least one of the far-famed tigers of thickest bushes, and the moment they either Asapily had bit the dust. I was much grati- smell or see the tiger, or he makes the fied with the result of the day's sport, as the slightest stir they scatter in all directions, animal bagged proved a remarkable fine denoting thus the presence of the foe. On specimet, measuring between 9 and 10 feet, the present occasion the goats were driven and standing 4 feet at the shoulder. forward, and shortly, as is customary with While the party were gathered under a them, showed unmistakeably that some wild shamerana in the centre of the camp, they beast had startled them, for they dispersed were s mewhat surprised to see our "Mas- right and left. Placing ourselves in position, ter of the Ceremonies," Major H____s F H. F. directed the beaters to halloa and r, the centre of what appeared to them a shout, and to advance from position to posi-remarkable tableau, standing conspicuous tion. The manner in which they generally (from his proportions) in a crowd; a female effect an advance, is to go through the (not a lovely one) was embracing his feet, and jungles in parties of six or seven together, showering upon him in her own dialect calling to each other, and the instant a shot is fired, or they are aware of any animal tained toat this said woman was - the widow having been roused from his lair, they climb of one of the unfortunate men killed by the the nearest rocks and trees, yelling and shouting like fiends ; the tom-tom-beaters and horn-blowers adding by their discordant her limited calander, she hastened to the blasts to the general row. I had hardly spot where the tiger was being skinned, and taken up my place, when the tiger looking performed certain ceremonies over the car-decidedly seedy, and with no signs of the activity which he had on two former occa-, The second tiger bagged is reported to sions displayed, passed near my station. I have killed three men and wounded two fired, and he bounded forward without the ethers. A herdsman, who took special usual roar, and fell on his side ; I must have puns to track the beast, eventually to his struck him somewhere in the head, since he lair, showed us his breast, covered with was only stunned, as it turned out. I, imagining that the brute was dead, advanced in order to get ahead of him, and give him a last shot in the brain, but the dense jungle killing a cow, his own property. We owed prevented my sighting him from the front. our success in bagging this tiger to our The Principal coming up at the moment, I stationed him in case of accidents down the ravine, immediately in front of the spot days of incessant foil until he received his where I had seen the tiger lying, and, quietus at the hands of a young cavalry ascertaining that another gentleman was up quetus at the huggs of a young cavalry ascertaining that another gentleman was up officer. Our Principal of the Engineering College hitting hum first, and the "Master tiger had recovered, and was stealthily creep-ing forward, when Mr. W——r gave him planning several shots in vulnerable parts a shot on the shoulder, the brute ran back a of his body. On the first day the tiger few yards with a roar, and received shots was driven into a corner by the beaters, and tried once or twice to break cover, but equing the alarge as the first one killed. This tiger but seeing the elephants around him, he proved nearly as large as the first one killed. was cuming enough to roar londly but The skins of these beasts it has been my pleasing duty to present to two of the ladies who accompanied me, one to the wife of the gallant Colonel who was mainly instruand turned the beast out. He doubled mental in killing the first tiger, in fact, he hack with a tremendous roar, the officer got the only shot, blowing the brute up with beating him out, and not getting a shot. a shell; but I make it a rule to consider when more than one are concerned in cir. cumventing animals, to consider the kills supped, but went off for miles, and was not general, as all help more or less to lend the seen again that day. Three days afterwards aid towards their destruction. REVENCE ON THE SCAFFOLD.

