



The Ceylon Times

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE KANDY HERALD.

VOL. 31.

COLOMBO:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1870.

No. 14.

SHIPPING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SERVICES MARITIMES.
Messageries Impériales.—
PAQOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS

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

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
For Suez, Mauritius and Mediterranean.	20	17	17	14	10	7
For Ceylon, China, Japan, and Japan.	18	15	15	12	10	7
For Pondicherry, Madras, and Calcutta.	19	16	16	13	11	8

Passengers for London can obtain at Messrs. Railway tickets direct, either via Calais, Boulogne, or via Dieppe and Newhaven at the following rates, viz: Via Calais or Boulogne Frs. 175.....26 12 0
Dieppe and Newhaven.....134 15.....25 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. AUER, 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.	26	23	23	20	16	12
For Bombay.	11	8	8	5	3	27
For Madras and Calcutta.	25	22	22	19	15	26
For Straits and China.	11	8	8	5	3	24
For Australia.	26	23	23	20	16	12

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
To Suez.....£25 To King George's Sound £30
To Southampton.....85 Melbourne or Sydney 40
To Marseilles.....80 Penang 20
To Bombay.....16 Singapore 30
To Madras.....10
To Calcutta.....10
To Australia.....10
To Suez and England.....£25
To Bombay.....£25
To Madras and Calcutta.....£25
To Straits and China.....£25
To Australia.....£25

One child under 3 years, (if with Parent) free.
To Marseilles. To Southampton.
European Servants.....£24 £50
2nd class Passengers conveyed only.....£48 £50
Native Servants.....£24 £25
Transit through Egypt £2 5s. extra.
For further particulars apply to F. BAYLEY, AGENT.

Point de Galle.

British India Steam Navigation Company (LIMITED.)

ONE OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL LEAVE COLOMBO

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

24th January 7th and 21st February 7th and 21st March.

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

24th January 7th and 21st February 7th and 21st March.

ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co., Agents.

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.

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 TRAVEL 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, SCHULTZE & Co., Colombo, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail about the 15th of February next.

THE MERCHANTS SHIPPING CO.'S (SOME BROS., BLACKWALL) favorite Passenger Ship "SALISBURY," A. I. 13 Years, 1,113 Tons Register, T. W. TRAU, Commander.

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

Steam for China and Japan.

TO FOLLOW the "Sakana" The Screw Steamer "TAZRU,"

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

GALLE, 10th February, 1870.

FOR LONDON.

THE FAVORITE CALCUTTA PASSENGER SHIP "ESSEX,"

1,255 Tons Register, A. I. 13 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 Jaffna, Trincomalee and Batticaloa.

THE SCHOONER "MEERA MOYDEEN SONNANDY,"

WILL load to the above ports on Monday, and will sail with despatch.

Please apply to N. M. ROCHE VICTORIA.

FOR LONDON.

VIA GALLE AND COLOMBO.

The fine A. I. Iron Ship "RAJPOOT,"

1,244 Tons Register, J. ANDREW, Commander.

EXPECTED from Galle about the 27th Instant, and will load with despatch, the greater portion of her Cargo being already engaged.

LEE, HEDGES & Co., Agents.

Colombo, 12th February, 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 50,918.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY.

Abuwaiker Lebbe Sina Tamby...Plaintiff.

vs. Talagadagadara Tikiri Banda of Katugastota.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 26th 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 Muttettuwela Kumbura, of three pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

3. The field called Kukulapitiya Kumbura, of five annams in extent in the whole, more or less.

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

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

6. The field called Pittigedara Polwatta, of one pel in extent in the whole, more or less.

7. The field called Kukulapitiya Kumbura, of one pel in extent in the whole, more or less, and the chena lands appertinent thereto.

8. The field called Sivanbalamaruwa Kumbura, of two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

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

10. The field called Parawala Kumbura, of two pelas in extent in the whole, more or less.

11. The field called Adurudeniya Kumbura, of one pel and six lahans in extent in the whole, more or less.

12. The field called Welawatta, of one pel and five lahans in extent in the whole, more or less.

13. The field called Batuwala Kumbura, of one pel in extent in the whole, more or less.

14. The field called Madagadawatta, of one pel in extent in the whole, more or less, and the chena lands appertinent thereto.

15. The field called Koskanuwa Kumbura, of one annam and one pel in extent in the whole, more or less, all situate at Dullawala in the Asgiri Korla of Udasaya Pattu of Matala South.

45. The garden called Silwatgedarawatta, of two pelas and five lahans in extent in the whole, more or less.

46. The garden called Betanpalawatta, of eight lahans in extent in the whole, more or less.

47. The garden called Mahagedarawatta, of one pel and five lahans in extent in the whole, more or less.

48. The garden called Hulangumuwewatta, of one pel and five lahans in extent in the whole, more or less.

49. The garden called Pumbahitapuwatta, of two pelas and five lahans in extent in the whole, more or less.

50. The garden called Horanekarayagawatta, of five lahans in extent in the whole, more or less.

51. The garden called Etampaduwatta, of one pel in extent in the whole, more or less.

52. The garden called Yakdeshahitapuwatta, of one pel and five lahans in extent in the whole, more or less.

53. The garden called Kiriyahitapuwatta, of one pel 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 Matala North.

54. The paddy field called Madaheliye Kumbura, of one annam 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 Hataraliyadda Kumbura, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less.

57. The paddy field called Serugaha Kumbura, of one pel and seven lahans in extent in the whole, more or less.

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

59. The paddy field called Einbulunuw Kumbura, of two annams in extent in the whole, more or less.

60. The paddy field called Badannakotuwa Kumbura, of one annam in extent in the whole, more or less, together with all the appurtenances, belonging, all situate at Medabedda in Udugoda Pallesiyapattu of Matala North.

61. The paddy field called Kadikwewa Kumbura, of four annams in extent in the whole, more or less.

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

63. The garden called Kadikawewatta, of one pel in extent in the whole, more or less, all situate at Kadadekawewa in Landepalle Korle of Matala North.

G. S. WILLIAMS, Deputy Fiscal.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 55,333.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO.

Messrs. Mackwoods & Co.....Plaintiffs.

vs. James Stone.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 26th day of 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 'RAXAWA,' and now known as 'ALLEGALLE,' situate in the Udugoda Pallesiyapattu of Matala North, and comprising therein, situate in the Udugoda Pallesiyapattu of Matala North, about 20 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-kelle, situate at Dolobage, 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 Dolobage, Central Province, containing in extent, about 90 acres, and 1 rood, and an allotment of land called 'DEBOLASSA KELLE,' situate near the village Dolobage, in Udapalata, Central Province, containing in extent about 152 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.

vs. Mutu Samy Canganay.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 28th day of 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:—

Kiriwanagode Copie watta, of about 2 annams with the Buildings and plantations thereon, and Kalgolley Heney Copie watta, of 2 annams, situate at Udugoda in Pallegampahpe, of Lower Dumbura.

T. SKINNER, Fiscal.

MESSRS. VENN & CO.,

WILL sell on the Esplanade, on Saturday, the 19th February, at 12 noon:—

EIGHTEEN EXCELLENT INDIAN HORSES,

INCLUDING Carriage and Saddle Horses, Hacks, Roadsters and Ladies' Horses.

ON VIEW AT 2 MILE-POST UNION PLACE, SLAVE ISLAND.

MESSRS. VENN & CO.

ARE instructed by J. F. DICKSON, Esq., C. C. S., to sell at his residence, The "Rotunda,"

Colpetty, on Saturday, the 26th of February, at 12 noon:—

WELL-KEPT TEAK, SATIN, AND JACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, GLASS, CROCKERY, HORSES, VEHICLES, &c.

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE

THOROUGH BRED AUSTRALIAN HORSES, &c.

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

52 HORSES, also 200 PIGS, 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 authenticated, and includes the BEST BLOOD IN THE WORLD, their age, qualification and antecedents, are also explicitly stated. The Hounds, Pigs, 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

MACHLACHLAN, MACKENZIE & Co.

