KANDY HERALD.

Trincomalie Street, Kandy, 19th November, 1869.

Colombo, 20th April, 1870.

FOR SALE

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A Fresh Supply of the
FINEST AUSTRALIAN FLOUR

in 50lb tins. at 16s 6d

Ex Steamer "Surbiton."

SPANISH CORKS, FOR QUARTS AND PINTS

MESSRS. BISSETT & C.

Ex S. S. "Great Victoria."

W. M. YOUNG & CO.

WATCH GLASSES.

MAIN AND HAIR SPRINGS, HANDS, KEYS, &c.

FOR SALE.

in one dozen cases.

White Seal

Red Seal Green Seal

Colombo, Feb. 10, 1870.

37 Chatham Street

plication to

has ready for delivery-

Colombo, 21st June, 1869.

THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED

THE FOLLOWING EXCELLENT SHERRIES

ALSO EX "BRITOMART,"

ON SALE

By the Undersigned:

BASS' BEER IN HHDS.

BARCLAY, PERKINS PORTER IN HHDS.

PURSER'S COFFEE MANURES.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received per Steamer "Surbiton", via Suez Canal, con-signments of these Manures, as follows:—

Purser's Patent Coffee Manure,

in Bags each containing 2 Cwts. Nett, TREE £14 10s. # TON.

Purser's Dissolved Bones.

in Bags each containing 2 Cwts. Nett,
PRICE £10 # Ton.
Delivered free at the Hultsdorf Mills, or at the

FINE BONE DUST.

Manures and Chemicals.

JOHN BENNET LAWES, F. R. S.,

59, Mark Lane, London,

Superphosphate of Lime, Dissolved Bones.

Cane Manure.
Coffee Manure,
Sulphate of Ammonia.

and all Chemical Manures of Value.

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

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received per "Caro line" from James MacMickan and Co., Mel

bourne, a trial shipment of the above valuable Manure, price here £15 per Ton. It is packed in bags

GENERAL NOTICES

IN MADOOLSEMEA DISTRICT,

"HEWA ELLIA"

containing 412 acres,

PER GOVERNMENT SURVEY,

and the remaining 232 acres, consist of fine forest land.

communicates by a good bridle path.

The Estate is likely to improve rapidly in bearing

and its value will be further enhanced by the new

Apply to

WATCHMAKER.

W. M. YOUNG & Co.

GEORGE WALL & Co.

mode of communication now being adopted,

of which 180 acres are now coming into full bearing,

THE STORE, LINES AND BUNGALOW THE STORE, LINES AND BUNGALOW are sufficient for all requirements of the Estate, which is well roaded and partially drained. The property is distant about six miles from the new Batticaloa road with which it

Nitrate of Soda.

Pernyian Gnano

C. SHAND and Co

Slave Island Mills

Sole Agents in Ceylon

SHERRY in Quarter Casks and Hogsheads

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

LEE, HEDGES, & Co.,

LEE, HEDGES & Co.

W. M. YOUNG & Co.

at 48s. per Dozen

at 42s. at 36s. at 30s.

KEPPEL JONES & Co.

do C.B. do in qts. and Pints R. DAWSON.

SHIPPING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SERVICES MARITIMES.

Messageries Imperiales.-PACQBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

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

July.	August.	September	October.	November	December
4	1, 15, 29	12 26	10 26	9 23	2
4	1, 15, 29	12 26	10 24	7 21 9	1
	P 4 P July.	1, 15, 4 29 1, 15, 4 29	1, 15, 12 29 26 1, 15, 12 4 29 26	1, 15, 12 10 4 29 26 26 4 1, 15, 12 10 4 29 26 24	1, 15, 12 10 9 4 29 26 26 23 1, 15, 12 10 7 4 29 26 24 21

or via Dieppe and Newhaven at the following rates viz: Via Calais or Boulogne Fs. 175.....£6 12 0 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.

AGENT. PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL Steam Navigation Company.

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

H. AUBER,

For	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Marseilles and	11	8	5	3	2	14
Southampton	25	22	19	17	16	28
					30	
Bombay	10	7	4	2	1	13
	24	21	18	16	15	27
					29	
Madras and Cal-	12	9	6	4	1	13
cutta	26	23	20	18	15	27
					29	
Straits and	13	10	7	5	2	14
China	27	24	21	19	16	28
					30	
Australia	13	10	7	5	2	28
7. A.					30	

Rates of	Passage Money.
To Suez£6	To King George's Sound £3
Southampton * 85	
"Marseilles 80	
, Bombay 16	
" Madras 10	
" Calcutta 24	
. Transit throu	gh Egypt £4 10s. extra.

Children above 3 and under 10 years,-half of first class rates. One child under 3 years, (if with Parent) free.

	To Mar	seilles.	To	Southampton
2nd Class	Passengers	£48 *		£50 •
European Native	Servants	48 *		50 *
	ransit through 1	TO VALUE OF THE PARTY.	2 58	

Return Fares.

Passengers embarking within six months of their arrival from Europe or Suez, and within three months of arrival from all ports Eastward of Suez and vice versa will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return passage money.

THE COMPANY reserve the THE COMPANY reserve the option of forwarding all Goods, shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose, they also book goods on through Bill of Lading to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Marseilles or Havre. For rates of freight and further particulars, Apply to

F. BAYLEY,

Point de Galle

British India Steam Navigation Company (LIMITED.)

ONE OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL LEAVE COLOMBO

FOR CALCUTTA—Calling at Galle,
Negapatam, Madras,
Cocon ad a, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and

11th and 25th
Yuly. 8th &
22nd Augt.
5th and 27th dopaulpore, on or about) Septr.

BOMBAY—Calling at Tuti-corin, Cochin, Calicut, Beypore, Cannanore, Mangalore and Carwar, 6th and 20th bout...... Septr.
ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA COLOMBO.



NOTICE.

THE AGENT of the MESSAGERIES
IMPERIALES has the honour of
informing the public of Ceylon, that
for the convenience of travellers, this
Company has created on their steamers Company has created on their steamers a second class passage or first class prow passage. These passengers will find in the second deck well-aired cabins, the third deck cabins being abolished for the first and second classes. The meals of the second class differ but slightly from those of the first. The ordinary Claret is the same: and the rate from Galle to Marseilles is twenty-five per cent. less.

Nota Bene—The second class passengers can go on the poop, as those of the first. This part of the deck is prohibited to the third class passengers.

The reduced rates of passages from Galle to Marseilles are the following, viz.:—

	FIRST	CLASS (ordinary cabin)	£78	0	0
	SECOND	CLASS	£59	0	0
	THIRD	CLASS	£35	0	0
	For fu	ASSAGE	Galle	at	the
6	mce of t	he Company, and in Colomb ARMITAGE BROTHERS.	o at th	e O	ffice

H. AUBER,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS, VENN & CO. RE instructed by FRANCIS SCHULTZE, Esq., assignee to the Estate of

MESSRS LEDWARD & Co. to sell at the "Cottage" Cinnamon Gardens on Tuesday, the 19th of July at 12 noon, the Whole of the

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, &C. as previously advertised.

MR. H. D. GABRIEL S Instructed to sell on Wednesday, the 13th in stant, at his Rooms at noon
A Splendid Assortment of CASHMERE, CHUDDAR, LUSSA CHIRON WORKS,

CASHMERE SHAWLS CHUDDAR do. LUSSA DRESSES CHIEON FROCKS do NIGHT DRESSES do POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS Cravats, Smoking Caps, Footstool Covers, &c. &c. The above have been imported direct, and are of a quality rarely met with in Ceylon.

On view two days before sale. H. D. GABRIEL.

Colombo, 4th July, 1870. THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed by the Assignee of the INSOLVENT ESTATE of Mr. H. C. JONKLAAS

to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at noon, at th residence of the Insolvent in Cramer's Lane. all his well-kept

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in Calamander, Ebony, Nadoon and Jackwood; Jewelry, and a LIFE POLICY FOR £200

belonging to the said Insolvent. H. D. GABRIEL. Colombo, 4th July, 1870.

SALE OF ' VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT MARANDAHN.

MESSRS. VENN & Co. are instructed to sell on the spot, on Saturday, the 16th of July,

9 Valuable Building Lots, nearly opposite the Tamil Girls' School on the high road to Cotta via Slave Island.

These properties are admirably situated for the erection of Suburban Villas, combining the great advantages of a beautiful, healthy, airy situation and a fine open aspect. The land has been planted with Cocoanut trees, which have been highly cultivated and manured, and are now coming into general bearing. The lots will contain from 1 acre properties.

upwards.

This locality is rapidly increasing in public estimation from its beautiful situation and great ocal advantages, and offers an excellent investment for small capitalists.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed by Messrs.

CURTAYNE and JAS. BRODIE, Trustees in the affairs of Mr. Geo. Wallace, to sell by public auction on Saturday, the 16th proximo, precisely, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Rooms, No. 9, Baillie Street, Fort, viz :-

Bonds, Shop Bill, Pro. Notes, AND WRITS OF EXECUTION, in lots of £20 and upwards,

&c. &c. Belonging to the said G. WALLACE. For further particulars, Apply to C. N. OORLOFF,

Colombo, 29th June, 1870.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 46,730 IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY. A. L. Ismail Lebbe Marikar ...