" It was about the first hour of a dark and gloomy morning, when the feeble ray of a misty moon, for a moment, threw a transient light on the hard grey walls of the prison, and the gusty, wretches, that had no freedom in them, that the outer turnkey and watchman of the gao perceived a man muffled in a large overwearing a lowcrowned hat, pulled down on his face, pass several times to and fro in front of the gate .-- 'Who goes there ?' challenged the watch .-- 'I wish to speak to the gapler, repli-ed the man.-- 'You can't see him,' rejoined the the g watchman ; ' it is past all hours for communication. If you give your name, and say what your business is, I might then be a better judge as to whether I ought to call the gaoler or not. Will you do so ?'-' No ; my business is with Will you do so ?'the gaoler, and to him it is of considerable importance, and I will tell no one else.' The turnkey knew the strait the sheriff was in for the want of an executioner, and the wish for concealment. natural in that most useful functionary, inasmuch as the calling was not, and is not, a popular one : so he resolved to acquaint the gaoler at least with the stranger's presence. * ' There's a criminal to be executed to-day (it was then nearly two in the morning), 'is there not ; and there's great need for some one to do it ?'- ' well, then, said the gaoler, are you up to the business ; and what are your terms for the job ?-My terms are these -81] that you have to do with-to be permitted to examine the machine for turning off the murderer, and to be asked no further question' * * Taking a lantern in his hand, the gaoler wrening was approaching, and we were 10 * * Taking a lantern in his hand, the gaoler miles from camp, the retreat was sounded. led the way to the press-room.' an apartment Da the next day the party again assembled, about fourteen feet square. From the centre of having directed the coolies to endeavour to this chamber, on each side, a small, strong iron

door, thickly studded with large round knobs, | erected near Leicester, in England, for the showed the entrance into two smaller rooms. To the rear, looking into the gaol-yard, was a small window, strongly barred, and there were cight atone steps leading to the temporary platform or ' drop.' To these steps there was an iron handrail, to support those who required it in the ascent; and hanging on the end of one of these rails, ready for use, hung a coil of strong hempen rope, with a hook at one end. To the immediate right of the steps was a large iron wheel, with a handle to one of the spokes, and near the outward rim. The machinery by which this wheel was connected with the bolts that sustained the drop outside, and on which it acted, was beneath the steps, and could not then be immediately examined. The bolts were set ; and the gaoler standing beside the wheel where the executioner would have to stand, instructed his companion that on a given signal from the sheriff he had simply to lay hold of the handle and turn the wheel from him to cause the drop to fall and launch the culprit into eternity. He also showed him a roll of penny cord hanging on an iron hook, for the purpose of binding the arms of the condemned man behind his back. All this the gaoler explained to his companion, having still some doubts if he was really up to the work he had been paid to do. * * * According to the prison instructions, the goal bell rang at noon ; and the hour appointed for the execution was deemed to have arrived. From a very early hour in the morning vasu numbers of people had collected together, and heir numbers kept on increasing ; for the coldblooded murder of a little innocent child, is not looked upon with any approbation, even by thieves and roughs of every description, and of both sexes, and there was a wide and genearl desire that in this case the law should take its course. At last one surging uproar from the multitude, and then a profound silence; the culprit and the executioner had come forth, the cap on his head, but not pulled down; the cords on the arms, and the fatal noose, all had been adjusted. Robert Ranghong seemed to search the crowd with his widly-wondering eyes for some subject, and then, to the evident dis-may of the chaplain, he shricked for Harry, Frampton.- ' Where are you now ?- now is your time, 'he cried. '*Pve had mine*, to your cost ; and you know it. Come forward now, man: don't be a'raid. 'Twas I, 'twas I that did it. I tell you so to your face if you are here. I inurdered your son--your darling son. I owed it to his mother as well as yourself, and I have kept my oath better than you have kept yours' During the entire time of the pinning, as well up to the moment of this indecent and terrible oration, the gaoler's entire attention seemed riveted on the executioner, who, though every stitch of the clothing on him seemed to tremble with intense excitement rather than with any nervous tear, had performed the preliminary office of pinioning in a masterly manner, and if anything with too much severity; so much so that once or twice the culprit wished under the too severe pressure of the cord, and asked not to be given any more pair than was necessary. At this moment a sound in the distance, undefined at first, yet palpable, arose, and seemed to float in mid air. Slight as it was, it stilled all other noise, and forced the thousands of ears below to listen as if but one, 'This the loud bat-tering feet of a horse urged at tip-top speed, the borse mar round a the arone of the bathorseman rounds the corner of the high road, and comes full tilt in view of all who occupied any lofty places. The horse he rode was white, in h s unpeld hand he bore a wand on which was a white flag, while to render himself still more conspicuous, a bright red scarf was wound around the rider's hat, both flag and scarf streaming wildly in the winds. "A reprieveand cheer upon cheer arose from the assembled multitude. "Never!' roared a single voice, in multitude. 'Never!' roared a single voice, in reply to the shouting crod, and heard above the din. The father of the murdered boy-for it was he who held the fate of the murderer at that moment in his hand-turned the wheel, and the drop fell."-Tales of Life and Death