FOREST LAND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT OUR OFFICE IN KANDY, on Tuesday, the 28th of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., (by order of the Official Assignees)

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.

MERCANTILE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Allsopp & Sons EAST INDIA PALE ALE

IN BOTTLES. Full to the Bung £7 15s—Cash. CARBOLL and Co. Colombo, 17th December, 1869.

ASPHALTE

IN BLOCKS. £5. 5. per Ton. GEORGE WALL & Co. Colombo, 16th September, 1869.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received per "Caroline" from JAMES MACMILLAN 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 WHISKEY

J. P. GREEN & Co. MARTELL'S HENNESSY'S LA GRANDE MARQUE FINEST SPARKLING MOSELE from A. Jordan, Coblenz. 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 " RUESHEIMER.....48s " 60s " LIEBSCHMULCH.....60s " MARCOBRUNNER.....66s " JOHANNISBERGER.....68s " SPARKLING MOSELE.....68s "

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 " £12 0 0 30 " do do " £14 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. B. J. DUNLOP, JAFFNA.

FOR SALE.

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

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.

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 up-country when required. Samples forwarded on application to C. SHAND and Co., Slave Island Mills.

Manures and Chemicals.

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

has ready for delivery:—

Superphosphate of Lime, Dissolved Bones, Cane 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.

EX "BRITOMART"

ARE NOW LANDING from the above Vessel a shipment of

Reid & Co.'s Brown Stout IN WOOD, Orders registered. COLOMBO AND KANDY.

HAMS, CHEESE, AND BUTTER

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Undersigned have just received per steamer "WILLIAM MILLER,"

PRIME WILTSHIRE HAMS, STILTON AND CHEDDER CHEESE, FRENCH BUTTER IN TINS 2½ lb. each.

LEDWARD & Co., Galle. Sole Agents for Ceylon.

NICHOLLS & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED: Monte Christo Saloon Rifles, do. do. Pistols, Bulleted Caps for ditto Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rein Holders, Whips Sockets, Knee Caps, Watertight Breeches, Linen Horse Clothing, Felted boots, India rubber rings, Saddle cloth, Harness Pads, Traces, Hunting and Racing Spurs, Warren's Boilers, Fish kettle, Stew pans &c.

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

Do. FANCY do. in 4 lbs. & 2 lbs. Tins. Do. do. do. in 2 lbs. Tins. ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co. Colombo, 3rd February, 1870.

FOR SALE.

ASSAM TEA IN 10 lbs. BOXES. @ 4s. 7½ lb. ALSTONS SCOTT & Co.

FOR SALE.

COSEN'S ENGLISH BOTTLED SHERRY. Hemery's 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 dos. Cases. ASD JAIL GUNNY BAGS. ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co., KANDY.

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. Rudd's stables, and Merlin's pedigree is with the undersigned, to whom apply for further particulars.

VENN and Co.

FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Concentrated
Alcoholic
Solution of the
Coal Tar

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

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

PURE COAL TAR SOAP
(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)
This Soap is unaltered as a

SKIN SOAP.

As proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors

W. V. WRIGHT & Company,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c.,

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON S.E.

REMOVED FROM No. 11, OLD FISH STREET, E.C.

Established 1867.

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



Without India-Rubber,

and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates.

The Cork Helmets without India-Rubber

ARE MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

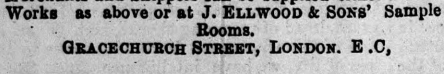
J. ELLWOOD & SON,

AT THEIR WORKS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Merchants and Shippers can be supplied either at the Works as above or at J. ELLWOOD & SON'S Sample Rooms,

GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.



PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION)

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.



CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

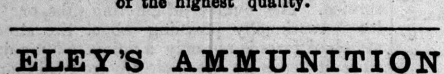
Purchasers should see that their supplies are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

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

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C & B. are AGENTS for LEA & FERRIS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are

Manufacturers of every description of Olives and Store of the highest quality.



ELEY'S AMMUNITION

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry

Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Martini-Henry.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE

METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged base for small bore, adopted by foreign governments for converted

Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer and American Heavy Repeating Rifles.

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

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

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

COFFER BLOCKING CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Trautner's and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheur Revolvers of 12-gauge, .41, and .38 bore.

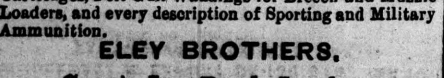
CENTRAL-FIRE and **PIN-FIRE** CARTRIDGES for all sizes and system of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and M. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Wadings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

Gray's Inn Road, London.

WHOLESALE ONLY.



DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN

COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received the information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the OIL.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (containing a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S OIL LIVER OIL").

The label, and 18-page pamphlet round each bottle under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S OIL LIVER OIL").

Notice.—Rs. 1000 Reward.

Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating this label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNERS and AGENTS, HANSEATIC, HARFORD & Co., 77, Strand, London

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL

WAREHOUSE,

J. SOLOMON

22, RED LION SQUARE, LONDON.

Patentee of Magnesium Lamp and

Enlarging Apparatus.

Illustrated Catalogues, with Lists of Novelties for the Season of 1869, given on application.

BENNETT, EDLEY, & COLLINGS.

MERCHANTS.

Atlas Buildings, 49, South Castle Street,

LIVERPOOL.

Foreign Orders Executed, and Consignments of Produce received for sale.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WARE-

HOUSEHOLD, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS.

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

LONDON.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of

Orders for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent.

the original invoices in all cases, being forwarded.

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

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANSEY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street, N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from all orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co. Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co. Bombay.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer was convicted by the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

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

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S

CARDS, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them.

The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every Respectable dealer in India.

BENSON'S

WATCHES CLOCKS

all kinds. Of all kinds. Of the

Neatest Designs.

LEVER. DRAWING-ROOM. BRACELETS.

HORIZONTAL. DINING-ROOM. BROOCHES.

CHRONOMETER. CARRIAGE. EARRINGS.

CHRONOGRAPH. LOCKERS.

GOLD LEVER. HALL AND SHOP. NECKLACES.

SILVER. do do 5, 7, 11, and 20 Guineas.

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment of H. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

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WORKS, 55 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (Late Smith Elder & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

EUROPEANS IN CEYLON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following superior preparations of SATONY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late

Paris Exhibition.

or Breakfast and Lunch—"Pancreatic

Cocoa."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

Digestion is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatic." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles and

Wine and in powder.

Wasting Disease—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

Consumption.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

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Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c.—Jerome's celebrated "Sedative and Anspasmodic" has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

Food for Infants.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.

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See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

BISHOP'S

GRANULAR

Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP

Manufacturing Chemist,

17 & 18, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN

LONDON.

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

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

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, carbonate of Lithium in Tins, Citrate of Lithium, Vichy Salt, Sedative Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1871 was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Delinquent was ordered to day all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

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Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED

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Iron Roofing, Sheds, Churches, Hoops, &c.,

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IMPORTANT REDUCTION

Gospel Oak Galvanized Iron.

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

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W. WRIGHT & CO'S

PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,

REGISTERED AS

SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

THIS SOAP is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS" which according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals is qualified for the Deturgent and Antiseptic qualities besides being an almost infallible Remedy for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co's PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the being bearing into them into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co's PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky; and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chiblain or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co's PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from falling prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the *Sapo Carbonis Detergens* does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali, and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali and of the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co's PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co's PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co's PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the *Lancet*, Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class, and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the *liquor carbonis detergens*. We recommend its use to all who are afflicted with skin diseases, and who are desirous of procuring a reliable and economical remedy."

W. V. WRIGHT & Co, London, are the manufacturers of the *LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS*, and the *SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS*, Jan. 19, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists

And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,

Druggists,

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

REMOVED FROM No. 11, OLD FISH STREET, E.C.

Established 1867.

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

BY ROYAL COMMAND

STEEL PEN MAKERS TO THE QUEEN

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

of

VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM

RESPECTFULLY Directs the Attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the Incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, easy action and Great Durability, will insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature.

They can be Obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishment at 9, John Street New York and 37, Gracechurch Street, London.

SUEZ CANAL.