NUGEKELEWATTE, said to contain about 8 acres
in extent, with the Building and growing
Crop thereon, situate at Haputale in Medikinda
Mahapalata of the District of Badulla, Central

Æ. ARMSTRONG KING,

Deputy Fiscal's Office, dulla, 6th June, 1870.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 52.911. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY.

W. A. Archbald.. W. A. Archbald......Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the
12th July, 1870, at one (1) o'clock, P. M., will
be sold by public auction at this office, the following
property, belonging to the Defendant in the above

All the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the sums due to the Oriental Hotel, as they appear in the account Books, which may be seen at this office.

T. SKINNER.

Fiscal's Office, Kandy, 14th June, 1870.

FISCAL'S SALE. No. 51,348 and 51,349. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY.

W. D. De Silva..... D. M. Ram Menika alias Isabella

All that piece of land called Singhala Watte with the Buildings thereon, containing in extent about 2 roods and 27 perches, and all that piece of land containing in extent 3 acres and 24 perches more or less, situate at Gampola in the District of Udepalate. T. SKINNER,

Fiscal's Office, Kandy, 15th June, 1870.

COLOMBO:-FRIDAY, JULY 8th, 1870.

No. 52,305. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO. The Ceylon Savings' Bank

FISCAL'S SALE.

Vs. Edward James Dehigame...

the Eastern Wall to the extreme end of the second range of buildings being about 40 feet.

And all that piece of Ground with all the Buildings and erections thereon, bearing Assessment Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51, situate at Brownrigg Street in the Town of Kandy, containing in extent 29 square perches.

T. SKINNER,

Fiscal's Office, Kandy, 14th June, 1870.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 51.719. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY.

Vs. SADAKKA TAMBY OMER SAIBOO ... NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 18th July, 1870, at one (1) o'clock, will be sold by public auction at the premises, the following property, belonging to the Defendant in the above case:

A PIECE OF LAND of about 153 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, and marked Nos. 7 and 8, out of the Chena Heen Narangaha Mulletonne, containing in extent 16, 54-100 perches.

A PIECE OF LAND with the Buildings thereon, about 171 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, marked Nos. 12, 13 and 14, out of the land called Heen Narangaha Mulletenne aforesaid, situate in the Town of Gampola, and two undivided third parts or shares of a piece of land with the Buildings thereon, situate at Wahugepitia in Udepalate, containing in extent 1 acre 3 roods and 38 perches. T. E. B. SKINNER,

Fiscal's Office. Kandy, 21st June, 1870.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 17,455. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF BADULLA. George Morice, Esquire, of Badulla ..

Vs.
1. Malalage Hendrick Pieris, 2. Bulatsinhalage Harmanis
Perera, both of Badulla
OTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, the
Sixteenth day of July, next, at one o'clock
in the morning, will be sold at the spot, the following land, the property of the said Defendant, viz.:—

Delivered free at the Hands Colombo Railway Station. G. & W. LEECHMAN. The Garden called "Elwattepitiyawatte" with the Tiled House standing thereon, situate at Udeweediya in the Town of Badulla, Central Province. Æ. A. KING,

Deputy Fiscal. Deputy Fiscal's Office, Badulla, 6th June, 1870.

MERCANTILE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EX "PRINCE ALFRED"

" Golden Fleece."

A LLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN HHDS., PRICE £8 15 0 to account, or £7 15 0 Cash.

REID & CO.'S LONDON STOUT IN HHDS.,

PRICE £8 0 0 to account, or £7 0 0 Cash. CARGILL & Co.

Colombo, 20th May, 1870.

Barclay Perkin's **BROWN STOUT PORTER**

£6 10s. per Hhd.

J. P. GREEN & Co. TOD HEATLY'S WINES.

MPORTED BY H. S. SAUNDERS, and

for Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned: Champagne.... 80s per dozen. J. P. GREEN & Co

SFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE La Grande Marque Cognac.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the Sale of the above Cognac, in the Island of Ceylon, are prepared to supply it in large or small quantities. Orders from out-stations nust be accompanied by a reference.

J. P. GREEN & Co.

Colombo, 19th May, 1870.

MARTELL'S HENNESSY'S BRANDIES LA GRANDE MARQUE | in one dozen Ca FINEST SPARKLING MOSELLE @ 60s. per dozen. from A. Jordan, Coblenz. J. P. GREEN & Co

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 Cases. CURACOA Do. CROWN WHISKEY

GENERAL NOTICE.

supplying Beef, Bread, Groceries, Wines,

and Spirits, &c.

MONTHLY SETTLEMENT,

General Store, No. 337, Trincomalie Street,

KANDY.

He guarantees that everything supplied will a of the best quality and moderately priced,

He solicits support.

J. P. GREEN & Co.

HAVE the pleasure of announcing, that they have secured the services of Mr. W. J DOYLE, (late foreman of Chancellor & Son) and are prepared to undertake the repairs of J. A. POPPENBEEK & Co. particularly wish to Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c. draw the attention of the Planting Community to their Mr. Poppenbeek's experience in

MR. DOYLE having had 13 years' experience and being fully supplied with all necessary Implements, Machinery, &c., W. M. Young & Co. guarantee that work entrusted to him will be carefully executed and charged for at a moderate rate.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN BERNARD PASSE is admitted a partner in the Firm of PASSE & Co., from the 1st day of July, 1870.

DOROTHEA PASSE. Colombo, 30th June, 1870,

Commodious and pleasantly situated HOUSE IN BORELLA

On account of their owner leaving the Island. A PAIR OF THOROUGH-BRED WALER GELDINGS.

HOUSE TO LET.

with 41 acres of Ground, fully planted with Cocoanuts and other fruit bearing Trees,

rising 5 years old, very handsome a perfect match, broken to single and double Harness, and Saddle. Importer

Apply to,
H. D. GABRIEL.

FOR SALE.

COLOMBO. NOTICE.

M. PHILIP AUGUSTUS GERARD is authorised to sign our firm per procuration HAVE TO HAND BY THE ABOVE STEAMER GEORGE STEUART & Co.

Colombo, 1st July, 1870. Notice.

M. E. BRITTON has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm. CLARK, SPENCE & Co. Point de Galle, Ceylon, 1st July, 1870.

FOR SALE.

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

formerly occupied by the Bank of
Hindustan.

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

For particulars apply to

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

NEW HOME NEWSPAPER.

THE EUROPEAN MAIL THE FAR EAST.

THE EUROPEAN MAIL, by every European Mail.
THE EUROPEAN MAIL. Subscription 30s. per THE EUROPEAN MAIL Ceylon Agency.
The EUROPEAN MAIL Ceylon Agency.
Colombo, Ceylon Times Office.
T. M. Barker. Galle, Jaffna,

W. H. Buttery.

FOR PRIVATE SALE. A rich mellow toned New Cottage Plano,

New Cottage Plano,

J. & J. Hopkinson, just landed. Also handsome Mahogany English Wardrobe.

Apply to

VENN & Co.

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

The Primrose Hill Estate, The Frimrose Hill Estate,
SITUATED on the banks of the Mahavillaganga
within the Municipal limits of the town of
Kandy. In extent 170 acres or thereby, of which
about 100 acres are under cultivation. THE UNDERSIGNED having received a fresh supply of Bones, are now prepared to register orders for BONE DUST, and to forward same upcountry when required. Samples forwarded on ap-

The buildings are in excellent order THE BUNGALOW which is a commodious family Residence being one of the most beautifully situated in the Central

The Atgalla Estate,

Situated three miles from the town of Gampole on the road leading to Navelipettia, in extent 411 acres, or thereby of which about 200 are under cultivation. Building's and Machinery in perfect order.

For further particulars

Apply to LEE, HEDGES & Co.,

NOTICE.

COLOMBO GAS AND WATER COMPANY LIMITED.

37, CHATHAM STREET, FORT. TT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information T IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Shareholders in this Company, and the public, that in compliance with the wish of numerous Shareholders, arrangements have been made for the payment of Interest on the share capital at five per cent. per annum until the completion of the works.

An Amended prospectus has been issued by the Company, in which the above is notified, as also the fact that shareholders have the option of paying up their shares in full, receiving Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum thereon.

ROBERT DAWSON,
Secretary of Committee.

Colombo, 4th July, 1870. OUVAH ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Stewards. W. E. T. Sharpe, Esq.
T. Smith, Esq.
J. G. Crowe, Esq.
G. W. Brown, Esq.
E. M. D. Byrde, Esq.

Judge. J. H. RANKEN, ESQ. Starter. E. M. D. BYRDE, Esq. First-day Thursday, 11th August,

1870. Time 3 P. M. CRICKET MATCH. Second-day Friday, 12th August.

Time 2-30 P. M., A spin of 100 yards.

No. 2—High Jump standing,
No. 3—High Jump running,
No. 4—Hurdle race,
No. 5—Wide Jump standing,
No. 6—Wide Jump running,
No. 7—Putting 16 and 24 lb. Shot.
No. 8—Half mile flat race, No. 9—Throwing the Hammer, No. 10—Hop, Step and Jump.

