WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

COLOMBO!-TUESDAY, MARCH 8th, 1870.

# E KANDY HERALD.

VOL. 31.

SHIPPING ANNOUNCEMENTS SERVICES MARITIMES

Messageries Imperiales. PACQBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS STEAMERS will leave Point de Galle

on or about the following days:

17

Passengers for London can obtain at Marseille Railway tickets direct, either via Calais, Boulogne or via Dieppe and Newhaven at the following rates Via Calais or Boulogne Fs. 175... Dieppe and Newhaven.....134·15......£5 15

• These tickets are available for one month. For freight or passage apply in Galle at the Office of the Company, and in Colombo at the Office of Messrs. Armitage Brothers.

H. AUBER,

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

Steam Navigation Company. TEAMERS will leave Point de Galle out the following dates

March. April. May. For Suez and 12 England ... 26 9 23 9 23 6 20 8 5 22 19 8 22 11 25 " Bombay. 8 22 Madras & 11 25 12 26 9 23, 9 23 6 20 18

23 23 20 26 81 RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY. ...£65 To King George's Sound £30 † 85 ,, Melbourne or Sydney 40 † 80 ,, Penang 20 o Suez ..., Southampton to Marseilles to Bombay Madras Penang Singapore Hong Kong Shanghai RESERVED RATES.

To Marseilles. To Southam For a reserved cabin for one person.......† £160 for two persons.......† 210 ‡ Transit through Egypt £4 10s. extra. Children-above 3 and under 10 years, half o

first class rates.
One child under 3 years, (if with Parent) free. To Marseilles. To Southampto

European Servants......‡ £48
(Ind class Passengers conveyed only under special circum-‡ 50 ‡ 50 stances.)
Native Servants......‡ 24 ‡ 25

‡ Transit through Egypt £2 5s. extra. For further particulars apply to F. BAYLEY.

Point de Galle.

Eritish India Steam Navigation Company (LIMITED.) ONE OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL

LEAVE COLOMBO FOR BOMBAY—Calling at Tuti-corin, Cochin, Calicut, Beypore, Cannanore, Mangalore and Carwar, 7th and 21st

FOR CALCUTTA—Calling at Galle,
Negapatam, Madras,
Cocon ad a, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and
Gopaulpore, on or about
ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.,

FOR LONDON.

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

Agents.

OW LOADING and will be despatched about 15th March. Has excellent accommodation or Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, Apply on board to

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS, or to J. M. ROBERTSON & Co. Colombo, 24th February, 1870.

ADVERTISEMENT.



FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail about the 15th of February next. THE MERCHANTS SHIPPING Co.'s (Somes Bros., BLACKWALL) favorite Passenger Ship "SALISBURY,"

A. I. 13 Years

1,113 Tons REGISTER, T. W. TRUE, Commander.

Has excellent accommodation for Families and Invalids proceeding to England via the Cape. For freight or passage, Apply to

LEE, HEDGES & Co.,

Steam for China and Japan.

TO FOLLOW the "Sakana" The Screw Steam "TAZRU." Apply to

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co,

GALLE, 10th February, 1870.

FOR LONDON.

GALLE AND COLOMBO. The fine A. I. Iron Ship "RAJPOOT 1,244 Tons J. ANDREW,

EXPECTED from Games and will load with portion of her Cargo being

FOR LONDON.

THE "TEVIOT" A. I. 433 Tons Register, CAPT. J. WHEELAN. For light freight or passage, Apply to MACKWOODS & Co.,

Colombo, 3rd March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL MARITIME DE SUEZ.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Transit Agents at this port for the above Company, and will be glad to furnish any information in respect thereto on application at their Office. FRYER, SCHULTZE & Co. Colombo, 9th November, 1869.

SALES BY AUCTION VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE.

VENN & Co. WILL EXPOSE for sale on Monday the 14th March, at their Rooms at 3 P. M.
THE GLENALVAH ESTATE.
Situated in the Attakalan Corle, "Saffragam" consisting of 243 acres by Government survey of which 160 acres more or less have been planted with the same control of the sa About

of the remainder one-half is available forest.

The property lies within one mile of the Government Road to Ratnapoora, 26 miles from Water Carriage, the whole Estate in good order.

TERMS CASH. The ensuing crop is estimated at from 3,000 to 3,300 bushels parchment.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

THE undersigned will sell on Saturday 12th of March next, commencing at noon. A VALUABLE INVOICE OF BOOKS FROM

E. LUMLEY. COMPRISING GENERAL LITERATURE, Childrens Books, and light Reading. H. D. GABRIEL.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION. THE NAGASTENNIE ESTATE

On 25th April, next, at 1 o'clock p. m.
For particulars, apply to
A. F. HARPER,

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MACHLACHLAN, MACKENZIE & Co. FOREST LAND FOR SALV.

TO BE SOLD AT OUR OFFICE IN KANDY o'clock P. M., (by order of the Official Assignees)
AN UNDIVIDED ONE-THIRD SHARE OF ALL THAT ALLOTMENT OF LAND,
Situate in the Kotmalie District numbered 73,426
in the Government Plan, and known as

The Ferhaue Vstate, being 240 acres in extent, 50 of which have already

been felled and are now ready for planting.

LEE, HEDGES & Co. Colombo, 3rd February, 1879.

MERCANTILE ANNOUNCEMENTS

COLOMBO SCOTCH STORES. A VARIETY OF NEW GOODS BY THE LATE ARRIVALS. including

Various Articles useful to intending Visitors to the Kraals, TIN DINNER CURRIERS, BASINS, CUPS.

COFFEE POTS, CAFFETIERS, FOLDING CHAIRS, &c. ALSO a fresh supply of

a fresh supply of
TINNED SOUPS, MEATS, &c.
PARRAFIN, BY DRUM, OF 5 GALS. OR SINGLE GAL.
WITH A SMALL LOT OF
PARRAFIN LAMPS.
N.B.—All Goods priced, on the Cash principle of
moderate profits but quick returns. Purchasers,
have not to pay for the long credits or bad debts of
others. Price Lists have been circulated. Inspection invited.

tion invited,
No. 1, Chatham Street, Fort.

Allsopp & Sons EAST INDIA PALE ALE

Full to the Bung £7 15s—Cash.

Colombo, 17th December, 1869. GENT'S HATS. Ex "BRITOMART."

CARGILL & Co. are now showing an assortment of GENT'S HATS of the newest styles, just received ex above vessel, comprising

Gent's Zephyr Satin Velvet Hats. GENT'S DRAB SHELL HATS CORK LINED,
GENT'S BLACK OXONIAN FELT ANGLESEA,
GENT'S DRAB OXONIAN FELT ANGLESEA,
GENT'S DRAB OXONIAN STIFF FELT
ANGLESEA,
GENT'S DRAB OXONIAN STIFF FELT ANGLESEA,
GENT'S BLACK OXONIAN STIFF FELT
ANGLESEA NO CURL,
GENT'S BLOCK HANDER HATE

Gent's Black Hunter Hats, GENT'S DRAB HUNTER HATS. GENT'S SAXONY SCOTCH CAPS, ASSORTED CARGILL & Co.,

EX "BRITOMART."

CARGILL & Co., A RE NOW LANDING from the above Ve

Reid & Co.'s Brown Stout IN WOOD,

Orders registered. COLOMBO AND KANDY.

FOR SALE. At the Godowns of the Undersigned. CHAMPAGNE of the very finest quality in dozen cases..... at 68s. 70s. 75s 

THE UNDERSIGNED have received per " Care

TATHAM and Co.

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

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

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

CROWN SHERRY, Pale and Dry, in quarter Casks Do. MADEIRA
Do. CLARET, Superior
Do. PORT, fine old
FINEST VERMOUTH
Do. CURACOA
Do. CROWN WHISKEY in one dozen

J. P. GREEN & Co. MARTELL'S

HENNESSY'S LA GRANDE MARQUE BRANDIES ANDE MARQUE | in one dozen Cases FINEST SPARKLING MOSELLE from A. Jordan, Coblenz. JUST LANDED EX "PALESTINE." J. P. GREEN & Co.

FINE BONE DUST.

THE UNDERSIGNED having received a fresh L supply of Bones, are now prepared to register orders for BONE DUST, and to forward same upcountry when required. Samples forwarded on apcountry when required.

C. SHAND and Co. Slave Island Mills

FOR SALE.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT Those Valuable Premises In King Street, Colombo,

formerly occupied by the Bank of Hindustan. Hindustan.

THE HOUSE has been thoroughly repaire<sup>1</sup>, and new Godowns built for storing purposes; the whole yielding a net rental of £240.

For particulars apply to

ARTHUR C. HOARE, Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan Limited. in Liquidation.

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

as ready for delivery-Superphosphate of Lime. Dissolved Bones. Cane Manure. Coffee Manure

Sulphate of Ammonia. Peruvian Guano. Manures can be prepared and shipped in small large, quantities for experiments, if required, also Tartaric, Citric and Sulphuric Acids.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE. A SSAM TEA IN 10 lbs. BOXES.

ALSTONS SCOTT & Co.

FOR SALE.

COSEN'S ENGLISH BOTTLED SHERRY. Hemery's BRANDY. Huntley & Palmer's 4 lbs, Cabin Riscuits in Cases 72 tir 2 lbs. do in Cases of 144 tins. 2 lbs. Fancy Biscuits in Cases of 144 tins. Ind Coope & Co.'s E. B. Beer in 4 doz. Cases.

AND JAIL GUNNY BAGS. ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co., KANDY.

NORTON'S PATENT TUBE WELLS.

Reduction in Prices. OFEET WELL AND PUMP FIXED & 7 0 do do do ... £8 0 ... £9 0 ... £12 0

Jo 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.

> FOR SALE. At the Godowns of the Undersigned. A Fresh Supply of the FINEST AUSTRALIAN FLOUR

R. J. DUNLOP,

JAPPNA.

in 50lb tins. at 16s 6d. LEE, HEDGES, & Co., Trincomalie Street, Kandy, 19th November, 1869. FOR SALE.

Ex "Britomart." BLUE TUNICS FOR COOLY COATS @ 6s. each Cash. LEDWARD & Co. TOBACCO

BEST GOLDEN LEAF @ 4s. # th Cash do OBANGE LEAF ... @ 2s. do do NAYY TOBACO ... @ 2s. do do CUT TOBACCO ... @ 4s. do LEDWARD & Co.

FINE SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE. ON COMMISSION SALE

@ 45s. per doz. Cash. LEDWARD & Co.

LEDWARD & Co.

AN INVOICE OF AUSTRALIAN JAMS. TN FIRST-RATE ORDER Assorted in 1 lb. tins Price 10s. a Doz. Cash.

JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE. COAL PITCH, IN RUNLETS,

of 2½ Cwts. net. Apply to C. SHAND & Co. Colombo, 2nd March, 1870.

FOR SALE.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING SHEETS, 6 feet × 27 in. GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING.

TILES, 3 × 2 feet. GALVANIZED RIDGING in 6 feet do GUTTERS lengths. GALVANIZED COFFEE SPOUTING, 8 feet lengths, 5 in. diam. with rings. GALVANIZED WIRE STRAND, for fencing

CART AXLES AND BUSHES. ELLWELL'S CATTIES AND FELLING AXES. COAL TAR. GLASS TILES.

ASPHALTE, in blocks.

A 16 FEET WATER WHEEL, with Galvanized buckets, and soling and gearing for three Pulpers. DUNDEE BAGS, 2 and 3 bushels CALCUTTA do 2 and 3 do PLANTING BARS. BOLIVIAN GUANO.

BONE DUST now landing. GEORGE WALL & Co.

H. & R. BRANDY in wood and bottle. VINE GROWERS' BRANDY in one dozen cases. VINO DA PASTA

in wood and bottle. FERGUSON'S PORT AND SHERRIES in bottle.
URWICK & WRIGHTON'S SHERRIES

MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE first quality in 1 doz. cases quarts. GUINNESS' STOUT in casks of 4 doz. Qts. and 8 doz. Pints. NEW TEAS A small invoice of QUININE.

GEORGE WALL & Co. BONE DUST.

A CARGO WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE FROM Messrs. Askunas & Co.'s NEW BONE MILLS IN MELBOURNE.

THIS BONE DUST is guaranteed pure and of the L best description, prepared at the above new and powerful Mills according to the latest improved mode, which gives it the advantage, that it acts quicker than usual, enebling Planters and others using it, to derive an immediate benefit from its application, which is much required in these times of processes and executive.

application, which is much required in these times of progress and expensive labour.

The Ammonia (in the above) which is of animal substance is fairly developed, hence it does not remain inert, and the efore enables this bone dust to act as quick by as Peruvian Guano does, while its fertilizing qualities are much longer lasting in the soil and the price much lower.

Orders for the above will be registered at £9 per 10n, by per ton, by

DUNCAN, SYMONS & Co.

FOR SALE. THE "POONAGALLA" COFFEE ESTATE,

in the District of Hapootelle. For particulars apply to F. SIKES. DAMBEGASTELAVA.

14th February, 1870.

Newera Ellia,

NICHOLLS & CO., HAVE RECEIVED Ex "Thomas Blythe," and other late Arrivals

IPSCOMBE'S FILTERS, MUSICAL BOXES, Croquet Sets, Walking Sticks, Hand Portmanteaux, Leather Shut Boxes, Ring Straps. Table Mats, Concertinas, Æolian

Harps, &c. Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Helmets, BOY'S FELT HATS,

Balmoral and Glengary Caps, GENT'S BLACK SATIN HATS latest fashion. BASS' E. B. BEER Pints and Quarts BACON IN TINS AND CANVASS.

PRIME YORK HAMS, &c. &c. Electro-plated, Toast Racks, CANDLESTICKS.

Card Baskets, Cheese Scoops, Asparagus Tongs, Butter Coolers and Children's Electro-pited Mugs, suitable for birthday presents, Despatch Boxes filled with Inkstand, Pad, &c., and Chubb's Patent Locks. ALSO An Assortment of

with stands complete. GENERAL NOTICES

ROUND AND OVAL GLASS SHADES

FOR SAILE.

FIRST-RATE HARNESS HORSE PALANQUIN CARRIAGE

together or separately. Apply to DARLEY, BUTLER & Co.



LL GENTLEMEN IN THE CENTRAL, AND N. W. PROVINCE wishing to attend the Levee at the Pavilion Kandy, on the arrival of H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, are requested to send in their names to the A. D. C. on or before the 20th March.

20th March.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee to be held at Queen's House, Colombo, will be good enough to do so as well.

By order,

G. W. CHAPMAN,

Capt. A. D. C.

The Pavilion, Kandy, February 26th, 1870.

NOTICE.

SAIBO & Co., do hereby give notice to all Gentlemen, Managers and Superintendents of Estates, Firms, and other public offices, that we have ope

PROVISION SHOP for supplying all sorts of necessary things, at a cheaper rate than the other traders in the Town of Kandy, and hope that all our customers will remit their Accounts monthly, or once in Two months.

P. CADER SAIBO & Co. No. 225, COLOMBO STREET, KANDY.

NOTICE. MR. FRANCIS SALIS FERNANDO is authorised to sign for our f

IVI rised to sign for our firm per procuration from this date. PETERSON & Co. Colombo, February 28th, 1870.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed AGENTS IN CEYLON of the above Company. LEECHMAN & Co.

Colombo, 12th January, 1870. NOTICE is hereby given, that the rate of interest to be charged on Cash Credit Bonds terminable in one year, and collaterally secured by a Mortgage over the Coffee Crops of 1869—1870, has been fixed at 8 per cent.

By order of the Directors,

R. V. DUNLOP,

Acting Manager NOTICE.

Acting Manager Oriental Bank Corporation, Colombo 7th January, 1869.

MR. HARRY EMANUEL. 18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON DIAMOND MERCHANT AND JEWELLER TO THE QUEEN.

Begs to state that he is open to receive Consignments of Precious Stones and Pearls, either on Purchase or for Sale on Commission. THE ROYAL VISIT.

THE INDIAN SPORTSMAN. Mr. J. D. Dougall, GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,

St. James's Street, London,

St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family. Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application. MARAVILLA COCOA .- For Breakfast.—The Globe says "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputa-

manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Lane, London.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to supply good steam Coal to Steamers calling at this Port, with quick despatch.

JOHN BLACK & Co., Galle, 21st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

F. GRAY,

THE COMMISSIONERS of the Loan Board are prepared to lend money, at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, upon the security of Land as well as House Property, situated within the towns of Colombo, Kandy and Galle. Loan Office, Colombo, 18th December, 1869.

PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE La Grande Marque Cognac LONDON OFFICES (for the trade only)—22 and 23,
GREAT TOWER STREET.
Mr. V. JOUANENT, Man- | Mr. E. VIGNIER, Manager aging Director, Cognac | for the U. K., London.

THE largest holders of vintage 1865, and old Brandies of 1st growths.

Blue labels 6 years. Yellow labels 11 years. Red, labels 14 years. White label from 18 to 40 years.

Orders registered for supplies in early vessels.

J. Gibson Thomson and Co.

Agents in Ceylon.

Galle, 15th December, 1869.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH

Company, Limited. THE TELEGRAPH LINES of this Company are now open for the transmission of private messages from this country to the United Kingdom. The charge for a message of ten words from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or any other place West of Chittagong, will be £1. 17. sterling. Messages intended for this line will be received at all the Government Telegraph Stations throughout India, and in order to insure their safe transmission should be marked by the sender via Indo-European.

London 31st January, 1870.

Note by Editor.—The above Advertisement was received by Telegram this day, and we cannot therefore guarantee the correctness of the rate given in the Telegram.