WIRE TRAMWAYS.

erected near Leicester, in England, for the conveyance of paying stones. The line is formed by a metallic wire (without end) sus-tained by pulleys, which rests upon strong posts; these latter are usually at the distance from each other of fifty metres—but, when necessary, the distances are much greater. This cord or wire passes at one end round a Fowler's Clip Drum, which works by the assistance of an oadinary locomotive, and the cord moves at the rate of six to nine kilometres an hour. The boxes in which stones, &c., are carried hang from the extremity of the cord, where they are loaded by a cramp iron, of a particular form, which preserves a perfect equilibrium in the loading, at the same time permitting it to pass the "points of support" without any difficulty. These boxes carry each 100 kilos of stone, and the distance of a league is traversed by nearly two hundred boxes, or ten tons an hour ! It will be easily understood, that the relative sizes of lines can be varied according to the distance of the start be varied according to the demands of, it matters not what, commerce, varying from 10 to 100 tons per diem. In a case where the line to be constructed was intended to carry heavy loads averaging necessarily a quarter or half a ton, two cords fixed would be necessary for the supports and one cord without end, for the motive force ; but the means of support, and the altogether peculiaradvantage of being enable to pass over nearly every condition of ground and soils without other efforts of genius, than the elec-tic teleglaph demands, without bridges, without embankments, without masonry-equally exists in both parts of the plan. The expense, (or cost) for constructing these lines would necessarily be proportioned to the weights to be carried—but the conditions of the land to be traversed would exercise but small influence on this head. In the case where the line would be less then fifteen kilometres in length, the price of an extra kilometre would be exacted for terminal charges. As the prices are calculated for England there will be some increase for foreign countries upon the five to forty kilometree, to meet surplus expenses for plans, and placing the material in such localities as may be convenient.

COMMERCIAL CIRCUMLOCUTION .- The enormous waste of labour, says the *Echo*, in the public service is strikingly illustrated by a paper in the Produce Markets Review on the reorganization of the Customs' department. The facts may be commended to the notice of Mr. Stansfeld and the Marquis of Lansdowne, with one of the permanent officials of the Treasury, who have been appointed to inquire into and cut down the extravagant expenditure of the Commissioners of Customs. If an English shipper intends to export, for instance, a small quantity of goods to Australia, his clerks-numbers of whom are employed and trained in numbers of whom are employed and trained in this work alone—are obliged to fill up no less than thirly-eight forms, printed at the public expense, before the goods can be put on board ship. "It will hardly be credited," we are ship. "It will hardly be credited," we are told, " that the collective length of the papers required for a single shipment, however small, is 29 ft. 94 in., and their breadth, 28 ft. 2 in.," Every particular respecting the shipment is repeated in this mass of costly documents some dozens of times. Here is work for Mr. Stans-feld's zeal and administrative capacity. The waste of national money in these useless forms, and in the immense number of Custom-house clerks employed in i-suing and checking them, is not more startling than the expenditure of our merchants on the useless labour of filling them up.

LEE'S SURRENDER .- But to Lee and his wasted and helt-famished army no success could now be of more than temporary value. Their position became more and more desperate, til on Sunday morning, the 4th of April 1865, Lee telegraphed to President Davis that Peteraburg could be held no longer. The Major took me to the white wooden house with its faded portico-the-head-quarters of General Wilcox-(where surrounded by his silent war-worn Captains) Lee signed the order of evacuation. A circular issued by a French firm, setting rth the details of a scheme for Wire Tramall that remained of his army were gone. Then came the pursuit, the Federal forces rolling around Lee from all quarters, heading him off this way and that ; Lee shaking his pursuers fiercely from his fanks and dashing them from his front, moving for the West. But escape was not possible: and at Appomattox Courthouse, on Sunday, the 9th of April, Lee was compelled to surrender to the Federal Commander all that remained of the once proud army of Northern Virginia, that two years before had shaken the Continent with the thunder of its tread.