Third-day Saturday, 13th August, Time 6 A. M. PIGEON MATCH,

8 A. M., double and single Quoit Matches. 2-30 P. M., Throwing the Cricket Ball. No. 2-High Jump with pole, No. 4—Carrying race, No. 5—Wheel-barrow race, 6-Three legged race,

No. 7—Sack race, No. 8—Consolation Race. FOOTBALL MATCH. 7-30 Club Dinner. E. H. EDWARDS.

MUNIANDI-No. 17.

No. 54.

JUST PUBLISHED CONTENTS:

PREFACE TO VOLUME 1, Illustrated. CARTOONS—"Alfredians": or the Model Farmer.s
—Airing our Court Suits,—After De Soyzas

THE HOMEWARD MAIL:—
Report on Travelling Allowances. A True and Faithful account of H. M. S. " Aces and Galatea," by one who was never sea-sick; with extracts from the Log-book of her gallant Commander.

NOTICE. MR. DOYLE,

AVING arrived by the 'GREAT VICTORIA,'
we would draw the attention of the public
to the advantage of having their Watches attended
to in the Island, by an English Watchmaker. saving the risk and expense of sending

them home for repairs. W. M. YOUNG & Co. Oriental Bank Corporation.

INCORPORATED BY KOYAL CHARTER)

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,500,000

RESERVED FUND £444,000

Head Offices:—Threa-Ineedle Street, London, OFFICES IN CEYLON.

COLOMBO, KANDY, GAILE, JAFFNA, BADULLA NEWERA ELLIA. and HALDUMULLE

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

Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Roochoofoo, Hongkong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne Negapatam, Pondischerry, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney and Yokohama. They draw on the Bank of England (on demand Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland London, and on the

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 Paris and California.

They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.

No Drafts are issued on Mail daya.

The following are the Rates ruling for Family Remittances by the ner mail to England.

3 months sight 34 o/o Premium.

2 , , , 4 o/o , ,
1 , , 44 o/o , ,
Demand 44 o/o , ,
They receive money from Depositors on current accounts and at 1, 2 and 6 months' notice of with drawal.

They are prepared to discount at current rates for

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 is later they will be retained until next day for consideration.

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 R. V. DUNLOP.

Colombe, 30th June, 1870. Acting Manager

BANK OF MADRAS. (Incorporated by Charter of the Imperial Government.)

PAID UP CAPITALRs. 56.25000 RESERVE FUND..... 5.6250C BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Hon'ble Alexander Forrester Brown of Mesers Parry & Co., President. F. Lushington, Esq., Accountant General.
Col. A. C. Orr, R. E.
R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Deputy Accountant
General.
Hon'ble W. Rierson Arbuthnot, of Mesara Arbuth

A l General.
Hon'ble W. Rierson Arbuthnot, of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
E. Lecot, Esq., of Messrs. Lecot & Co.
T. H. Allan Esq., of Messrs. Bainbridge, Byars,

Gair & Co.
C. A. Ainslie Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co.
Col. John Carpendale, Royal Engineers
LONDON BANKERS,—BANK OF ENGLAND
Head Office. MADRAS.

TAM, CALICUT, COCONADA, COCHIN, COLOMBO, KAN-DY, OOTACAMUND, TUTICORIN, TRICHINOPOLY, NEGA-PATAM. ALEPPY, BERHAMPORE, GUNTOOR AND

BRANCHES-BANGALORE, BELLARY, BIMLIPAG

MANGALORE. Colombo Branch,

Rules and Rates of Business

THE BANK will negociate Bills, and issue Draft drawn on demand on the above places, and on the Head Office and Branches of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, at rates to be ascertained at the office.

The Bank will also discount approved local Bills not having more than four months to run at current rate. 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 balf year.

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

for 1 month at 2 per cent per annum.

2 months, 3 do do

3 months, 3 do do

The Bank receives for safe custody Government securities, Bank and Railway Stock, purchases and disposes of the same, and realizes and remits, the dividends, interest and proceeds of Sale, as constituents may direct, on the following terms:

On receiving charge of Securities or Shares—Ni Realizing interest or dividends on do per cent Buying or Selling do a Returning to constituents Colombo Branch,

A. RIACH.

Colombo, 31st March, 1870. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India

CHIEF OFFICE, 65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. OFFICES IN CEYLON. Colombo, Kandy, Galle and Matale.
INTEREST.
Money is received on Deposit on the Following

London and China.

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 or 6 months 5 per cent.

for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application. DISCOUNT.

Approved Bills not having more than 4 months to run discounted at current rates for Customers.

EXCHANGE.

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

Drafts granted aways leave the Branches of the

Drafts granted payable at the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales,—Circular Notes issued negotiable in Egypt, Syria and the principal tewns in Europe. JAMES ROBERTSON,
Colombo, 1st January, 1869.

Manage

EDUCATION.

MISS WATSON, M.C.P. RECEIVES A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG LADIES to whom she imparts as required a special or general education upon the soundest principles.

Terms, pay ble quarterly in Advance. For instruction in English and French, German or Italian, Ancient and Modern Scripture History Political and Physical Geography, Arithmetic Writing, Music, Singing and Dancing.

80 Guineas per annum. A quarterly Notice required previous to the emoval of a pupil.

Referee in Colombo.

Mr. John Capper,

"Ceylon Times" Office.

NOTICE

A LL PERSONS indebted to the INSOLVENT ESTATE or LEDWARD & Co., are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. All accounts remaining unpaid after the twentieth of this month will be placed in the hands of a

Proctor for collection.

FRANCIS SCHULTZE,

Colombo, 5th July, 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Hultsdorf Mills, Colombo. PATENT STEAMED BONE DUST,

Price £8/10s per Ton. PACKED in strong Gunny Bags and delivered free at the Colombo Railway Station.
G. & W. LEECHMAN.
Colombo, 2nd May, 1870.

Hultsdorf Mills, Colombo,

POONAC MIXTURE. Price £5 per ton.

ONTAINS a large proportion of Cocoa Nur Poonac for which as Manure it will be found a good substitute for application with Bone Dust. Packed and delivered free at the Colombo Rail-Further particulars and samples on application

G. & W. LEECHMAN. Hultsdorf Mills, Colombo.

DATENT COMPOST MANURE. Now recog nised as a first-rate Manure for Coffee; exact nised as a inst-rate manure for cone; exact particulars of the ingredients will be made known to intending purchasers, and samples furnished on application.

Price £7. 10s. per ton, including Bags. Delivered at the Colombo Railway Station free of extra

charges. -G. & W. LEECHMAN. MANURES.

BOLIVIAN GUANO

AND SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. WE invite the attention of our Planting friends to a small trial consignment, just

"Caro Guano" Price £13 per ton, and very highly recommended. Analysis on application.
GEORGE WALL & Co.

NOTICE.

DONALD GRANT have assigned to Messrs.

O'HALLORAN BROTHERS all my right and interest in and to all Stock, Claims, Book debts and other property, which belonged to me, or was owing to me, while trading at Kurunegalle under the name and etyle of D. Grant, General Store-keeper. D. GRANT.

Colombo, 6th July, 1870.

APOTHECARIES HALL COLOMBO.

O'HALLORAN BROTHERS, have the pleasure of informing their Customers, that they have secured the Services of a Member of the Pharmaceutial Society (Mr. Bridge from the well-known house of Wilkinson, late Bridge, 270 Regent Street, London) for the DISPENSARY AND DRUG BRANCH, which is carried on quite separately from the GENERAL BUSINESS, and to which Mr. Bridge's attention will be exclusively given.

THE MEDICAL AND DISPENSING DEPARTMENTS have always our best attention, and only

the PUREST CHEMICALS and FRESHEST DRUGS are used

and dispensed.

The following is a list of some CHEMICALS and The following is a list of some CHEMICALS and PREPARATIONS not GENERALLY kept, and many of which are now for the first time procurable in Ceylon:—Potassium (the Metal), Iodide of Quinine, Oxalate of Cerium, Arseniate of Iron, Iodide of Arsenic, Bromide of Iron, Ext. PYROSTIGMATIS, Hydrate of Chloral, Iodide of Copper, Quinovate of Line, Acetate of Quinine, Citrate of Iron with Quinine and Strychnine, Sulphate of Atropine, Lacetate of Iron, Ammoniated Citrate of Bismuth, Lactucarium, &c. &c.

O'HALLORAN BROTHERS.

N.B.—Large Stocks of all ordinary Chemical and Drugs, and a full assortment of Patent Me-dicines always on hand.

O'HALLORAN BROTHERS.

Wholesale and Retail. FOR SALE.

AT THE ROOMS OF THE UNDERSIGNED 5,000 yards Tweeds

of various patterns and strong texture, suitable for Jungle Clothing in pieces of 40 yards @ 1s. per yard Cash. J. AUWARDT. PORTLAND CEMENT.

PER STEAMER VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Commission sale at the Rooms of the un-dersigned @ 22s. per barrel Cash. J. AUWARDT. VELVET CORKS.

TW BALES each containing 50 Gross @ 2s. 6d. J. AUWARDT.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P. M.