PRUNING KNIVES

f the same approved make as those of the last season: I MPORTED direct from Messrs. HARRISON BROTHERS and Howson. Orders of 5 dozen and upwards delivered free on neighbouring Estates of Rambodde, Pussilawe, Kotmalie and Dimboola; also in Kandy, Gampola and Newera Ellia.

Price 18s. per dozen.

Apply to E. WOODHOUSE. Pallerakelly, RAMBODDE

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FOLLOWING EXCELLENT SHERRIES

at 42s at 30s. ALSO EX "BRITOMART." SHERRY in Quarter Casks and Hogsh

Colombo, Feb. 10, 1870.

TO BE LEASED.

The Hangroogamua Coffee Estate, SITUATED IN THE MEDEMAHANEWERA DISTRICT, Consisting of 388 acres, of which 278 acres are under Coffee and in full bearing,

14 acres in G.ass, 61 acres
Pattana, and 35 acres
Forest.
The Lease will be for a Minimum term of ten years:
For further particulars Apply to

GEORGE WALL & Co. 12th February, 1870.

APOTHECARIES HALL, KANDY. Whyte & Co., (Late Trowell & Co.)

NOTICE. A GREAT WANT has hitherto been felt in Ceylon, by those interested in Natural History, and parties desirous of procuring, or sending to Europe, specimens of our most interesting Fauna;—no means of preserving these have been at their command.

> BLACK ENGLISH COW in fine condition and well acclimatized.

Apply to LEDWARD & Co.

Price £20.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Sole Agents in Ceylon for Sale of

Manufactured at their Mills, Yara Bank, Melbourne, two cargoes are daily expected, orders registered

delivered free at Colombo Railway Station. LEE, HEDGES & Co.

NOTICE.

N consequence of the death of one of the Pro-■ pertors, the late F. SHAND, Esq., the undersigned have been instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction on Friday, the 18th March, next, at noon, the following COFFEE ESTATES, situate at Rakwane, in the district of Saffragam, Southern

SPRINGWOOD AND BARRA ESTATES, now amalgamated and worked as one Estate

CONTAINING IN EXTENT 1,122 ACRES, of which 340 acres are under cultivation, and in bearing. EVERTON I ESTATE,

of which 260 acres or thereabouts, are under cultivation, and in bearing, and a considerable portion of the remainder consists of good Forest Land suitable for Planting.

Full particulars regarding these Properties, and terms of sale, may be had on application to Messrs. C. Shand & Co., Colombo.

WHYTE AND CO. APOTHECARRIES HALL,

KANDY.

A L W A Y S on hand a fresh supply of all the
MEDICINES in general use, and a
great variety of Patent Drugs and
preparations. Physician's prescriptions and family recipes prepared with
the utmost
care.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND PORTER, SODA WATER & LEMONADE, TOBACCOS.

Diaries for 1870. GLASS-WARE, CROCKERY, CUTLERY,

WE now supplying to Planters with all kind of Fresh provisions, every Wednesday and Saturday, orders for the above will be attend 7. a m. to 10. a m. BEST BEEF 6d a lb. WHITE LOAVES 1s. BROWN do. 9d and other market articles equal to Kandy price.

FRESH MUTTON will be supplied on due notice.

notice.

C. B. BEER AND PORTER 12s 6d. a dozen.
MARTELS and HENNESIS BRANDY, 50s. a
dozen. per bottle 4s. 6d.

The above charges, only for the customers who
will settle their Bills mothly.
Oilmonstores and other articles will be equal to
Kandy European Shop-Keepers price. If it is
for cash payment 5 per cent discount will be
allowed.

J. A. POPPENBEEK & Co.

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

W. & Co. having procured the services of a competent party for this purpose, are now prepared to receive specimens of Birds, and the smaller Mammalia—the skins of which will be thoroughly preserved and stuffed.

Charges will be moderate. FOR SALE

NOTICE

MESSRS. COLLINS & CO.'S PURE BONE DUST

PRICE £9 5s. PER TON

February 14th, 1870.

CONTAINING IN EXTENT 761 ACRES,

VENN & Co. Colombo, 28th February, 1870.

WHYTE & Co. have much confidence in draw-ing the attention of the public to their select assortments of GENERAL GOODS comprising OILMANSTORES AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

nd a variety of Smoking Requisites, PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, NOVELS,

PLATED-WARE. WHIPS, UMBRELLAS, AND CANDELSTICKS, &c. &c. &c. Kandy, 12th January, 1870.

PANWELA GENERAL STORE.

Hoop Iron 11 in, 11 in, and 13 in.

NOTICE.

MR. ARCHBALD.

WILL Offer for Sale at Kandy, on Friday the 11th instant,
Nine First-class Australian
Horses,

bought in of Mr. Runn's batch.

PER "BRITOMART."

NOTICE.

lapetia : any claims made after that date cannot b

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ALEXANDER ROSSITER of Scalpa, Dimbula, has appointed Mr. EDWARD MORTON ROSSITER and Mr. JOHN BOURKE CURTAYNE

his joint and several attornies during his temporary absence from the Island.

Mr. E. M. ROSSITER will receive and pay accounts. Colombo, February, 1873.

AUCTION SALE OF

PLATED WARE.

ON Saturday, the 12th Instant, at, 2 P.M., the undersigned will sell at his Rooms.

An Invoice of Plated Ware and Spare

MUNIANDI. No. 15.

No. 15 will be published on April 12th, and will contain:

CARTOON-The Landing of the Duke of Edin-

AUCTION SALE.

ON Thurshday the 10th instant at noon, the

7 CASES HORROCKS LONG CLOTH

of the following marks,

O, A, M O, M H E F, E I & S O.

EX "TEVIOT."

CARGILL & Co.

H. D. GABRIEL

undersigned will sell at his Rooms,

Horrocks Long Cloth.

On view a day before the sale.

Promotion for the Duke.

Leading Journalism.

Meteorological.—Conundrums
Notices to Correspondents. &c.

Candle Stand Shades.

H. D. GABRIEL.

Donside, 5th March, 1870.

FRESH arrival of Conningham and Co's BLUE SEAL SHERRY,

dozen Cases at 45s. per dozen. FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co. 5th March, 1870.

ENTERTAINMENT TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHEREAS many people appear to be ignorant of the manner in which tickets of admission to the Ball can be obtained, the following notice, (which has been in circulation since the beginning of December last) is published for general information.

Subscriptions are invited from all classes of the "Community. The terms of subscription are £1.

"Is. which will entitle the subscribers to a ticket
"of admission for himself and one lady. A payment
"of 10s. 6d. will be required for every additional
"lady."
Tickets may be obtained from any of the following gentlemen, who form the Committee nominated
by His Excellency the Governor, or from the Secretary Mr. M. W. Tocke, Mutwall.

MR. LAYARD CHAIRMAN.

Lt. Col: Young, Dr. Charsley, Capt. Warren, Capt. Watson, Mr. Wise, Mr. Wall, Mr. Lorensz, Mr. Keppel Jones, Mr. Dias, Mr. Alwis, Mr. Comaraswamy, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Smither, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Martensz, Mr. Venn, Mr. C. de Soysa, Mr. Cowasjie Eduljie, Mr. Abdul Rahman, MART. WM. TOCKE.

BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT No. - CHATHAM STREET.

WIDOW WALLES begs to informs the supporters of her late husband, that she has made arrangements for carrying on the Bookbinding business on the same premises and with the same Assistants as before, and trusts by attention to all orders sent her to merit a continuance of the patronage that was given to her late husband.

#### NOTICE.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CEYLON BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, will be held at the Society's Rooms, Colombo, on Saturday, the 12th March, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing office-bearers, and for the transaction of other business. W. SKEEN,

Colombo, March 4th, 1870.

#### SEALED TENDERS

I L L be received by the Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Colombo, up to noon on Monday, the 14th March, next, FOR THE ERECTION OF A RESIDENCE AND BANK HOUSE AT HALDAMULLE.

Copies of the Plans and specifications can be seen, between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock each day (Mail days excepted) at the Oriental Bank Colombo, and at the Branch Banks at Kandy, Badulla and Haldamulle.

Persons tendering must be prepared with approved security for the performance of the work.

"Tenders to be addressed to the Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Colombo, and to be marked on the outside "Tenders for the Haldamulle Bank House."

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other tender. R. V. DUNLOR, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Colombo, 15th February, 1870.

### Oriental Bank Corporation.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,500,000 RESERVED FUND £444,000

Head Offices:—Threadneedle Street, London, OFFICES IN CEYLON. COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, JAFFNA. BADULLA

NEWERA ELLIA, and HALDUMULLE

THE CORPORATION are prepared to issue and purchase at any of the above offices Drafts on the folowing places at rates that may be ascertained on application:

Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Roochoofoo, Hongkong, Kurrachee, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne Negapatam, Pondicherry, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney and Yokohama

Yokohama.
They draw on the Bank of England (on demand Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland London, and on the National Rank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland Commercial do do National Bank do British Linen Company and on Parls and California.
They also lesue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.

No Drafts are issued on Mail days.
The following are the Rates ruling for Family Remittances by the next mail to England.
6 months sight— Par.

Times" of April 5th and 19th, and May 3rd and 17th, as only a limited additional number will be printed.

Ceylon Times Office,

" " j o/o Premium ,, ,, 1 " " I o/o
" " 2 o/o 21 0/0

They receive money from Depositors on current counts and at 1, 2 and 6 months' notice of with

drawal.

They are prepared to discount at current rates for constituents, approved Local Bills not having more than four months to run. Such Bills are required to be lodged with the Manager before 12 o'clock. If sent in later they will be retained until next day for CASH CREDITS.

They are also prepared to grant advances on Cash Credit Bonds, collaterally secured, on terms specially adapted to the requirements of Planters and Agents. Particulars may be obtained on application at the Colombo Office.

Colombe, 8th November, 1869

R. V. DUNLOP.

Acting Manager. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China. CHIEF OFFICE, 65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

OFFICES IN CEYLON. Colombo, Kandy, Galle and Matale. INTEREST.

Money is received on Deposit on the Following

terms:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Minimum monthly Balances credited Half Yearly if the balance during the Half Year has not fallen below £100.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 6 per cent. peannum

DISCOUNT.

Approved Bills not having more than 4 month run discounted at current rates for Customers EXCHANGE.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Loadon, Scotland and Ireland, Ceylon, India, Straits, China, Japan and Mauritius at Current rates.

Drafts granted payable at the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales,—Circular Notes issued negotiable in Egypt, Syria and the principal towns in Europe. JAMES ROBERTSON,

Colombo, 1st January, 1869.

BANK OF MADRAS.
(Incorporated by Charter of the Imperial BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble William Rierson Arbuthnot, of Mess:s Arbuthnot & Co., President.

F. Lushington, Esq., Accountant General.

Col. A. C. Orr, R. E.

R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Deputy Accountant General.

Hon'ble J. C. Loch, of Messra. Parry & Co.

E. Lecot, Esq., of Messra. Lecot & Co.

A. J. Byard, Esq., of Messra. Bainbridge Byas star & Co.

Gair & Co.

W. Scott, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co.

W. B. Liddell, Esq., of Messrs. Walker & Co.

LONDON BANKERS,—BANK OF ENGLAND Head Office.

MADRAS. BRANCHES—BANGALORE, BELLARY, BIMLIPA-TAM, CALIGUT, COCONADA, COCHIN, COLOMBO, KAN-DY, OCTACAMUND, TUTICORIN, TRICHINOPOLY, NEGA-PATAM, ALEPPY, BERHAMPORE, GUNTOOR AND MANGA- Colombo Branch,

Rules and Rates of Business
THE BANK will negociate Bills, and issue Drafts
Irawn on demand, on the above places, and on the
Head Office and Branches of the Banks of Bengal and
combay, at rates to be ascertained at the office.
The Bank will also discount approved local Bills no
aving more than four months to run at current rates.
The Bank receives money from depositors on Current
Account, upon which interest is allowed at the rate
of 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly
balance, provided the same has not fallen below £100
during the half year. balance, provided the same manufacturing the half year.

Fixed Deposits are also received, upon which interest is allowed as follows:

for 1 month at 2 per cent per annum.

2 months, 3 do do
do
do do Government

for 1 month at 2 per cent per annum.

" 2 months, 3 do do
", 6 do ", 5 do do
The Bank receives for safe custody Governmen, securities, itsnik and Railway Stock, purchases and disposes of the same, and realizes and remits the lividends, interest and proceeds of Sale, as contituents may direct, on the following terms:
On receiving charge of Securities or Shares—Nil Realizing interest or dividends on do ‡ per cent Buying or Selling do Returning to constituents do †

Hours of Business: A LL those having claims against the late W.C. Scorr formerly of Weyanwatte Estate, Gampola will please forward their claim on or before the 31st inst., to J. Sinclair, Donside Estate, Nava-

Returning to constituents

Hours of Business:

10 A. M. to 3½ P. M.

The Bank closes on Saturday at 1½ P. M.

THOS. GIBBIE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. VENN & Co.,

A RE instructed by Edward C. Britton, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at his

The "Retreat," Wellawatte, On Saturday, the 12th instant, At 1 o'clock. THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD AND

OTHER EFFECTS, Consisting of PLATE, GLASS, CROCKERY, WELL-KEPT SATIN AND JACKWOOD

FURNITURE. A ENGLISH BUILT TWO WHEELED BASKET

CARRIAGE, COMPLETE. The well-known Ponies, "Widow's MITE" (the fastest trotter in Ceylon)

"Tommy," Harness, Saddlery, and also AN ENGLISH PIG, Geese, Muscovy Ducks, Fowls, (a choice selection) &c. &c.

Refreshments at 2 o'clock. Catalogues will shortly be published. March 4th, 1870.

#### MESSRS. VENN & CO.

A RE instructed by A. C. CROOKSHANK, Esq., Borella Road, on Saturday the 19th Instant, THE WHOLE OF HIS FURNITURE. Guns, Rifles, Pistols,

HGRSES, SADDLERY, AND

Harness. Catalogues will be circulated.

#### PERADENYA FARM COACHES. NOTICE.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

THE OVERLAND EDITION OF

TIMES' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Parties wishing to secure copies of these Pa-pers should to prevent disappointment, register their names before the 31st Inst. for the "OVERLAND

EX "BRITOMART."

ASES Crosse and Blackwell's ASSORTED OILMANSTORES specially selected and put up for
family use, at £3. Cash. Each consisting of
6 Pints assorted Vinegar
6 Half pints West India Pickles.
6 do Lea and Perrin's Sauce.
4 do Capers

Capers. Olives. Salad Oil.

do Durham Mustard.

Pots French Mustard.

do 1 lb. Strawberry Jam.
do 1 lb. Rasberry Jam.
do 1 lb. Red Currant Jelly.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex "Britomart."

Do. Choice Marischino at 85s. per doz. Cash.

Do. Choice Marischino at 85s. per doz. Cash.

Also

A few Dozen of very superior old Madeira, specially imported for private use, at 96s. per dozen, Cash.

THE

"Ceylon Times Press."

A LARGE and varied assortment of Type and printing Materials having been received, his establishment can now undertake

PRINTING WORK OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION

on the shortest notice and in the best style.

PLANTERS MONTHLY AND WEEKLY REPORTS,

of the most approved forms:

DESPATCH NOTES,

WAY BILLS, RICE,

GENERAL, AND CASH

ORDERS, PERFORATED AND

BOUND IN BOOKS.

Muster Rolls, Pay Lists, &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF FORM IN USE BY

MERCANTILE FIRMS,

-Customs Entries, Boat Notes, Cart Notes,

Contract Forms, Store Reports,

Circulars, Sc., Sc.,

BANKERS FORMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

PROCTOR'S PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

RAILWAY CONSIGNMENT NOTES.

PERFORATED AND BOUND.

Auctioneers' Catalogues, Posters, &c

MILITARY FORMS OF ALL KINDS,

Guard Reports, Daily States, Drill Statements,

&c. &c. &c.

Orders to be addressed to the Manager, "CEYLON TIMES PRESS," Chatham Street, Colombo.

FEW DOZ. RUDESHIMER at 40s. per

CLARET Chateau de Carles at 25s. per

LEDWARD & Co.

1 lb. Keiller's Marmalade. LEDWARD & Co,

"THE CEYLON TIMES."

March 5th. 1870.

March 8th 1870.

do do do

HAVE JUST RECEIVED by the above Vessel a large assortment of PLATED FROM and after the 10th instant the Coach between Rambodde and Newara Eliya will be temporarily withdrawn. WARE, CONSISTING OF BEST ELECTRO-PLATED ON CHARLES BYRDE.

Nickle Silver Cruets 3 4 5 and 6 Glasses Electro Plated Britannia Metal Cruets 34 8 and 6 Glasses Eletro Plated Nickle Silver Table Shades Electro Plated Nickle Silver Table Shades, Electro Plated Tea and Coffee Sets Electro Plated Dish Covers and Soup Tureens Electro Plated Waiters and Baskets-Electro Plated Fish Carvers in Cases Electro Plated Knife Fork and Spoon in Cases Electro Plated Tea Pots of Sizes Britannia Metal Tea Pots of Sizes Bearts Patent Coffee Pots Britannia Metal Beer Mugs with Glass Bottoms &c. &c. DURING the months of April and May, will contain a full account of the Progress of the DURE OF EDINBURGE in Ceylon from the day His Royal Highness lands at Colombo until his embarkation at Trincomalie, written by the

Bottoms &c. &c. Colombo, 2nd March, 1870. FREDRICK GIESLER AND C'O

FINEST GOLD COLOUR, CREAMING CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for India, in
1 dozen Cases Quarts
2 Dozen Cases Pints.

