



# The Ceylon Times

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## THE KANDY HERALD.

VOL. 31.

COLOMBO:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1870.

No. 12.

### SHIPPING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### SERVICES MARITIMES

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.—  
PAQOTS POSTE FRANCAIS  
STEAMERS will leave Point de Galle on or about the following days:

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
For Suez, Mauritius, and Madagascar.	18	15	15	12	10	7
For Suez, China, and Japan.	18	15	15	12	10	7
For Suez, India, and Calcutta.	19	16	16	13	11	8

Passengers for London can obtain at Marseilles Railway tickets direct, either via Calais, Boulogne, or via Dieppe and Newhaven at the following rates, viz:  
Via Calais or Boulogne Fr. 175.....£6 12 0  
Dieppe and Newhaven.....£5 15 4  
These tickets are available for one month.  
For freight or passage apply in Galle at the Office of the Company, and in Colombo at the Office of Messrs. ARMITAGE BROTHERS.

H. AUBER, AGENT.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL Steam Navigation Company.

STEAMERS will leave Point de Galle on or about the following dates:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
For Suez and England...	12	9	9	6	4	13
"Bombay...	26	23	23	20	16	27
"Madras...	11	8	8	5	3	12
"Calcutta...	25	22	22	19	15	26
"Straits...	11	8	8	5	3	12
"China...	25	22	22	19	15	26
"Australia...	26	23	23	20	16	27

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.	
To Suez	£65
To Suez and England	85
To Suez, India, and Calcutta	10
To Suez, China, and Japan	10
To Suez, India, and Calcutta	24

For a reserved cabin for one person.....£10 0 0  
for two persons.....£20 0 0  
Transit through Egypt £4 10s. extra.  
Children—above 3 and under 10 years, half of first class rates.  
One child under 3 years, (if with Parent) free.

	To Suez.	To Suez and England.
European Servants.....	£48	£50
Native Servants.....	£24	£25

For further particulars apply to F. BAYLEY, AGENT.

### British India Steam Navigation Company (LIMITED).

ONE OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL LEAVE COLOMBO

FOR BOMBAY—Calling at Tuticorin, Coochin, Calicut, Bepore, Cannanore, Mangalore and Carwar, on or about.....

FOR CALCUTTA—Calling at Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopulpore, on or about.....

Steam for China and Japan.

EXPECTED shortly at Galle, the splendid Screw Steamer—

"EASTERN ISLES," from Glasgow, and "SAKANA," from London.

For freight or passage, Apply to J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co. Galle, 15th January, 1870.

### FOR LONDON.

The Barque "ELIZA LAING," 441 Tons. For freight apply to DARLEY, BUTLER & Co.

### 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 information in respect thereto on application at their Office.

FRYER, SCHULTZ & Co. Colombo, 9th November, 1869.

### FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail about the 15th of February next.

THE MERCHANTS SHIPPING CO'S (SOMEY BROS. BLACKWALL) favorite Passenger Ship "SALISBURY," A. 1. 13 Years.

Has excellent accommodation for Families and Invalids proceeding to England via the Cape.

For freight or passage, Apply to LEE, HEDGES & Co., AGENTS.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

#### FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 50,918.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY. Abuwake Lebbe Sinna Tamby of Kandy...Plaintiff.

Talagahagoda-dara Tikiri Banda of Katugastota.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1870, at one (1) o'clock p. m., will be sold by Public Auction, at the premises, an undivided one-third share of all the following properties belonging to the Defendant in the above case:—

1. The field called Weralakwela Kumbura of two annams and two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

2. The field called Muttettawa Kumbura, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

3. The garden called Talagahagoda-walawawatta, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less, and the chena land appertinent thereto.

4. The paddy field called Weralakwela Kumbura, of two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

5. The paddy field called Ranawana Kumbura, of two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

6. The garden called Kukulalappitiya Palawawatta, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less, and the chena lands appertinent thereto.

7. The garden called Arachchilawagawatta, of two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

8. The garden called Panagamayathipuwatta, of two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

9. The garden called Pitiyegedara Polwatta, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

10. The garden called Kukulalappitiya Palawawatta, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less, and the chena lands appertinent thereto.

11. The paddy field called Sibatamawarawu Kumbura, of two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

12. The paddy field called Gedarawela Kumbura, of two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

13. The paddy field called Parawela Kumbura, of two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

14. The paddy field called Adurudeniya Kumbura, of one annam and six pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

15. The garden called Welawatta, of one annam and five pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

16. The paddy field called Ratindala Kumbura, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

17. The garden called Medagadawatta, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less, and the chena land appertinent thereto.

18. The paddy field called Koskanwela Kumbura, of one annam and one annam in extent in the whole, more or less, all situate at Dullawa in the Agiri Korla of Udasiya Pattu of Matala South.

That on Tuesday, the 1st March, 1870.

19. The garden called Higahapalawatta, of two annams in extent in the whole, more or less.

20. The paddy field called Alutwawa Kumbura, of one annam and two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

21. The paddy field called Othkarandara Kumbura, of two annams and two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

22. The paddy field called Kendawilleg Kumbura, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

23. The paddy field called Waharage Kumbura, of one annam and one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

24. The paddy field called Ambagaha Kumbura, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

25. The paddy field called Welidagoda Kumbura, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

26. The paddy field called Linda Kumbura, of one annam and one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

27. The paddy field called Pitawela Kumbura, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

28. The paddy field called Balleive Kumbura, of two annams and one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

29. The paddy field called Magurudeniye Kumbura, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

30. The paddy field called Wewa Kumbura, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

31. The paddy field called Wewala Kumbura, of one annam and two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

32. The garden called Kongahawatta, of eight pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

33. The garden called Ranawawatta, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

34. The garden called Arambawatta, of two pelas and five pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

35. The garden called Megahamulawatta, of eight pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

36. The garden called Udagadawatta, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

37. The garden called Wandigawatta, of five pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

at Kadadekawewa in Landepalle Korle of Matala North.

G. S. WILLIAMS, Deputy Fiscal.

Deputy Fiscal's Office, Matala, 31st January, 1870.

#### FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 55,333.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO. Messrs. Mackwoods & Co.....Plaintiffs.

James Stone.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 26th February, 1870, commencing at one o'clock p. m., will be sold by Public Auction at this office the following property, belonging to the Defendant in the above case.