1 Case containing 26 Pieces 9341 yards Regatta Twills Ex "Dacca," from Calcutta, Sea-damaged. On account of the concerned. W. MOREY.

SIGNOR RAFFAELE ABECCO, THE CELEBRATED HARPIST AND VOCALIST,

WILL GIVE ONE OF HIS MOST POPULAR

BALLAD CONCERTS, ASSISTED BY

Professor Joseph Botticelli, AT MATALE, ON THE 14TH OF JULY, AT GAMPOLA, ON THE 16TH OF do. (TICKETS 3 RUPEES.)

SEE BILLS. DENTISTRY.

MONSIEUR L. A. BEURTEAUX, Surgeon Dentist, is apploging for not having kept his appointment last month owing to illness in his family, begs to inform the Ladies' and Gentlemen's of Ceylon, that he has arrived in Colombo and may be consulted at Messrs. J. Maitland & Co., until further notice.

be consulted at Messrs. J. MaitLand & Co., until further notice.

MONSIEUR B. has received by the Overland Mail new assortment of Mineral Artificial Teeth calculated to meet the requirements of all his patients who can also avail themselves of the use of the ether spray to render extraction painless, or in any nainful perpaines.

Surveyor General's Office,

FOR SALE.

ASPHALTE PORTLAND CEMENT. GLASS TILES. PRUNING KNIVES. ELWELL'S AXES. CATTIES

AND MAMOTIES, PLANTING BARS. CART AXLES AND BUSHES. CISTERN VALVES. GALVANIZED ROOFING TILES. CORRUGATED SHEETS,

RIDGE CAPS AND GUTTERS, GALVANIZED FENCING WIRE,

in coils of 600, 1000 and 2000 feet. GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE, in coils of 1000 feet. guaranteed to carry 120 lbs. and of 2000 feet,

guaranteed to carry 80 lbs. HOOP IRON 11 at 2 in. PAINTS. CALCUTTA BAGS. DUNDEE BAGS

COOTY SACKS. A 16 feet Water Wheel, GEORGE WALL & Co.

> FIELD & COY'S EXPORT STOUT,

in Hogsheads. GUINESS' STOUT in Pints and Quarts. H. AND R. BRANDY in wood and bottle. VINE GROWER'S BRANDY. in one dozen Cases. VINO DA PASTA in 1 dozen Cases.

FERGUSON'S SHERRIES (Green, Blue, and White Seal") AND PORT WINE. in one dozen Cases. MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE. a small invoice of

QUININE. A small invoice of TOBACCO "FIG CAVENDISH" and "AROMATIC."

> FISCAL'S SALE. No. 56040.

GEORGE WALL & Co.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO Sarah Margoret Fernando and others.....Plaintiffs Vs.

Maria Petranella De Zilva administratrix
of the Estate of Gertrardus De Silva,...Defendant NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 30th day of July, instant at 4 o'clock in the forenoon will be sold at the premises the following the property of the said Estate to wit. All that part of the garden called Makulugahawatte with the buildings standing thereon situated at Dalugame in Cina Corle bounded on the North by the field of Philip Faide, East by the lands of Floris Appy and Cornis Appoo, South by the garden called Koomeregewatte and West by the field Palaowa Canatte and the Dam in extent of about 23 acres, more or less.

J. H. PERIES.

Fistal's Office, Colombo, 7th July 1870.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 12th instant, at noon, will be sold by auction at these Ct. sold by auction at these Stores, A LARGE MIRROR, GLOBE LAMPS, FURNITURE COVERS, &c. W. J. GORMAN.

Colonial Store, colombo, 7th July, 1870. SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

AT COLOMBO KACHCHERI. On the 12th July, 1870, and the following days:
Siyane Korale.—24 lots from 1 to 20 acres each situated in Alutgama, Tehariya, Katugasgode Galoluwa, Embaroluwa, Kirikitta and Kambura-

goda of Medapattu. goda of Medapattu.

Alutkuru Korale.—60 lots from 1 to 30 acres each situaced in Bambukuliya, Kongodamulla, Godegomua, Hunmulla, Kehelella, Palliyapitiya, Kelapitimulla, Urapana, Sayakkaramulla, Andiamulle, Halpe, Dunagaha, Kandawala, and Etgala, of Du-

nagahapattu.

Do—65 lots from 1 to 37 acres each situated in Gampola, Nilpanagoda, Kowinna, Asgiria, Doranegoda, Walpola, Odagalla, Mabodale, and Wewage

dara of Dasiypattu.

Hapitigam Korale.—37 tots from \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 58 acres each situated in Makkanigoda, Bataliya, Weweldenia, Botale, Loluagoda, Giriella, Godakalava, and Nahalla, of Udugahapattu and Hiriwala of Yati-

ganapattu.
On the 26th July, and the following days.

Hevoagam Korale.—17 lots from 1 to 28 acres
each situated in Puwakpitiya of Udukahapattu,
Adjoining the road from Colombo to Sitawaka near the 27th mile post.

Aluthuru Korale.—10 lots from 3 to 32 acres each situated in Madampella of Dunagahapattu.

Hapitigam Korale.—2 lots of 1 and 3 acres each situated in Arukgoda and Madebewita of Udugaha-

AT KANDY KACHCHERI. On the 13 July, 1870.

Municipality of Kandy.—2 lots of 5 perches an Mone rood and 15 perches, each situated on the So th East and South West of Harambe House. Upper Dumbara District.—8 lots from 3 to 5 res each situated in Watuliyadda. acres each situated in Watuliyadda.

**Upper Bulaigama District.—2 lots of 155 and 193 acres each situated in Maskeliya Valley in Ambagamus Korle, adjoining and on the East of Johnstons Block.

Udunuwara District.—4 lots of 2 acres each situated in Wagariya within 1 a mile South East of Wagiriya Kanda Coffee Estate. On the 27th July.

Udapalata District .- 5 lots from 3 to 13 acres each situated in Pupuressa of Kandukara Ihala-palata. Adjoining and on the West of Pupuressa or Kondolwewatenna Estate.

Do. 3 lots from 1 to 2 acres each situated in Mulgama of Kandukara Pahalapalata. Lower Hewaheta.—13 lots from ‡ to 1 acre each situated in Ugurasspitiya of Gaudahaya Korale. Adjoining and on the South West of General Fraser's land and close to South Eastern end of

the Kandy Lake.

Lower Dumbera.—1 lot of 8 acres situated in Giddawa of Pallispattu. Adjoining the Huluganga and Netawkele Estate.

Tumpana District.—1 lot of 14 acres situated in Minigamuwa of Udapalata. About 2 miles North

of Kirimetiya Estate.

Harispattu District.—1 lot of 14 acres situated in Ankumbura. Adjoining the Morankanda Estate. AT PUTTALAM KACHCHERI.

On the 19th July, 1870. Puttalam District.—8 lots from 7 to 278 acres each situated in Putlam Pattu.

Further particulars respecting the land may be obtained at the Surveyor General's Office and respecting the conditions of sale at the Offices of the Government Agents. J. G. JERVOIS,

Acting Surveyor General.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of the HOUSE in King Street, formerly occupied by the BANK OF HINDUSTAN, and advertised to be sold on the 6th instant, is postponed to Wednes day the 13th instant.

W. MOREY,

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the De Jure Members of the United Services Library, will be held at Library Rooms on Friday next, the 15th instant, at 1 P. M., to elect a Committee, the service of the committee o mittee and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and to consider the Annual Report for 1870.

C. WOODWARD,

United Services Library, Colombo, 1st July, 1870.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the rooms of the Chamber on Thursday next, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Comittee and the Treasurer's Account for the six months ended 30th June last, to elect a Chairman in the room of Mr. J. T. White whose year of office has expired, to elect three Members of Committee in the room of Mr. George Wall, Mr. Law, and Mr. W. Donnan, who retire by rotation, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting. FRED. WM. BOIS.

Honorary Secretary. Colombo, 8th July, 1870.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND CALLED

BOROLUKETIYE LANDE, Situated at Hinetiangele in the Caltura I at the

Maricar, Esq., to sell at the Caltura Rest Heuse, on Saturday, the 30th of July, at 2 P. M. 24 lots of Land averaging about

4 acres each. THIS LAND was previously offered in one lot, but has been divided into 24 for the convenience of purchasers: it is situated about 4 miles South of Caltura, and 2 miles from Galle Road, and is known to be rich in Plumbago.

A plan may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late FRANCIS SHAND, ESQ., of Liverpool.

MESSRS. VENN & Co. are authorized to offer IVI for sale by public auction at their Rooms on Friday the 22nd of July, at 12 noon, the following COFFEE ESTATES, situate at RAKWANE in the District of Saffragam.

SPRINGWOOD AND BARRA ESTATES, now amalgamated and worked as one Estate. Containing in extent 1,122 acres more or less, of which 340 acres or thereabouts, are under cultivation and in bearing.

"EVERTON" ESTATE, Containing in extent 761 acres more or less, 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.

OILMANSTORES

ON COMMISSION SALE at the Rooms of the undersigned at the following rates for Cash Pints Salad Oil @ 15s. per dozen.

Quarts WHITE WINE VINEGAR @ 10s. 6d. per dozen. Pints MIXED AND ASSORTED PICKLES @ 9s.