CARGILL & Co., Sole Agents for Ceylon. COLOMBO & KANDY.

#### "EX BRITOMART."

CARGILL & Co., HAVE just landed from the above Vessel a large assortment of,
White and Gold Chamber Sets complete Blue Band and Line Chamber Sets complete, and a great variety of other new Patterns, in Single and Double Sets Bright Claw Hammers t Iron Handle Grocer's Hammers, claw end Weldon's Iron Handle Grocers Hatchets Elwal's Hatchets Wood Handles Beart's Patent Coffee Pots

Plate Powder en and Cooks' Knives Razor Strops, &c. &c. COLOMBO & KANDY.

## EX "BRITOMART."

CARGILL & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED BY the above Vessel an Assortment of JOHN MOIR AND SON'S Jams and Jellies. in 1 lb. Tins ASSORTED TART FRUITS.

> in bottles. COLOMBO AND KANDY.

#### EX "BRITOMART." CARGILL & CO.

HAVE just opened by the above Vessel supply of, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE AND DRAB DRILL AMERICAN CLOTH Men's Lamb's-Wool, Worsted and Shetlan

If Hose. Men's Shetland Merino & Hose. \*FANCY COLORED FLANNELS, Scotch Tweeds &c. &c. Colombo, 2nd Marhh, 1870.

EX "TEVIOT." CARGILL & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED. BY the above vessel a supply of Manifold Writers,
Blotting Pads.

Music Paper Red and Black Sealing Wax. Overland Envelopes Stamped "Via" "Marseilles and Southampton" Perforated Card Board Perrorated Card Board
Buff Envelopes
Lundy Foot Snuff \( \frac{1}{2} \) lb. Tins
Iron Treasure Chests of Sizes
Block Tin Dish Covers
Horse Brushes and Coubs
Dog Chains and Collars
Key Rings and Brass Pallock
Key Rings and Brass Pallock Key Rings and Brass Pa llocks Brass Toddy Kettles Brass Toddy Kettles
Salter's Balances 2 oz. to 50 lbs
Head Stalls and Knee Caps
Hobbs Patent Till and Cupboard Locks
Wire Dish covers and Warrens Cooking Pots
Spittoons, Letter Clips &c., &c.,
Colombo, 2nd March, 1870. EX "TEVIOT."

CANNEAUX & SON'S SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE in cases of 1 & 3 dozen Quarts 2 dozen Pints

CARGILL & Co. COLOMBO AND KANDY.

EX "THOMAS BLYTHE."

SOSTHENE THOMAS EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE in 1 doz. Cases Quarts 2 doz. Cases Pints CARGILL & Co. Colombo, and Kandy.

APPLES JUST ARRIVED. PER

" GOLDEN EAGLE." A ND to be had at the Rooms of the undersigned at 3s. per doz. for cash only.
H. D. GABRIEL. Colombo, 8th March, 1170.

BALL DRESSES &c. &c.

NICHOLLS & CO. WILL SHOW on Monday the 14th Instant, an assortment of Millinery, comprising, Trimmed Terlat n Ball Dresses GRENADINE Do. Cashmere Opera Mantles, Satin and Sarsnet ribbons, Belt Do. plain and fancy Hair Nets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cambric Do.

FLOWERS. Bouquet holders, Feathers, Fancy Quilting, Corsets, &c.,

BOOTS,
Ladies' White Kid Boots and Shoes, White Kid Shoes with satin rosettes, Gentleman's Patent leather shoes &c. GLOVES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Col'd Kid Gloves, Gentlemen's Dogskin, White Norway Do. Silk Puggarees, BONNETS. of the latest style from one of the best London House

Duke of Edinburgh's Scarf' Black and Gold Tom Thumb Ties, White Muslim Ties, Silk Scarves plain and fancy &c. &c. HOSIERY.

"Court Suits at the Corner,"

"Purturbation in the Boudoir."

THE HOMEWARD MAIL—No. 13. From Peregime Fitz-Snookes, C. C. S. to his Mother in Bayswater. An Amusing Muse.
Fashions for April, 1670.
Doing it Handsomely.
Too Bad.
Promotion for Ladies' White Cotton Hose, White Lisle do. Plain and striped Merino do. Pearl Silk do.
Gentlemen's White Cotton 1 Hose,
Do. White Lisle do. Shetland and
Grey Merino Do., Grey Crimean Shirts,
Drab Do. Fancy Stripe Do. Gentlemen's Linen Collars, Gauze Merino Shirts

TWEEDS. Light fancy mixtures, Oxford &c., UMBRELLAS. Brown Silk Paragon,

Alpacca and Cotton Do. BALL ROOM PENCILS, PRO-GRAMME CARDS.

Straight and Bent real Meerchaum Billiard Pipe Brier Root do.
MEERCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS, Preservers, Conner Bags, Pocket Compass Pocket Aneroids, Powder Gauzes.

> SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. COLOMBO.

ARRIVALS.

March 4—British Barque Peri, J. Westwater, 250 tons, from Ganjam 23rd February, cargo Rice.
do do---British Barque Phillis, A. Bowman, 347 tons, from Galle 3rd Instant, in ballast.
do 7---British Barque Aguiline, T. F. Whillis, 431 tons from Galle 5th Instant, in ballast.
do 8---Dutch Barque Malabar, Captain S. Godje, 395 tons, from Cochin 2nd Instant in Ballast.
do 8---British Steamer Asia, Captain J. Paterson, 1073 tons, from Bombay 1st Instant, Tutocorin 7th, Cargo general, Passengers Mr. Mendal, Dr. and Mrs. Morton, and 2 children, 2 Europeans, and 22 Native deck.

DEPARTISES. DEPARTUSES.

March 6---British Ship Reigate, W. H. Norris, 1031 tons, bound to London, cargo general. do do---British Ship Essex, C. Hodder, 1,256 tons, bound to Rangoon, in ballast.

GALLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 6---British Ship Massaymph, from Cardiff.
March 7---British Barque Flodden, from Chittagong.
do 8th, British Steamer Mongolia, from Calcutta.
assengers for Galle, Mr. Slater and I native.
do do--British Steamer Travancore, from Hongkong
-Passengers for Galle, Col. Douglas and 12time-expired
onvicts.

convicts.

do do---British Steamer Cashmere, from Calcutta.
do do---British Steamer Hindostan, from Suez 22nd
and Aden 28th February—Passengers for Ceylon, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigg 2 children Miss King Mr. Goodeve, and Mr. Wiggin. DEPARTURES.

ch 4---British Steamer Chukiang, for China. 5---British Ship Benares, for Calcutta. do---British Barque Aquitine, for Colombo. do---British Steamer Arrow, for Great Basses. TELEGRAPHIC STEAMER REPORTS.

From Madras, 5th March, 7-50 p. m.
Steamer Mongolia, left for Galle.
From Bombay, 6th March, 12-55 p. m.
English Mail Steamer signalled.
From Galle, 8th March, 6-40 a. m.
Mail Steamer from Calcutts signalled.
From Galle, 8th March, 8 a. m.
Mail Steamer from China signalled.
From Galle, 8th March, 11-28 a. m.
Mail Steamer from Suez signalled.

PASSENGERS BY THE GALLE COACH. March 3--- A Native from Galle, do 4--- Mr. W. Leechman, and Mrs. Leech do do---A native from Galle,
do 5---M. Allp and Mrs. Sinean to Galle.
do do---Mr. A. R. Dawson and servant trom Galle.
do 6---Mr. Æ. King, Mr. C. A. Leechman, Mr. J. W.
Home, and Mr. J. Brodie to Galle.
do 7---O. W. P. Jervis, Mr. F. Firmstone and and
Mr. Francqumont to Galle.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTHS.

On 3rd February, at Kandy, the wife of A. H Heycock, On Stu restair, Esq., of a son.
At the Manse, Kandy, on the 5th Instant, the wife of the Revd. John Watt, Colonial Chaplain, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At the Asylum, Saughton Hall, Edinburgh, R. E. Sinclair MacLagan, Esq., of the O. B. C., Ceylon, of paralysis of the brain.

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

The charge for a second insertion will be two-thirds of the above, and one-half for all following insertions if on succeeding days of publication, otherwise they will be charged as new advertisements. No insertions charged less than one shilling and six

pence.
All orders should be in writing, and every advertise
ment not otherwise ordered, will be inserted unti
notice in writing to the conetrary be received.
It is requested that no advertisements be sent later that
twelve o'clock on the day of publication.
Orders for the withdrawal of advertisements must be
sent on the day previous to that of publication.

Mails in March 1870, according to date.

MADRAS & CALCUTTA. ENGLAND, AND MEDITERRANEAN Mongolia. Emeu. Bombay. Straits & China. Pondicherry, Madras & Calcutta. Godavery England, Mediterranean & Mau-MADRAS & CALCUTTA. 20\* 21 Simla. ENGLAND & MEDITERRANEAN.

STRAITS & CHINA.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES &C.

\* These days are Sundays: Letters &c., will be forwarded, as usual, to Galle, where the Mails will be made up by the Packet Agent next day.

Avoca.

TO CORRESPONDENTS,

"Cosmopolitan."—"One in the Medical Service" and "B" shall have room in our next issue; other communications shall also be attended to.

Holloway's Pills,...-Stomach, Liver, and Bowels...-In all painful affections of the stomach and disordered actions of the liver and bowels, one single trial of these Pills will demonstrate that they possess regulating and renovating powers in a high degree. They specifly restore the appetite, lessen the unpleasant distention of the abdomen, and so prevent inflamation of the bowels and other serious abdominal ailments. Holloway's Pills afford the greatest comfort to the dyspeptic invalid without harassing or weakening the most sensitive constitution, or interfering materially with the ordinary studies, pleasures, or pursuits. The simplicity and efficacy of this treatment has evoked the gratitude of till classes in both hemispheres, and commanded a sale for hese purifying Pills unprecedented in medical history.

The Ceylon Times.

COLOMBO, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS. London, February 28th.

Mr. Bright is better.

The decision in the Mordaunt Divorce Case is that Lady Mordaunt is insane.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in his exami-

nation in this case denied any immorality on his part in reference to Lady Mordaunt. Don Carlos has been arrested at Lyons and conveyed across the Frontier.

London, March 1st. Further agrarian outrages have occurred in The death of Admiral Sir Henry Leake is

The North German Parliament has voted the abolition of capital punishment, oppsition to

the Government. London: March ard. Mr. Cardwell, has announced that it is decided to organise a corps of artizans in every Regiment, for the manufacture of necessary

IRRIGATION.

articles for the use of the troops.

We have noticed in our columns the progress made in works of irrigation in the Southern and Eastern Province, more especially in regard to the latter where the "Rugam Tank" now forms the chief feature of interest. This Tank is formed in a large villu on the right bank of the Mundini Aar, a river which rising in the hilly country behind Friar's Hood, falls into the Batticaloa lake near Eraor. Across the mouth of the villu on the river bank, a bund 110 chains long is in course of construction: when the villu is filled the water drains back into the river, through several water ways now stopped by the bund, and through a rocky channel called the Canassie Aar. Across this latter a masonry dam has been completed, in which the sluices are fixed. The Canassic Aar thus forms the Channel by which the water will supplement the Mundini Aar when this is low, and sobe carried to the fields below. The area of the Tank is 2700 acres, and there are 14 feet of water at the sluices. The area of fields irrigated, are, including new lands,

This subject has been so long and per

grown to be almost personal matters. It It is therefore, with no little gratification we place on record the progress made thus far in redeeming this island from the great reproach of chronic distress amidst boundless lands possessing all the attributes of fertility and abundance. Twenty two years ago the subject of Irrigation works was first mooted by Lord Torrington who proposed to maintain district roads and district Tanks out of the proceeds of the Thoroughfares Ordinance: but Lord Grey in his despatch of January, 1849. declared that such a mode of procedure would be inequitable: he laid down as a fundamental principle to guide the future action of the local government, that whilst it was right and proper that minor roads which could and might be used by all, should be maintained at the cost of all, it was otherwise with works of irrigation which could not conform to the same condition of an equally and universally diffused utility. His Lordship said "no legislative enactment in its nature case anything should give way. general to the whole Colony would seem to me, to afford an appropriate occasion for introducing provision respecting irrigation" \* Following up this position Lord Grey declared that works of irrigation should be carried on by means of an assessment to be laid on the ands to be watered at the same time he observed that inasmuch as the Government partook of the benefits arising from the carrying out of such works, it might aid them with contribu-tions. Reference was made to the extensive works crrried on in India on a similar plan. which His Lordship believed might with the greatest advantage be adopted in Ceylon. These views have never been dissented from by any succeeding Secretary of State, and it was upon them Sir Hercules Robinson based

his legislation in reference to Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation. The State contribution has been made in the spirit enunciated by Lord GREY: the local government advance the whole of the funds needed without interest, and in addition provide free of all charge, the skilled supervision required, the tools and the services of the various Heads of departments who are charged with the general superintendence of the whole. In this way it is estimated that the government contribute nearly an equal amount to the sums agreed to be paid by the cutivators and who in similar cases int India would be charged an annual assessmen for ever of from two to twelve shillings per acre. The more liberal scheme emuniated by the Governor is already found to work admirably and as we have on so many previous occasions taken the opportunity of declaring, all that is needed is a larger command of funds. It is true that the cultivators of certain portions of two Provinces are already deriving and the control of Tanks. acre. The more liberal scheme emuniated by great advantages from the restoration of Tanks in their vicinity: but we know enough of the condition of the people in other parts of the island to urge on government the application of similar expenditure in other quarters. His Excellency may take our word fo it that much of the apathy and indifference of the natives of this country is due to constitutional starvation and chronic misery and that all that is needed to render every mile of this beautiful but neglected island fruitful and prosperous is the great fertiliser water. Give but that and

a bright face and a brighter voice; go where he would that Province was followed by the echoing cry of his Guardian warning of him the course he should take and that which he should avoid. If we could secure the services of any Taprobanic Spirit for the guidance of our Ruler it would be to echo the cry of "water, water" wherever his footsteps led him. THE NEW AUDITOR GENERAL.—The name of Mr. Douglas it will be noticed, does not appear in the list of passengers on board the Hindostan from Aden: but we understand that a telegram has been received by the Master Attendant, to the effect that our new Auditor

we give plenty. There is a story told of an Eastern Prince who in his many wanderings

was watched over by a beneficient spirit, with

\* Irrigation Report : p. 240.

THE GAZETTE.-Last Saturdays Gazette notified that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint W. J. Sendall, Esq., to be Director of Public Instruction, provisionally, until Her Majesty's pleasure be known. Also that an Examination under the Minute of and March 1862, for Governor in Minute of 3rd March, 1863, for Gentlemen in the Civil Service and Writers, will be held in the Council Champer, Colombo, on Monday, the 18th April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. New rules in reference to the telegraphic service throughout the East are also published.

MAIL STEAMERS.—The Mongolia from Cal-cutta and the Travancore from China anchored at Galle this morning. At noon the Hindostan arrived from Suez with the English mail of the 12th February. Letters &c. will be ready for delivery early in the morning. The Mongolia and Travancore will leave at noon to-morrow.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS .- Amongst the passengers proceeding to England by the present outgoing steamer, are Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Gordon and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. Vanderspar and family Mr. and Mrs. Lemarchand and family, Mr. S. T. Richmond and Mr. Sherriff one of the pioneers of Coffee planting in the Puselava district.

THE AVISHAVELLA KRAAL.

There is very little if any doubt that for various reasons the Kraal at Avishavella will be more numerously attended than that in the North-West Province: whether it will prove more attractive in good sport is a question which we cannot attempt to answer. The Assistant Agent of Ratnapoora has been himself into this kraal in a manner which leaves no doubt in our mind as to the result, and both the officer and Mr. Lietch who has undertaken the construction of the new road leading from the minor road off Hangwelle to the kraal, desrve the highest praise for the

unremitting exertions they have made. We understand there are two herds of Elephants within a convenient distance of the spot, four of whom are reported to be tuskers of large size, so that unless any unforeseen of large size, so that unless any unforeseen accident occurs, there are good grounds for anticipating an excellent "drive in." The road, the bungalows and the kraal itself will all be completed within a week from the present time, and as our readers, especially those who may be intending visitors, will be glad to learn the nature of the general arrangements in con-nection with this affair, we place below an account of the road and the preparations by a visitor to the spot on Saturday last.

> THE ROAD TO THE KRAAL. By one who kas been there:

"I would recommend intending visitors to the Kraal from Colombo to go by way of Demitagodde and the new road leading to the Ratnapoora road at about four miles from Cadowelle Rest House, a place not much frequented by travellers: from Cadowelle a stage of about eight miles conveys us to Hangwella where is a very comfortable Rest House situated within the old Dutch Fort, and overlooking the Calany ganga. It is kept by an old respectable Singhalese who is most attentive and obliging. The stabling here is not extensive, but doubtless it will be enlarged for the occasion. sistently brought forward by us that the ques-tions of irrigation and food supply have

"Just beyond this spot the minor road leeding to Bopey turns off to the right from the high road, and thence along some seven miles the drive is most pleasant being thickly shaded on either side by lofty branching trees. At Bopey I believe a temporary bungalow will be run up for the purpose of affording travellers to the Kraal a rest and some slight refreshment. Thence the way to the Kraal is by the new road now in course of completion by Mr, Leitch and a strong party of work-people who are evidently determined to make a good carriage drive for visitors. The distance along this portion will be about six miles, and a very leasant route it will be: there will be necessarily some inequalities to get over, as there is no time for cutting down hills, but there is not a yard of difficult ground, to travel over. However all new work of this nature will be liabe to feel the effect of showers, and I would advise intending visitors to look to their traces before starting from Colombo: I would even recommend them to carry with them a hank of good English or Calcutta line with them in

The Kraal.