All that estate formerly called "RAZAWA," and known as "ALLEGALLE,"

with the Buildings, Machinery, Tools, Implements, Furniture and Cattle thereon, situate near the villages of Allegalle, and Menagolle, in the District of Udapalata, Central Province, about 26 miles from Kandy, and 13 from the main-road, at Gampola, containing in extent about 698 acres and 8 square perches, more or less.

All that Coffee Estate called and known as "BARNAGALLE," and all the Buildings, Machinery, Tools, Implements, and Cattle thereon, comprising a part of the land called Tibbowatte Polle, situate at Dolosbage, Udapalata, Central Province, distant from Kandy, about 22 miles, and containing in extent about 196 acres and 16 square perches, more or less.

On the same day at one o'clock p. m., at this Office:

That portion of the Estate called "GETTEKORALLE" and all the Buildings, Machinery, Tools, Implements and Cattle thereon, comprised in the two following lots. An allotment of land situate in the District of Dolosbage, Central Province, containing in extent, about 90 acres, and 1 rood, and an allotment of land called "DEBOLASSE KELLE," situate near the village Dolosbage in Udapalata, Central Province, containing in extent about 162 acres and 3 roods, more or less.

T. SKINNER, Fiscal.

#### FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 50,402.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY. Mutu Carupen Chetty.....Plaintiff.

Mutu Samy Canganay.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 28th February, 1870, at one (1) o'clock p. m., will be sold by Public Auction at the premises, the following property, belonging to the Defendant in the above case.

Kiriwanagoda Copie watta, of about 2 annams with the Buildings and plantations thereon, and Kalegolle Heney Copie watta, of 2 annams, situate at Udugoda in Pallegampah, of Lower Dumbura.

T. SKINNER, Fiscal.

#### FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 17,455.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF BADULLA. George Morice, Esq. of Badulla.....Plaintiff.

1 Malamulley Malalage Hendrick Peries of Panadura. 2 Bulatishalage Harmanis Perera of Badulla.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 12th February, 1870, at one (1) o'clock p. m., will be sold by Public Auction, at the premises the following property belonging to the Defendant in the above case.

1. The Garden, called "ELWATTE-PITIYA WATTE" and the 1st House standing thereon, situate at Udewediya in the town of Badulla.

2. A COFFEE GARDEN comprising five lots of land adjoining each other, called and known as "NUGAHA KOTUWA," and said to contain about six acres in extent, together with all the Buildings and the growing Crop thereon, situate at Mylegastenne in K'p'palapalate of the District of Badulla, Central Province.

W. E. SHARPE, Deputy Fiscal.

Deputy Fiscal's Office, Badulla, 7th January, 1870.

#### EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF THOROUGH BRED AUSTRALIAN HORSES, &c.

SHORTLY after the arrival of the Ship, which is daily expected, Messrs. VENN & Co. will sell

52 HORSES, also HOUNDS, FIGS, BULLS, &c.

These Horses have been selected during the last three months by one of the first breeders and judges in Australia, the pedigrees of the thorough bred can be seen at our office, properly attested and witnessed, and includes the BEST BLOOD IN THE WORLD, their age, qualification, and antecedents, are also explicitly stated. The Hounds, Figs, and Bulls, are all of the best breed including the most valuable Shipment of Australian Blood and Stock, ever imported into Ceylon.

#### INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MACHLAHLAN, MACKENZIE & Co.

#### FOREST LAND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT OUR OFFICE IN KANDY, on Tuesday, the 8th of March next, at 1 o'clock p. m., (by order of the Official Assignee) AN UNDIVIDED ONE-THIRD SHARE OF ALL THAT ALLOTMENT OF LAND,

Situate in the Kotmale District numbered 73,426 in the Government Plan, and known as The Ferhaue Estate,

being 240 acres in extent, 50 of which have already been felled and are now ready for planting.

LEE, HEDGES & Co. Colombo, 3rd February, 1870.

#### Kornegalle General Store. NOTICE.

I HAVE this day resigned the Power of Attorney granted to me by Mr. DONALD GRANT, consequently sub-powers of Attorney granted by me to MESSRS. EDWARD FREEMAN HANNA, and JAMES ANTHONY STOUTER are cancelled.

WILLIAM McDONALD YOUNG. Colombo, 1st February, 1870.

#### MERCANTILE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Allsopp & Sons EAST INDIA PALE ALE IN HOGSHEADS. Full to the Bung 47 lbs.—Cash.

CARGILL and Co. Colombo, 17th December, 1869.

#### ASPHALTE IN BLOCKS.

£5. 5. per Ton.

GEORGE WALL & Co.

#### FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE of the very finest quality in 1 dozen cases.....at 68s. 70s. 75s. SUPERIOR SHERRY—Blue Seal in 3 dozen cases.....at 45s. per dozen.

do. Yellow Seal in do. 40s. do. do. Clare Maroon Seal in do. 40s. do. TATHAM and Co. Colombo, 16th September, 1869.

#### SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received per "Caroline" from JAMES MACMICKAN and Co., Melbourne, a trial shipment of the above valuable Manure, price here £15 per Ton. It is packed in bags.

LEECHMAN and Co. Sole Agents in Ceylon. Colombo, 21st June, 1869.

#### E. J. BRAND & CO'S WINES.

CROWN SHERRY, Pale and Dry, in quarter Cases do. MADEIRA do. CLARET, Superior do. PORT, fine old do. FINEST VERMOUTH do. CURACOA do. CROWN WHISKY

J. P. GREEN & Co.

MARTELL'S HENNESSY'S LA GRANDE MARQUE FINEST SPARKLING MOSELE from A. Jordan, Coblentz.

JUST LANDED EX "PALESTINE."

J. P. GREEN & Co.

#### FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE RHINE WINES: DEIDESHEIMER.....34s per Doz. GEISENHEIMER.....40s " " RUDERSHEIMER.....48s & 60s " " LIEBEFRAUMULCH.....60s " " MARCOBUNNER.....60s " " JOHANNISBERGER.....70s " " SPARKLING MOSELE.....60s " "

J. R. BELL & Co.

#### NORTON'S PATENT TUBE WELLS.

Reduction in Prices.