Pints assorted SAUCE @ 9s. Pints assorted pages at 9s.

" French Capers at 9s.

" Raspberry Vinegar at 9s.

" Svrup at 9s. lb. Jars assorted Jams at 15s. Jellies at 18s.

BOTTLES TAPIOCA at 2s. each. , Pearl Barley at Pots Anchovy Paste at , Bloater Paste at 1s. 6d. ,, 10s. 6d. per doz. Chedder Cheese ft 1s. 4d. per lb.

ALSO Kits AMERICAN MACKERELS at 20s. each. Kegs BEST FAMILLY BEEF each 50 lbs. at 45s. per keg. ,, Best Family Pork and Jowls each 50 lbs.

at 45s. Best Ox TONGUES each containing 9 weighing 5 lbs. each at 45s.

Cases Family Oilmanstores Assorted, at 50s. each.
J. AUWARDT.

STILL HOCK. DIRECT FROM THE GROWERS from 24s. and upwards. J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.

NOTICE. MR. H. D. GABRIEL is instructed by Monsieur GUERRIER who will shortly leave this for Bombay, to sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 16th instant, at Noon, at his Rooms, Baillie

A Second Assortment of ITALIAN MARBLE, AND ALABASTER STATUARY, FIGURES, IMMITATION FRUITS, AND ARTICLES FOR DECORATING

ROOMS. H. D. GABRIEL. Colombo, 8th July, 1870.

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

For a whole column I 100 0

, half do. 0 16 0

, 26 lines and under 50. 0 0 4 per line
, 12 lines and under 26. 0 0 5 do.

, 6 lines and under 12. 0 0 5 do.

, 5 lines and under 12. 0 0 6 do.

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

insertions charged less than one shilling and six pence.
All orders should be in writing, and every advertisement not otherwise ordered, will be inserted until notice in writing to the contrary be received.

It is requested that no advertisements be sent later than twelve o'clock on the day of publication.

Orders for the withdrawal of advertisements must be sent on the day previous to that of publication.

"THE OVERLAND TIMES."

COMMERCIAL AND PLANTING CHRONICLE published on mail days for transmission to Europe CONTAINING in addition to all the local intelligence articles &c. of the fortnight as published in the biweekly edition, current reports on the state of the IMPORT AND EXPORT MARKETS Accompanied by carefully prepared PLANTING REPORTS,

From the chief Coffee producing Districts of the Island. Terms of Subscription—18 shillings per year, excluding postages.

LONDON AGENTS.—GEORGE STREET, CORNHILL F. ALGAR, II, Clement Lane, and BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, OldJewry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

GALLE. July 6—French Barque Anna Maria, from Mauritius
4th June. DEPARTURES,

July 5—French Steamer Godavery, for Hongkong.
do 6—French Steamer Meinam, for Calcutta—Passengers from Galle, Mr. Fabre, 1 native and those from the Hoogly, and Imperative.
do 7—British Barque Golden Fleece, for Colombo.
do do—British Ship Zealandia, for Java.

TELEGRAPHIC STEAMER REPORT. From Madras, 7th July, 1870, 9 p. m. Mail Steamer Candia left for Galle at 8-30 p. m.

PASSENGERS BY THE GALLE COACH. July 4-Mr. Beurteaux, and Mr. W. F. Jansz from Galledo 5-Mr and Mrs. Blliott, Mr. F. Mackwood, Mrs. Gillman, Mr. Gray and Mr. W. F. Jansz to Galledo - Revd. A. Dias and Mr. Templer from Galledo - Messrs. W. Wijekoon, D. A. Wijekoon, G. Wij

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS. On 8rd July, at Kerrimettia Estate, Kandy, the wife of James Stuart Laidlaw Esq., of a daughter.
July 6th, at Demettegodds, the wife of Mr. Edward Oertel, German Artist, of a son.

DEATH.

DR. Wadnesday, 6th July, at Dam Street, Colombo, Charles Ellas Cramer, Esq., late Secretary of the District Court, Colombo, aged 60 years.

KANDY WEATHER.

Observations taken at the Survey Office, Kandy, 1713
feet above Mean Sea Level, and Read at 9-30 a. m Tue. 21 28 202 77 0 71 2 142 0 50 2 8 W 94
Wd. 22 28 241 74 0 72 3 136 0 52 2 8 W 48
Th. 28 28 204 75 5 70 8 184 0 52 7 N W 49
Fri. 24 29 185 75 5 70 5 136 0 49 2 N W 38
Sat. 25 28 189 75 3 70 2 136 0 49 2 N W 25
San. 26 28 161 76 2 71 5 131 0
Mo. 27 28 128 128 76 7 0 2 137 0
28 28 128 76 7 70 2 137 0
28 28 128 76 7 70 2 137 0
147 74 7 70 8 142 5

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. A Gampolla Correspondent has sent us a case re-cently heard in the Navellapittia Court in faint pencil tracing, quite illegible.
"Nix my Dolly" writes on a subject unsuited

Tatal rain fall 6.47 for June 1870

to a Newspaper.
"Why and Because" is received, and shall have

our early attention.

"A FRIEND TO ONE OF THE PARTIES" should know that we are not responsible for the opinions or expressions of Correspondents, even though we do not express dissent. We open our columns to writers on both sides of a subject, in order to elicit public "FAR PLAY" in bringing charges of extortion against an officer of the Municipality should have authenticated his communication.

We cannot undertake to comply with the request made by "Constant Readers" to do so would necessitate an increase to our staff.

"A RESIDENT OF SMALL PASS" complains of the practice, of carting Guano through the streets during the day, the stench being unendurable and likely to engender cholera. Our correspondent need have no fear on this score, as none but putrefying odours are injurious to health: Guano though not pleasant as a perfume is most harmless in other

respects.
"Sinnenas Akera" and "Cobbewella Banda" are ENTRE NOUS" shall appear in our next.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no season, experimental parts, gives greater relief than any other application, but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes for rendering their attacks less frequent and less rigorous; and for repressing the sour perspirations and soothing the nerves.

The Ceylon Times.

COLOMBO, FRIDAY, JULY 8TH, 1870.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. FOR THE CEYLON TIMES. London, July 4th (By British Indian Cable.)

The Commons rejected the amendment on the Education Bill for gratuitous instruction of The House of Representatives at Washington ages on fishing grounds.

Madrid, 3rd July.

(By British Indian Cable.)
The Spanish Government negotiating with a new Candidate for the Crown. London, 4th July.
(By British Indian Cable.) (By British Indian Cable.)

A Spanish Deputation has offered the Crown of Spain to Prince Hohenzollern.

The French Press is opposed to the offer.

Telegrams announce the termination of the debate in the Œcumenical Council on the Infallibility

of the Pope.
The dogma has been voted. July 5th, (Afternoon.)
The Coffee Market closed active, and advance

ng. Coffee Plantation Ceylon middling 67s. 6d.

", Native good ordinary 49s. 6d.
Cocoanut Oil Ceylon £37.
£165,000 sterling withdrawn from the bank of England to-day. London, 6th July (By British Indian Cable.)

Earl Granville, in replying to Lord Cowley, said Her Majesty's Government was in communication

Berlin 6th July. Prince Hohenzollern has accepted the candidature for the crown of Spain. Paris, 6th July. The Constitutional states that the French Government would consider the enthronement of Prince Hohenzollern as a threat.

ification of the map of the Red Sea.

Paris, July 7th.

(By British Indian Telegraph.)
Ollivier declares France desires pe with honor: if war be waged it will be by consent of the Legislature.

The British. Italian, and Austrian Cabinets will join in efforts to remove the difficulties connected with the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern. Count de Grammont stated to the Legislature that France will not suffer a foreign power to place the Prince on the Spanish throne.

(From the Madras Mail.) The Morning Post says that the numerical strength of the officers of the Royal Engineers is to be considerably increased with a view to the urgent prospective requirements of the Public Works' Department in India. The mode of av-Department in India. The mode of ex ecuting this step will depend on the recommenda-tion of Mr. Vivian's Committee. It is probable that the addition will be made gradually from the lowest ranks upwards.

The deaths of Lords Clarendon and Haddington

Reuter's Agent. In the House of Commons last night Colonel
Sykes moved an address to the Crown for the immediate redress of the grievances of the Officers
of the late Armies of the East Indian Company. Mr. Grant Duff said he regretted the revival of the question which had been satisfactorily adjust-ed at the expense of Indian tax-payers, and Mr.

Jervis complained that the compromise of Lord Cranbourne had not been carried out. The House then divided, for the motion 113 against it 29.

Major Anson moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the hardship by the supercession of Colonels in the British Army by Colonels of the Indian Army, to which Mr. Cardwell assented, and the motion was agreed to. Calcutta, 30th June.

The Friend of India, in a second edition, says that the Duke of Argyll has sent out a second despatch fully approving the policy of the Government of India regarding the kind of education, and the classes of natives having the greatest claims on the Imperial Funds. Bombay, 30th June.