Few in Ceylon but are aware of the nature of an Elephant Kraal, and I need therefore say very little regarding this, except that Mr. Saunders appears to have used every exertion and taken every precaution to ensure good sport. The enclosure is now quite complete and so far as locality and strength are concerned it seems to be all that could be desired. Large parties of drivers are out night and day, under the direction of petty headmen who are charged with the duty of watching the thirty fine animals who are in the neighbourhood.

The Bungalows, &c.

The Bungalow in course of erection for the ccommodation of the Governor and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh will be a very spacious and lofty building, and being on a hill will command a very fine prospect over beautiful scenery, with a view of Adam's Peak on the one side and Colombo and the Negombo Lake

on the other. At a short distance from the Royal Bungalow are several other buildings for the reception of various officials and their friends, and these are succeeded by a long range of buildings containing twenty suites of rooms intended to be let to visitors for the period of the Kraal. They are all similar in size and construction, and will although built with a view to coolness be perfectly weather proof. In the immediate vicinity are rows of stabling and carriage rooms where ample shelter will be found for beasts and vehicles.

The Commissariat Department.

As this portion of the kraal arrangements is a matter of considerable importance to intend-ing visitors I do not doubt that your readers will be glad to learn what is being done in reference to it. I may tell you then that a large Store is being erected by a Colombo Firm, for the supply of all kinds of preserved meats, wines; beer &c &c, likely to be required on such an occasion, as well assert and paddy on such an occasion, as well as gram and paddy, and I may mention also, that there is excellent water close at hand and that a well is being sunk sufficiently deep to ensure a constant and good supply. There is a stream in the immedate neighbourhood for bathing purposes, so that there will be no inconvenience on that score. A bullock and one or two sheep will be slaughtered daily for the use of the camp, and a constant supply of ice and vegetables from Colombo will be obtained. Altogether visitors will be remarkably well cared for."

RAILWAY COLLECTIONS .- Abstract of Traffic for the week ended 20th February, 1870;— Carriages.
Dogs
Live Stock
Mails Parcels .. General has come, and may be expected to arrive in Colombo during to-day, by the Steamer Cashmere from Galle.

Total for the week
Do. corresponding last year 4858 3 3 3843 1 11

......

Train Mileage 5196

1015 1 4

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS,

Kandy, March 3rd. The Midland Circuit of the Supreme Court was opened with the usual formalities on Tuesday the 1st, but there being no cases ready and the English jury having been summoned for this day the Court adjourned until this morning.

The first case taken up was for aggravated assault on a little child, in which the evidence was so clear that the jury at once gave a verdict of guilty and the brutal prisoner was there-upon sentenced to three years' hard labor and

thirty lashes.

The next case was that of Mr. Tytler's Cangany Keekody Werapan who was indicted for stealing the sum of £13 entrusted to him whilst in Mr. Tytler's employ, for the purpose of procuring coolies for she Pallakelly Estate.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The following jury was then empannelled: John Davidson, Hastings A. Clarke, F. Gaussen Carey, Alexander Gavin Crabbe, William Davidson, Edward Cole, A. George Cotton, Richard Da Silva, Henry Da Silva, Edward Corteling, F. De Conceicao, and C. M. Cramer. Mr. Deputy Oueen's Advocate O. Morgan opened the case De Conceicao, and C. M. Cramer. Mr. Deputy Queen's Advocate O. Morgan opened the case for the prosecution, and said the accused was a Cangany of Mr. R. B. Tytler on the Pallakelle Estate. On the 23rd February 1869, Mr. Tytler advanced the man £13 with which amount he proceeded to the coast. Mr. Tytler heard or knew nothing more of him till about a year after, when upon information received by him. the prisoner having never come to him. having never come to him or made any reasonable excuse for failing to bring coolies, Mr. Tytler obtained a warrant against the man and had him arrested. When the accused was taken up, which was near about Matale, he said he had eaten up the money. He (the D. Q. A.) had heard lately of cooling eating a great plant of cooling eating a great plant of the part of cooling eating a great plant of the part of cooling eating a great plant of the part of cooling eating a great plant of the part of cooling eating a great plant of the part o of coolies eating a great many extraordinary things, but he had never before heard of a man deliberately swallowing the deliberately swallowing the current coin of the realm! No doubt the prisoner's words must be taken only figuratively, not literally. The accused had admitted before the J. P. that he received the money, and that he intended to repay it to his master by working it out on the estate. With that admission before the Jury, they would he thought, have no difficulty in arriving at a verdict.

The evidence of Mr. Tytler and several of his Canganies fully proved the case as submitted by the prosecution. No evidence was called for the defence which was conducted by Mr. Advocate Eaton, who addressed the Court on the law of the case solely. He submitted that the conduct imported to the mitted that the conduct imputed to the prisoner did not involve criminality, nor did it amount to a crime; for where a person received money as a bailee for a certain use or purpose, and the receiving not being animo funally; and, particularly in this case, the re-payment of the money advanced was secured by a promissory note. The downser submitted, was a promissory note to all intents and purposes, as it embraced all the requireand purposes, as it embraced all the requirements necessary to make it a perfect promissory note. The money was to be repaid, a specific time was mentioned and the object also specified most clearly and distinctly. The prisoner was therefore only civilly liable. "In "cases, therefore, where the original taking of the goods is not animo furandi a subsequent the operators of them to the party's own use "conversion of them to the party's own use "will not constitute larceny." A year had elapsed since the payment of the money; so that the complainant had not even constructive possession. The man came fairly by the page of the payment to the coast and spent it. ey-he went to the coast and spent it. There could be no criminal responsibility, unless the money was feloniously and theft jourly obtained. And besides the man was bound to repay the amount of the note, and he could therefore be only civilly responsible. This was the case of a bailee receiving money, and subsequently appropriating it to his own use. He could not be dealt with criminally.

The Acting Chief Justice summed up for a conviction and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. On the 5th the Prisoner was brought up and sentenced to seven years transportations the head of the prisoner was brought and the prisoner with the prisoner was brought and the prisoner with the prisoner was a sentence of the prisoner was brought the prisoner was brought the prisoner was brought the prisoner was a sentence of the prisoner was brought the prisoner tion—the heaviest punishment allowed by law for the offence of which he had been found

THE COOLIE QUESTION .- The following letters complete the series addressed to the Planter's Association, on the subject of coolie mortality &c.

MATALE, 10TH Nov., 1869.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th inst. accompanying Dr. Vandort's Report "on the condition of Coolies in Ceylon." As I am not certain that I can leave ne at an early date to attend a meeting of the home at an early date to attend a meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed to draw up a reply to the Government letter of 30th September, I shall write down some thoughts which occurred to me on reading Dr. Vandort's report and my opinion of the proposal to supply our coolies with rations as a part of their wages, also on the furtherance of the coolies from the coast to the coffee districts

alluded to by the Colonial Secretary.

Dr. Vandort's Report.—In the first place I do alluded to by the Colonial Secretary.

Dr. Vandort's Report.—In the first place I do not consider that the report of a Hospital is any criterion by which to judge of the health of the Tamil coolies spread over the districts of Ceylon. The Gampolla Hospital moreover is in the centre of several very extensive districts as well as on the main route of coolies to and from their country. And it is very probable that Dr. Vandort has brought under his inspection, at his station, more of the miseries and depravities of the coolies than exist at any other point of the island. It would be valuable to have the returns of all Hospital Constant of the coolies than exist at any other point of the island. more of the miseries and depravities of the coolies than exist at any other point of the island. It would be valuable to have the returns of all Hospitals compared, and the admission of new and old coolies distinguished. Mortality.—Were the country as unhealthy as asserted a people like the Tamils, having as is truly remarked in the report, such a strong attachment to their "Shemie," would cease to come to it: the very sight of the mortality would frighten them unless it were that they were flying from certain death at home to a chance of a comfortable life. Dr. Saunders, Inspector General of Hospitals, ascribes "fever chance of a comfortable life. Dr. Saunders, Inspector General of Hospitals, ascribes "fever and disease everywhere throughout Bengal to "innutrition." "Accepting this as the state of the poor in India generally bears out Dr. Vandort's description of the appearance of coolies on their first arrival here. With a pretty extensive field of observation and nearly 30 years' experience, I entirely disbelieve in the asserted sickness and mortality. Ceylon is not an unknown country to the coolies: they have been coming and going for the last 30 years, and they go and come of their own accord. Unlike Mauritius and other countries they enter into no lengthened engagecountries they enter into no lengthened engage-ments, their time of service is a fortnight's notice ments, their time of service is a fortnight's notice and should their pay be in arrears, a day's notice. When coolies began to come here some thirty years ago, coffee planting was in its infancy; cultivation has gone on increasing ever since, and still increases. Our supply of labour keeps pace with our wants, and a scarcity is less known now, than it was 20 years ago. Ceylon increases in favor and all is brought about, by the free agency for the coolies themselves. We have no paid agency on the coast to ship laborers for us. Our coolies go to their "Shemie" and return bringing their relatives and fellow-villagers with them. Surely this is good evidence that they come here, not for our sole benefit, but what is still more advantageous, to better themselves, and this is the

not for our sole benefit, but what is still more advantageous, to better themselves, and this is the secret of our ample labor supply. That this is so Dr. Vandort gives merely [so in copy.? valuable] testimony when he describes the altered appearance of the immigrants after a stay here. After describing their physique thus, pointing out, "The skull shows great deficiency," &c., &c. "animal passions abnormally developed," "nar" row forehead," "wide and prominent cheek "bones," "hanging lower lips," "receding chins" &c., he writes in a way that would enchant a Darwinian, and all the effect of coming here. No wonder the stream increases. Dr. Vandort says, "A great difference however is perceptible No wonder the stream increases. Dr. Vandort says, "A great difference however is perceptible in this respect between coolies recently arrived from the coast, and still new to the amenities "from the coast, and still new to the amenities "of civilization and those whose faculties have been sharpened and their intelligence roused by the genius of labour. The countenance of the latter mirrors the newly-awakened soul," &c. The whole of this paragraph deserves our most bounden thanks, and to be printed in gold. What more noble testimony could we have that we are treating our coolies, on whom our prosperity depends, as we should and are rapidly raising their social status.

When Dr. Vandort, further on describes some of the habits of the coolies, and their depraved tastes, he is elucidating disease, not their normal state, or hence why the noble testimony to the improved physique as given above? The newly awakened soul aspires both to better food and more ample clothing, which the amenities of civilization and the genius of labour wanting at home, place within his reach here. Hence, here again, lies the preference of this country, depicted in the manliness and intelligence, visible in the physiognomy of the cooly after a residence here, and, let me remark, if the result be such on the survivors, whence does the great mortality proceed, as has on former occasions as well as this been asserted. I have already said I entirely disbelieve it from observation and a long experience of the management of coolies. I dare say you and other members of the Sub-Committee have the figures for reference called forth on light former occasions.

and other members of the Sub-Committee have the figures for reference called forth on light former occasions.

Coolies on estates are generally well housed, have constant labor for which they are well and regularly paid, are not compelled to work every day and can take a holiday when they please. It is to our vital interest to well treat our coolies, and if there are a few exceptions, all having an interest in the country with which is inseparably bound up the welfare and good treatment of the Tamil cooly, would only wish for their exposure. Dr. Vandort, judging from my experiences and opportunities for observation, is unduly severe in his charge of "excess in the matter of eating" and "sensuality." Starving themselves, for the sake of increasing their savings, was a common fault among the first immigrants, but under the happy auspices of sharpened intelligence this can no longer be said of the present stock, unless it may be as misers are met with everywhere. I come to now to the point of giving "rations." This I deprecate, and so do coolies, intelligent coolies, not raw uncivilized newly landed ones, who have been asked the question. It is unnecessary, and tends towards semi-slavery—unnecessary, because good food is within the reach of all, and coolies like others like to be put in the position of being their own purveyors and are best satisfied with their own purchases. Were rations to be given as part with their wages, there would be continual fault-finding with the quality, and although the best should always be given, they might not always be eaten, a capricious appetite might tempt the possessor to sell his rations, to enable him to indulge in his pet delicacies of an exhumed other ways he eaten, a capricious appetite might tempt the possessor to sell his rations, to enable him to indulge in his pet delicacies of an exhumed sheep and ferruginous clay, as a sweet confection! It is the general rule on estates to give coolies rice at a fixed price but where they have a market within reach, they prefer havin diction to the assumption of their liking for

diction to the assumption of their liking for exhumed ones.

If rations should form a part of wages, work must be had for them, and a state of things would be brought about approaching to the horrors of slavery. I say by all means place the necessary commodities within the reach of the cooly and provide him with money to make his own bargains, a source of great enjoyment to him, instead of giving and forcing any rations upon him which he would rather provide for himself. Look at any new road, new bazaars immediately spring up and how the coolies avail themselves of them to make their little purchases. I have now come to the last paragraph in the Colonel Sacretary's letter, the journey of the coolies from the coast; on this subject I do not think there is anything new to urge. The main points are, an efficient new to urge. The main points are, an efficient ferry system to bring them over, good resting places for them, with the best possible supply of water, and a patrol along the route to see that those who may have left their country in a state those who may have left their country in a state of "in-nutrition" or are taken ill by the way, are cared for and not left behind.

I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully, PETER MOIR.

DELTA, PUSILAVA: 11th November, 1869, DEAR SIR,—I have duly received your letter of 6th instant, giving cover to Mr. Murdoch's letter, and Dr. Vandort's Report of the condition of Malabar coolies in Ceylon. This being crop time, I cannot conveniently leave my work, and as requested (if not able to attend the meeting) have the plea-

cannot conveniently leave my work, and as requested (if not able to attend the meeting) have the pleasure to submit my views in writing.

I have carefully read Dr. Vandort's report. All who experience of Malabar coolies will admit that he is in the main, right, as to his description and opinion of them. It must, however, be borne in animal that the greater portion of those who at the hospital come under his notice are of the lowest castes, and are the despised, the emaciated, and refuse of the Tamil race; for it is well-known fact that as a general rule high caste coolies will not consent to be sent to the hospital, and prefer to die in their lines on the estate. It is even difficult to get low caste coolies to go willingly to the hospital, and in general the disease is so far advanced before they consent to be sent, that it accounts in a great measure for the great mortality alluded to by Dr. Vandort. A large number of the sick coolies taken to the hospital are doubtless picked up by the police on the main thoroughfares, and do not by any means come entirely from the estates. I have carefully read Dr. Vandort's report. All who experience of Malabar coolies will admit that he is in the main, right, as to his description and opinion of them. It must, however, be borne in anind that the greater portion of those who at the hospital come under his notice are of the lowest castes, and are the despised, the emaciated, and refuse of the Tamil race; for it is well-known fact that as a general rule high caste coolies will not consent to be sent to the hospital, and prefer to die in their lines on the estate. It is even difficult to get low caste coolies to go willingly to the hospital, and in general the disease is so far advanced before they consent to be sent, that it accounts in a great measure for the great mortality alluded to by Dr. Vandort. A large number of the sick coolies taken to the hospital are doubtless picked up by the police on the main thoroughfares, and do not by any means come entirely from the estates.

Present statistics, and emigration returns as to the actual number of Malsbars now in Ceylon, are not to be relied on, for it has been more or less guess work, for until a proper census of the population has been returned, the average number of deaths

not to be relied on, for it has been more or less guess work, for until a proper census of the population has been returned, the average number of deaths per cent cannot be accurately ascertained. I believe that very many more Malabars have settled in the country than is thought of, many hold small coffee plantation in the villages, these again employ their own people, add to these the large numbers employed by the roads department, as horsekeepers and domestic servants and a better account will I feel sure be given as te mortality returns. I do believe the mortality amongst coolies in Ceylon is greater than in their own country, and certainly not more than 3 or 4 per cent on the estates in the healthy districts. As a general rule coolies are successfully treated for fever and dysentery by the superintendents of estates, and if coolies die it is generally from want of attention on the part of their fellow-labourers, or from bathing in cold water or eating pork, or doing something which brings on a relapse

labourers, or from battning in could water of eating pork, or doing something which brings on a relapse and so carries them off.

But to come to the subject of "issuing rations" which I conclude means messing and feeding the coolies on the estate account, I at once declare my coolies on the estate account, I at once declare my opinion that it will not answer in Ceylon. Were Ceylon as far removed from India as Mauritius, and coolies engaged for the same long periods of service it would doubtless answer very well. In Ceylon "caste prejudices" place an impassable barrier to the adoption of such a system, beneficial as it would doubtless be, could it be satisfactorily carried out. But granted that all castes agreed to be fed from a central cook-house, there would be many objections in the way; such as the following: Who would pay for the food of the women and children who did not work?

Who would pay for the coolies' food when absent

who would pay for the coolies' food when absent from work and would determine, whether he were actually ill, or only shamming? How would the Sundays' food be paid for? How would expenditure on different works be

calculated?

The system would probably cause the daily rate to be higher than at present, which planters can ill afford, and would also lead to much annoyance, as no doubt may coolies would feign illness, and enas no doubt may cooles would reign liness, and endeavour to get their rations without working for them. Another expense would be the necessity for a hospital and a medical man.

If messing was tried amongst the un-married men of the Ceylon Riles (and failed), who are under more amenable discipline, it it likely such a system would succeed on coffee plantations?

more amenable discipline, it it likely such a system would succeed on coffee plantations?