10 FEET WELL AND PUMP FIXED £7 0 0 15 " do do " £8 0 0 20 " do do " £9 0 0 25 " do do " £10 0 0 30 " do do " £11 0 0 35 " do do " £12 0 0 40 " do do " £13 0 0 45 " do do " £14 0 0 50 " do do " £15 0 0

THE undersigned having been appointed sole Agents in Ceylon for the above WELLS, are now prepared to register orders for the same.

ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co. Colombo.

R. J. DUNLOP, JAFFNA.

#### FOR SALE.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

Those Valuable Premises In King Street, Colombo, formerly occupied by the Bank of Hindustan.

THE HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired, and new Godowns built for storing purposes; the whole yielding a net rental of £240.

For particulars apply to ARTHUR C. HOARE, Attorney for Liquidators, Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan Limited, in Liquidation. Kandy.

#### Manures and Chemicals.

JOHN BENNET LAWES, F. R. S., 59, Mark Lane, London,

has ready for delivery: Superphosphate of Lime. Dissolved Bones. Bone Manure. Coffee Manure. Sulphate of Ammonia. Nitrate of Soda. Peruvian Guano. and all Chemical Manures of Value.

Manures can be prepared and shipped in small or large quantities for experiments, if required, also Tartaric, Citric and Sulphuric Acids.

#### FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.

LEATHER BELTING. 2 at 6 inch, in Rolls.

J. GIBSON THOMSON, & Co. Colombo, 11th August, 1869.

#### FINE BONE DUST.

THE UNDERSIGNED having received a fresh supply of BONES, are now prepared to register orders for BONE DUST, and to forward same upon order when required. Samples forwarded on application to C. SHAND and Co. Slave Island Mills.

#### FOR SALE.

FOUR VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATES AND SPICE GARDENS IN THE TRAVANCORE TERRITORY.

For particulars, apply to ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.

#### FOR SALE.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S CABIN BISCUITS in 4 lbs. & 2 lbs. Tins.

Do. FANCY do. in 2 lbs. Tins.

ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co. Colombo, 3rd February, 1870.

#### FOR SALE.

ASSAM TEA in 10 lbs. BOXES. @ 4s. 7 lb.

ALSTONS SCOTT & Co.

#### FOR SALE.

ASKA SUGAR—CRYSTALLIZED in 84 lb. Bags do. Unrefined in 164 lb. Cosen's English Bottled Sherry. Hemery's do do Brandy.

Huntley & Palmer's 4 lbs. Cabin Biscuits in Cases of 72 Tins. do 2 lbs. do in Cases of 144 Tins. do 2 lbs. Fancy Biscuits in Cases of 144 Tins.

Ind Coope & Co's E. B. Beer in 4 doz. Cases. AND JAIL GUNNY BAGS.

ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co., KANDY.

#### JUST RECEIVED.

"Ea Helen Finlayson" & "Aboyne."

GOLDEN SHERRY in Quarter casks at 28s. & £12.

PORT WINE in casks, at 28s. & £13.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.

#### FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.

GIESLER'S PALE DRY SHERRY at 50/ per doz. DUFF GORDON & Co's SHERRY at 48/ per doz. PRELLER'S BRANDY at 45/ per doz.

Do. LOBOMONT CLARET quarts. 24/ per doz. Do. CHATEAU BELAIR MARGAUX 45/ do. EXSHAW'S BRANDY No. 1 at 70/ do. Do. No. 2 at 40/ do. Do. CLARETS 80/ at 75/ HENNESSY'S U V P & JULES ROBIN'S BRANDY at 44/ Do. LOSSY & Co's CHAMPAGNE at 60/ POMMERY & GRENOS Do. at 80/ J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co. Colombo, 23rd Oct. 1869.

#### FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.

COSSART, GORDON, & Co's. MADEIRA, matured in wood and bottle. J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.

#### FOR SALE.

"MERLIN."

A thorough bred hunter, and weight carrier—broken for a lady.

"WALWA," A handsome Iron Grey Cob, broken to harness, and to carry a lady.

THE HORSES can be seen at Mr. RUPP'S stables, and Merlin's pedigree is with the undersigned, to whom apply for further particulars.

VENN and Co.

#### James MacMickan & Co, Fleming-ton Bone Mills, Melbourne, Australia.

FOR THEIR AUSTRALIAN BONE DUST the undersigned are prepared to register orders for shipments expected.

A shipment of SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME expected per "SHEPHERD," due 28th February, for which the undersigned will now register orders at £13 10s. per Ton, taken from the Wharf as landed.

LEECHMAN & Co. Agents for Ceylon.

#### FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A Fresh Supply of the FINEST AUSTRALIAN FLOUR in 50 lb tins, at 16s 6d.

# WHYTE AND CO.

APOTHECARIES HALL,  
KANDY.

ALWAYS on hand a fresh supply of all the MEDICINES in general use, and a great variety of Patent Drugs and preparations. Physician's prescriptions prepared with the utmost care.

WHYTE & Co. have much confidence in drawing the attention of the public to their select assortment of GENERAL GOODS comprising 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.

## 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 usual and efficiently as heretofore, and that all Auction Sales that he may be favored with will be conducted by Mr. W. A. ARCHBOLD.

LEDWARD & Co.  
Colombo, 4th February, 1870.

## NOW READY.

Price 10s. Postage extra (650 pages Octavo.

PETERSON'S ALMANAC FOR 1870.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

CONTAINING the Stamp Act, Postal rules, and Rates, Customs Duties, Tables of Fees &c., and Complete Statistics of the Island, Civil, Financial, Revenue, Municipal, Judicial, Ecclesiastical, Survey, Public Works, Educational, Postal, Medical, Railway, Registrars and Telegraph Departments. Military and Commercial Establishments, Religious, Literary and Charitable Institutions in every Town in Ceylon.

Lists of Coffee, Cinnamon, Coconut, Citronella and Sugar Estates with acreage, Proprietors, Superintendents and Assistants' names. The Alphabetical Directory contains the full names, and addresses of 5,000 residents, of whom 1,700 are Europeans.