THE VICTORIA DOCK offers special advantages for the long steam vessels likely to be engaged in trading between ports in the East and London, by means of the Suez Canal.

The Victoria Dock entrance is the first dock entrance arrived at on coming up the River Thames. It is situated half-a-mile below Blackwall, and by its steam vessels avoid all the bends in the more crowded parts of the river.

The depth of water on the sill of the gates is 28 feet and the capacity of the dock is adequate to the largest class of vessels.

Most of the Government iron-clads—the *Minotaur* and *Northumberland*, of 6620 tons burden, and 450 feet in length, were fitted out in the Victoria Dock.

The large water-spaces of ninety acres, and spacious jetties, each of which is 500 feet long and 80 feet wide, with convenient warehouses thereon, afford the utmost dock and wharf accommodation; and attached to the dock is a pontoon, for raising and examining and repairing large vessels, whereby the risk and expense of removal to dry docks is avoided.

The quays are surrounded by railway communication, so that trucks come alongside vessels, and merchandise can be conveyed by railway to and from all the manufacturing places in the United Kingdom.

By means of hydraulic cranes vessels are unloaded and loaded with unexampled despatch. Goods to and from the Victoria Dock are received at and delivered from the Minories Station by frequent trains in the day.

the subscriptions for this year have been voted after the purchase of shares in the assembly rooms. However it does not appear that H. R. H. would have much opportunity of seeing the races during his stay in Colombo, and would not probably care much about them, if he had—so that he would not be greatly concerned at the collapse of the effort.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The *Nardo* has arrived from Australia with 9 horses to Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co's consignment, and the vessel that has been so long expected with a large batch of valuable horses, cows, sheep and other stock of Mr. George Rudd, reached and harbour only to-day. She has been 84 days out, and was spoken off Galle 8 days ago, when the Captain sent a letter on shore for Mr. Rudd announcing that 5 horses had died on the voyage, and yesterday a letter was received stating that the vessel had anchored at Pantura and was short of water. Mr. Rudd started a boat with a supply at 4 o'clock this morning, but she met the redoubtable ship creeping quietly up the coast for Colombo.

THE SERVICE.—We understand that Mr. LAURIE has tendered his resignation to the Government, which being accepted, Mr. SENE-DALL has been appointed Acting Director of Public Instruction. We learn also in reference to the Mannaer question, that one of the officials involved escapes with a censure; with regard to the other it is as yet undetermined whether he be suspended pending reference to the Secretary of State, or removed to a lower appointment.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, COLOMBO.

ORDER OF THE DAY.
17th February 1870.
To consider Report of the Public Works Committee on further correspondence relating to the Pattaville experiment.
To consider the Report of the Inspection Committee.
To consider letter from Mr. Dawson, requiring the Council to take over the Madampittia road, which he reports has been completed in terms of the contract.
To consider letter from Mr. D. Wilson claiming a refund of tolls paid on a boat which had been obstructed in its passage under the Canal Bridge at Grand Pass.

KANDY

A vacancy has occurred in the Municipal Council's office, and we trust it will not be filled up. What work there is in Kandy for three Inspectors to go through, it is difficult to find out, but the almost universal impression is that one or at most two are quite enough to see that sanitary rules are observed. For some time past, there has been a complaint that the Council delights in extravagance, and that the establishment is too large, and the officials too highly paid. Perhaps there is a little truth in these complaints, and no one would grudge to see the officers of the Municipality receive reasonable stipends for their services. But as regards the work of inspecting the town, the duties are not so onerous that two men cannot discharge them, and if the Council resolve upon filling up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Cruz, we trust it will be after due consideration, whether there is any necessity to have such an official appointed at all.

Whose duty is it to look after the Town Council? It has been out of order for several months, and neither the Government nor the Municipal Council seems to have given a thought about its reparation.

On Wednesday the 9th, a case was inquired into by the Magistrate, which shows the amount of iniquity sometimes perpetrated by policemen in the execution of their duties. A warrant was issued by Mr. Barron of Lebanon Estate, for the apprehension of a woman who had absconded to Kalgalle. A constable and three canyans went in search of the accused, and having arrested her started for Kandy. On the way, the woman underwent very gross ill treatment. It was proved that at Iriagama, the Constable and Kanyans entered a tavern, and helped themselves to such quantities of Arrack that they were scarcely able to stand. The woman, and a relative who accompanied her, now suffered if possible still more harsh treatment. In fact details of what transpired are unfit for publication. The Singalese Boutique-keepers who were summoned as witnesses gave a very full account of what was done by the Constable and his accomplices on the occasion. The evidence was so clear that defendant's counsel only addressed the Court in mitigation of the sentence. The men were all found guilty: the Constable was sent to jail for three months, and the others fined £3 each—a punishment they richly deserved.

The well-known Sexton of St. Paul's died suddenly on Monday last, and an Inquest was held over his remains by Mr. Stewart. The verdict was death from rupture of the liver. Mr. Cruz, Inspector Municipal Council, also died on Friday, after a long illness. Both were worthy men, well known, and much liked. Kandy, February 12th, 1870.

THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Kandy, February 17th, 1870.

The meeting of the Committee which took place at 12 o'clock was more than usually well attended. The General meeting will place shortly after one o'clock, before which time it was apparent that large numbers would be present.

The following are the names of those whom we were able to identify amongst the numerous persons present: Messrs. Geo. Wall, G. D. B. Harrison, R. J. Corbet, P. Moir, W. G. Proctor, W. Sabonadiere, W. A. Swan, J. Shipton, R. B. Tylor, W. D. Gibbon, E. Mortimer, A. Brown, W. Bain, D. Rose, A. Hood, K. MacLellan, W. Guthrie, T. Gray, C. W. Ferdinands, J. Siebel, R. C. Silley, A. Sangster, J. L. Sand, C. Grant, G. Maitland, A. Carré, J. Grant, J. D'Este, P. Pilkington, W. B. Smith, and C. Blacklaw.

Mr. Wall having taken the chair and stated the object of the meeting, called upon gentlemen present to record their proxies, which was done to a large extent.

The Chairman said that the correspondence on the subject of Coolie mortality was in the hands of the Secretary, and it was competent for the meeting to call for its perusal as well as its publication. The permission of Government had been sought for its publication, but no reply had as yet been received.

Mr. Tylor thought that they had a perfect right to publish their own letter, and moved that it be sent to the papers.

Mr. A. Brown saw no objection to the reply being read, but considered it would be discourteous to the Government if, after asking permission for its publication, they were to give it publicity before that permission was received.

Mr. P. Moir, agreed that publication should not take place until the reply was received.

The Chairman then read the letter which entered very fully into the matters alluded to in the report of the Gampola Medical Officer, shewing most clearly the errors of fact and the erroneous deductions drawn from the statements therein. It was stated on the best authority that the rate of mortality on about 330 Coolie estates instead of being 230 per 1000 was not more than 33, a rate that compared very favorably with the death rate in the Indian army.

The Minutes of the previous meeting and the annual Report were then read.

ANNUAL REPORT.—The Committee, in presenting their Sixteenth Annual Report, have much satisfaction in recording the fact of the repeal of the Export Duties. The subject was brought before the Association

at a General Meeting on the 16th February 1867, when it was resolved to Memorialize the Legislative Council. His Excellency the Governor waited on the subject. The whole question was fully discussed, but apparently with little success, and no hopes were held out that the application would be followed by any good results; but, on the contrary, His Excellency was of opinion, that until the debenture holders had been paid off, there was no prospect of a memorial of the day. In the meantime, working of the Railway, however, enabled His Excellency, during his visit to England, to place the matter in so clear a light before the Secretary of State, that permission was given to propose to the Legislative Council the abolition of the tax. To His Excellency are due the thanks of the Planting Community for his earnest and successful endeavours to attain this end.