My opinion is that as long as coolies are contented and are, in the main, supplied with good Rice at a reasonable charge there is no cause for Government interferenc.

Much may be done both by Government and

Much may be done both by Government and Planters to improve the condition of coolies. By the former is doing away with the North Road route, and leaving cooly steamers to ply between Tuticorin and Negapatam. The North route as a very unhealthy one, and coolies generally contract fever and other diseases, which break out on their arrival on the Estates The coolies fare badly on the Road, have bad water to drink, and insufficient the leaves of the Road, have bad water to drink, and insufficient the condition of the Road, have bad water to drink, and insufficient the condition of the Road, have bad water to drink, and insufficient the condition of the Road, have bad water to drink, and insufficient the condition of the Road. arrival on the Estates

the Road, have bad water to drink, and insufficient shelter from malarias. By Planters the condition of Lines might be improved, and more healthful, water should be made to flow round them, so that all conjee water and other impurities might be washed away. Government might also make punishable the eating of offal and putrid meat and there should also be a law to enable Planters to have coolies punished if not using "latrines" when provided for them. I have more than once tried it, but with no good effect.

In conclusion I would wish to point out that I do not agree with Dr. Vandort in his description of coolies on their arrival in Ceylon. I have seen many batches of fine men, especially those from Madura and Trichinopoly, and it seems unjust to stamp the whole race as shewing "great deficiency in the intellectual and moral regions" for surely the Lezars of a race are not fair specimens of the whole

mil population resident on the coffee plantations. is very true that coolies improve wonderfully af-It is very true that coolies improve wonderfully af-ter being a year or two on Estates, both in physique and intelligence, which would prove they are well fed and cared for by the Planters. I believe that fed and cared for by the Planters. I believe that we do not by any means get the best of the Tamil race to come to Ceylon, and that those who have travelled in their country can give a better account of them than Dr. Vandort, who as I have before pointed out, only sees the poorest, weakest and most unhealthy specimens of the race.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed), W. SABONADIERE.

Borders, 25th November, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—I have read those parts of Vandort's pamphlet which treat of the general health and condition of the Malabar coolies, (I presume he means the Tamil) and the correspondence arising

means the Tamil) and the correspondence arising out of the publication of that pamphlet.

The subject may naturally be divided into three parts, admitting of separate consideration, viz:

The condition and habits (in the broadest sense) The condition and nabits (in the broadest sense) of the Tamil cooly. The journey to and from Ceylon. His life on the estate, and the improvements of which it is susceptible either at the hands of Government or at those of the planters, his em-

With regard to the first of these, while old Plan with regard to the lims of these, while our rates (as most of the members of Committee are may be inclined to view the cooly in a too favourable light, undoubtedly the tendency of a medical man's position must be to incline him to take a too may be inclined to view the cooly in a too lavourable light, undoubtedly the tendency of a medical man's position must be to incline him to take a too disparaging view. The one surrounded principally by old coolies and Kanganies, trained for years in habits of order, cleanliness and industry, habitually submitting themselves cheerfully to estate rules, sees and hears so little of dis-order, of gluttonous repasts, of indulgence in revolting and poisonous food, that he naturally forgets or at least ignores the existence of such propensities. He draws his conclusions, as to the Tamil race, from the clean quiet, well-orderd gangs whom he daily sees round him, and considers that to be the normal state of the Tamil cooly, which is only his state while under a strict and yet kindly discipline.

But the doctor's experience on the other hand is mainly drawn from contact with the filthy, the vicious, the reckless, the drunken, and the lazy, (laziness of course often entailing destitution and suffering.) By these principally are our hospitals filled. And if he takes these as fair average types of the race, he draws, in the case before us, very universe conclusions.

filled. And if he takes these as fair average types of the race, he draws, in the case before us, very unjust conclusions. That Tamil will occasionally (especially on Tee-walies and marriage feasts) over eat themselves, and that such excess is sometimes followed by sickness and even death, I grant; that they habitually indulge in putrid meat, reeking hides, and rotting carcases, I deny. At least, I base my denial on the broad principle, "De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est rare." Seldom does a day elapse that I am not either in or close to some set of lines or other, but it is many years since I have seen, heard of, or smelt, such disgusting banquets as are alluded to. I remember disgusting banquets as are alluded to. I remember once an old Tamil cooly killing himself by eating a piece of hide; that was in 1845. But I have replece of fide; that was in 1849. But I have re-peatedly noticed how savoury and tempting were the messes of curry and rice which the wives of kanganies or of old coolies often bring to the field. We are further told that the indulgence of "their animal propensities is their sole motive exertion." The Tamil cooly, like the planter, exertion." The Tamil cooly, like the planter, the banker, or the Colombo Agent, works to earn his livelihood. In that sense and in no other can it be said that he is "only influenced by "his animal appetites." The amount of labor which the cooly will (at a pinch) cheerfully undergo and even volunteer for, has often surprised me. (note A.) Doubtless be likes his little creature comforts after the exertion, so we all do.

Doubtless be likes his little creature comforts after the exertion; so we all do.

The average common place Tamil cooly, who earns 16s or 17s a month, lays by 6s or 7s of it. Neither the European nor the Burgher habitually save such a large proportion of their earnings. Last March some of my gangs brought me hard cash to the amount of nearly £160, for which they received orders on the Bank at Trichinopolly. These savings, they send or take to their families. What proportion of the privates (or officers) of the These savings, they send or take to their families. What proportion of the privates (or officers) of the 73rd save one third of their pay for their families? In the face of such facts I contend that it is a simple abuse of language to term the frugal self-denying Tamil as being "solely influenced by sensual motives."

But what is the particular and besetting weakness to guard the cooly from which Government.

ness to guard the cooly from which Governmen interference and compulsory rations are suggested for the grounds adduced as calling for interference

busy ten or twelve hours a day in rain, sun, or mud "wi' dirty stones biggin a dyke,"
Barin' a quarry and sic-like" cannot be expected
to wear a garment of unsullied whiteness.

The second point for consideration is, the journey between the Central Province and the interior of India, and the means which might be adopted to lessen the hardship and mortality to which immigrant (and emigrant) coolies are exposed. The answer is a simple one. Keep on the export duty (or the half of it, or the quarter of it) and substitute of coasting. Steamers to make a prout and it is a line of coasting. dize a line of coasting Steamers to make REGULAR trips at low fares. Mr. Murdoch says "It may be doubted whether a people of so penurious habits (note B.) as the Tamil Coolies would avail themselves of steam "transport if required to pay for it."—Try them that is all; was not the same argument used against the introduction of Railways

As I have elsewhere published my opinions regarding the extreme desirability of establishing regular cheap steam communication between Ceylon and the ports on the opposite coasts, I will say no more on that subject here.

I should also strongly recommend 4th class carriages by which coolies, singly, could be carried at the same rates now charged for gangs of six. As I have elsewhere published my opinions

at the same rates now charged for gangs of six. A step has been taken in the right direction, but more step has been taken in the right direction, but more might be done. At least present arrangements might be simplified. Let any collection of 6 coolies (or more) one of whom produces an Estate document, setting forth "Ramisamey is on his way to (or from) my Estate, with coolies for crop,"

(Signed) J. SMITH.

nsidered, in the meaning of the Ordinance

as a gang.

The third subject for consideration is, the condition of the Tamil Coolies in Ceylon and any improvements or alterations which it might be possible or desirable to adopt. The sole improvement (?) suggested by Mr. Murdoch is "to allow the

(1) suggested by Mr. murdoch is to show the employer to ration the labourers."

The objections to this system (as compulsory, not as regards mutual arrangement between employers and employed) are so manifold that one scarcely knows where to begin. But in the first place, who wishes for such an innovation? The Coolies? they prefer doing their own marketings which they will certainly, in the long run, manage more economi-cally than we could do for them. I have asked

cally than we could do for them. I have asked A. I will only adduce two instances; I might addue hundreds. One night some years ago, after burning a new clearing, I went up after dinner to see whether or not the fire was spreading to the logs in the old coffee By and by I heard voices in the dark, and up came a party of colie (who had that day made three trips to Matalle with coffee involving nearly 26 miles walking, 13 miles down hill with a load, and 13 up hill). "Halloo "my men" I said, what on earth brings you up here? "Surely you have had walking enough to-day without "coming to the top of the hill at night." "Oh" said, the men Isughing. "We did'nt want to come, but as "soon as we had got to our lines our women got up such "alery "Oh" there's the dorny gone to the top of the "hill, surely you are not going to leave him in the dark "by himself" that we were obliged to come to pacify them.

the dorsy gone to the top of the "hill, surely you are not going to leave him in the dark "by himself" that we were obliged to come to pacify them.

The other instance is this—some years ago I sont a young I ad (of 17 or 18) to Colombo He left Kandy at 2 p. m. one day, and reached my friend's bungalow at Mutwal about 9 p. m. the next day, doing the 72 miles in 31 hours.

Now in both thes instances, how is it conceivable that the men were stimulated to make extra exertion "solely by their animal propensities?" I have a considerable amount of up hill walking myself, but it never occurred to me that I was "only gratifying my animal propensities" in so doing. And further, I telieve only men of temperate sober habits could be capable of such asertions. Why our worthy Secretary himself or R. B. T. models of activity as they are, would look rather blue if asked to wind up a long day's walk in the sun, by climbing to the top of Ettapollakanda in the dark!

Norn B. The Tamil may be penurious, as Mr. Murdock declares, or sensual and self-indulgent, as Mr. Vandort calls him, but he cannot be both. The two qualities are the direct antitheses of each other.

Nore C. Witness a recent melancholy occurrence at Newera Eliya; one or two soldiers killing themselves by trying which could drink most arrack.

many kanganies and coolies their opinion of the proposed change. Some gave an evasive answer; most at once expressed their dislike to the idea. The superintendents, as a body, would be opposed to it; it would much increase their work, besides opening the door wide to cheatery and peculation of every kind on the part of their subordinates. The proprietors would see the prospect of a new charge in the monthly reports "Pay of bazaar kangany "£2; loss on articles damaged, lost, or unsaleable "so much" (what nice pickings the bazaar Kangany would have), while to Colombo agents and clerks the labour in checking the accounts would be much increased.

the labour in checking the accounts would be much increased.

Besides it would be a direct step in the wrong direction, tending to teach the cooly habits of reck-lessness and improvidence. Thoughtful men have often regretted the evil (perhaps inevitable) of the care taken to provide our soldiers and men-of-war sailors with every thing that they can possibly require, in that the men (especially soldiers) too often lose all habits of self-resource, of self-relience. They are so thoroughly cared for that they lose eventually all habits and power of caring for themselves and when they do get a little cash in hand, prove themselves too often utterly incapable of all self-restraint. (Note c.) Employers of Tamil coolies find no bad consequences resulting from paying their men two or three month's balances, at once: Why are English soldiers paid daily? Like causes would have a tendency to produce like effects. The Tamil is quite as capable, in ordinary circumstances, of providing for himself out of his own earnings, as the average English workman; he is (with some worse qualities, yet) more frugal and enterprising than the average English ploughman. And to ration them would be an innovation as uncalled for, as if a Manchester cotting spinning firm were to ration its hands.

We are told of the example of the Mauritius. But to argue from arrangements, cumbrous and complicated arrangements which may be necessary

But to argue from arrangements, cumbrous and complicated arrangements which may be necessary in a highly artificial abnormal state of the labour market (I presume the Mauritius folks know their own interests best; so do we) to the necessity of

own interests best; so do we) to the necessity of introducing their arrangements into a country where the labour market is comparatively in a simple, normal, healthy state, is to set logic experience and common sense equally at defiance.

The hill-cooly is exported to the Mauritius thousands of miles at a great expense; our labour-supply is very much nearer, and our coolies come over at their own expense in scores of thousands, only too glad to be employed. And we are glad to get them, and all parties are pleased. I doubt much if there be any tropical or semi-tropical country in too glad to be employed. And we are glad to get them, and all parties are pleased. I doubt much if there be any tropical or semi-tropical country in which the employment of natives under European supervision is carried on, on a large scale, where more efficient labour is got out of the employed with less hardness on the part of the employer, where there is less "friction" so to speak, than on Ceylon Coffee Estates. Mr. Murdock talks of the attachment of the cooly to his-"Shemie" and Mr. Murdock uses the expression "a residence not exceeding 3 or 4 years." Three or four years! Why I have coolies and Kanganies with me by the dozen who were with me in 1845, 46, 49, 50, and latter years. The cooly appreciates the treatment he meets with, and returns accordingly. Many of these men have made two or three trips to their country. "Mais or revient tonjours à ses premiers amours. I repeat that to urge that we should ration our hands because such a system may be necessary in the Mauritius is (to use an illustration adopted before) very much like legislating that mill-owners should ration their hands, because soldiers are rationed. Let Government facilitate the ingress and egress of our coolies (to which nothing would conduce more than establishing a line of coasting steamers); we ask little else.

The kernel of the whole matter lies in the nutshell. Unless coolies were very much better off in Cevlon than in India, they would not come to

shell. Unless coolies were very much better off in Ceylon than in India, they would not come to Ceylon in preference to India. We must remember that the long dreary unhealthy journey acts virtually as a tax on the Ceylon employer and as a protective duty in favor of the Indian employer, who yet can scarcely compete with his Ceylon who yet can scarcely compete with his Ceylo brother in the labor-market, and unless coolie formed attachments to individual estates they would'nt return year after year to the same estate which indeed many scarcely ever leave for many

years.

No doubt much yet remains to be done, by the No doubt much yet remains to be done, by the Government and the Planters co-operating, to improve the general health and comfort (thus diminishing themortality) of coolies on estates, especially by stricter attention to cleanliness and to the laws of hygiene generally; and I trust the subject will not be allowed to drop. But I cannot trespass longer on your nationes. longer on your patience.

Yours faithfly, (Signed) W. A. SWAN.

P. S.—One mistake is often made in treating of the causes which bring coolies over to Ceylon. We are often told "they come to escape starvation in their own country." But a number of the very pick" of our coolies (at least of those who in 3 or 4 years become the very pick of our coolies) are strapping adventurous lads between 14 or 15 and 20, who, run off to Ceylon to escape from parental restraints, domestic broils, little entanglements; urged in fact by motives similar to those which influence lads at Home to enlist or go to sea.

OODUWELLE, 13th January, 1870. DEAR SIR,—If you consider the following remarks likely to be of use to the "Sub-Committee," please by

year 1862, Mr. Northway and I visited the southern parts of India, where our coolies chiefly came from At Madura we had an interview with the Collector.

Mr. Levinge. That gentlemen fully admitted the
great advantage his Province derived from its
surplus population flocking over to Ceylon in dry

seasons.

It removed the difficulty he might have found in providing the inhabitants with food, and though famine might not have visited Southern India, doubtless a great scarcity of food would have compelled the poorer classes (from whom our coolies are collected) to eat rubbish, that would have soon throught sides are accepted. rought sickness amongst them.

The Collector of Madura, as indeed did the in

dependent Rajah of Puddecottah, whose people likewise go over to Ceylon, said that they believed the evil of a scarcity of labour in wet seasons on the Coast for cultivation, was fully counterbalanced by the emigration of coolies in dry seasons or seasons of scarcity, and by their return with large sums of money with which they assisted their relatives who remained at home, to pay laxes, revenue

c. They said that of course the employers of labor on the coast objected to the cooles leaving for Ceylon, as it made labour dearer for them. Now as regards the North Road, a great deal of

Now as regards the North Road, a great deal of rubbish has been talked about the perils of the North Road. In year gone bye, perils there may have been, but not now. All the perils are on the Indian side and these have been represented several times to the Indian Government.

times to the Indian Government.

The Ceylon Government has already gone beyond the boundary of Ceylon in offering facilities for the ingress or egress of Indian coolies.

The moment Ramasamy reaches Avipatnam, the port of embarkment, he is master of the situation, what does he find? Hospitals, wells expressly for himself, civil peons, boatmen, and fine large ships riding at anchor in the roadstead to convey him across medical strendants &c. &c. All these good riding at anchor in the roadstead to convey him across, medical attendants, &c., &c. All these good things provided for him by the Ceylon Government; and under the care of that most active man. Mr. Reidy, the Superintendent of Immigration, to whom we planters owe a deep debt of gratitude. Then as he goes along the road to Matale, he finds cooly sheds, medical attendants so that in this last respect Mr. Vandort is slightly out of his calculations. If these fail to do their duty "Quis costodes costodiet?" Adding to their number, I fear, will not improve matters.

not improve matters.

The only suggestion I would make to add to the comfort of the coolies along the road, is the keepers of the rest houses or sheds might have in hand supplies of rice; as it happens when a man is taken ill, his friends are unable to stay with him, till he is better, as they have only provision to last the gang, till it gets to Matale.

Now as to the mortality of cooling the control of the cooling that the cooling the cooling that the cooling

gang, till it gets to Matale.

Now as to the mortality of coolies on Coffee Estates. The returns sent in to the Planters' Association completely put aside the idea that that is great. There are several causes that effect differences between the amount of arrivals and departures. I believe many children in arms, age under one wear old, come over in the Immigrant vessels, a fact that speaks volumes for the kindness of those in charge of these vessels. All these infants are numerically as the services of the services of the services of the services. charge of these vessels. All these infants are num-bered amongst the arrivals. There should be two columns for the children, those under two years old

and those above.