forth the details of a scheme for Wire Tram wave, as follows :-

This invention, which has recently actually been put in practice, has for its object the construction of a mode of carriage, at ones light and economical, for agricultural and mineral produce, in those localities which are as yet destitute of railroads. Numerous adaptations of this scheme might be advantageously made in all European countries-but its principal development would probably be in the colonies, and other countries where the utmost want is experienced of some light and moderately ex-pensive method which would be applicable for the carriage of the produce from the interior for such countries. 10 established lines of communica. tion or to the different ports. This invention may be briefly described by remarking that it is simply the perfectioning of a plan often employed in India, in Australia, and in some mining districts, to traverse a river or ravine by a single metallic wire, on which may be made to pass from one side to the other, a screw which holds the load, and which is sus pended by a pulley. Two problems, extremely difficult to solve, were presented from the very first, viz., how to pass with facility the " points of support" necessary to a continuous lineand to provide for the distribution of the loads and to the appliance of the "moving force; but after experiments were made on a line of three and a quarter kilometres, during last autumn, these difficulties were completely surmounted, and the construction of a line a league in length, has just been completely

There are ludierous incidents in the most tra-Lee's shoulders and many of the gie scenes. officers were by this time in rags. When the closing act of this great drama was about to be performed, Lee observed, amongst the officers next him a gallant Colonel, whose skin was begrimed with powder smoke, and who boasted no better uniform than a ragged coat, a flannel shirt, and pair of we'l-worn pants. "Colonel," said Lee, are you not going to

dress?" "Dress!" said the grim soldier, "this all I have now in God's creation, and if I wouldn't dress for your eye, General, I wouldn't for the

Lee smiled. " I must really ask you, though, Colonel," said he, to wash your face." My triend, the Major, described the closing

scene.

"A number of us," he said, "were standing,

round under the tree when Grant's Staff Officer made his appearance. Lee looked grand that day as I have ever seen him look,-but sad. When his officer said, 'General Lee, allow me to introduce to you Colonel-of General Grant's Staff." Lee rose to his magnificent height, looked at the Yankee officer and bowed, but did terms

"When it become known that Lee had surrendered, and when he had made his final speech "Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done the best for you that I could!" his veterans pressed round him, weeping like children. Others, with their cheeks still wet and their faces wet with excitement, leapt upon ambulances and anything that allowed them to see him, and cried out, 'General, we'll up and fight 'em yet! General! say the word— and we'll go in and fight 'em yet!'

"Lee stood with tears in his eyes."

It was chiefly to see the Coufederate Chief in his mountain home that I crossed the Elue Ridge that 21st day of April 1868, on my way to Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia. But the drive to Lexington and what I saw of Lee must be reserved for my next.—" Men 1 met in America."

VARIETIES.

A GENTLEMAN .- Francis I. asked one day of Du chatel, the learned Bishop of Orleans, if he was a gentleman.—" Sir," was the prelate's reply, "in the ark of Nosh there were three brothers—I cannot tell from which of them I am descended.'

LARGE MOUTH. - Some one, wishing to be witty on a genuleman with a large mouth, asked him "if he had a long lease of that mouth of his ?" when was good-humouredly answered, " No, I have it only from year to year.

WHEN does a ship of war seem most idle ?-When it is in-action.

Ir you see a John Dory asleep on the sea what fish do you send to awaken it?—Stir John (stur-

geon). POWER OF ADVERTISING.—A Yankee editor says that a man came into his office to advertise for a lost dog, and that, such was the wonderful power of advertising, the dog walked into the office while

of advertising, the dog waked into the doffee while he was writing out the advertisement. "Bor," said a man of doubtful morals, putting his hand on the head of a young urchin, "I believe Satan has got hold of you."—"I believe so too," the urchin replied. A CYNICAL MAN insists that the fewer relations