As stated in the report last year, the attention of the Committee had been given to the question of Manuring Estates, and since last Meeting, the Sub-Committee have published their first Report giving the result of their enquiries thus far. They regard this report as very unsatisfactory. It was so in consequence of the very meagre information given to the Committee in reply to the questions on the subject, which were circulated amongst Planters. It is only with full information before them that a full report based on ascertained facts can be drawn up. The Sub-Committee have been requested to continue their labors, and it is hoped that, in the course of the year, they will study it, and systematically register results obtained in the manner suggested by the Sub-Committee, that the next report will be a valuable contribution to the Planter's Library. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of Planters, that, in all such matters, the Association is mainly dependent upon them for information, and that they must contribute, each his share, to the general stock of knowledge, which it will be the business of the Sub-Committee to collect and present to the Association in a condensed form.

The services rendered by Baron Liebig call for the thanks of the Planting Community. On several occasions he has been through Mr. G. A. Cruwell, an expert analyst of manures and given very valuable information. An offer has been made by him to analyse any samples of Coffee, soil, &c., that may be sent him, and your Committee are now collecting such samples to be forwarded as soon as possible.

The Committee have continued to receive regularly, Quarterly Returns of Artizans' Wages &c., with the addition, during the past year, of rates paid to coolies &c., and the Committee hope that the circulation of the information collected is useful to planters.

In consequence of the great increase in the number of Estates, and the extension of Coffee Cultivation, the Committee have thought it desirable to re-adjust the boundaries of the Planting Districts and the proposed alterations and new boundaries will be submitted for the approval of the Members.

The Government submitted, for the observations of the Planters' Association, a Report by Dr. Vandort on the condition of Malabar Coolies in Ceylon, dated 1868 and 1869. These returns, sent from 325 Estates, are most satisfactory, confirming, as they do, the Committee's opinion that the assumed rate of mortality, said to be in the proportion of 250 per 1000, was grossly exaggerated. The actual death rate being, as ascertained from these returns, as follows:—
In 1868—230 per 1000.
In 1869—230 per 1000.

These rates compare favorably with the death rate among the British and Native troops in India. The Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of the cost of construction and up-keep of roads, have deferred bringing up their Report, as the proposed new Ordinance has not yet been published.

In order to induce a larger number of Planters to join the Association, it was resolved at the last General Meeting to reduce the annual subscription to £1. The Committee regret to observe that few additional numbers have been added to the list. The total number now on the roll is 129, and the balance sheet shows funds in hands of £137.1.1.

Mr. Tylor moved that the Report be adopted, and in doing so took the opportunity to express his regret at the indifferent state of the roll of the Association. A good deal had been said about the amount of annual subscription, which last year had been reduced to £1. Surely there should be no difficulty in paying this small amount: but to meet the present rate all a planter had to do was to buy a small earthen chattie with a slit in it, and drop in it a rupee now and again, and at the end of the year he would find he had enough for the subscription and something over for a B. and S.—Members should lose no opportunity of inducing friends to join the Association.

The motion having been seconded the report was adopted.

The Chairman then called on the meeting to elect a chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Tylor said that he was glad to find they had elected a new chairman. He did not wish to regard their chairman as a plant stuck in a pot there to remain. They would be all the better for new blood, and he was happy in being able to submit for their approval the name of a gentleman who was well known to them all, a gentleman of acknowledged ability, and having a large stake in the island, and whom he was sure the meeting would have much pleasure in nominating as their chairman for the ensuing year. He begged to submit the name of Mr. Harrison. (Loud Cheers.)

The motion, having been seconded by Mr. Brown, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Wall said that he had great pleasure in vacating the chair in order to make way for so excellent a successor. He had to thank the Association for the great courtesy it had shewn him in his previous re-election which he had always considered a great honor conferred on him. It had been his earnest desire to do all in his power to further the great interest they represented. During the past year they had been engaged in taking up important work, amongst other questions that of Manuring. It had been urged as a charge against the Association that it had not done enough, that it was not sufficiently practical; but he would remind them who preferred the charge that the Association was what its members made it. The Office-bearers were but the servants of the members, to collect information, and if this was withheld from them the fault was not theirs. As regards manuring they had done some little good. Men had set about experiments, determined to see what good could be done and they had got certain results. The Association had also done much good in regard to the unhappy report on the condition of coolies, a document which was calculated to do the planters much harm, as it was circulated not only in England but in India. It had been urged that this Association should not mix up in its proceedings any matters regarding the action of government not directly bearing on planting matters. He differed from this altogether. It was not such questions as manuring which brought men together, but those affecting their well-being as a community. If this Association were to decide that their transactions did not extend beyond the consideration of manures and manures, they must be content to take up the status of a Boat Club, or a Book Society. He knew there were some who desired to see the voice of the Association silenced, but that desire would not be realized while that room was filled as he saw it then. They would never have been treated as a power in the State had they in the past contented to confine themselves to pickaxes and manures. Had they forgotten the deference always paid to them by the late good and great

Sir Henry Ward? He remembered once when partaking of one of those magnificent entertainments for which the late Governor was distinguished, that he had been somewhat sharply accosted for having delayed the draft of a Committee Report which he wished to submit to the Association first. On the following day the Governor wrote to him an apologetic note which he would read to them, (note read.) If the body chose to abnegate their proper functions, they could not in future look to be asked to send a representative to Council. He had addressed a Circular to the members of the Association, though he found many had not received a copy. In that document he had stated his views as to the discussion of general topics bearing on their interests, and he repudiated the idea that they should exclude from their consideration any such matters.

Mr. Harrison on taking the chair was received with hearty and continued cheers. He thanked them for the very cordial reception they had given him, and for the honor they had conferred on him by electing him their chairman, especially as he was chosen to succeed one who during two years of office had performed his duty so well. The report which they had heard read shewed how thoroughly the work of the Association had been done, and he hoped that those who had held aloof from them, when they read that report, would come forward and by joining them give them their countenance. Having noticed the question of manuring and treatment of coolies Mr. Harrison proceeded to notice a report which had been industriously circulated to the effect that his Firm exercised "a whip" over the superintendents on their estates. He took that opportunity of giving the accusation a most emphatic denial. If there were anyone in that room who could say that such was the case, he might stand forth and prefer the charge. (Hear! hear!) He should in the discharge of his duties as their Chairman endeavour to follow as nearly as possible in the footsteps of his predecessor. With regard to the discussion of politics it had ever been his opinion that the Association should not interfere in political questions involving abstract principles, such as the constitution of the Legislative Council; but he contended that it came quite within their province to discuss matters which, though of a political or financial nature, affected the interests of their properties: Coffee cannot flourish when other interests flag. The head cannot be healthy when the body is diseased, and it behoved the Association to discuss all questions in any way affecting the general interests of the country.

Captain Byrde was then re-elected as Secretary, and the same took place with regard to the Committee, with some few exceptions. The first resolution in the order of the day not being submitted, Mr. W. A. Swan proceeded to move a resolution in reference to Labor Supply. It is impossible to attempt a report of the discussion which ensued on this interesting question, in our present issue: we are able only to say that Mr. Swan seconded by Mr. W. Sabonadiere, proposed the employment of Steamers and a Commissioner, supported by a tax of 3d. per Cwt. on all Coffee exported. This was opposed by Messrs. Tylor, Brown, and others, and eventually Mr. Corbet proposed and carried a resolution to the effect, that the Association should depute a paid Agent to proceed to India, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the best sources from which a supply of new labor may be obtained, and that the Government be requested to grant a subsidy in payment of the expense.

This closed the proceedings, and the meeting broke up at four o'clock.

THE DINNER.

The usual Planters' Dinner took place in the Queen's Hotel, and was more numerous attended than usual, though there were fewer members of the Association present. We can do little more to-day than give a list of the Toasts. Mr. Harrison presided as chairman at one table, supported by Mr. Russell and Captain Hawthorne, the vice chair being filled by Mr. Wall, supported by Messrs. R. V. Dunlop and W. C. Duncan. At the ends were Messrs. Brown and Shipton. At the second table Messrs. Byrde and Proctor presided.