I also believe many coolies ship home via Colombo of whom no return is made in the departures, and I believe half the number of persons entered in the Colombo returns as coolies are chetties, merchants, traders, horse and cattle attendants, show men, pilgrims, &c.
Again look at the number of Tamils who settle

in Ceylon. The villages below Oodewelle are peopled by Tamils, principally old coolies of this estate. Several here have one or two acres of coffee land

the Medical Directors of Planters.

I think if more comfortable arrangements were made for patients in these Hospitals, that unwillingness to go there would not exist. We have to deal with facts, and I am sure there is not a Planter in the island who will not back me up in the statement. "That Government Civil Hospitals are most unpopular with coolies."

I remain, yours truly, (Signed), W. D. Gibbon.

COMMERCIAL.

(From the Ceylon Commercial Circular")

(From the Ceylon Commercial Circular")

EXPORTS.—The preparation and shipment of produce have continued with unabated activity, and the weather being most favorable, and the supply of tonnage ample, exporters have made good progress with their operations during the fortnight. In addition to the sailing vessels loading homewards, there is the Woodham Steamer taking a full cargo of Coffee to Europe via the Suez Canal, expected to leave about the 12th inst. Our total shipments of Coffee are still below those of this time last year by Cwts. 81,678 as may be seen by the statement of Cwts. 81,678 as may be seen by the statem exports below:—
PLANTATION COFFEE.

Cwts.
To Great Britain, 343,209 against last year, 36 do Foreign Ports, 8,597 do do do do 353,397 371,593 NATIVE COFFEE. To Great Pritain, 34,285 do Foreign Ports, 12,894 do Australia & India 1697

48,876
COFFEE.—Arrivals of Plantation Parch COFFEE.—Arrivals of Plantation Parchment from the interior, have again been heavy, our Railway weekly Traffic returns shewing a marked increase over the figures of last year, and parcels being now received far drier than those of a month ago, curers make rapid progress with their work. We hear of very few lots on the market, and for such extreme rates are paid, say 12s 6d to 12s 9d. Very little Garden Parchment is procurable at our last quotations, 11s to 11s 9d. Native descriptions are now almost out of the market and quotations are nearly nominal. ominal.
FREIGHTS.—The rates of freight to London con

inue as last quoted with one or two exceptions
We quote current rates:—
Coffee in Cask Per Ton £3. Do in Bags ... ... ... 15s.
Cocoanut Oil ... ... £2 15s. Cinnamon ...
Do. Chips ... ...Nominal Coir Yarn ... ... 17s. 6d.
Ebony ... ... £1.
Plumbago ... ... £1. 2s 6d to £1 5s.
Cotton from Tuticorin... ... £3. Nominal.

IMPORTS.—The only arrival from Great Britain uring the fortnight, has been that of the "Queen f the West" from London, with a general cargo or this port.

GREY GOODS.—There has been a fair am

business in these during the fortnight, both for export and the home market, the approach of the Easter and Native Holidays tending to impart a little activity to our local trade. Prices however, have been barely maintained although stocks in first hands are still small. We hear of nothing doing in

Grey Yarns.

Rick.—our market is fully supplied with new Rice and with a decreasing demand for the grain we are obliged to quote it lower.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a fair extent of

EXCHANGE.—There has been a har extend to business in exchange since our last, but quotation remain without alteration,—Banks continuing at parchase at 1½ to 2 per cent discount, selling at pa Sovereigns.—British 4 per cent premium.

Australian 22 , , , , ,

MATELLA WEST, Feby. 1870.

Weather.-The last ten days of 1869 were weather.—The last ten days of 1869 were unusually dry, with the first dry X'mas we have had for years. The first of the year was ushered in with high wind and rain, which continued for a week or so, when there was a break with clouds for two days, then colddy mornings with high wind all day, till the 23rd January, when it rained down as heavily and continued to the continued of as I ever knew in any District, and continued the down pour four days. The paddy fields were flooded and streams impassable. The rest of the month was dry: In fact January was drier this year than usual. During February we had but one rainy afternoon and heavy rain for two nights, the rest of the month was very dry and the heat at mid-day overpower-ing, in unsheltered spots: winds variable, and

y no means as cool as could be wished.

Condition of Estates.—Estates are looking exceedingly well, and generally very clean with pruning either finished or pretty near being so. In anticipation of a scarcity of labor, but few new clearings are being opened this year, and Superintendents are exerting themselves to have their principal works finished before the

crop hands are paid off.

Occupation of Coolies.—Weeding (on contract and otherwise) is going on briskly. So is pruning, where it has not been already got Manuring to a considerable extent through. Manuring to a considerable extent is in hand, but patent manuers are not much in favor, the knowing ones patiently awaiting the results of experiments made elsewhere. First rate weather for building, so this work is

progressing where necessary.

Crop operations and prospects.—Crop was entirely picked by middle of January, 1869-70 and the weather has enabled us to send off parchment as fast as carriage could be proured, so few have much in store. We had a slight blossom in January, and a very fine one s just out, which " if it sets," (a shower or two will do it,) will make up a good portion of our estimate. There are lots of wood to give a good crop for 1870-71, if we have favorable "blossom" weather. The dry weather has "blossom" weather. The dry weather has ripened a good deal of young wood, which is now in blossom, and more will be ready in time for our full blossom in April: Let us pray or favorable weather, as everything else points —a good time coming.

Health.—Fever accompanied with swelling

of the face, glands and nerves of the neck, and in some instances, with a breaking out (like rash) over the bodies, prevails, both in the villages and on some Estates. It seems to be contagious, but though painful, is not dangerous and generally disappears in a week or so.

Roads, Transport, Rice &c.—The Bye roads

are as bad as ever, though one now passing along them (thanks to old Sol) would think my remarks in former reports uncalled for. But the very same composition which in dry weather is as hard as a brick, during the rains, makes as fine a "Bog" as any Trotter from Auld Ireland would wish to waddle through. We hope that those in authority, when about to have the roads repaired this year—will have the works carried on by day labor, under proper supervision or advertise for contractors AND SEE THAT THEY DO THE WORK PROPERLY before payment is made—a portion of the main road from Matella to Kandy urgently requires repairs as the Coach could pulled through some ruts during last rains.

There will undoubtedly be a GENERAL SCARCITY OF LABOR THIS YEAR! and notwith-

standing the speech of a member of the P. A. from this District, the scarcity will make itself felt, even in favored Matella. Sixteen years ago B. W. advocated the employment of "Steamers" as the only "panacea" for a full supply of Cooly Labor. McClennan at the same for a full time had proposed a scheme for procuring and Keeping Coolies, which R. B. T. declared the best that had then come forward. The Government tried an agency which failed (for very good reasons.) They recruited in Bengal for the Pioneers, and that failed (also for good in Ceylon. The villages below Oodewelle are peopled by Tamils, principally old coolies of this estate. Several here have one or two acres of coffee land which they cultivate. The priests of a temple near which they cultivate. The priests of a temple near trying "Ganjam," and are we now again to trying "Ganjam," and are we

proved beyond dispute, the provided beyond dispute, the provided beyond dispute, the provided beyond dispute, the provided beyond dispute. to the is proved beyond dispute, that our or them source of labor combined with judicious source of labor combined with judicious regula-tions and management is inadequate to sup-ply our wants. The P. A. met on the 17th and hundreds were anxiously awaiting the result—but were disappointed as the question is just where it was in "54" not one ray of new light has been thrown on this subject, which is cloudy now and getting darket every day. It is not for me to criticise the doings of my neighbours, but really, more attention should be paid to this question than seems to be the case.

case.

I assure your correspondent: "Superintendent" that both my own and "Old Boy's" account of the doings of a Cangany in this District are perfectly true. Said Cangany acted just as "Old Boy" anticipated. As soon as the last bushel, of cherry was picked, he gave notice to leave, knowing well that his palmy days were over! He was at once paid off and went Eck-dum—Where?—to an adjoining Estate where no doubt he got the money. ing Estate, where no doubt he got the money with which he paid the outstanding advances due to my friend and may be had the usual "BALANCE IN HAND FOR THE CULTIVATION OF HIS OWN SINNA TOTUM." This facility of obtaining employment "even on neighbour-ing Estates" without reference to former characteror reason for quitting the last employ, makes the Canganies (what they usually are) dishonest, overbearing and careless of their situation—exclaiming on the least pressure, let us go! Are there not lots of Estates wanting hands &c. The passport system would put an end to this, and would encourage most people to recruit in India on their own account being certain of retaining the Coolies so employed for the full term agreed on—whereas now! A. and B. sending "or going" to India for coolies, is no way sure what proportion of the Recruits will ever reach the Estate, or what number will run away to other Estates after a few days work under A. & B.—C. & D. who stayed at home and did not spend a rap, in recruiting can afford to give heavy advances on the spot to the very men (though of course C. and D. are ignorant of this fact) that A. and B. brought over—consequently A. and B. are disgusted with their plan whilst C. & D. on meeting them in the "Queen's" in Kandy, crow over them for being such muffs as to go looking for coolies, whereas the said C. and D. (clever fellows) actually had so many offers that they were forced to refuse. How much then did A. and B. lose in the transaction, by expenditure in recruiting and loss on advances, and how much did C. and D. pay to Head "and other" Canganies in excess of what they would pay were all parties agreed to a uniform rule of action? How much appears the beat of the parties agreed to a uniform rule of action? at the end of each year as loss on advances; advances out-standing &c; and how many useless hands whom I don't require, are kept on, merely till they cover that infernal Ramsamy's advances, you know? I could enlarge on this topic and so could every Planter I know; but! where is the use? Unless "Proprietors" become more unanimous in their actions than they are or are likely to be. A good many estates in the "Matellas" employ none but their own carts, to convey away crop; which pays well and ensures punctuality, besides saving storeage &c. in Kandy. There are few bridges about here of any size, so I do not despair of seeing the iron horse going along our roads before long—only let us hope that the P. W. D. will go ahead in better style than last year, and that the Superintendent of Minor Roads will find some better material to fill ruts with than the rubbish he usually employs. We'd like to hear more of the journey-ings of the Cattle Commissioners! Could we not " with a little tact" procure a few hundred labourers from amongst the starving and other villages mentioned in their report? Or, "by the bye" could we not recruit amongst the over crowded Tamil population of the Jaffna Peninsula and adjacent country? Advocate Gould and others could give us va information on this subject! Singhalese are to be had in plenty, but! no confidence can be placed in their staying any length of time. They will leave at a moment's notice for the least (or no) cause; a Panche, or Isthree is ill; their Goytang requires reaping or any other excuse that occurs to them, and off they go whether you settle with them or not...

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(By Telegraph.)

Arrived Steamer Iravancore from Hongkong. 22nd February, Singapore 1st and Penang 3rd March.

Captain Eyre's certificate has been suspended for 6 months, in that he, in Court's opinion, erred by not standing by the disabled Ship.

Telegraph between Yokahama and Yeddo open

Peru (Coolie Ship) has been lost on Paracels with nearly all passengers and crew. The Lautong in the lost on Coast of Samar.

The North of German Barque Cary and Jane was run down by P. and O. Steamer Sunda on night of the 12th in the vicinity of the Ninepins—Crew taken into Amoy.

INDIAN JOTTINGS.

THE DUKE IN UPPER INDIA.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh left Lahore for Umritsur on the 12th February and on the fol-lowing day proceeded to Saharunpore: on the 14th the Duke started for Dehrah and Mussourie. His the Duke started for Dehrah and Mussourie. His Royal Highness returned to Saharunpore on the 16th, and left after dinner by special train for Cawnpore, where he arrived at noon on the 17th. His Royal Highness lunched, viewed the memorial gardens, and started again for Lucknow, where he arrived at 5-20 P. M. The Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor will meet the Duke of Edinhurch within the Negraul frontier on the start. burgh within the Nepaul frontier, on the 1st or and of March. On the 7th March His Royal Highness is due at Jubbulpore to meet His Ex-

Highness is due at Jubbulpore to meet His Excellency the Viceroy.

On Friday the 18th, the Duke admitted to an interview, the members of the ex-Royal family of Oudh, and a few Talookdars: they appeared to be struck with the modest costume and unpretending bearing H. R. H. That Royalty should be shown to public gaze without being bedecked and bedizened is what the natives of Oudh are learning for the first time in their lives. At 4 o'clock carriages and the crowd were seen wending their way. for the first time in their lives. At 4 o'clock carriages and the crowd were seen wending their way to the Residency, and shortly after the Duke was received at the Bailey Guard Gate by Sir George Couper, who introduced to him the survivors of of the Garrison, about fifty of whom Europeans and Natives, were present. He then passed nearly an hour leisurely walking over the ruins and the cemetery, Sir George Couper, Colonel Aitken, v. C., Mr. Capper, Mr. Kavanagh, v. C. and Dr. Fayrer acting as his guides. All of them are too painfully intimate with every nook and corner of the place, and the Duke may flatter himself that he has heard, though a modest, a truer tale of those trying days than ever he will read in Gubbins or Rees. The route selected for the Duke's return home gave him an excellent view of the ons or Rees. The route selected for the Duke's return home gave him an excellent view of the whole station, and before he sat down to the State dinner that evening, he had seen the Motee Mahal, the Shah-Nujuff, the never-to-be-forgotten Secundra Bagh, and the most charming park in India. The night wound up with such a Ball as Lucknow never yet saw, and will not see for some time to come. Of the thousand invitations that were issued, seven hundred will not see for some time to come. Of the thousand invitations that were issued, seven hundred

sand invitations that were issued, seven hundred were accepted, and though of course there was a large preponderance of "whiskered pandoos and fierce hussars" there was a fair average of ladies, and the beauty of Oudh and its environs was, very fairly represented.

At 10-30 the National Anthem struck up, and the Duke and Mrs. Davies entered the room and took their seats in the State chairs on the dais. His Royal Highness opened the Ball with Mrs. General Brook Taylor, Mr. Davies leading off with Mrs. Barrow. A very early supper, at which the toast of "the Oueen" was alone drunk, wound with Mrs. Barrow. A very early supper, at the toast of "the Queen" was alone drunk,

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messages, about the middle of November or beginf ning of December, of the present year, when such modifications will be introduced in the tariff as will greatly facilitate telegraphic correspondence.

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Europe.

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

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Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long

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The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobaccos And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of his signature upon them. upon them.

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Birdseye ,,
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Returns Tobacco
Latakia
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Medical exprence, as possessing healing properties
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You will see what we have done in the matter. We have no
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DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world. N. B .- Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.



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Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with powers of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitation by which their right may be infringed.

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19 and 20,

Cornhill, London FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co. Agents. Colombo, 9th October, 1869.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

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Capital One Million.

In addition to all ordinary Assurances this Company issues policies by which the sums assured are made payable to the policy Holder himself on his attaining a specified age, or to his representatives in case of his death before arriving at such age thus enabling the assured to provide for their families and secure Retiring provisions for themselves.

for themselves.

FREE POLICIES are granted. These can never become altogether void by non-payment of premiums.

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or monthly as desired.

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THE COMPANY has two distinct scales of premium for the assurance of lives in the East, suitable respectively to persons residing there for a short time only, and to those whose residence is likely to be of longer duration. By one scale ("Reducible Rates") Premiums are lowered to the Home Rates, and the Policy placed on the Home conditions of Assurance then current, on the assured returning to Europe. By the other ("Non-Reducible Rates") the assured instead of being subjected to a heavy extra premium during his Eastern residence, has the option of spreading the same over the whole currency of his assurance by paying an unchanging premium, little higher than that they showed for scaledness than the tabases.

assurance by paying an unchanging premium, little higher than that charged for residence at home Fire Department. INSURANCES granted on most favorable terms on every description of property and produce in the Island, including Stores on Coffee Estates, not covered with thatch, also on Oil stored in open yards.

Prospectuses and particulars furnished on application to the Agents.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE LONDON,

INSURANCE Seffected upon Dwelling Houses Warehouses, Shops, Coffee Works, Estate Buildings, and their contents, at the Current Rates of premiums.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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THE EIGHTH DIVISION of the Company's Profits is appointed to be made at 15th NOVEMBER 1870, and all Policies now effected will participate.

THE FUND TO BE DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th NOVEMBER 1865.
THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will close on 15th NOVEMBER 1869, and in

order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the PROFIT SCHEME, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1826. With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Colonial and Foreign Assurances.

A N Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY at d the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the Business of the United Companies will henceforth be STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The new Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

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In India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business and where Premiums may be received and claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe or other temperate climate without Medical Certificate Profits divided every five years.

The new Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the chief offices of the Comany, or to the agents at home or abroad.

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#### SECURITY Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:— THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING. The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLON SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

30th June, 1869.

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st Dec., 1868, these stood at..... £1,672,356 16 11

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868 exclusive of Shareholders Capital ... ... £1,122,275 8

THE DIRECTORS ALSO THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY, And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

LEECHMAN & Co.

MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATINE in

PANCREATIC EMULSION, and TAXORDATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a value

able dietetic preparation for Invalids and Children, supplying the elements for

Children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.
CELORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne.
CREASOTE—(Caution)—from Wood Tar, of which T, M. & SON are the only British Manufacturers, GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

FOREIGN AGENTS :-

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and "HESI", they are the most agreeable and efficiences.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

" BATLEY, January 26, 1869.

Keating's Insect Destroying Powder.

Sold in Ceylon by PITERS & Co., and MAITLAND

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy to Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion' And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

It torms a most agreeable effervescing fraught, whic is both a gentle aperient and grateful febritage. In hot seasons and hot climates the regular use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial IT IS PREPARED BY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Universal approbation has been awarded to this farmous Ointment for its efficiency in removing diseases of the skin. For scrofula, scurvy, scald heads, and all eruptions of the skin, both in infancy and maturer years, no remedy can be supplied which so quickly cures as Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it should always be at hand to ease the many skin affections to which the majority of children are liable. In all heat and tooth rashes the Ointment is wonder fully cooling and curative. To soldiers, sailors miners, and travellers in foreign lands, it is invaluable.