Co., by signing Bills of Landing for 1,000 bales of cotton, before a single bale had been shipped, Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., having in the meantime advanced £18,500 sterling on the Bills

The case came on at the Police Court yesterday, when bail was refused, and further examination takes place on Monday. Other warrants have been

The Captain has confessed having signed the Bills of Lading, and Cursondass to having deceived Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

INDIA VIA COLOMBO.

The arguments in favor of making Colombo the arguments in tayor of making Colombo the port of call for mail and other steamers, in preference to Galle, is greatly strengthened by a pamphlet on the advantages of the Paumben Passage for steamers and ships to and from Eastern India and the Westward. This little publication is by Mr. Dunlop of Jaffna, a gentleman well informed on the subject and who gives evidence of having paid ject, and who gives evidence of having paid great attention to all the bearings of the question. The general facts adduced in this pamphlet are so striking that it is impossible to avoid feeling how great must be their influence in determining the question of Colombo against Galle.

Mr. Dunlop says:—
"If a new Channel for large vessels is cut at "Ramisseram Island" through "Adam's Bridge Reef," The public generally, and Shipping especially, will derive the following advantages. viz:—

"Colombo must eventually become the Mail station of the Island; (where I trust a harbour will be formed,) by this change, Ceylon will receive the Letters from 30 to 40 hours sooner than at present by calling at Galle, and in India nearly 3 days sooner. "Steamers will save time, distance and

consequently fuel, which is money to them, by " A Steamer from Cape Comorin via Tutocoreen, Colombo, Ramisseram to Negapatam

Ramisseram and on to Nega-

Tutocoreen, Ramisseram on to Negapatam will save...... 505 miles.
"On a moderate calculation the Steamers at present expend £50,000 a year, for coals merely to get round the south end of "Ceylon's to reach these Ports in the "Bay of Bengal' (exclusive of tear and wear) an expenditure which might be saved.

"It has been roughly estimated by Mr. Churchill. C. E. that this Channel could be made (for £44,580, so that one years expenditure in fuel alone, now wasted, would be ample to make this Channel."

There are however several inaccuracies in Mr. Dunlop's pamphlet: for instance, the opening of the Paumben would not affect the homeward mail service as all the Indian mails now go via Bombay, and it would be altogether out of the way of the China steamers to go through Paumben: then again a passage through "Adam's Bridge" would be of little or no service to sailing ships (except native craft) trading to Madras and Calcutta, as during the north-east monsoon sailing ships bound to Madras and Calcutta from Europe proceed up the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal and don't come near Ceylon at all, and of course during that season it is a fair wind for ships leaving the Madras Coast bound southwards, and it is easier for them, then to go down the east side of Ceylon than it would be to go down the west side. During the south-west monsoon ships from Europe, the Cape, and Australia bound up the Bay of Bengal, have a fair wind, and would certainly prefer the east coast of Ceylon to the west, while on their return passage down the Bay during that season, their proper course is down the centre or eastern side of the Bay. The Paumben Channel would be of service to Paumben Channel would be of service to ships bound from the Malabar Coast to the Coromandel Coast, and vice versa, but that by the planting community in the localities named, as indeed he well deserves. adopted Butler's resolution requesting the President to ask the English Government by what right American fishing boats are stopped in voybo to Calcutta would no doubt use the Paumben Channel but their number is small, and speculation to deepen the Paumben Channel if it had to depend entirely on sailing ships for support, but of course the success of the Suez Canal and the likely substitution of steamers for sailing ships in the eastern seas alter its character entirely. The B. I. steamers would certainly adopt the Paumben route, and when the bulk of the trade between England and ports in the Bay of Bengal comes to be carried on by steam, there is no doubt whatever that via the Paumben would become the route to the entire exclusion of that via the south of Ceylon, and consequently by the collection of even very moderate dues a nandsome return would be so good that the Madras Government is not likely to grant a concession to any company, but do the work on its own account which no doubt would be the best proceeding for the many interests of such a large public question. The want of funds could not be urged against the work being undertaken by Government for even if the cost amounted to £200,000 which is not likely, that sum would be a bagatelle to the Indian Government. The Paumben Channel question taken in connection with the formation of

would be obtained for the capital expended in opening the Channel. Indeed the return with the French Government relative to the recsuitable harbour works at Colombo, has a most important bearing on the Galle Harbour question and we may say the interests of the Island There can be no reasonable doubt that the former work will not be long delayed, and when that is begun if the Ceylon Government were only to say to the P. and O. and Messageries Companies, we are prepared to make Colombo into a smooth and safe harbour capable of accommodating your steamers and giving them every facility for loading and unloading, and coaling with despatch, but we are not prepared and do not intend to undertake any harbour works at Galle, there is no doubt both those companies would at once elect to make Colombo their port instead of Galle, for the deviation caused to the China and Australian steamers would be made up by the saving in time and distance to the Calcutta steamers in proceeding through the Paumben Channel This is a point we cannot too strongly urge on Government. It is to the interest of the Island in every respect that if a harbour is to be made at all, Colombo should have the and of Professor Syme have been omitted by preference. In another column will be found paper on the subject of the construction of Docks in Colombo by Mr. Franklin, formerly of the Ceylon Railway Engineering Staff: this document originally appeared in our paper in 1864, and we now reprint it in the belief that the time has arrived when the question will have to be taken into serious consideration. Mr. Franklin left with us a plan of the con-templated works, shewing the position of the two piers intended for the protection of the entrance to the Docks from seaward, in the vicinity of the rock known as the "drunker This plan is still in our office accessible to anyone desirous of examining it.

> THE EMMA ASH AT ADEN.—It will interest many of our readers to learn that a telegram was received in Colombo yesterday, from the Captain of the above vessel dated Aden, July 7th 12 hours 12 minutes, to the following effect. "Emma Ash arrived well, rough monsoon 'long passage, burnt home stores and cargo

THE HOMEWARD STEAMER. -- The " Candia left Madras yesterday afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, and having regard to the state of the weather she cannot be looked for at Galle before Sunday morning, and with the Australian steamer to come in, that day will no doubt be in good time for posting letters in Colombo.

THE GREAT VICTORIA.—This steamer has discharged about a thousand tons of cargo for Colombo, and has since taken on board a considerable quantity of old shot and shell from the Government, for London. She is expected to leave in a day or two for Madras where a full cargo and complement of passengers await her arrival: she is expected to clear £6000 by the voyage.

FIRE.—We hear that a fire broke out last night in the Cadjan sheds occupied by Temi Coolies and their families on the Factory grounds on Norris Road; owing to there having then been a strong breeze, a considerable time elapsed before the flames could be extinguished, and it was truly pitiable to see the wretched inmates mourning over the loss of their little all. Would it not be a charitable act on the part of the Govern-ment to give some little assistance to these poor sufferers? Our informant, who was on the spot, tells us that half a dozen or so of the Military would have had the fire under in less than half the time the Police took to do so.

THE HOLYROOD ESTATE. - We have recently ascertained that only the smaller portion of this property has changed hands, the larger portion still remains the property of the original purchaser.

THE WEATHER.—During the past week the weather, although somewhat boisterous at times, has been dry and occasionally warm, and there has in consequence, been great in-convenience caused by the clouds of dust rising from the pulverised roads. The sky has been generally overcast and at times a good deal of "scud" has been observed passing rapidly above from seaward which no doubt falls in the shape of rain in the interior. A good deal of difficulty has been occasionally experienced in shipping produce in our roads,

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS .- On Sunday afternoon last a very impressive sermon was preached by Mr. Dunlop at the Baptist Chapel in the Pettah, on behalf of the Sunday Schools in connection with that body, to a crowded congregation. The text was from the first few verses of Matthew, chap. xx. upon which a most eloquent address was founded. Those only who have heard Mr. Dunlop can form of language which this Sabbath lecturer brings to bear upon every subject which he handles, junction " suffer little children to come unto me", he was more than usually impressive. A collection on behalf of the schools was made at the conclusion of the service, and on Wednes-day last the annual gathering of Sunday School children took place with the addresses usual on such occasions.

to learn that the passage of the Messageries steamer "Meinam" through the Suez Canal was an unprecedented success, she having performed the task in fourteen hours, from sea to sea, having remained at Ismalia for not more than three quarters of an hour: she left Port

A MUSICAL TREAT .- Our planting friends in the vicinity of Matelle and Gampola, will shortly have an opportunity of hearing some excellent singing by Signor Abecco who will also play solos on the Harp, a treat not often available to residents in the interior. We have

PALI LITERATURE—We are glad to learn by the middle of 1871.

THE GAMPOLA POST OFFICE.-A correspondent writes in reference to this, - " It is a pity that since the discontinuance of the afternoon coach from Kandy (the reason of which is believed to be the want of horses.) that we do not get our letters and papers in the evening. It is to be hoped that ere long steps may be taken to resume the running of the afore-

late Judge of that station. We can only say that anyone who could place that construction on our correspondent's letter must have read it for that special purpose.

THE COLOMBO DOCK SCHEME.

(By F. A. Franklin.)