At the conclusion of dinner which was well placed on the table, the Chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts of the "Queen"—"the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Royal Family"—"The Governor" and the "Army and Navy," the latter being responded to by Captain Hawthorne in a very happy manner. In proposing the Governor's health the Chairman alluded very gracefully to the eminent services rendered by the Planting Community by His Excellency in obtaining against very great obstacles, the remission of the Export Duties: at the same time he warmly responded to Mr. Wall and responded to by Mr. Russell.

"The Administration of Justice" proposed by Mr. Brown and responded to by Mr. De Saram.

"The Planting and Agricultural Interests" by Mr. Russell & Mr. Harrison replied.

"The Commercial Interests" by Mr. Keith McClellan responded to by Mr. Wall.

"The Banking Interests" given by Mr. Proctor, replied to by Mr. Dunlop.

"The Clergy" by Mr. Byrde, responded to by Rev. J. Wall.

"The Planter's Association" by Mr. Dunlop, the Chairman replied.

"Late Chairman and retiring officers" by Mr. A. M. Thomas: Mr. Wall replied.

"Railway and Public Works Department" by Mr. Brown.

"Messrs. Robinson and Strong" by the Chairman.

"The Press" by Mr. Laurie, responded to by Mr. Capner.

"The Guests" by Mr. Moir: Capt. Hawthorne replied.

Mr. Shelley returned thanks.

The healths of the Chairman and Secretary were afterwards added, and the guests took their departure at about eleven o'clock, after enjoying a very pleasant evening.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR.—It must be extremely gratifying to those interested in the cause of the poor, to find in Kandy to learn that the New Government Civil Hospital, of which so much has recently been said, has at last been completed, and that it was opened pro bono publico last evening under the auspices of Dr. Carbery. No pageantry or pomp attended its inauguration, but the boon which has thus been conferred on the people of Kandy and surrounding districts will not therefore be less appreciated.

The building consists of two wings, one on either side of the old Hospital, and these are again divided into several large and spacious wards, allowing of free ventilation which is indubitably the most important consideration in such Institutions. The drainage also has been carried out under the most approved plans.

The staff of servants has been increased, and great attention is consequently paid to the wants of the patients and the cleanliness of the Building. Good order and comfort pervade every ward, and for these, great credit is due to Dr. Carbery, the present Assistant Surgeon in charge, and we may here repeat the oft mentioned remark that since Dr. Carbery's promotion to the charge of the Hospital a smaller number of deaths has occurred and a larger number of beds have been occupied.

It is only to be hoped that it will always continue under the management of persons who will take such interest as is now evinced by Dr. Carbery.

Kandy, 12th February 1870.

DEAR SIR.—Will you do me the favor to publish the following letter, as, although it is addressed to me personally, that seems the readiest method of attaining the writer's object. It appears from his statement that a charge of perjury and conspiracy was brought against him, but was not sustained upon trial, and no one, I am sure, will refuse his sympathy to a man who has lain under a false accusation. Moreover, if it be any satisfaction to him to have a direct assurance of my regret that (while I was absent from Ceylon) the *Times* added to his misfortune by making it public, I am sure he is very welcome to it, although he must be aware that the announcement of such a charge being brought against him was perfectly legitimate.

Yours faithfully,
KEPPEL JONES.

Colombo, Feb. 11th, 1870.

119, Hulsdorf Street,
Colombo.

To
Keppeil Jones, Esq.,
13, Chatham Street,
Colombo.

SIR.—Referring to your notice in the Newspaper. I beg to draw your attention to this my application respecting the article in your Journal of 29th January 1869, my desire is for a written apology for the unpardonable insult. I read in your Journal "The Ceylon Times" that Mr. J. A. Russell, Editor of "The Ceylon Times" for having given evidence in a Railway case, for which said charge I had to give bail, and which charge could not have been verified, I would now therefore beg, as my name has been so far defamed to the public by making it public, I am sure he is very welcome to it, although he must be aware that the announcement of such a charge being brought against him was perfectly legitimate.

I trust, however, that you will see the advisability of complying with my request, and save me the necessity of adopting such a disagreeable alternative. Nothing can alter my mind just now, unless I hear from you however.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN JONES,
Guard,
Ceylon Govt. Railway.

MAIL NEWS BY FRENCH STEAMER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Mr. Foster (Vice-President of the Council) has addressed his constituents at Bradford, and indicated four subjects on which the Government intend to introduce legislation; viz., Irish Land Tenure, Education, Licensing, and the Ballot. Mr. Bright, on the other hand, indicated four subjects on which he intended to introduce legislation; viz., the rights of the farmer and his friends in the south of Ireland, who seem to fear that the Government Bill will not realize their expectations. At the election for Merionethshire, Mr. Holland, the Liberal candidate, defeated Colonel Tottenham (Conservative) by 645 votes.

The arrangements for a session between the English and French Atlantic Cable Companies are understood to be complete. A scheme is on foot for a direct telegraph to the Channel Islands, which are now only in communication with England by way of France. It is announced that the University boat-race will take place as usual, in March. The great controversy of Saurin v. Traill, which threatened to divide the Legislature, has at last been compromised. There have been some apprehensions as to the safety of the *Great Eastern*, but there are no substantial grounds for fear. The reply of M. de Lesseps to Lord Clarendon's letter of congratulation is published. It is understood that Government will take possession of the telegraph offices on the 26th inst. and question the right of the river front of Somerset House to the construction of the Metropolitan District Railway having interfered with the foundations. The weather has become more seasonable, being now frosty, with indications of snow.

FRANCE.—The question of abolishing the treaties of Commerce with foreign countries has at last been brought forward for discussion. The Chamber has fully occupied with its discussion. The Chamber has decided upon the prosecution of Mr. Rochefort, and it will be commenced tomorrow; the announcement of the decision occasioned some fresh disturbances in Paris, but the city is now quiet. The Panin murderer, Traill, was executed yesterday.

AUSTRIA.—The Address of the Majority in reply to the Speech from the Throne has been adopted by the Upper House; so soon as the debates upon it are closed the Cabinet is to be re-constructed. The Austrian Arch-Duke Charles leaves Vienna to-day on a visit to the Prussian King. The death of the Finance Minister is reported.

BELGIUM.—A dispute is pending with the Mecklenburgh Government with reference to the navigation of the Scheldt.

PORTUGAL.—The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne has been unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Deputies. The Opposition postponing action until the financial questions are debated. A change of Ministry, which will place the Duke of Saldanha at the head of affairs, is expected. Agricultural prospects are improving.

UNITED STATES.—Another step towards reconstruction has been accomplished, the House of Representatives having passed the Bill for admitting the State of Virginia to Congress. A plan has been put in operation whereby foreign goods can be transported by railway in bond. Admiral Faragut will superintend the reception of Mr. Peabody's remains. Prince Arthur is about to pay a visit to New York, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

CUBA.—The operations against the insurgents are being continued, but without any decisive results; disease is making fearful havoc among the troops on both sides.

BRAZIL.—The ex-president Lopez has been driven completely out of Paraguayan territory. It is reported that the Count de D'Eu has been declared next heir to the Brazilian throne.

IRELAND.—The pending elections are beginning to attract attention as the Session of Parliament approaches. Mr. Heron has announced that in the event of a vacancy in the county Tipperary he will give the suffrages of the electors. He believes that many of his supporters on the Bill, which was surprised and thought that his ultimate return was secure, but he has considered it the proper course not to petition for the seat. Mallows is of more pressing interest than Tipperary. Major Knox, a Conservative, has issued his address, and entered upon his canvass. He declares that he will support a measure calculated to effect a just and permanent settlement of the land question, which will give to the tenant a secure interest in the soil, and will finally remove the causes which now divide and weaken different classes of Irishmen; he will oppose that "centralizing policy which has invariably made Irish interests subservient to every other policy," which, he says, has been pursued to a painful extent in the administration of affairs. He is opposed to the course pursued by the Government with respect to the political prisoners. He has been warmly received in the town, and will press his opponent very hard. Mr. Waters, Q. C., has arrived, and was met by some of his leading friends. He is personally popular, and has large promises of support.