TO BE HAD FROM

W. M. YOUNG & CO., COLOMBO.

or the Sub-agents as under:-

R. TROWELL, ...	Kandy.
JAMES KENNEDY, ...	Gampola.
FREDERICK PETERS, ...	Galle.
LUCAS C. GLENNY, ...	Ratnapura.
WILLIAM KELLOW, ...	Nuwera Eelia.
GRANT & Co. ...	Matale.
J. A. POPPENEER, ...	Panwila.
JARQUE & Co. ...	Badulla.
J. G. THOMAS, ...	Jaffna.
GIBSON & SONS, ...	Trincomalee.
DONALD GRANT, ...	Kurunegala.
J. H. THOMSON, ...	Cowpess Court
BROWN & Co. ...	London, E. C.
	116 Candleriggs
	Street, Glasgow,
	Scotland.

## PLANTERS ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will take place at the rooms of the Association on Thursday, the 17th February, for the election of Chairman, Secretary and Committee. Any member having an original motion to propose, is requested to give fifteen days notice of the same.

## NOTICES OF MOTIONS RECEIVED.

1. "That in the opinion of this Meeting the proposed improvements of the Galle Harbour being essentially an Imperial work, should be executed with Imperial not Colonial funds."

2. "That this Meeting do take into consideration the question of labor supply, and the best means for increasing it."

Members intending to be present at the dinner, which will take place on the evening of the 17th February, are requested to send timely notice to the Secretary.

H. BYRDE,  
Secretary.

Kandy, 19th January, 1870.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed AGENTS IN CEYLON of the above Company. LEECHMAN & Co. Colombo, 12th January, 1870.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S  
13 Years A. I. Ship  
"WINDSOR CASTLE,"  
1,074 Tons Register.

DAILY expected from Bombay and will load with despatch. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For freight or passage,  
Apply to  
J. M. ROBERTSON & Co.  
Colombo, 10th February, 1870.

## Steam for China and Japan.

TO FOLLOW the "Sakana"  
The Screw Steamer  
"TAZEN."

Apply to  
J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,  
AGENTS.

## FOR LONDON.

THE FAVORITE CALCUTTA PASSENGER SHIP  
"ESSEX,"

1,255 TONS REGISTER,  
A. I. 15 YEARS,  
CHARLES HODDER,  
Commander.

TO sail probably about the end of March, calling at the Cape. For rates of passage, Apply to  
C. SHAND & Co.,  
AGENTS.  
Colombo, February 9th, 1870.

## FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR SEMI-GRAND PIANO made to order BY "BROADWOOD" COST £120. Price £50.

Apply to  
VENN & Co.

## A GENERAL MEETING

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE  
A. B. C. CLUB.

WILL be held at the Kandy Library on the morning of the 18th February, at eight o'clock.

T. SKINNER,  
Secretary.

## FOR SALE.

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 12th instant, at 5 P. M., on the spot,

THAT COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

No. 22,

Situate in Prince Street, Pettah.

H. D. GABRIEL.

Colombo, 9th February, 1870.

## AT THE SALE OF THE EFFECTS

OF THE LATE

SAMUEL KELAART, ESQ.

THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed by the Assignee 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 KOLMEYER,

In the Standard Life Assurance Company for £300.

H. D. GABRIEL.

Colombo, 8th February, 1870.

## THE AUCTION SALE

OF

BOMBAY WOOD FURNITURE

at the Godowns 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.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers

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,

Manager.

No. 5, KADUGANAWA STREET, GAMPOLA.

## Asiatic Banking Corporation.

IN LIQUIDATION.

ANNEXED 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-

dent of 1s. in the £, which by the direction of His

Honor the Vice-Chancellor Stuart, has been declared

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 Authority,

when a Cheque, payable to your order, will be delivered.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. TURQUAND,

Official Liquidator.

## APOTHECARIES HALL,

KANDY.

## NOTICE.

A GREAT WANT has hitherto been felt in

Ceylon, by those interested in Natural History,

and parties desirous of procuring, or sending to

Europe, specimens of our most interesting Fauna;

—no means of preserving these have been at their command.

W. & Co. having procured the services of a competent

party for this purpose, are now prepared to receive

specimens of Birds, and the smaller Mammalia—the skins of which will be thoroughly preserved and stuffed.

Charges will be moderate.

## AUCTION SALES

OF VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY

ON THE SPOT.

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

THREE HOUSES

SITUATED AT THE

CORNER OF KEYSER and 1st CROSS STREETS,

opposite to the

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 LANE,

adjoining the Rifle Lines.

THE TITLE DEEDS OF THE PROPERTIES will be produced.

VENN & Co.

## FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 64,711.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO.

Mohammed Lebbe Isboe Plaintiff

vs.

Packier Tamby Neyna Markar and

others... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 11th day

of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will

be sold at the premises, the following property

of the said Defendants, to wit:

All that portion of the Garden called Pakier

Tambyawatte, at Mutwall, bounded on the East by

high road, South by the property of Neyna Moham-

med Rawter, West by the property of Attenuyeke

Juan Fernando, and North by the property of John

De Abrew Abeysinghe Mohandran.

A. YOUNG ADAMS,

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 48s. per Dozen

Yellow Seal at 42s. "

Red Seal at 36s. "

Green Seal at 30s. "

—ALSO EX "BRITOMART."

SHERRY in Quarter Cases and Hogsheads

HOOP IRON 1½ in, 1½ in, and 1½ in.

KEPPEL JONES & Co.

Colombo, Feb. 10, 1870.

## NOW LANDING.

Ex "Britomart"

PALE ALE—Holts in wood and Bottle

PORTER—Bridges & E. Bottled

SHERRIES—Pale dry in quarter cases and 1 doz.

cases.

PORT WINE—in quarter cases and 1 doz. cases

UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETOR'S

BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.

MACKWOODS & Co.

Colombo, 10th February, 1870.

## 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 12

Rooms on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 12

noon, on account of the concerned.

An invoice containing 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,

Tinned Meats, &c.

ALSO

SADDLERY

consisting of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HORSE CLOTHING,

Curry Combs, Horse Brushes,

Girths, Rollers, &c.

BONE DUST.

A CARGO WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE FROM

Messrs. Askunas & Co's

NEW BONE MILLS

IN MELBOURNE.