A CYNICLL MAN insists that the fewer relations or friends we have, the happier we are. In your poverty they never help you, in your prosperity they always help themselves. A JOHN BULL, conversing with an Indian, asked him if he knew that the sun never sets in the Queen's dominion —" No," said the Indian.—" Do you know the reason why?" asked John.— "Reconce God is effected to tust an Englishman in

you know the reason why?" asked John.-"Because God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the savage's reply. LEARN TO WAIT.-Of all the lessons that huma-nity has to learn in life's school, the hardest is to learn to wait. Not to wait with the folded hands that claim life's prizes without previous effort, but having struggled, and crowded the slow years with wird, see no such result as effort seems to warhaving struggled, and crowded the slow years with trial, see no such result as effort seems to war-rant--nay, perhaps, disaster instead. To stand firm at such crises of existence, to preserve one's self-poise and self-respect, not to loose hold or to yelax effort, this is greatness, whether achieved by man or woman,---whether the eye of the world notes it, or it is recorded in that book which the light of termite along shall make alex to the vision ernity alone shall make clear to the vision. HORRIBLE.-If an employer weds his cook, is he a

master marryin'er ? CONDUCTOR'S BATON is the fastest thing out ; it

A beats time. WHAT blessings children are !" as the parish

"What blessings children are !" as the parish clerk said when he took fees for christening them. EFFECTS OF WAR.—A woman in Lancashire being once told that tallow was risen on account of the war, "Why then," said she, "I suppose they have ta'en to fighting by candlelight." WHAT portion of the trimming of a lady's dress resembles East India sherry of the first quality ?— That which goes round the Cape. THERE is a good story of a Frenchman who was a great practical joker all his life, and even play-ed a trick after he had lost the power of enjoy-ing it. He left four large candles to be carried at his funeral, and they had not been burning fifteen minutes before they went off as fireworks.

minutes before they went off as fireworks. WHEN may the hand of a barometer be supposed to be engaged in commercial transactions !--When it's on Change.

WASHINGTON Once called on an elderly lady WASHINGTON once called on an elderly lady, whose little granddaughter, at the close of his call, waited on him at the door, and opened it tolet him eut. The general thanked her, and, laying his hand gently upon her head, said, "My dear, I wish you had a better office." -- "Yes, sir, -- to let you ha," was the prompt reply.

wish you had a better office."--" Yes, sir,--to let you in," was the prompt reply. THE MAN'S QUESTION.-Has she any money? A SHOPKEPPER purchased of an Irishwoman a quantity of butter, the lumps of which, intended for pounds, he weighed in the balance and found wanting. "Sure it's ye own fault if they are light," said Biddy, in reply to the complaints of the buyer; it's ye own fault, sir; for wasn's it with a bound of ye own soap I bought here that 1 weighed them?"

PLANTING NOTES.

PLANTING NOTES. What a strange monsoon is this North-East ! We are now having the weather usual in November and December—rains, fogs, high winds, all by turns. It will be good for the blossom however, and will sap the ground in a way it has been unaccustomed to for the last few years. Even the knight of Som-breorum ought to be pleased with the rains we have lately had : for if there be such a thing as tapping the roots they must be tapped by this time: and if the, orum is to come to the front it can have no excuse for delay after the season we have had. We hear from Doombera that there is an enormous quantity of ripe wood ready to burst into blossom : and we sincerely rejoice at the prospect, and are delighted to learn that the trees have done their duty this time, for they have promised long. *Crops* of the past season continue to come freely forward, as freely as carts can be got to take them. But of these there appears to be a scarcity. The old plan of issuing the cart licenses at the Cutcherries from the 1st January appears to have been resum-

from the 1st January appears to have been resum-ed, and as most of the carts come from the Colombo side, this withdraws them for a time from the ro to the great inconvenience of the transporters of produce. Some years ago this ovil was felt so much that the Planters' Association corresponded with Government and got them to consent to issue the licenses on the 1st July and subsequent days instead of January—July being the slackest as January is the basiest part of the year. Why the Cutcherise have returned to the old objectionable practice does not appear. The Planter's Associa-tion we hear have again taken up the question, and are to ask the Government the reason why. Blossoms are shewing in every direction, and appear large in the bud, but it is only our second— the first having been partial and comparatively light. We have still three blossoming months before us. Hence it is too early to talk of estimates. The Planters are to have their annual meeting in Kandy on the 17th, when we hear there is to be a great field day. to the great inconvenience of the transporters of produce. Some years ago this evil was felt so

Kandy on the 17th, when we hear there is to be a great field day. The two leading Agency Firms have entered into a coalition for discussion of the Galle Breakwater, which I suppose is to be discussed for want of something better to do. The Planters' Association has been rather quiet of late, but this discussion will bring it to the front again, for we hear there will be a very strong opposition to the views taken by the coalition party, and if members be allowed to vote freely the feeling is that they (the coalito vote freely the feeling is that they (the coali-tion) will be overthrown more seriously.