A suspicious seizure has just been made at Ballyshannon. A box addressed to a person in Donegal, and labelled "pickles and sauce," was found to contain eight rifles, complete with screws, scabbards, and every requisite—wrenches, saws, &c.—all of the most modern pattern, bearing the mark "Tower," and a crown, together with a large supply of ready-made breech-loading cartridges. To avoid suspicion being aroused by the length of the box, the stocks are made in two divisions, fitted with a brass catch and screw, so as to be put together without trouble.

The flying columns in the south are frequently ordered into the country, and exercised in the various evolutions of actual warfare; that stationed at Limerick has been out twice within the past week, and the officers are making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the country.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—A considerable quantity of Ceylon has been brought forward at the public sales, and has met with a ready competition at last night's prices. There is, therefore, no change to report in the market. The following were the prices realized at the last auctions:—Plantation, triage and ordinary, 85s. to 95s. d.; small greyish, 61s. to 64s. d.; low middling and middling, 65s. to 70s. d.; bold do., 70s. to 75s. d.; small country, 65s. to 70s. d.; middling, 70s. to 75s. d.; good middling bold, 75s. d. to 82s. d.; Peaberry, 72s. to 81s. d. Native small, 44s. d. to 47s. d.; Peaberry, 54s. to 53s. d.; good bold, 56s. d. to 57s. d. Peaberry, 51s. to 56s. d. By private contract Indian descriptions of Coffee other than Ceylon there have been no transactions.

The quantity of Ceylon Coffee afloat for Great Britain on the 10th January, was as follows:—Plantation,

106,536 cwt., against 123,309 cwt. at the corresponding date of 1869; Native, 9,813 cwt., against 38,144 cwt. The quantity of Coffee landed in the two weeks ended January 15, 1870, was, of Ceylon, 1,194 tons, against 1,152 tons during the corresponding period of 1869; of all descriptions, 1,468 tons, against 1,781 tons. The quantity entered for home consumption was, of Ceylon, 359 tons against 494 tons; of all descriptions, 654 tons, against 691 tons. The quantity exported was, of Ceylon, 869 tons, against 648 tons; of all descriptions, 1,602 tons, against 1,340 tons. The stock on January 15, was, of Ceylon, 13,565 tons, against 11,010 tons; of all descriptions, 23,377 tons, against 18,760 tons.

HOME SHIPPING ITEMS.

ARRIVALS FROM CEYLON.
Jan. 15—Jane Anna, Thomson, from Galle &c. at London.
do. 17—Star of the South, Smith, from Colombo, at London.

DEPARTURES FOR CEYLON.
Jan. 6—Arrow (str.) Laing, for Galle, &c. from Lisbon.
do. 6—Prince Alfred, Hunter, for Colombo, from London.

SHIPS LOADING FOR CEYLON.
AT LONDON.—For Colombo: River Indus, Shooting Star, A. A. For Colombo (via Suez Canal): Otterburn (str.).

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.
Propero, Cardiff to Galle, November 26, 15 S. 83 E. Splendide, Madeira to Galle, Nov. 22, 17 S. 86 E.

FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.
Current rates of freight for vessels on the berth:
To Ceylon: 20s. to 25s. weight 20s. nearest; per steamer to Suez Canal, 10s. to 12s. 6d.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:
From Wear or Tyne per keel. For Galle: £24. From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea per ton. For Galle: £1 5s. 6d.

PASSENGERS TO CEYLON.
Per P. and O. steamer, Tanjore, from Southampton, January 22—Mr. E. England, Miss A. Robinson, Mr. F. M. Mackwood.

Per P. and O. steamer, Pera, from Marseilles, January 30—Mrs. Russell, Mr. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kendrew and child.

Per P. and O. steamer, Ripon, from Southampton, Feb. 5—Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Brownrigg, and two children.

Per P. and O. steamer, Nyansa, from Marseilles, Feb. 13—Mr. G. Goodeve, Mr. A. Wiggins.

THE PROSECUTION OF M. ROCHEFORT.—The *Times* thinks that "if the Ministers can contrive to come out of their present ordeal unscathed, their success will be all the surer and the more rapid, and they will feel their strength increasing to the full extent of their exertions. Already the serious difficulties by which they find themselves surrounded, and the importance of carrying them through triumphant in a struggle decisive as to the destinies of the country, have enlisted in their behalf the sympathies of men who had no views or principles in common with them, and have ranged by their side politicians whom under any other circumstances they might have expected to see arrayed against them. It is hardly necessary to say that the *Times* does not think that he and his colleagues looked upon the proceeding to prosecute M. Rochefort as a Cabinet question. It is not a case in which every deputy has consulted his own judgment. By far the greater number of them have acted as M. Thiers professed he would do. His convictions, he said, were against the prosecution; his vote would be for it. The *Standard* remarks that "M. Olivier and his supporters, in the face of this new, irreconcilable, revolutionary, and monarchical opposition, may become of reaction, and he proclaims the certainty of their triumph. We may have scruples about accepting the word 'certainty,' but our confidence in the triumph of every honest man is unshaken. The affair has been a severe test of the strength of the new Ministers, and of the sincerity of the Emperor's adoption of Constitutionalism, but the test has been sustained, and perhaps after all this awkward accident, which has seemed the worse piece of ill-luck that could have happened to the Emperor, or the cause of France, and the Emperor, will prove to have been a real boon to both."

M. LESSEPS AND LORD CLARENDON.—M. de Lesseps, in reply to the letter of congratulation recently addressed to him by Lord Clarendon on the subject of the Suez Canal, says that letter has afforded him much gratification. "I have long been aware," he adds, "of your personal sympathies for the success of my undertaking; but the testimony you have given me is enough to give me in the name of the Suez Canal Government, as an expression of the sentiments of your fellow-countrymen, is doubly precious to me. On the one hand, it indicates that England will derive great advantages from the Suez Canal, and will thereby benefit the company I am at the head of; on the other hand, it shows that the public opinion of Great Britain and France, shared by our two Governments, will serve to consolidate an alliance which ought to be the basis of every policy of civilisation, progress, and liberty."

THE "TORNADO" AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—It will be remembered that some months since British ship the *Tornado*, was seized by a Spanish frigate, on the ground that she was intended for a privateer. The crew were imprisoned, but were tried and released, and they are now demanding compensation for the loss of the *Tornado*. With reference to this matter the *Observer* says:—"These unfortunate men may, we are confident, rely on the representations which Lord Clarendon will make to the Spanish Government on the subject. The offer of the Spanish Government, a paltry sum of £1,600 in satisfaction of their claims for ill-usage and several months' unjust imprisonment, is a mere mockery of justice. Undoubtedly among the fifty-five officers and crew, it would give but the trifle of £15 8s. to each; while, if the captain alone were reimbursed for the property taken from him, and the loss of wages caused by his detention in prison, the whole sum which the generosity of the Spanish government offers would not more than suffice for the purposes of the expedition. The value of the chronometers, watches, nautical instruments, clothing, and other articles taken from the crew, was £1,093; so that, after restoring the value of the stolen property, the munificent sum of £4 3s. 6d., equal to one month's wages, would remain as compensation for the loss of wages during the six months' unjustifiable imprisonment. We are convinced that Lord Clarendon has too much regard for the honour and credit of the country to accept such a miserable substitute for fair and liberal compensation."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMP

DINNER IN THE HAREM TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

"We drove first through a garden which later in the year must be beautiful, and were received at the door of the palace by la grande princesse, the second and third wife of the Viceroy (the first and fourth were not well), his eldest son, and two elder daughters. La grande princesse took the Princess by the hand, while one of the wives handed me, another Mrs. Stanton, and one of the daughters Miss N'Lean, and thus we went in procession to an immense drawing-room, the whole way there being lined with slaves. We only passed through this room, however, and went straight to the dining-room, after having a cherry given to us to eat, handed to us on a most beautiful gold tray, with goblets and plates of gold and precious stones. A slave then offered each of us a silver basin to wash our hands in before we sat down to dinner. In the middle of the room there was a kind of round silver table, about one foot high from floor, looking more like a big tray than anything else; large square cushions were placed all round it, and so we sat down *a la Turque* round the table; la grande princesse having the Princess of Wales on her right, next whom was Mehemet Taafik Pasha, then the third princess and myself, with the second princess next me, on the left side of the Viceroy's mother. Mrs. Stanton and Miss M'Lean, with the two daughters of the Viceroy, dined in another room. A slave came now in, very smartly-dressed, half the skirt of black satin, and embroidered in gold; the other half of yellow satin, also trimmed with gold, and with a sort of Turban on her head. She had a beautifully embroidered napkin, with gold fringe, hanging on her arm, and we were told that her office was equivalent to that of a European *maitre-d'hotel*. She placed each dish in the middle of the table, beginning with soup,—a sort of chicken-broth with rice. We were each given a sort of tortoiseshell spoon, with a large coral branch as a handle, but neither knife nor fork; and then, at a sign from the old princess, we all dipped our spoons, into the tureen together! Next came an enormous bit of mutton, of which we had to tear off bits with our fingers, and put them straight into our mouths. About 20 dishes followed in rapid succession, alternately savoury and sweet. A large sort of omelette, sausages full of garlic, a sweet dish of vermicelli and tapioca or gum, half liquid, dressed out on the top with almonds, and served in a basin, a dish of hashed meat with onions, a kind of mince of sage, rice, and raw onions, all rolled in a cabbage-leaf, followed each other in succession! Then pastry, and then some other curious dishes. Sweetmeats, currant-jelly, and thick sour cream, were served between; that is, one was allowed to dip one's spoon in the dishes of these things which remained on the table. The last dish of all was a tureen of boiled rice, in which we all dipped our spoons alternately with a dish of sweetmeat. A small basin of compote of cherries was then put before everybody, and we had done dinner according to Egyptian habits! I must confess that I never in my life was more disgusted, or felt more inclined to be sick, than I did during this meal. I had had nothing but a cup of coffee in the morning, and the taste of these extraordinary dishes, as well as the sight of all these fingers dipped into the dishes of thick sour cream, or a dish of preserves, and the next moment tearing off a bit of meat or sausage from the same piece of which I felt myself in duty bound to eat, was really too nasty. I did refuse once or twice; but the third princess took that for shyness, and each time took a bit of the dish herself, and put it into my hand—once, a large onion dipped in gravy! They complimented us on our way of eating, and said we did it very cleverly; that generally the Europeans eat with all five fingers, but that we did it with three, which was quite right. No wine or water was served during dinner, so when the grande princesse offered me some liquid stuff in a kind of tortoiseshell cup, I seized hold of it with great delight, in hopes of something to wash down the things I had been swallowing *bon gré mal gré*, and took a large spoonful of it, thinking it was water and syrup; when, to my horror, it proved to be some sort of sour stuff—vinegar, with an addition of herbs and cucumbers—and I could not help making an awful face, to the great amusement of the whole party!"—*A visit to Constantinople.*

THE SULTAN'S HAREM.—"After dinner, the princess and I, with Mrs. Elliot and Madame Ignatieff, went to pay a visit to the Sultan's mother and wife. This visit was very much like those we had paid in Cairo to the harem of the Viceroy, except that here, perhaps, there was a still more profuse display of diamonds, every slave (and they

were all didecos) having their heads covered with jewels. There was an American lad who interpreted. The Sultan has only one wife, and she in the presence of the old Sultana (his mother) is, according to their etiquette, not allowed to speak, and I think it was only in honour of our visit that she was not obliged to sit on the floor. The young Sultana (the wife) had a very nice distinguished face, according to our taste, but is not admired here at all, being considered too thin. She was dressed quite in the European style; a low evening dress covered with lace, and a long train, the Turkish star and ribbon over her shoulder, and, in short, dressed like any European princess. The most amusing part of the evening was the sudden appearance of the Sultan's son, aged 10, and daughter, aged 9, who both came marching in followed by slaves; he, dressed in full uniform, with a large diamond star and ribbon; she, dressed in a very smart pink satin dress, with a train quite two yards long, all covered with lace, a very high diamond tiara, which nearly crushed her, and very heavy though splendid necklaces and earrings, &c.; while to complete the whole costume, she had a pair of scarlet gloves, with one enormous diamond on one finger outside the glove! The poor little thing could hardly move under all the lace and finery she was covered with. I suppose it was owing to their being so overdressed that they both looked even younger and paler than they are in reality. It was very amusing, however, to see them place themselves, in the most dignified manner possible, in large armchairs opposite us, the little princess doing nothing but slip down hers, when a slave helped her up again. We were offered coffee but no pipes, as the Sultan never smokes or allows any smoking in his harem."—*I bid.*

NO PRETTY GIRLS IN THE HAREM.—"I did not see a single really pretty face, and hardly even a good-looking one among them. However, they told us that there are a couple of pretty ones, but for some reason or other were not allowed to show to-day. Altogether, there are 500 slaves in this harem, and about 20 of them were always standing at a short distance from our chairs wherever we went. They are dressed in the most ridiculous and tasteless manner, in the European fashion, but no two alike. One had bright yellow dress with a green velvet jacket; another a green velvet skirt with a red or blue jacket, and so on. Some had hideous round hats with bright flowers and feathers; some had beads in their hair. In short, they were dressed in the most vulgar and ugly manner it is possible to imagine. A great many had diamond ornaments, earrings, and brooches, and a few had the Viceroy's picture set in diamonds on their shoulder. I think it is a great pity that they have not a regular costume, as their present way of dressing very much spoils the otherwise so very Eastern effect and look of the harem. Sitting there in the midst of these princesses, dressed in their splendid jewels and all their finery, and surrounded by their slaves, reminded me of the descriptions one reads in the 'Arabian Nights' or some old fairy tale. *I bid.*

THE ROSSE TELESCOPE SET TO NEW WORK.—Lord Rosse has even been able to form an estimate of the relative amount of heat we receive from the moon and from the sun. He states, as the results of his observations, that the radiation from the moon is about the 900,000th part of that from the sun. But perhaps the most interesting result of the inquiry is the determination of the actual heat of the moon's surface at the time of full moon, or rather at lunar midday. By comparing the heat received from the moon with that derived from certain terrestrial sources of heat, Lord Rosse finds that the moon's surface must be heated to a temperature of about 500° Fahrenheit, or nearly 300° above the boiling point! Nor is this result, startling as it seems at first sight, to be greatly wondered at, when we remember the circumstances under which the moon's surface is exposed to the solar rays. Fancy a day a fortnight long; not as in our polar regions, with a sun only a few degrees above the horizon even at midday, but with an almost vertical sun for several days in succession. We know the intensity of the heat which prevails at noon in tropical countries, but that heat is a mere nothing compared with that which must prevail when, instead of a few hours, the sun hangs for five or six days close to the zenith, and pours down his rays on a surface unshielded by any atmosphere. And with respect to the effects of an atmosphere, let us not be misunderstood. It is well known that the intense heat of the tropical climate is not tempered, but increased, by the density of the atmosphere. On the Himalayan slopes, several thousand feet above the level of the sea, an endurable if not a pleasant climate can be found, because of the rarity of the air. But