THIS BONE DUST is guaranteed pure and of the

best description, prepared at the above new

and powerful Mills according to the latest improved

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 ORDINANCE.**—Writing of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, the *Madras Mail* says:—Should these concessions be made, the Kandians may reasonably congratulate themselves on the admirable 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 entirely opposed to the habits and wishes of the people. In Travancore, polygamy and polyandry are common, and the law of descent by a sister's son is rendered necessary; the marriage tie is not at all, and divorce is a farce. So also 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 find it. Western ideas of these things are in accordance with Western experience and philosophy; but we cannot yet awhile hope to graft those ideas and that philosophy on 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 India. East 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 legal nuptials. Such a measure would almost assuredly prove as abortive as the Ceylon Ordinance, and as a necessary consequence weaken the hands of Government 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, repairing 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 £295, that of 1868 having been £2863.  
**MANAAR.**—Dry and sultry, the whole country 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," ploughing with the ordinary instrument would, under the circumstances, be impossible. Mr. Reid, 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 information gathered it appears that they have not had such an abundant harvest for the last 6 years. The price of grain will therefore be considerably reduced next year.

**MULLATIVEE.**—In July, hot and sultry, with occasional drizzling rain, on some days of that month the thermometer rose in Mullativee 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 District, 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 me suffered from fever and severe colds.

A considerable number of permits were issued in September to clear Chenas for cultivation, but except in the maritime pataos no paddy appears to have been sown up to the end of September. The District Modliar of the Maritime Pataos 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 Kalapagam harvest in 1870, but the delay in disposing of the rents this year has retarded the commencement of cultivation. The Serupakam crop of this year is very small. The extent sown was only 133 bushels. From 150. I am informed that this small cultivation is owing to want of rain at the sowing season in April.

**ANURADHAPURA.**—The unusual rains of July and August, which they supplied the district with abundance of water and refreshed the parched vegetation, interfered to a great extent with the clearing of high lands by burning the jungle.

**MANAAR.**—Has on the whole been remarkably good. There were a few cases of Fever, Ophthalmia and Measles, but not to any serious extent.

**MULLATIVEE.**—The District Modliars of the Maritime Pataos and of Kelekomole North and Udaeme report the people of their divisions to be healthy, except that the former reports for the month of September as follows:—"People in some villages have been ailing from diarrhoea."—The Modliar of Wanni Pataos states that throughout the quarter, people have been subject to diarrhoea, headache, cold, earache and fever. From my own observation I can state that fever has been exceedingly 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 at Mullativee 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 cattle 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 consequence 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 indifferently 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 Veli vihukellu, 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 re-

maining, the members of one appear to have died and the head of the other has at length seen the necessity of removing himself and his family to Vedicchikellu. This will be some time attributed to the prevalence of Pangi 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.  
**MULLATIVEE.**—Reported to be healthy throughout the district. When on Circuit at Olumodole 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.**—Great murrain has not prevailed to any extent.  
**JAFFNA.** *General observations.*—The following is 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.  
**MULLATIVEE.**—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 £1168 6s 11d as compared with £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 destruction 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 Kutcherry. 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 Kilakumal North and Udaeme, the Registrar of which appears to take an interest in his work. The Sinhalese and Manar 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 soil, which extends along the shore on both sides of the Kelakel. I understand that a sample has been sent by the Government Agent to the Colonial Secretary, and by him forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce Colombo for examination, but 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 Trincomalee side of Kelakel, but even on this side it is found pure to the depth of 12 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.  
The meeting was at first expected to be held on the 29th of January, but having been postponed owing to certain unforeseen circumstances, it was not held till the 5th Instant, when a respectable meeting of Priests and laymen amounting nearly to a hundred was assembled on that day about half past 2 p.m., through the medium of the Notices circulated. Among the others who were present were the High Priest of the Kertti Mangalabhi Dana, the High Priest of the Western Province, Atha Dassettie of Bedagama Peasade Tennanasse of Bogodde, Ratanapala Tennanasse of Udugampala and Stranapala Tennanasse of Bedagama and the laymen Magalage Sinchy Appohami, Magalage Johannes Gunarunase and Don Andris de Silva, Batuanudawe Pandit. Having for a while talked about the welfare of each other, and the High Priest of the Western Province occupying the chief seat, meeting proposed and appointed Batuanudawe Pandit as the president and chief speaker to explain the benefits that will result from such a meeting as the present. And the Pandit about 3 p.m. commenced in an elaborate speech to set forth before the meeting the advantages to which it had been decided to give to us who compose the Buddhistical part of the population of Ceylon and who live under the very impartial English Government. The radical strength of the Buddhists of Ceylon lies in the Kandian Country. If the temples, such as the Dalada and others which are there shall be ruined by fire and the consequent sorrow will be universally felt among all the Buddhists, and a very exalted motive in King William IV of England, 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 did away with the custom that then existed of compelling and forcing all the males of each family to set forth to the fields to perform such service as the Government might require. The very threshold of this Ordinance it appears that the Government considers that such compulsory 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 the Viharas and Dewalas, and no human beings who 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 service to the Dewalas and Viharas. If any person considers that the income and profits arising from such portions of lands are made 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 it appears that by such an arrangement as this there is nothing as slavery connected with the Dewalas and Viharas. Some of the 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 Dewalas in addition to others, which these King purchased and made grants to these places, as appears to be the case with the Dewalas and Viharas, therefore these lands cannot be the property of the Kings who at subsequent times made grants of them to these Viharas and Dewalas in addition to others, which these King purchased and made grants to these places, as appears to be the case with the Dewalas and Viharas, therefore these lands cannot be the property of the Kings who at subsequent times made grants of them to these Viharas and Dewalas in addition to others, which these King purchased and made grants to these places, as appears to be the case with the Dewalas and Viharas, therefore these lands cannot be the property of the Kings who at subsequent times made grants of them to these Viharas and Dewalas in 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## A HUNT AFTER TWO MAN EATERS.

"On the 29th instant we sallied forth to look up our friends, a very large buffalo lying dead in the jungle, and torn from the tree to which it had been tied, which, by the same token, had also been drawn up by the roots, led me to expect a monster beast, and my conjecture proved correct. The carcass of the buffalo had been carried some 300 yards and deposited at the foot of a ravine leading to a group of rocks, in the centre of which was a spring of water: commencing my beat as usual, we searched the ground near the hill, but did not sight. Ascertaining afterwards that there was water in the ravine higher up, and most of the elephants being in positions favourable to barring the passage of any animal disturbed by coolies coming up from below, I directed my shikaree to bring them up in line. In a very short time two shots in succession, and a prolonged whistle from a gallant officer commanding a cavalry corps, told me that at least one of the far-famed tigers of Asapally had bit the dust. I was much gratified with the result of the day's sport, as the animal bagged proved a remarkable fine specimen, measuring between 9 and 10 feet, and standing 4 feet at the shoulder.