AGRICOLA

COMMERCIAL.

EXPORTS.—The weather since our last has been fine, and curers and shippers of produce have been enabled to send forward considerable quantities of Coffee which is now in full supply from the interior. There has been numerous clearances outwards with Ceffee cargoes during the fortnight, and the mani-fests to the 4th instant, shew the following distribution of our crop.

PLANTATIO	ON COFFEE.	1 1 10
Cwts. To Great Britain, 286,424 do Foreign Ports, 2,850 do Australia & India 6,519	against last year, do do do do	Cwts. 254,597 5,951 8,252
245,793	eed dag in 162 m. Million and an	268,800
NATIVE	COFFEE.	and start
Cwts. To Great Britain, 23,320 do Foreign Ports, 4,233 do Australia & India 1592	against last year, do do do do	Cwts. 69,085 19,240 3,299
29,445	ten di territori.	91,624

COFFEE.—Large parcels of parchment have reached Colombo during the last two weeks, chiefly plantation sorts, though supplies of garden descriptions continue to come in and have found ready purchasers at advancing rates, say at 108 9d. to 118 3d. The supply of *clean Native* sorts is still very limited and of medium quality, and it is now manifest that very little more of this description remains in the hands of growers. The rate for this has steadily advanced with the improved quotations from the London market. Crops of Plantation are expected to be fully up to those of last year.

FREIGHTS.—Our rates for London remains without change and we requote them as under:— Coffee in Cask Per Ton ...£3

EXCHANGE.—The Banks purchase six months' first-class Bills on England at our previously quoted rates, viz. 11 to 2 per cent. discount, selling at par.

Sovereigns.-We quote these as under :-British 4 per cent. premium. Australian 3 ., do. Nomi Nominal.

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Days.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb	Max.	Min.	Appr. Mean Tom.	Direction Wind.	Raiu in vious 24]	Cloud 0.10	Ozono.
Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Friday Satur. Sunday.	81-6 80-0 82-0 81-8	72.0 74.0 74.3 74.2 76.1 74	88.0 87.8 86.0 89.2 89.2 95.0	66-2 69-8 65-0 65-0 66-2 64-8	78 8 75·5 77·1 77·7 79·9	N. E. N. E. S. E.	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	6.0 1·0 4·0 2·0 1·0 1.0 3·0	54 4-(5-(3-(5-(5-(
REMA ing close cloudy. lightning Friday, Saturday	BKS.— Wedn S. Th brig	esday, esday ursds ht	bright, high	ht clo	clouds, ight br uds. do do. do.	1.ight eeze. do do do. do.	bree	ze, e do do	ven-

SCALE OF CHARGES. FOR ADVERTISING. IN THE "CEVION TIMES "

THE TITE .	Children Hill		
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For a whole column	I	10	0
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- 27 6 lines and under 12..... 0 0 $5\frac{1}{2}$ do. 3,3
- 5 lines and under o o 6 do.
- The charge for a second insertion will be two-thirds of the above, and one-half for all following insertions if on succeeding days of publication, ot herwise they will be charged as new advertisements. No insertions charged less than one shilling and six pence.
- All orders should be in writing, and every advertise. ment not otherwise ordered, will be inserted until
- notice in writing to the constrary be received. It is requested that no advertisements be sent later than twelve o'clock on the day of publication. Orders for the withdrawal of advertisements must be sent on the day previous to that of publication.

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 SHIPPING	IN	THE	COLOMBO	ROADS.

ABRIV	ED.	VESSELS.	Tons.	COMMANDERS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	WHEN TO SAIL.	
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SHIPS AFLOAT FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO CEYLON.