Sores, Wounds, Bad, Breasts, Rad, Lags Diseases of the Skin.

Sores, Wounds, Bad, Breasts, Bad Legs
In this class of maladies an improvement in the appearance of the disease of the patient, follows the first dressing with the olutiment.

It must not only be smeared on the wound or sore, but be briskly rubbed for some inches round about the diseased swollen or painful parts. It will penetrate to the blood vessels, naves and muscles and over to

Blood to the Heart Apoplexy

Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints. Every one suffering from these painful affections should use this purifying ointment, as it has rescued thousands from a life of torture, after every other means had been tried in vain. The ointment should be well rubbed into the skin at least twice a day after it has been properly fomented with warm salt and water, and dried. The inflammation soon yields and the patient no longer helpless, resumes his accustomed occupation.

and Diptheria,

and Diptheria.

To combat these diseases with success, a remedy is required which will have the whole absorbent system under its control Such a remedy is Holloway's Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, it penetrates to the glands, and removes any obstruction or impurity which may be impeding their healthy action. This Ointment acts on the very mainspring of life, for through the glands pass all new matter required for the body's reparation; in all the above class of cases the Ointment and Pills used conjointly, will act so searchingly, and certainly, as to effect cures in the most deplorable cases.

Fittings and Piles

Asthma, Shortness of Breath.

following cases :-Corns (Soft)
Cancers
Contracted and Stiff Joints

Chiego-foot lings
Chilblains
Chapped Hands
Chapped Hands Yaws Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLO-WAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s each Pot.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

Osborne & Co.'s Juniper Tar Soap, 6d.

23. 6d. per lb.

OSBORNE & Co.'s IMPROVED BROWN
WINDSOR, 2s. per lb., or in boxes of 3 tablets

Osborne & Co.'s Celebrated Extraits. Jockey Club Bouquet, Ess, Bouquet, Stock Exchange Bouquet. Oriental B uquet; put up in neat boxes containing three bottles assorted. A great variety of choice and fashionable perfumes.

Osborne & Co.'s Persian Pomade, Quinine (flower scented), for giving a beautiful gloss to the hair and whiskers.

For upwards of a quarter century Manufacturers and Managers to the late ROBERT HENDRIE, Agents in all parts of the World.

Sportsmen to the followng Ammunition, of the best quality, now in genera ng Ammunition, of the

distances, And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

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Locomotive Works, Lincoln, England.

cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. each

BLACKFRIAR'S RD., LONDON, ENGLAND . .

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Life Assurance Institution.

THMA, and all AFFECTIONS OF the THROAT and tHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; t ey do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective. TESTIMONIAL.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms."

"To Mr. KEATING, (Signed) "JOHN STENSON London."

"Witness, B. WHITAKER."
Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

This Powder is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetels, Mosquitoes, and every other species of insect.'

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP

172, NEW BOND STRE ET, LONDON. sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World CAUTION.—See "that DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and re! abel over the cork.

Nothing gives so much ease in these complaints from which so many suffer as Holloway's cooling and healing Ointment. When rubbed upon the spine, it acts most energetically in drawing surplus blood from the brain; even to children in teething; this Ointment has a miraculous effect in preventing fits, and convulsions, so often attendant on tooth cutting. The Pills should be used according to the directions,

In these complaints the Ointment should be well rubbed twice a day upon the chest and between the shoulders, it will penetrate to the lungs, stimulate them to renewed exertions, prevent stagnation at blood, moderate the pulsations of the heart, regulate the current of air through the bronchial tubes, and thus effect a permanent cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the

Gout Glandular Swel-

KEATING'S

DINNEFORD & CO. CHEMISTS, &c..

to the blood vessels, nerves, and muscles, and even to the bone, and will exercise the most wholesome healing and purifying power over every tissue requisite for thorough reparation. The effect of the Ointment is increased by fomenting with warm water before the Ointment is rubbed in; but sores, when healing, should never be cleansed with sponge or any thingelse, as the young and new flesh which appears like a cream, would be washed away

Glandular Swellings, Bronchitis, Mumps, Sore Throat

All inflammations and ulcerations of sensitive narts may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured by the diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, aided twice daily by bathing the parts in cold water. Immediate ease springs from this treatment, perseverance is necessary to effect a permanent cure.

Bite of Mosqui-toes and Sand-Flies
Coco-bay
Chiego-foot
Child-lains
Lumbago Scurvy Sore-heads Tumours Ulcers Wounds

each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larg-

Fistulas and Piles.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN CAPPER OF COLOMBO, AT THE "CEYLON TIMES" OFFICE, 32 CHATHAM STREET FORT.

Rheumatism Scalds
Sore Nipples
Sore-throats
Skin-diseases

# THE CEYLON TIMES

## EXTRAORDINARY.

COLOMBO:-MARCH 9TH, 1870.

The second session of the eighth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by Royal Commission on Tuesday, the 8th inst., but denuded of the gorgeousness which attends the proceedings when Her Majesty is present. The event, notwithstanding the expectation that the session would be rendered Majesty is present. The event, notwithstanding the expectation that the session would be rendered remarkable by the announcement of a more than ordinarily important list of Ministeral measures, failed to excite much interest beyond a very limited circle. Not more than fifty or sixty members of the Commons assembled and accompanied the Spea. er to the bar of the House of Loris to hear the Queen's Speech read. Very few ladies availed themselves of the courtesy which sets apart a portion of the Opposition benches for their accommodation. The Episcopacy was represented by four or five prelates only, and including them and the Royal Commissioners, the whole number of peers collected did not exceed a score. The only part of the House indeed which was at all thronged was the Stranger's Gullery. Precisely at two o'clock the Lord Chancellor entered the House, and took his seat on the bench behind the woolsack, where he was joined by the other Royal Commissioners, the Earl De Grey and Ripon, Viscount Sydney, the Earl of Bessborough, and the Earl of Kimberley. The presence of the "faithful Commons" was required by the Lord Chancellor in the usual form and the members of the Lower House appeared without delay in considerable numbers, headed by the Speaker. The Lord Chancellor then read

#### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

of allies in cases of international difference and the conciliatory spirit in which several such cases have recently been treated and determined, cases have recently been treated and determined, encourage Her Majesty's confidence in the continued maintenance of the general tranquillity. Papers will be laid before you with reference to recent occurrences in New Zealand.

#### Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The Estimates for the services of the approaching financial year are in a forward state of preparation. Framed with a view in the first place to the effective maintenance of the Public Establishments, they will impose a diminished charge upon the subjects of Her Majesty. The condition of the revenue has answered to the expectations which were formed during the past Session. Her Majesty trusts that you will be disposed to carry to its completion the inquiry which you last year instituted into the mode of conducting Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, and thus to prepare the materials of useful and early legislation.

#### My Lords and Gentlemen,

It will be proposed to you to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland, and in a manner adapted to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and calculated, as Her Majesty believes, to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in Irish agriculture, which collectively constitute the great bulk of the people. These provisions, when matured by your impartiality and wisdom, as Her Majesty trusts, will tend to inspire among persons with whom such sentiments may still be wanting, that steady confidence in the law, and that desire to render assistance in its effective administration, which mark her subjects in general; and thus will aid in consolidating the fabric of the Empire. We are further directed by Her Majesty to state that many other subjects of public importance appear to

(Feb. 8th) The Marquis of Huntly, in moving the Address, reviewed the topics suggested by the Speech from the Throne. After congratulating their Lordships on the state of foreign affairs, he adverted to the Land Question of Ireland, which required immediate legislation, and which he hoped would be settled by a measure fair and interest.

required immediate legislation, and which he hoped would be settled by a measure fair and just both to landlerd and tenant. Meanwhile, the Government were fully prepared to repress outrages and vindicate the law in Ireland.

The Earl of Fingall, seconded the Address. Deploring the recent prevalence of agrarian crime in Ireland, he expressed his gratification that the Government would not shrink from any measures of repression which might be necessary if these outrages continued.

repression which might be necessary if these outrages continued.

Lord Cairns admitted that the state of our foreign affairs was a subject of congratulation, but wished, after the opinions expressed in certain quarters, that some notice had been taken of our colonies. Passing lightly over the measures recommended in the Speech, he criticised with some severty the paragrapes relating to the present state of Ireland and the existence of agrarian outrage. He reviewed the declarations made by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Lord Clarendon during the last fourteen months, and the encouragement thereby offered to agitation; then, passing from the expressions to the conduct of the Government, he asserted that during the last twelve month they had abdicated the first duty of a Government—to repress outrages and enforce security for property and life.

The Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from Her Majesty again to invite you to resume your arduous duties, and to express the regret of Her Majesty that recent indisposition has prevented her from meeting you in person, as had been her intention, at a period of remarkable public interest. The friendly seatiments which are entertained in all quarters towards this country, and which Her Majesty cordially reciprocates, the growing disposition to resort to the good offices of allies in cases of international difference, of an Opposition chief ought to be distinguished. He invited Lord Cairns, if he were aware of any means by which evidence of agrarian outrage could be procured, to give the Government, either pri-vately or publicly, a hint as to the steps to be taken. After some brief remarks by earl Grey, the Duke of Marlborough, and Lord Monck, the Address was agreed to and their Lordships adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ADDRESS.

(Feb. 8th) The Address, in answer to speech from Throne, was moved in brief speech by Captain F. EGERTON, who touched lightly in a tone of general approval on the various paragraphs of the Speech. The last paragraph, relating to the unsatisfactory condition of Ireland, was the only one on which he could not congratulate the House; but he looked for better results from the softening but he looked for better results from the softening influences of just legislation than from repressive measures. In seconding the Address, Sir C. Dilke dilated chiefly on the paragraphs relating to Foreign Affairs and Education. As to the first, he indulged in congratulations on the tendency of European Governments to resort to the friendly offices of other Powers rather than to hostilities for the settlement of disputer and set to Education weight

to the natural activity of the bad men in the community in a time of excitement, partly to the desire of the Fenians to divert the House from passing remedial measures, which would be the most effectual blow to their conspiracy; and he did not deny that in the hope of a possible change in the incidents of their tenure, occupiers might have been stimulated to acts which they imagined would lessen the chances of eviction.

After some brief remarks from other Members, the Address was agreed to

the Address was agreed to.

THE COURT, &c.—The recent indisposition of the Queen has slightly deferred the return of the Court to Windsor. Her Majesty, who is now understood to be much better, will probably leave Osborne some time between the 18th and the close of this month. The Queen, says the Court Journal, will remain at Windsor Castle until about the middle of March, after which date her Majesty intends to reside at Buckingham Palace for several weeks. The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to London from their visit to Lord Suffield at Gunten Hall, Norfolk.

It is announced that the Queen will hold a Court

to Lord Suffield at Gunten Hall, Norfolk.

It is announced that the Queen will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace on Friday, the 25th inst., to received the Crops Diplomatique, Her Majesty's Ministers, and other official personages, with the ladies of their families. The Queen will also hold Drawing Rooms at the same Palace on Wednesday, the 9th, and Tuesday, the 22nd of March, and a levee also at Buckingham Palace on Friday the 11th of March. A levee will be held at St. James's Palace by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Her Majesty's behalf, on Thursday, the 3rd of March, and another levee in April, the date of which will be hereafter announced.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN AMERICA.—The Ameri-

PRINCE ARTHUR IN AMERICA.-The America PRINCE ARTHUR IN AMERICA.—The American papers of the 22nd ult., give accounts of Prince Arthur's arrival the previous day in New York, on his way to Washington. The Prince seems to have been very quietly received. "No noisy demonstrations," we are told, "were made by the comparatively small crowds assembled near the thirtieth-street platform and in front of the Breevoort House, in Fifth Avenue. A lunch at the hotel, a drive in the park, a brief interval of repose, dinner, and a visit to Wallack's, completed the programme of his first day in the city." At the close of the performance at Wallack's theatre, three cheers were given for "Prince Arthur, the son of good Queen Victoria," and the Prince acknowledged the compliment by raising his hat. At Washington, on the 28th ult., Prince Arthur and suite went to the Executive Mansion, quite unexpected by any one, and attended Mrs. the thirtieth-street platform and in front of the Arthur and suite went to the Executive Mansion, quite unexpected by any one, and attended Mrs. Grant's reception. The Prince entered with other visitors, without formality, and after paying his respects to Mrs. Grant was, with Mrs. Thornton, assigned a position on her right, and shared with Mrs. Grant the duties of receiving the guests. The reception having only commenced at two o'clock, but few persons were present. On the same night the Prince attended General and Mrs. Sherman's reception. On a subsequent occasion a dinner was given at the British Legation, at which were present Senators Cameron, Casserly, Morton, Conkling, and Hamlin, the Speaker of the House, the Prussian, Russian, Austrian and Turkish Ministers and Admiral Dahlgren.

Ministers and Admiral Dahlgren.

The Prince left Washington on the 30th ultimo, and has since paid a visit to Boston, where he has been officially entertained by General McDowell, commanding the army department of the East, as well as by some of the clubs, and by several of the most distinguished lawyers, merchants, and other private citizens. Prince Arthur brought his visit to a conclusion on the oth inst... when he left visit to a conclusion on the 9th inst., when he left

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The scheme for resuscitating the Albert Life Assurance Company has now assumed something like a tangible form, and if the projectors are fair-

ENGLISH MAIL OF FERRUARY 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Foliament respond on Testing, February

8. The Royal Message is both beyond all personnels on a comprehensive state, of the personnel of the complex of th

in 50,000 shares of £5 each, with the view of developing new business—such captial to be free of all existing liabilities.

An important consideration to policy-holders in the East is, that by this plan the home and Indian business will be kept distinct, and the premiums received on current policies in both countries, to an amount requisite to represent the outstanding risks from time to time, according to annual actuarial report, which shall be published for the information of policy-holders and shareholders, are to be separately invested in England and in India, and each fund made primarily available for the claims respectively arising in the two countries. It is also important to note that the scheme of the committee includes permission to those who have allowed their policies to lapse since the suspension of the Albert, to revive their policies by payment of arrears of premium, the object being to secure to all the benefits, of the proposed arrangements. It is also contemplated that the reconstructed company will be in a position, at an early date, to meet the convenience of policy-holders generally, by paying those who may desire it the surrender value of the policies they hold, based upon an equitable and fair calculation.

The surplus profits on the new business, after paying a dividend of 10 per cent., to be devoted one-half to reserve, and the other half in payment of the amount to be contributed towards the before mentioned deficiency of £294,000. The charman of the committee is Mr. James Thompson, chairman of the Agra Bank, and among the members are Sir John Bowring, Mr. Philip Cazenove, Lord Claud Hamilton, Dr. Farr, Mr. Thomas Webster, Q. C., Major-General Burn, Hannyngton and Cunningham, Messrs. Charles Frere, J. D. Bell, G. H. Drew, Jervis J. Jervis, Horatio Lloyd and others.

The Colomo Gas Company.—The prospectus of the Calculus of the C

J. D. Ben, G. M. Elloyd and others.

The Colombo Gas Company.—The prospectus of the Colombo Gas and Water Company has been issued with the following influential list of directors:—Sir Samuel Canning, C. E., F. R. G. S., Arthur Patt Barlow, Esq., Director of the Great tors:—Sir Samuel Canning, C. E., F. R. G. S.,
Arthur I att Barlow, Esq., Director of the Great
Western Hotel Company; Thomas Glen, Esq., Director of the Hong Kong and China Gas Company;
Lieut.-Col. Alfred Pearson, Junior United Service
Club; Major W. S. Stuart, R. E. Director of the
Hong Kong and China Gas Company, and the Bom
bay Gas Company. Committee in Colombo: Alfred
Wise, Esq., (Messrs. Geo. Stewart and Co.), G. S.
Duff, Esq., Oriental Bank Colombo; John Thomas
White, Esq., (Messrs. J. M. Robertson and Co.),
Robert Dawson, Esq. (Messrs. R. Dawson and Co.)
The capital is fixed at £75,000, in shares of
£10 each, of which £10,000 has been subscribed in Ceylon, being a good guarantee of the
success of the company. The attention of the
directors will be first directed to gas, a grant having
been obtained from Government of exclusive rights. been obtained from Government of exclusive rights. Other advantages have also been secured from the Municipal Council of Colombo. Contracts for laying down the works have been made with Messrs. Laidlaw and Son, Glasgow, within eighteen months. The scheme has been well and carefully considered, and the estimate of customers is moderate, considering that the levelling of the old Fort walls at Colombo will largely increase the number of houses requiring gas. The local committee in Colombo, comprising members of first-class firms, is a security to the shareholders in looking after the interests

of the shareholders in looking after the interests of the company on the spot.

THE WEATHER.—The severe weather which set in on Tuesday night continues. The thermometer at the Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house in Hyde-park yesterday morning market 27, and last night the mercury fell as low as 23 deg. A bitter north-east wind blew during the day, much to the disappointment of the skaters, thousands of whom went to the parks in anticipation of finding the water frozen. Snow is falling this morning.

#### COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—The market has been active and buoyant since the opening of the year. Prices of Native Ceylon Coffee are now 5s to 7s dearer than at the lowest point of the market in November, and those of Plantation have rallied lo about the same extent. Good ordinary Native Ceylon has been sold this week at 58s to 59s to arrive, but not in large quantities, there being unusually little afloat for this time of year; indeed, the shipments of Ceylon Coffee since the opening of the season in October are now very much less than last year. This is partly no doubt to be attributed to the great rains in the late autumn, and partly to the wish to delay shipments to the new year, when they would be made free of the export duty of 1s, per cwt. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the crop, especially of Native Coffee, will prove to be shirt of last year's. Ancider

cause which has strongly tended to tise the price of Coffee from its late depression is to be found, as we stated last month, in the great demand at Rio for the United States. There seems no doubt that the crop now being shipped from the Brazils is not so large as the previous abundant one, but that it is a good average seems equally clear. A cargo Bahia Coffee sold ten days since at 44s, f. p. a. for the Mediterranean, and one of Rio, fair Channel, free of 5 per cent., at 46s for Hamburgh. The first Dutch Sale of Java Coffee for the year is advertised for toth inst., to consist of 98,400 bags. The European stock given below is less than it was a month since by about 7,800 tons, but the excess over last year is still about 21,000 tons.

The stock in the principal European ports on 1st February, were—

of subjection and the least	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867	
United Kingdom Tons	23,500	18,850	16,450	12,950	
Holland n	31,453	27,300	30,450	21,150	
Antwerp	5,100	5,450	3,750	2,300	
Hamburgh	15,500	7,500	11,000	5,500	
Havre	18,550	14,600	8,150	10,050	
Trieste	4,050	3,300	4,000	3,200	
		-		2013-200	

Total.....Tons 98,150 77,000 73,800 55,150 Rucker & Bencraft's Price Current, Feb. 11.

COFFEE.—Advices of short shipments have been received from Ceylon, which have given additional strength to the previous firm state of the market, and prices of all kinds are fully upheld, at the close however a quieter tone prevails.

CEYLON.—All qualities of Plantation have sold with good spirit, and colory kinds continue to realize extreme rates. Native has fluctuated but prices at the close are again above those quoted a fortnight ago; large floating sales have been effected at fully the previous value.

OTHER EAST INDIA.—The supplies have consisted chiefly of Foreign sorts which have sold on previous terms.

terms.

MOCHA.—200 quarter-bales good yellowish and 31 bales ungarbled were withdrawn.

FOREIGN.—Shipments from Brazil to this country continue to fall of and the demand is thereby improved, sales having taken place at slightly higher prices. Few floating cargoes are offering and tew sales are reported. The sales Coffee since the 27th ultimo comprise: 2000 casks 188 tierces 185 barrels 660 bags. Plantation Ceylon, triage and ordinary at 42s to 60s 6d, small gray and dull 62s to 65s 6d, fine ordinary to low middling ditto 65s 6d to 72s, bold ditto 71s to 76s, small colory 65s 6d to 7cs, middling colory 72s 6d to 79s, good middling bold 80s to 85s, one lot fine 88s 6d, pea-berry 73s to 85s.—Public Ledger, February II, 1870.

73s to 85s.—Public Ledger, February 11, 1870.

The quantity of Ceylon Coffee afloat for Great Britain on the 7th Feb. was as follows:—Plantation, 150,570 cwt., against 188,905 cwt. at corresponding date of 1869; Native, 13,699 cwt., against 57,073 cwt. The quantity afloat for the Continent was—nul, in both years. The quantity of Coffee landed in the five weeks ended Feb. 5, 1870, was of Ceylon, 2,713 tons, against 1,855 tons during the corresponding period of 1869; of all de-criptions, 3,198 tons, against 3,591 tons. The quantity entered for home consumption was, of Ceylon, 974 tons, against 1,088 tons; of all descriptions, 1,751 tons, against 1,853 tons. The quantity exported was, of Ceylon, 2,339 tons, against 1,033 tons; of all descriptions, 4,103 tons, against 1,033 tons; of all descriptions, 4,103 tons, against 3,306 tons, The stock on Feb. 5, was, of Ceylon, 13,199 tons, against 10,129 tons; of all descriptions, 21,316 tons, against 17,652 tons.—London and China Express. Feb. 11.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS FROM CEVLON .- None.

DEPARTURES FOR CEYLON.

Jany. 28.... River Indus," from London.
do "Perseverence," from do.
Feby. 5... "Otterbourne" (str.) via Sues Caral.

SHIPS LOADING FOR CEYLON.

At London. The "Skooting Star," and A. O. A.

CEYLON SHPPING SPOKEN.

"Lucknow" to Galle, Dec. 9th--4 S. 32 W.

"Indre," to do. , 16th--14 S., 37 W.

"Boyne" to Colombo Dec. 20th--6 N. 27 W.

"Hindostan" to Galle Jany. 18th--5 N., 15 W.

"Elfin," from Ceylon Dec. 29th--35 S., 23 E.

"Passover" from do. Dec. 29th--35 S., 23 E.

"Passover" from do. Dec. 28th--35 S., 23 E.

"Passover from do. Jany. 14th--10 S., 8 W.

Passed Trough Suez Canel.

Feb. 4th--The Afrique (str.) from Clyde for Colombo.

Arrived at St., Helena.

Jan. 14th--Helen Finlayson from Colombo for Lodon:

Passengers booked for Ceylon for P. & O. Company.

Feb. 5th--Mr. Jiffery, Capt. Sharpe, Mr. F. Murray.

Chemical Marvels.—Nobody can deny that the satisfaction of the inner and the adorument of the outer man are two of the principal objects of life. As regards both a happy prospect is opening before us. There can be little doubt that if the experiments now being tried in the art of preserving meat prove successful we shall find the cost of living considerably reduced. Professor Gamgee has, it seems, solved the problem of enabling us to procure our supplies of meat from South America and Australia. By means of sulphuric acid any beast may be embalmed at the cost of a few pence, and some carcases of sheep preserved by this new method have lately been sent to Austral to prove its efficacy. Having thus provided for the inner man, there remains the outer man, and the news with regard to our future personal adorument is anost cheering. The Observer informs us that a pupil of Baron Liebig has discovered certain eithers which, when poured upon some chemical compounds, CHEMICAL MARVELS.-Nobody can deny that the which, when poured upon some chemical compounds, produce instancously precious stones of all kinds. We shall, therefore, we presume, shortly be seen, thanks to Professor Gamgee, sitting down to a chanks to Baron Liebigs thanks to Professor Gamgee, sitting down to a plenteous banquet, and thanks to Baron Liebig's pupil, glittering with gems. Care, however, should be taken to keep these chemical compounds in different bottles, for we have no wish to see our mutton turned into diamonds, much as we value these costs minerals.

these costly minerals.

A NEW SPECULATION.—A speculative mania is in full swing in Naples, under a form which is remarkable for its simplicity and attractiveness, as well as for the unviersal ruin which the bursting of the bubble able for its simplicity and attractiveness, as well as for the unviersal ruin which the bursting of the bubble is sure to cause. Some years ago, when gold was at a premium of 18 per ceut., a certain fast living nobleman, of the name of Rnffo Scilla, who had run through his patrimony, hit upon the device of offering to pay in gold at par in twenty days for all loans made to him in paper. There was at once a rush of lenders eager to press advances upon him at a rate of interest which was really equivalent to above 200 per cent. per annum, and the continuing supply enabled him duly to keep his word. When gold fell to premium of 5 per cent. he enlarged the time for repayment to a month, but the crowd o lenders still continued. The civil authorities grew alarmed, and applied to Scilla for information as to the principle of his operations. He replied that he fulfilled his obligations punctually, and therefore was not subject to any interference of the law, and declined to accede to the request for further explanation. The Cardinal Archbishop next menaced him with excommunication unless he desisted. But he retorted that he was guilty of no religious any more than of any civil offence. A large proportion of his clients consisted of religious persons and corporations, who were rapidity enriched by the process, and he condes cended to explain that it was by Bourse speculations he made the money by which he was enabled to carry on a system profitable t himself and his creditors. The archbishop reporte

the matter to the congregation of the holy office, and that body by rescript declared Signor Scilla's proceedings legitimate, and authorized all ecclesiastical persons to lend their mency on the terms he offered. This sanction gave a new impetous to the trade, and competition quickly sprang up. One Costa offered 25 per cent. per month to all who would entrust him with their mency. Other establishments have been opened offering still higher rates, and as yet all have kept their engagements. The lenders, of course, have made immense fortunes, and this spectacle draws mere and more eager crowds, consisting of every class of society, into the vortex. Of course the obligations incurred are only made good out of the fresh deposits that come in, but every one is in hopes that he will not be the last in the race. The Liberal papers in vain warn all concerned that the system is a swindle—their voice is powerless to check a mania which carries the whole population into its net. A tremendous crash will come ere long.

Christophyllung—This is to the agency signature.

cerned that the system is a which carries the whole population into its net. A tremendous crash will come ere long.

Chlorophyllum.—This is to the name given to the green matter by which leaves are coloured. In a paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences, M. Prillieux examines this substence, which is contained in the cells in the shape of graina. Many years ago a german observer, M. Boehm, had announced that, in the Crassulacae, he had seen these grains collect in the centre of each cell under the direct influence of the sun. This circumstance remained unheeded until a Russian botanist, M. Famintsin, remarked a decided mebility in the grains contained in the cells of the leaves of a moss of the Maium genus when in the sun, and his countryman, M. Borodine, confirmed the statement remarked by him in other plants. Curiously enough, these observations were not repeated in France, where they seem to have been received with incredulity. M. Prillieux, wishing to set the question at rest, has instituted experiments on the kind of moss called Funaria hypermatrica, peculiarly adapted for the purpose, its leaves being formed of only a single startum of cells. A whole plant, roots and all, is placed on the object-plate of the miscroscope, and a leaf is examined by transparency, by which means the cells and the modifications which are going on in them may be conveniently watched. The grains of chlorophyllum are easily distinguishable; when the plant has been kept in the dark for a day or two, its leaves present the appearance of a green network, between the meshes of which there is a clear and transparent ground the grains of chlorophyllum lie against the partitions which separate one cell from another: there are none on what we will call the roof and floor of the cell. But under the influence of daylight, and of the rays reflected by the mirror of the instrument, the grains will soon be seen to leave the, partitions and slide along to the roof and floor where they accumulate. At night, they return to their old position.

#### INDIAN JOTTINGS.

The Pioneer tells us of a very remarkable case that was recently decided in the Civil Court at Lucknow. The Plaintiff—a Mahomedan—filed a suit for the restoration of the person of his wife. He was met by the plea that the nwife was a apostate from her religion, and that, in consequence,

the marriage under Meliomedan law was cancelled, and his claim under the marriage must necessarily fall to the ground. The case caused considerable fall to the ground. The case caused considerable sensation among all classes, but especially among the Mahomedan community. The Judge, in an elaborate judgement, after bringing under review all the laws bearing on the point, decided the suit in favour of the plaintiff. The most remarkable is feature in the case was the demeanour of the wife while under examination in Court. Net satisfied by an open recantation of the Mahomedan religion is the presence of a large gathering of the Mahomedan community, she deliberately declared her conviction of the fruth of the Christian religion, and her faith in our Saviour's mission. The wife, her sister, and mother were haptized the same day. The father is, however, still a Mahomedan.

Moze Frightened Than Hurr.—The Deltis Gazette relates the following instances as recorded by Dr. Day as one of "probably impending death" the to bite of a non-venomous snake. The patient when visited in hospital was "in a state of utter prostration and dreadful alarm at the idea of closely impending death." He was in fact more firightened than hurt. Strong blistering, galvanism, and stimulants brought him round; as the reporter of the case puts it, "it was only by causing graving men and "recall such cases as the above to their recollection, or those of cholera, in which fear has been the cause of death, or the latter has only been prevented by such means as recorded in this instance." We could from our own experience mention cases of men now living, and in robust the his was a fact of the could by such means as recorded in this instance." We could from our own experience mention cases of men now living, and in robust the his instance. "We could from our own experience mention cases of men now living, and in robust the his was a latter of the death of the such as a set he above to their recollection, or those of cholera, in which tear has been the c

fright.

A Moral drawn from squibs and crackers:

The skill displayed in the preparation of the fireworks of Tuesday night, along with the fact that
they were the work of a native doctor, suggest one
of the main causes of the general backwardness of
Indian arts and manufactures, which have all retrograded, rather than progressed under British rule.
That cause is the fact that the intelligence of the
more highly educated classes is not brought to bear
upon the work of the artisan, as in Europe. Instead
of benefiting by the knowledge daily poured into
the country, the artisan still works on in his own
way, protected by the system of caste, and girt
about in the obstinacy of ages. But for the advance in theory, rendered possible by the progress
of science, our own arts would be now much in the
same condition in which they were five centuries
ago.

ago.

The theory and the art have, in all cases, progressed hand in hand, and the perfection at which the man of practice has arrived, has only been rendered possible by the fact that the man of science has been ever at his side. Here there is a complete has been every account and practice; and as nas ocen ever at misside. Here there is a complete separation between science and practice; and, as the only true value of science is to instruct art, much of the education we impart to the upper classes is rendered, in effect, nugatory by their isolatics.

"Aqueline" arrived from Galle on the 7th Inst. with a small portion of cargo on board. She was laid on for London, and this morning, whilst two barrels of plumbago were hoisting on board, the vessel being exceedingly crank, carsized and sank, taking with her the boat of plumbago alongside. Assistance was immediately rendered by the other ships in the roads, as well as by the Master Attendant's department, through whose exertions every one or ment, through whose exertions every one on

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY, THE WIZARD OF THE EAST.-We have much pleasure in informing our readers of the arrival in Colombo of the far-famed Hungarian Professor of Magic, B. Ruchwaldy pupil of the late Professor Anderson, the "Wizard of the North." Professor Ruchwaldy has just made a tour through Indla where he gave universal satisfaction, especially at the Court of Hyderabad.

The Professor will give his first Entertainments on Saturday and Monday evenings next, at the Garrison Library, particulars of which

will be given shortly.

After a few performances in Colombo the Professor intends proceeding to Kandy.

Postal .- A notice issued from the Post Office this day says:—" Emeu arrived from Bombay. No mail via Brindisi received yesterday by the Hindostan."

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

Vessels.	FROM WHAT PORT.	CARGO.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	DUE HERE.		
Simon Kenilworth Larnax Woodcote Great Beases Jacom of Deven Athole Massayaph Soyne Granville Gateside Pecki-rion Castle Solden Fleece Ida Biish Constitution Neigator S. D. Thurston Comora L. S. Otterburn	London West Hartlepool Sunderland Sunderland London London Cardiff Cardiff London London London London Clyds Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Cardiff do Cardiff Cardiff London Clyds Liverpool Liverpo	Coals  do  do  do  do  do  do  General  General  Coals  do  Coals  Coals	Nov. 6— do 6— do 10— do 13— do 12— do 18— do 20— do 24— December 4— do 9— do 14— do 15— do 16— January 14— do 18— do 18— February 3—	Early in March do do do In March do		

#### SHIPPING IN THE COLOMBO ROADS.

VESSELS. TONS.		COMMANDERS.	AGENTS.	WHERE FROM,	DESTINATION.	WHEN TO SAIL	
VESSELS.  Scott Woodham. S. S Aleppo Blenchthra Spirit of the North Britomart Teviot Nardoo Thomas Blythe Helpmeet Warrior Catherine St. Hilda Windsor Castle Grand Duchess Phillis Moses Williamson Shepherd Queen of the West Peri	345 648 665 435 571 500 433 387 387 388 397 413 1001 1075 856	Laycklock Hill Fl. ming Doron Mathew Rees Wheelan Paul Trenery Reid Turnbull Currie Moore Douglas Coster Lake Armstrong Joslin Westwater Mannerly	J. P. Green & Co. C. Shand & Co. Armitage Brothers J. M. Robertson & Co. George Steuart & Co. Armitage Brothers Mackwords & Co. George Wall & Co. Darley, Butler & Co. Armitage Brothers Ceylou Company (Ld.) Armitage Brothers Fryer, Schultze & Co. J. M. Robertson & Co. Armitage Brothers J. G. Thompson & Co. Fryer, Schultze & Co. J. G. Thompson & Co.	Cochin  London  Bombay shield	London Port Said for orders. New York New York London do do Torder London Pondicherry Melbourne London London Gübraltar for orders Chittagong Malabar Coast	Ioth March Izth March. To-day Despatch Ioth March Zoth March Zoth March Isth March	

#### ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM COLOMBO AND GALLE DURING THE UNERMENTIONED PERIODS.

	DATE OF	DATE OF FOR WHAT		COFFEE, CWTS.				Cocoa- nut Oil.		Core Cwrs.			i de la	Ebony	Deer Horns
	CLEARING.	ig. Post.	Planta- tion.	Native.	Total	Bales.	Chips.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Rope.	Junk.	Yarn.	Fibre.	Cwts.	Cwts
Total Exports from 1st Oct. 1869 to 18th 3. S. Wm. Miller (and from Galle) 3. S. Oriental 3. S. Oriental 4. Company of the com	Feby., 1870.  Feby. 12  " 22  " 26  " 26	Hongkang Singapore London Bombay London do	316547 23 6676 15242 14873	44211 1521 100 1460 1594	369758 23 8197 100 16692 14467	604378 64486 32459	587525 	64512 508 1148 5034	52703  646 207 3492	1593		20754  367  697 77	2039   	14073	316
Total Exports from 1st Oct. 1869 to do 1st Oct. 1868 do 1st Oct. 1867 do 1st Oct. 1866	4th March do do		353397 371593 361021 269618	122109	407273 483951 483130 371497	564231	671939 997378 180196	68095 51829	67048 88063 23265 24666	1528	883 22	21895 28355 19680 18482	2070 4006 2460 743	14078 9754 8776 11948	95