While the party were gathered under a shameena in the centre of the camp, they were somewhat surprised to see our "Master of the Ceremonies," Major H—s F—r, the centre of what appeared to them a remarkable tableau, standing conspicuous (from his proportions) in a crowd; a female (not a lovely one) was embracing his feet, and showering upon him in her own dialect innumerable blessings. On enquiry we ascertained that this said woman was the widow of one of the unfortunate men killed by the tiger. After expending upon Major H—s F—r such epithets as she could collect from her limited calender, she hastened to the spot where the tiger was being skinned, and performed certain ceremonies over the carcass.

The second tiger bagged is reported to have killed three men and wounded two others. A herdsman, who took special pains to track the beast, eventually to his lair, showed us his breast, covered with wounds effected by this same animal on an occasion when he attempted to drive the beast away by shouting at him, while he was killing a cow, his own property. We owed our success in bagging this tiger to our great perseverance in having him watched, and eventually tracking him through three days of incessant toil until he received his quietus at the hands of a young cavalry officer. Our Principal of the Engineering College hitting him first, and the "Master of the Ceremonies," with Mr. W—r planting several shots in vulnerable parts of his body. On the first day the tiger was driven into a corner by the beaters, and tried once or twice to break cover, but seeing the elephants around him, he was cunning enough to roar loudly but never to show his body. No amount of shouting would bring him out, until Major F—r took his elephant into the cover, and turned the beast out. He doubled back with a tremendous roar, the officer beating him out, and not getting a shot, but the Principal doing so, and slightly wounding the beast in his stern. He never stopped, but went off for miles, and was not 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 sufficiently so for Major F—r, who saw him first, to risk a shot. He must have seen some men on the rocks in the direction he was 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 stationed. He could not have seen Major F—r's elephant as he passed at a slow pace immediately in front of the beast through the bushes. A smart rap from a No. 12, which Major F—r happily names Jenazah (Bier), sent the tiger with a tremendous roar towards Mr. W—r, who gave him another, which drove him back towards Major F—r, who had a second shot at him. This brute was what the natives call a regular "chor bhag." He contrived in the most skillful way to conceal himself in impenetrable bushes, an occasional roar only denoting his presence. The beaters coming up with tom-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 evening was approaching, and we were 10 miles from camp, the retreat was sounded. On the next day the party again assembled, having directed the coolies to endeavour to

recover the lost trail, and under their suggestion beat several likely looking places, but without any satisfactory result; the setting sun again warned the party to break up, and our "Master of the Ceremonies" directed the line to retire beating back through the ground over which the tiger had been tracked the day before. In this beat the coolies happily discovered a spot under a bush where the tiger had evidently lain down, as a quantity of clotted blood remained to prove that he had been there; the trail was again taken up from this spot, and followed until evening, when the beaters were withdrawn. Having now ascertained the direction taken by the tiger, and imagining that we should either find him dead, or in the throes of death, H. F. arranged for the pursuit for the third time. Taking with him a flock of goats, these animals were driven along by the beaters. I strongly recommend this mode of ascertaining whether a tiger is in hiding or not. They penetrate every nook and corner, and get under the thickest bushes, and the moment they either smell or see the tiger, or he makes the slightest stir they scatter in all directions, denoting thus the presence of the foe. On the present occasion the goats were driven forward, and shortly, as is customary with them, showed unmistakably that some wild beast had startled them, for they dispersed right and left. Placing ourselves in position, H. F. directed the beaters to halloo and shout, and to advance from position to position. The manner in which they generally effect an advance, is to go through the jungles in parties of six or seven together, calling to each other, and the instant a shot is fired, or they are aware of any animal having been roused from his lair, they climb the nearest rocks and trees, yelling and shouting like fiends; the tom-tom-beaters and horn-blowers adding by their discordant blasts to the general row. I had hardly taken up my place, when the tiger looking decidedly seedy, and with no signs of the activity which he had on two former occasions displayed, passed near my station. I fired, and he bounded forward without the usual roar, and fell on his side; I must have struck him somewhere in the head, since he 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 prevented my sighting him from the front. The Principal coming up at the moment, I stationed him in case of accidents down the ravine, immediately in front of the spot where I had seen the tiger lying, and, ascertaining that another gentleman was up the nullah, I went into the bushes. The tiger had recovered, and was stealthily creeping forward, when Mr. W—r gave him a shot on the shoulder, the brute ran back a few yards with a roar, and received shots from myself and Mr. W—r, the latter finishing him off with a shell. This tiger proved nearly as large as the first one killed. 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 instrumental in killing the first tiger, in fact, he got the only shot, blowing the brute up with a shell; but I make it a rule to consider when more than one are concerned in circumventing animals, to consider the kills general, as all help more or less to lend the aid towards their destruction.

## REVENGE 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, wild wind moaned in hollow and in dying murmurs through the iron bars, as if in mockery to meet the deeper sighs of doomed and despairing wretches, that had no freedom in them, that the outer turnkey and watchman of the gaol perceived a man muffled in a large overcoat, wearing a low-crowned 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 gaoler,' replied the man. 'You can't see him,' rejoined the 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 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—all 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 led the way to the 'press-room,' an apartment about fourteen feet square. From the centre of this chamber, on each side, a small, strong iron

door, thickly studded with large round knobs, showed the entrance into two smaller rooms. To the rear, looking into the gaol-yard, was a small window, strongly barred, and there were eight stone 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 gaol bell rang at noon; and the hour appointed for the execution was deemed to have arrived. From a very early hour in the morning vast numbers of people had collected together, and their numbers kept on increasing; for the cold-blooded murder of a little innocent child, is not looked upon with any approbation, even by thieves and roughts of every description, and of both sexes, and there was a wide and general 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 Ranghlong seemed to search the crowd with his widely-wondering eyes for some subject, and then, to the evident dismay of the chaplain, he shrieked for Harry, Frampton. 'Where are you now?—now is your time,' he cried. 'I've had mine, to your cost; and you know it. Come forward now, man; don't be afraid.' 'Twas I, 'twas I that did it. I tell you so to your face if you are here. I murdered your son—your darling son. I owed it to his mother as well as yours—self, 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 fear, 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 pain than was necessary. At this moment a sound in the distance, undisturbed 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. 'Tis the loud battering feet of a horse urged at tip-top speed, the horseman 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 his unpur 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 reprieve—a reprieve!' shouted a thousand throats at once and cheer upon cheer arose from the assembled multitude. 'Never!' roared a single voice, in reply to the shouting crowd, 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.