The Island of Ceylon is so situated as to be the point from which radiates the course of all ships proceeding to any of the ports in the eastern seas: and from its central position, would be invaluable to shippers, if at least one of its harbours were rendered available for the many and frequently absolutely necessary repairs that most ships require on their arrival,

and are compelled to beat about the bay of Bengal against an adverse wind for months together, whereas, if assistance could be obtained here, they would have a fair wind to assist them in reaching it. the Government, the mercantile community, and the colony generally, are, that instead of

tend to bring about, amongst many others, the following advantages:-1st.—A great saving of time and risk in loading or discharging cargo, over the present system. It is well known that days, even

and.—The further advantage that would accrue to shippers by the substitution of Steam and Hydraulic power in place of the slow and costly manual labour now employed, which would be reduced to as much as is required

supplies direct from merchants' bonded stock in docks; and also every requisite for hull

owing to the heavy sea on.

any conception of the force and copious and on this occasion when enforcing the in-THE MEINAM'S VOYAGE.—It is satisfactory

Said at five o'clock in the morning, and anchored at Suez at a quarter before eight on the same evening.

that Mr. James D'Alwis has made considerable progress with his collection of ancient M. S. S., for the purpose of forming a cataoccasionally a ship from Bombay might go through it. It would certainly be a poor speculation to deepen the Paumben Channel first volume of this catalogue will be ready and out of the printers hands, and that a second volume will in all probability be ready by the middle of 1871. This is a work in which everyone interested in Buddhistical literature will take special interest, and all such will be glad to learn that, thanks to the liberality of our Government and the energy of Mr. Alwis, a public Pali Library will very shortly be an accomplished fact.

> said coach." CALTURA. - Our usual correspondent writes to ask us to contradict the assertion in the letter of the Examiner's correspondent in reference to his supposed disparagement of the

after a long voyage, off this Island.

It is well known that during the north-east

monsoon, many ships proceeding to Calcutta

experience damage on their outward voyage,

The more immediate advantages offered to Colombo remaining as it is, one of the most dangerous and difficulties ports for shipping purposes, by the adoption of this scheme its character would be so altered, as to render it on the contrary the most convenient, and

weeks elapse before the weather will permit of communication with the shipping for the above purpose. The proposed dock would com-pletely obviate this evil, and enable a vessel of 1000 Tons to receive and discharge its cargo in the space of one week with the greatest

for shifting and stowing cargo only. 3rd.—That Captains could obtain ship

Cursondass Mahadewdass, one of the largest Native Merchants here, and Captain Brown of the ship Teresa, have been arrested on a charge very bad." The Emma Ash left Galle ' Coal Consulting hours from 11 A.M. to 4 P. M. Colombo, June, 22nd 1870. on the 8th June, so that she has been nearly a of combining to cheat Messrs. Finlay, Scott and month on her passage to Aden.

and rigging repairs, from stores provided for such purposes.
4th.—The saving to shippers on the yearly

amount of insurance. 5th. - Provision for the necessary increase of exports, consequent on the easy means of transport which would be afforded by the railway bringing a larger amount of country produce than has hitherto been received here for shipment, thereby adding to the difficulties

already existing.
6th.—The coaling of the mail steamers and transferring mails, &c, could be executed in one fourth of the time, at less cost.

7th.—Ships discharging the whole of their cargo at this port and proceeding to another for a fresh one, could receive ballast without

delay.
8th.—That shippers would more readily accept freight, and have less, or no difficulty in effecting insurance.

The merchant shippers of London and Liverpool have for years pointed out the necessity of some safe place of refuge in one of the ports of this Island; and Colombo offers the best advantage for carrying out the scheme, as being the most important shipping town in tae Island, having a railway progressing towards completion, communicating with the cen-tre,—and will consequently bring in supplies

from all parts of the colony.

The position selected for constructing the ed Docks, is situated on the south-east side of the fort, and takes in that portion of the lake, bounded on the north by the roads and moats of the Fort, and on the south by the Galle Face Esplanade and Cemetery. The great advantage obtained here, is, that the portion of the work, which is usually the most costly, is already performed by nature to the extent of nearly 4-5ths of the estimated depth required for the floating basin, the remainder to be removed by excavation is of such a character us to ensure a firm bottom with a small amount of labour.

It is so rarely the case, in selecting a suitable site for dock basins, that the advantages of both sea and land so admirably blend as in the present instance. North and south of the position taken up for the dock channel entrance, there exists no difficulty in the way of rocks or shoals, until we arrive northwards at the "Drunken Sailor" rock, so situated as to do away with the necessity of mooring a channel buoy, but instead offers the exact position for a floating beacon, marking the danger, and in conjunction with a similar one on the south side will clearly define the extreme limits of the entrance channel. The beach or bed of the sea about the ends of the piers is com-posed of coarse sand, or fine gravel, too heavy in grain to silt to any extent, unless exposed to a srtong current, such as is met with at the outlet of large rivers. The along-shore current as this point of the beach, is diverted by the Fort and Customs point, to a line considerably beyond the end of the dock channel: and in consequence, a small amount of precaution will preserve the channel formed to the Basins.

The height of the land level of Galle Face road at entrance of dock, is 9 feet above the sea, and to surface Lake-water 3 feet, giving an average depth of water 6 feet over the whole, and equals a saving of cubic yards 152,600 in excavation; then soft mud to a detph of 3 feet reduces the labor at that level to one half, and equals C. yards 50,880 making a total of C. yards 203,400 in excavation, saved by the existence of the Lake. The retaining walls of dock basin would be

composed of well-seasoned cabook, in blocks of larger dimensions than those in use for ordinary building purposes, and firmly secured in place by bays of stone coursing, into which would be fitted the vertical tenders for protection against the friction caused by the motion of the vessels. The stone intended for the basses light-house might be advantageously used for this purpose; the made ground extending across the narrow neck of the Lake, on which the workshops and graving docks are shewn, is retained by the curtain walls constructed with slotted piles, between each of

which is fitted iron plating or masonry.

For the smaller buildings, sheds &c., it is proposed to use iron as much possible, as being more durable, and less expensive than the material locally used in building. The P. and O. Company at Garden Reach, Calcutta, covered an area of 40,000 feet super, of double corrugated iron roofing supported on columns, and after a trial of three seasons of gales, was pronounced the most effective system of covering space employed in that

For lifting, and motive power, steam and Hydraulic pressure would be employed;—the former for pumping purposes, and in working machinery in fitting shop, the latter in supplying shears and cranes throughout the dock.

The water supply to shipping could be obtained by reserving a portion of the Lake, as a reservoir, filtering the water into it by the ordinary means, or, if the lake water into it by the ordinary means, or, if the lake water is not pure enough, a supply could be easily obtained from the higher level of Marandahn through a main connecting with a reservoir which, being at Lake level, would be 6 feet above level of dock water, and ships' tanks 10 feet below. No artificial power would be required to lay on the supply, but simply one main put down along the innerside of the dock wall, having supply unjone at intervals to suit positions. having supply-unions at intervals to suit positions of berths, with lengths of flexible supply tubing to convey the water on board ship.

The buildings shewn on Fort side of dock, are

calculated to supply the requirements of both the P. & O. Company and Messageries Imperiales with stowage room for merchandize baggage &c. &c., also with office accommodation, along the front side in sufficient length and width for two of the largest ships at present employed by either Company, and additional accommodation for two others of the same class on sea-face end of

dock.

The dock master's office is situated near the main entrance, and would be supplied with necessary signals &cc., for communicating with Fort signals station or seaward. The superintendance of the opening or working the draw-bridge would rest with him, and the hours for admission or release of ships would be so arranged, as to fall in the intervals between morning and noon when Galle Face road is comparatively little used. Estimated time for clearing or entering an ordinary-sized ship is three minutes.

sized ship is three minutes.

For the convenience of out-door officers of the Customs, portable offices on wheels and working Customs, portable offices on wheels and working on the lines of rails shewn throughout the docks and warehouses, would be provided, and might be taken, if necessary, as far as the site of the

bonded warehouse Company's premises on the Lake side, through which a line of railway would pass to the Marandahn terminus.

For the operation of ballasting ships, arrangements could be made with the railway authorities to convey the trucks of the dock company over the line to and from a convenient snot preinted out as line to and from a convenient spot pointed out as suitable for the surpose, distant some ten miles from Colombo; or failing this, a supply could be obtained by extending the proposed line to the new pier near sea street to a point on the shore in that vicinity, where stores could be obtained in abundance.

abundance.

To establish a permanent and efficient depth to To establish a permanent and efficient depth to admit the largest class of ship, it is proposed to carry out two breakwater piers to a distance of 350 or 400 feet, to secure a constant depth of 26 feet of water, from outer end of pier to mouth of dook. The piers would be constructed of 7 inch width iron pipes resting on screws 4 feet in diameter and put in the ground to the depth of 20 feet, or, where not practicable from the obstruction of rock, instead of the screw, would be used bed plates firmly fitted to the rock, and on which the pile would be planted. The inner or which the pile would be planted. The inner or channel face of the piers would be sheeted down between the piles to an outward length, and of between the piles to an outward length, and of sufficient length to prevent the channel silting from force of the shore line waves. The superstructure of the piers would be made exceedingly rigid by the adoption of a central row of cast iron railes of larger diameter than the outer ones, made to acceive the strain and thrust of the longitudinal and diagonal bracing to be used above water line.