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Warrior		London	-	General		do	22_	do		
Queen of the West	a. a' <u>-</u> 1998	London	<u></u>	do	100 <u>0</u>	do	26-	do		
Teviot	19. an	London		do	<u> </u>	do	27-	do		
Simon		London		Coals		Nov.	6	Early in March		
Kenilworth	_	West Hartlepoo	1	do	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	do	6	do		
Larnax	a tha	Sunderland	1.1.1	do		do	1-	do		
Woodcote		Sunderland		do		do	10-	do		
Ostendia		Cardiff		: do		do	10-	do		
Great Basses		London	-	do		· do	13-	In Mareh		
Queen of Devon		London		General	`	do	12-	do		
Athole		Cardiff	v -==	Coals		do	18	do		
Glance		Sunderland		/ do		do	17	do		
Maasnymph	· · ·	Cardiff		t / do		do	20-	do		
Dermo	- 1. - 1 1.	London		do		do	24-	do		
Boyne Granville	1997 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 -	London	-	General	100 🗖 100	December	4-	do do		
Kenilworth		London		Coals	110 <u>-</u> 101	do i	6	do		
Catorida		Clyde		General	· · · · ·	do	9	do		
Peckforton Castle		Liverpool		Coals	-	do	9	do		
Peckinicoli Comme		Clyde	-	General		do	11-	do ·		
Arrow Golden Fleece		London		do .		do	14-	do		
GOIGER T. 10000		01		0.1		THE CONTRACTOR AND STOCKED	CALL CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR			

An AwFut GLUTTON.-The proprietor of a large hotel told us, a short time ago, that on that par-ticular day he had had a dinner in every room in the house

A GRAMMARIAN'S THOUGHT .- What a contrast A GRAMMARIAN'S 1HOUGHT. — What a contrast there sometimes is between the adjective and its adverb! Reflect, for example, on the wide diffe-rence that exists between the man who is constant in love, and the man who is constantly in love ! NOT AN UNREASONABLE WISH. — You often hear people meak of a cold " coing through the hears" !

NOT AN UNREASONABLE WISH.—100 offen heat people speak of a cold "going through the honse." Poor Scambleby, whose wife and family are all now laid up, and under the doctor's care, says he wishes their cold had gone through the house without extension. without stopping.

without stopping. SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense-range a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilldemechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000 A most in-teresting little work, describing the rise and progress, of both the stream fineness and progress of the stream of the stre

do do Feb. 10th. Ida William Miller London Via Suez Canal General 28-

TOTAL QUANTITIES OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM COLOMBO AND GALLE, DURING THE UNDERMENTIONED PERIODS

VESSELS' NAMES.	DATE OF	For what	COFFEE, CWTS.			CINNAMON.		Cocoa- nut Oil.	Plum- bago.			R CWTS.		Ebony	Deer. Horns
	CLEARING.	PORT.	Planta- tion.	Native.	Total.	Bales lbs.	Chips lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Rope.	Junk.	Yarn.	Fibre.	Cwts.	Cwts
1.13	, 19 , 22 , 25 , 25 , 26 , 28 , Feby, 1 , 28	Rangoon Melbourne London Bombay Calcutta Lopdon do Havre	196864 2190 17594 6953 13749 2694	23244 1327 250 38 725 796 1845	220108 2190 18921 250 38 7678 14545 4539	466346 507 27196 7000 7200 10000	431569 30161 2464 37652 	49837 38 1881 1127 2566	40715 1547 400 2778 	878 381 	••••••	15916 100 532 556 804 309	1230 557 65 	5652 204 341 	310
Total Exports from 1st Oct. 186 do 1st ,, 186 do 1st ,, 186 do 1st ,, 186 do 1st ,, 186	8 "	1870 1869 1868 1867	245793 268800 259827 185622	29145 91624 91398 74921	274938 360424 350925 260543	520749 460110 282321 190461	501846 801838 130759	55925 61785 50192 38974	46410 70589 18707 20813	1259 1849 1352 2903	• • •	18601 22323 14817 13919	1852 3594 2057 579	6197 9446 8776 10666	310 768 500 210

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