A circular issued by a French firm, setting forth the details of a scheme for Wire Tramways, 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 expensive method which would be applicable for the carriage of the produce from the interior for such countries, to established lines of communication 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 suspended 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 line—and 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

erected near Leicester, in England, for the conveyance of paying stones. The line is formed by a metallic wire (without end) sustained 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 ordinary 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 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 peculiar advantage of being able to pass over nearly every condition of ground and soils without other efforts of genius, than the electric telegraph 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 than 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 kilometre, 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 this work alone—are obliged to fill up no less than thirty-eight forms, printed at the public expense, before the goods can be put on board 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. 9½ 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. Stansfeld'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 issuing 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 half-famished army no success could now be of more than temporary value. Their position became more and more desperate, till on Sunday morning, the 4th of April 1865, Lee telegraphed to President Davis that Petersburg 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. Night closed in upon the two armies, but in the morning, when the Federals looked up, Lee and all 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 flanks 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.

There are ludicrous incidents in the most tragic scenes. Lee's shoulders and many of the 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 well-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 Yankees."

Lee smiled. "I must really ask you, though, Colonel," said he, to wash your face."

My friend, 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 not offer his hand. The officer looked awed—more as if he had come to beg, than to offer terms.

"When it became 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 Confederate Chief in his mountain home that I crossed the Blue Ridge that 21st day of April 1863, 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 I 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 Noah there were three brothers—I cannot tell from which of them I am descended."

**LARGE MOUTH.**—Some one, wishing to be witty on a gentleman with a large mouth, asked him "if he had a long lease of that mouth of his?" when he 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.

**IF YOU SEE A JOHN DORY ASLEEP ON THE SEA WHAT FISH DO YOU SEND TO AWAKEN IT?**—Stir John (sturgeon).

**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 he was writing out the advertisement.

**"BOY,"** 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 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.—"Because God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the savage's reply.

**LEARN TO WAIT.**—Of all the lessons that humanity 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 trial, see no such result as effort seems to warrant—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 relax 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 eternity alone shall make clear to the vision.

**HORRIBLE.**—If an employer weds his cook, is he a master marryin'er?

**A CONDUCTOR'S BATON** is the fastest thing out; it beats time.

**"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 taken 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 played a trick after he had lost the power of enjoying 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.

**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, whose little granddaughter, at the close of his call, waited on him at the door, and opened it to let him out. 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 in," was the prompt reply.

**THE MAN'S QUESTION.**—Has she any money?

**A SHOPKEEPER** 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't it with a pound of ye own soap I bought here that I weighed them?"

**AN AWFUL GLUTTON.**—The proprietor of a large hotel told us, a short time ago, that on that particular day he had had a dinner in every room in the house.

**A GRAMMARIAN'S THOUGHT.**—What a contrast there sometimes is between the adjective and its adverb! Reflect, for example, on the wide difference that exists between the man who is constant in love, and the man who is constantly in love!

**NOT AN UNREASONABLE WISHER.**—You often hear people speak of a cold "going through the house." Poor Scumbleby, 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 stopping.

**SCIENCE AND ART.**—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical 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 interesting little work, describing the rise and progress, of watch making, has been published by J W Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c, &c, suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any articles they may require and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

#### 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 Somerbreom 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 Doombra 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 Cutcheries from the 1st January appears to have been resumed, and as most of the carts come from the Colombo side, this withdraws them for a time from the road, to the great inconvenience of the transporters of produce. Some years ago this evil 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 busiest part of the year. Why the Cutcheries have returned to the old objectionable practice does not appear. The Planter's Association 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.

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 coalition) 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 Coffee cargoes during the fortnight, and the manifests to the 4th instant, shew the following distribution of our crop.

##### PLANTATION COFFEE.

	Cwts.		Cwts.
To Great Britain,	236,424	against last year,	254,597
do Foreign Ports,	2,850	do do	5,951
do Australia & India	6,519	do do	8,252

245,793

268,800

##### NATIVE COFFEE.

	Cwts.		Cwts.
To Great Britain,	23,320	against last year,	69,085
do Foreign Ports,	4,233	do do	19,240
do Australia & India	1,592	do do	3,299

29,445

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 10s 9d. to 11s 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 quote them as under:—  
Coffee in Cask Per Ton ... £3  
Do. in Bags ... 15s.

**RICE.**—Our grain market remains without animation, dealers being still unwilling to purchase at our quotations which are almost nominal.

**EXCHANGE.**—The Banks purchase six months' first-class Bills on England at our previously quoted rates, viz. 1½ to 2 per cent. discount, selling at par.

**SOVEREIGNS.**—We quote these as under:—  
British 4 per cent. premium.  
Australian 3 " do. Nominal.

#### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT TRINCOMALIE.

For the Week ending Sunday, 6th Feby., 1870.

Reading at 9 o'clock A. M. "Local Time."

Days.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Thermometer.				Direction of Wind.	Rain in previous 24 hours.	Cloud 0-10	Ozone, 0-10
			Max.	Min.	Appr. Mean.	Barom. Mean.				
Mon.	80.3	73.2	91.2	70.2	80.7	N. E.	0.00	6.0	5.0	
Tues.	81.4	72.0	88.0	66.2	77.1	N. E.	0.00	1.0	4.0	
Wed.	79.4	74.0	87.8	69.8	78.8	N. E.	0.00	4.0	5.0	
Thurs.	81.6	74.3	86.0	65.0	75.5	N. E.	0.00	2.0	3.0	
Friday	80.0	74.2	89.2	65.0	77.1	N. E.	0.00	1.0	4.0	
Satur.	82.0	76.1	89.2	66.2	77.7	N. E.	0.00	1.0	5.0	
Sunday.	81.8	74.4	95.0	64.8	79.9	S. E.	0.00	3.0	4.0	

**REMARKS.**—Monday, Light clouds, light breeze, evening close. Tuesday, bright light breeze, cloudy. Wednesday, light clouds. do lightning. Thursday, do do do. do Friday, bright do do do. do Saturday, do do do do. do Sunday, light clouds, hot breeze, evening close: JOHN GALE, Sergeant, Army Hospital Corps.