the direct rays of the sun are hotter—paradoxical as it may sound—on the snow-covered summits of the Himalayas than at the sea level. Those who have travelled over snow-covered mountains in summer know well that, while the air may be cool and refreshing, the sun will be peeling the skin from hands and face incautiously exposed to his rays. Thus it is, doubtless, on the moon's surface, except that all the effects of the sun's heat are intensified, through the tremendous length of the lunar day and the absolute absence of any lunar atmosphere. Indeed, Sir John Herschel, from the theoretical considerations, was long since led to anticipate the results of Lord Rosse's researches. He remarked that "the surface of the full moon exposed to us must necessarily be very much heated, possibly to a degree much exceeding that of boiling water." The question of the moon's habitability by such creatures as subsist upon the earth is, of course, finally disposed of by Lord Rosse's discovery. We could not live conveniently at the temperature of boiling water, nor could any beings we know of. The famous salamander, even if it had all the properties assigned to it in olden times, instead of being one of the most cold-living of all known creatures, would find the moon an unsatisfactory residence. For tremendous as is the heat of the lunar midday, the cold of the lunar night must be still more terrible. It has been well remarked by Tyndall, that were it not for moisture with which our atmosphere is laden, the cold of a single night would bind our fields in a Siberian frost. Imagine, then, the effects of a night of three hundred hours in a region where there is neither moisture to form protecting envelopes of cloud or mist, nor an atmosphere to support such envelopes even if they could be formed. Doubtless the cold of the lunar night is of an intensity such as not even the most ingenious appliances of our chemists could produce. Under its influence not merely would all known liquids be frozen, but probably every gas known to us would be converted into the solid cream."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A WONDERFUL SQUARE MILE.—In twelve hours of one day in 1865, there were (in round number) 4,000 vehicles passed a particular spot in Aldersgate-street, 4,500 at Barbican, the same number at Gresham-street, 5,000 at Fleet-street, 6,500 at Finsbury-pavement, 7,500 at Bishopsgate-street, 8,000 at Aldgate, 9,000 at Holborn-hill (before the disturbance of traffic at that point by the works of the Holborn Viaduct), 10,000 at Blackfriars Bridge, 12,000 at Fleet-street, and—marvel of marvels—19,000 at London Bridge! On one day of twenty-four hours (not especially selected as being more or less busy than usual), 38,000 vehicles passed over the Thames at London, Southwark, and Blackfriars Bridges. As there is comparative greatness in the great, we may be prepared to believe that the passenger-traffic in the metropolis is still more wonderful than the vehicular—vast as the latter admittedly is. Mr. Haywood tells us that on nine hours out of one day in 1848 (8 a. m. to 5 p. m.), 315,000 persons entered the City: that on twenty-four hours of one day in 1860, the numbers reached the stupendous figures of 707,000, of whom 528,000 were between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and that about three-fourths of the people came on foot, the remainder being in or on vehicles. In reference to foot passengers only—those who walk on the side-pavements—the following numbers were presented at eight of the principal inlets into the City, in one day of twenty-four hours:—Aldersgate-street, 16,000; Finsbury-pavement, 21,000; Bishopsgate-street, 23,000; Blackfriars Bridge, 24,000; Temple-bar, 25,000; Aldgate, 29,000; Holborn-bars, 30,000; and London Bridge, 42,000. All these were persons who entered the City; and as about an equal number left it, there were 42,000 persons who walked into or out of the City at those eight arteries alone. But great as this throng is at the City boundary, it is still greater in the heart of the City itself, enabling us easy to understand how it is that Smith and Brown and Jones, or Jack and Bill and Dick, are always knocking up against one another. Just look at the significance of the following figures. They relate to twelve hours (8 a. m. to 8 p. m.) of one day in 1867, and they include foot-passengers only, disregarding—those who were riding in or on vehicles. Particular spots were selected, in the following thoroughfares, and the number of passers-by counted:—Walbrook, 17,000; Throgmorton-street, 18,000; Threadneedle-street, 22,000; Lombard-street; 30,000; New-gate-street, 33,000; Leadenhall-street, 36,000; Cornhill, 44,000; Fenchurch-street, 46,000; Fleet-street (near St. Bride's Church), 62,000; Poultry, 75,000. The busiest spot in the City—perhaps in the world—for foot-traffic, is the north side of the Poultry; it overpowers the south side in the ratio of about eight to seven. Along that wonderful foot-pavement of nine feet in width, there pass by more than a hundred persons per minute in a continuous stream for twelve hours! The average is above a hundred; there are certain periods of the day when the number very much exceeds a hundred. There are certain very curious inequalities in the number of passengers on the two pavements of the same street. Why, for instance, are there three times as many passengers on the north pavement of Throgmorton-

street as on the south? Will Echo tell us? If must we ask the sixty five firms of stock-brokers and stock jobbers who have their offices in that favoured street? And why is the north pavement of Lombard-street trodden by 50 per cent. more boots and shoes than the south? Mr. Haywood very fairly points out that passengers cannot be expected to avoid jostling one another, on pavements often only four or five feet wide (Wood-street, Cheapside, has actually got less than a yard for the width of each pavement, at one part:—"Two adult average size cannot pass each other, if walking straight forward on a 3 ft. 6 in. footway, without touching; and even when it is 4 ft. wide, they, as a rule, should nothing prevent it, do not pass without one of them stepping into the carriage-way, where vehicles interpose; or, if the wheels of carts overhang the footways (a frequent occurrence), they with difficulty avoid jostling each other. Such footways are, therefore, highly inconvenient, even in dry weather, but are still more so during rain; for an average umbrella is, when opened, 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter. And it should be borne in mind that, upon the average, there are quite three days in the week upon which rain falls, more or less, in London." He considers it surprising that accidents are not more frequent than at present, in some of the busy narrow streets where the vehicular and the pedestrian traffic make up together an almost hopeless muddle of excited men and horses.—*Chambers's Journal.*

QUAKERS LIFE.—It has always been a matter of surprise to the thoughtful why the majority of mankind do not become Quakers. These are a most harmless body, and there is an appearance of health, comfort, and general respectability about them which ought to make the unwholesome, the uncomfortable, and the disreputable among us ashamed of ourselves when we see what can be effected by order and cleanliness. Excepting John Tawell, who committed murder some years ago, it is difficult to recall a case of misbehaviour on the part of a Quaker. If all other sects would conduct themselves as quietly, how much less unpleasant this world would be! If anything were required to show the advantages of a simple mode of life as compared with the whirl of excitement in which too many of us injure ourselves and others it will be found in certain life tables lately contributed to the American Philosophical Society by Mr. Pliny Earle Chase, showing the value of life in Philadelphia. Everybody in that town has a pretty good chance of becoming venerable, for Mr. Chase's tables indicate a possible life in Philadelphia of 114 years, a probable life of 83.44, and an expectative life of 35.09 years; but there seem to be no limits to the possible life of a Philadelphian Quaker beyond those which are found in the high regions of decimals. The "Friends" in that town, according to Mr. Chase's tables, at the age of twelve years have a maximum vitality of 30.49 over their neighbours; from twenty to sixty they have a proportionate mortality of 23.67 under their neighbours; their expectation of life is 24.62 per cent. higher, their probable life 43.78 per cent. more valuable, and their proportionate mortality at birth 44.70 lower than the mortality of their neighbours.

GENERAL LEE'S HEROISM.—At Fredericksburgh there was a point of vital importance which Lee had given orders to carry. It was assailed again and again with fury; but the leaden storm with which the Confederates were met tore their ranks to pieces and hurled the remnants back in wild confusion. The fearful carnage and the repeated failures were rapidly demoralizing the troops, and at every attempt it became more difficult to make them return to the charge. In the meantime, reinforcements were hurrying up to the help of the assailed. It was a critical moment—one of those moments that decide great events.

At this juncture General Lee rode to the front, facing the enemy's fire. The sight of this man produced an instantaneous effect. The scattered troops began to rally; fugitives turned and, at sight of their Chief, became inspired with a new courage and flowed back into the ranks. Lee with gray hair waving and dark eyes gleaming, took off his hat, and pointing to the enemy called on his men to follow. The troops were now ready; but they refused to move until Lee should retire out of the reach of the coming storm.

Regardless of their entreaties, Lee began to move forward, when an officer and one of the men acting on the universal impulse sprang forward, seized the reins of his horse, and implored him to keep back—to give them once chance more—go back and see them do it. The General's horse was held; the ranks with a wild cheer swept onwards, and in five minutes the position was theirs.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF LEE'S CHARACTER.—Petersburg was full of memories of the great Chief. I lived with a Southern family there who, during those fearful months when Lee was making his last stand against the overwhelming armies of the North around that doomed city, used sometimes to send to his head quarters any delicacies they could provide which they thought might tempt him. It turned out afterwards that Lee, instead of tasting these himself, had distributed them amongst his wounded and dying sol-

At Aberdeen, on the 11th January, Thomas D. Findlay,
Medical Student, aged 20 years, son of the late De Findlay,
Ceylon.

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