Trincomalie, 7th February, 1870.

#### SCALE OF CHARGES.

FOR ADVERTISING.

IN THE "CEYLON TIMES."

	£	s.	d.
For a whole column	1	10	0
" half do.	0	16	0
" 26 lines and under 50	0	0	4 per line.
" 12 lines and under 26	0	0	5 do.
" 6 lines and under 12	0	0	5½ do.
" 5 lines and under	0	0	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, or otherwise 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 advertisement not otherwise ordered, will be inserted until notice in writing to the contrary 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.

#### SHIPPING IN THE COLOMBO ROADS.

ARRIVED.		VESSELS.		TONS.	COMMANDERS.		AGENTS.		DESTINATION.	WHEN TO SAIL.
1869.		FOR GREAT BRITAIN.								
December	18 ..	City of Amoy	..	994	Murdock	..	George Wall & Co.	..	London	February
do	20 ..	Palmerston	..	894	Seagrove	..	George Steuart & Co.	..	do	Despatch
do	30 ..	Beauv. Umah	..	1178	McAnn	..	Armitage Brothers	..	do	February
January	3 ..	Malabar	..	1219	Pearce	..	Armitage Brothers	..	do	February
do	14 ..	Teviotdale	..	345	Inch	..	J. P. Green & Co.	..	do	15th February
do	14 ..	Salisbury	..	1094	True	..	Lee, Hedges & Co.	..	do	February
do	17 ..	Reigate	..	1031	Morris	..	George Wall & Co.	..	do	February
do	17 ..	Cambridge	..	498	Cockrill	..	Duncan, Symons & Co.	..	do	February
do	17 ..	Eliza Laing	..	441	Jones	..	Darley, Butler & Co.	..	do	February
		FOREIGN PORT.								
January	11 ..	Choice	..	394	Harrison	..	Duncan, Symons & Co.	..	New York	February
February	1 ..	Aleppo	..	—	Fleming	..	Armitage Brothers.	..	New York	Despatch
		CHINESE PORT.								
December	18 ..	Geffard	..	316	Francis	..	Leechman & Co.	..	Chinhae	To-day
		UNSETTLED.								
January	18 ..	Mazagon	..	122	—	..	—	..	—	From Cochin
do	20 ..	Spirit of the North	..	571	Mathew	..	Lee, Hedges & Co.	..	—	—
		Essex	..	1255	Hodder	..	C. Shand & Co.	..	—	—
		Hope	..	440	Robson	..	C. Shand & Co.	..	—	—

#### SHIPS AFLOAT FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO CEYLON.

VESSELS.		FROM WHAT PORT.	CARGO.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	DUE HERE.
Britomart	—	London	General	September 15—	In January
Thomas Blythe	—	London	do	September 25—	In January
Benjamin Bangs	—	Cardiff	Coals	October 19—	do
Norge	—	Cardiff	Coals	do 19—	do
Warrior	—	London	General	do 22—	do
Queen of the West	—	London	do	do 26—	do
Teviot	—	London	do	do 27—	do
Simon	—	London	Coals	Nov. 6—	Early in March
Kenilworth	—	West Hartlepool	do	do 6—	do
Larnax	—	Sunderland	do	do 1—	do
Woodcote	—	Sunderland	do	do 10—	do
Ostendia	—	Cardiff	do	do 10—	do
Great Basses	—	London	do	do 13—	In March
Queen of Devon	—	London	General	do 12—	do
Athole	—	Cardiff	Coals	do 18—	do
Glance	—	Sunderland	do	do 17—	do
Maasnymp	—	Cardiff	do	do 20—	do
Boyne	—	London	do	do 24—	do
Granville	—	London	General	December 4—	do
Kenilworth	—	London	Coals	do 6—	do
Gateside	—	Clyde	General	do 9—	do
Peckforton Castle	—	Liverpool	Coals	do 9—	do
Arrow	—	Clyde	General	do 11—	do
Golden Fleece	—	London	do	do 14—	do
Ida	—	Shields	Coals	do 15—	April
William Miller	—	London Via Suez Canal	General	do 28—	Feb. 10th.

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

VESSELS' NAMES.	DATE OF CLEARING.	For what PORT.	COFFEE, CWTs.			CINNAMON.		Cocoa-nut Oil.	Plum-bago.	COIR CWTs.				Ebony.	Deer-Horns.	
			Planta-tion.	Native.	Total.	Bales lbs.	Chips lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Rope.	Junk.	Yarn.	Fibre.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
1870.																
Total Exports from 1st Oct. 1869 to 21st Jany.	..	19	Rangoon	196864	23244	220108	466346	431569	49837	40715	878	..	15916	1230	5652	310
Shield (from Galle)	..	22	Melbourne	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	381	..	..	..	..	..
Stanley	..	25	London	2190	..	2190	507	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Sir John Lawrence	..	22	London	17594	1327	18921	27196	30161	1881	1647	..	..	532	557	..	..
S. S. Arabia	..	25	Bombay	..	250	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. S. Maharatta	..	28	Calcutta	..	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alice	..	Feby. 1	London	6953	725	7678	7000	2464	1127	400	..	..	556	65	204	..
Haldovan	..	2	do	13749	796	14545	7200	37652	..	2778	..	..	804	..	341	..
City of London	..	3	Havre	2694	1845	4539	10000	..	2568	..	..	..	309	..	..	..
1869.																
Total Exports from 1st Oct. 1869 to 4th Feby. .. 1870				245793	29145	274938	520749	501846	55925	46410	1259	..	18601	1852	6197	310
do 1st " 1868	..	1869		268800	91624	360424	460110	801838	61785	70589	1849	..	22323	3594	9446	768
do 1st " 1867	..	1868		259827	91393	350925	282321	130759	50192	18707	1352	..	14817	2057	8776	500
do 1st " 1866	..	1867		186622	74921	260543	190461	..	38974	20813	2903	5438	139.9	579	10666	210