For the purpose of docking or clearing ships Tug steamers would be in constant readiness and on receiving instructions would proceed immediately either to bring in the vessel at once, or to advise her to keep off until the time specified for opening Galle Face road bridge.

The foregoing are the advantages offered to Colombo by the establishment of docks, observed from the point of view offered by the present difficult system of carrying on an extensive trade in this important port.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHERE ARE THE WATER CARTS?

SIR,-The dust in the Fort as you must be aware is getting intolerable, and everybody is crying out where are the watercarts? I am perfectly aware that it is impossible to prevent the dustiness of our streets altogether, but its desagreeable effects would be greatly reduced if the Municipality could only be prevailed upon to do their duty.

The Superintendent of Works is reprehensible and careless in all his works, but his indifference affects the public in a more offensive form than

I am, yours obediently, QUEEN'S STREET.

Colombo, 7th July 1870. LOVALTY NOTHING MORE.

Sin,-Your last issue contained a letter which cannot help regarding as written in a wrong spirit. It went to sneer at a very interesting and graphic letter written by one of our most enter-prising planters who had had the honor of entertaining H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh: it should be remembered that letter was not written for publication and on that account it is all the more interesting. Let me ask you, Sir, how many teresting letters have been at one time or teresting letters have been at one time or the other made public that were never intended for the public eye? I fail to see anything in that the public eye? I fail to see anything in that epistle from Baharundra that should have called forth such an unfriendly comment as that of your correspondent in question, who in all probability would have been only too glad to have had such an opportunity of letter writing himself.

A LOYAL SUBJECT Colpetty, July 8th, 1870. AMUSEMENTS.

Yours &c.

DEAR SIR,—Some few weeks ago you had a leader on the subject of amusements which you advocated as a means of keeping mens sema in corpore sano. I am not at all disposed to disparage the idea of increasing the opportunities for amusing and being amused, yet I am very certain there is another side to the picture which all will find out

for themselves soon enough.

Here in the tropics if you will increase the hours to be devoted to anusement, you must shorten those appropriated for duty. I am not disposed to quarrel with that. But if work is to go on as quarrel with that. But if work is to go on as usual, the amusements to any extent are incompatible with the maintenance of health and strength. Some may be able to stand it better than others some may be young and some very strong, but after a good days work all else, especially if involving late hours, is more than ordinary stre ngth can con-tinue to bear, and will tell upon the health sooner

It is very true that in the temperate zone all and more than your programme puts forward, with im-punity. There a man may spend a late evening and even part of the night in study or amusement and even part of the night in study or amusement without injury to health is not disregarded. 'In a word a man may almost do the double in England of what is possible here. I write chiefly of the young for the old do not generally do very much in any climate. Early rising and early exercise with proper changes are needs of all in the tropics, there are exceptations of course, and whatever practices are incompatible with these will in the long run decrease and ultimately destroy that stock of health. decrease and ultimately destroy that stock of health and strength without which life in the tropic is a

Yours, OLD FELLOW.

ROBBED IN A HOTEL.

SIR,—A gentleman staying at the Galle Face House was lately robbed under the following circumstances: the bedroom he engaged was connected by a door with the room occupied by Mr. Hawkins the keeper of the hotel. It appears that Mr. Hawkins is in the habit, after

retiring for the night, of going into the verandah to enjoy the fresh sea breeze so refreshing of an

evening in this sultry climate.

A few nights ago a thief entered the bedroom of the gentleman, who was pillaged and succeeded in carrying off several articles of value. At the time this occurred Mr. Hawkins according to his usual custom was sitting outside in the verandah, but Mrs. Hawkins I believe heard the miscreant passing through her room and called out to her husband who apparently however disregarded the summons

From the thief being evidently so well acquainted

with the plan of the house, it may be concluded that one of the servants employed on the establishment was the culprit.

I believe this is not the first case of robbery at the same house, and I ask you Sir whether such other occurrences are not disgraceful, and whether the hotel ought not to make good as far as possible the

value of the stolen articles.

Imay observe that such high charges fully warrant the managers of the Hotel in protecting the pro-perty of strangers rather than spending time in playing billiards or with the younger boarders at

I am, Yours truly

Colombo 8th, 1870.

OUR LITTLE BILLS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Being one of the many who in this Oriental East Indies find it not such a very easy matter to make "both ends meet" with any regard to one's personal comfort, I have to tender you my thanks for the interest you have shewn in the cost of living out here. I have long waged war against the extortions of Appoos, and all that ilk, and by dint of daily warfare have managed to keep down the price of many bazaar articles; but ik, and by dint of daily warfare have managed to keep down the price of many bazaar articles: but that does not help as regards quality. There is the rub! How are we to secure beef that shall not be nearly allied to india-rubber—how escape not be nearly allied to india-rubber—how escape from the inevitable blue beefsteak? If you can help some of us to solve that problem, you will prove yourself a real benefactor to your species. Some time ago I subscribed, i. e. I took a few shares in the Co-operative Society, which was to do so much for us. That, like many other things in Ceylon, soon came to an end through incapacity, and we are now just where we were It strikes. and we are now just where we were. It strikes me that if the promoters of the "Model Farm' would embrace in their labors the fattening o cattle for the Colombo market, they would act wisely. They would always find a ready market, customers would only be too glad to take off all they would be likely to feed up. No one would mind paying a full price for really good meat: but we are now paying a high price for an inferior and often a worthless article.

Yours, &c. ORADIAH.

(If we are correctly informed the Committee of the Model Farm intend to include the fattening of stock for market, in their operations.—Editor Ceylon Times.)

THE LATE MR. HALL'S CASE.

SIR,-Had Mr. Hall not been a member of the Madras Civil service, we should have heard nothing of his unfortunate case—Sidney Smith always said it required a Bishop to be killed, in order to the proper regulation of Railways, and so Mr. Hall's case is the cause of reform in our Hospital arrangements which a hundred cases of a similar characted, with no surviving friends to drag them

There is nothing now to do but to stay the like in the future. He, the Governor, should revise the Rules with his own hand, adding a Minute insisting upon discretion being exercised on the side humanity, on the pain of dismissal.

There are people that will not undertake the esponsibility of exercising a discretion.

How to act with such is not easy to determine, it is the difficulty.

Your obdt., servt.

ROADS VERSUS GAS.

SIR,-Had we monsoon weather just now, where would be our roads in their present condition? Whatever the Municipal Big-wigs may think of it, we can do without Gas, but we cannot do withou have to try, for in want c proper repairs the roads may go to destruction.

Yours,
A MAN ABOUT TOWN.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE "ENTERPRIZE."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Being a resident of this district (Matella) and hearing all sorts of rumours in regard to "Traction Engines," and as the first of these for our district was in Colombo, I availed myself of writing to my friend's friend in Hapootella asking for all information possible, as it was said that that district had gone through the ordeal of experience. My friend's friend having had courtesy enough to reply, for the benefit of my Matella compeers, I must ask you to allow me through the "Times" columns to give brief extracts of the opinions &c. my applications received.

My friend's friend wrote extracts from his log.
July 17th—10 A. M.—No engine arrived: immense crowd.

2 P. M .- Still no signs of Engine on, 2 P. M.—Still no signs of Engine, but a report has got abroad that an explosion must have taken place: that the piston of an engine was seen going over the Edulgasheena pass, and compared to an arrow of the days of Ramasaira and Rawenna: not generally believed.

July 18th—No Engine—all surmise.

" 19th do. do. " 20th—All fudge about pistons and arrows: news at last, and I shall log it as it was told to me

news at last, and I shall log it as it was told to me by a party most likely to know all about it, in fact "the best authority."

"If my ears and eyes are correct that confounded engine will make quite a revolution. The vibration is something awful enough to shake the crops off our trees and the roofs off our stores. The noise has already discomfitted my cattle, and the pigs are all adrift; and as for game, nothing of that nature could possibly exist; but this latter catastrophe might have been avoided, as any sensible man knows, had my suggestions been followed; but instead of taking reasonable advice, these felbut instead of taking reasonable advice, these fellows (they don't know "B" from a bull's foot) would persist, mind, I warned them, in stocking the engine with highly concentrated fuel, in fact vile brandy was used to get up steam (the Engivile brandy was used to get up steam (the Engreneers don't agree on this point, but when doctors cast out, who can agree) the consequences are too soon told: the whole of open Ouva, what any man of common sense would call the game preserve of Hapootella, was polluted by the tumes from this crattic passer-by. Deer were struck down in lifeless heaps; hares, boars, porcupines, elephants, and prophere—except toes up—all choked off &c., nowhere—except toes up—all choked off Now, I call this an innovation that can't be borne, n't mean to stand the chance of a recurrence and my mind is made up (and my friends advise me to it) to try for a position at Borella. My "scope" would be limited there, but I am sure the directors (they are sensible men) of that special building, would never dream of allowing Traction Engines to bore them."
So said my friend's friend's friend, and if it is

not a warning I wonder! A man voluntarily committing himself to the secluded precincts of Borella and all owing to Traction Engines! Take

DEW CREEK. Matella, July 5th 1870.

MADEMAHANEWERA.

DEAR SIR,-We are having in this district real monsoonish weather as yet however it has been mild although there have been some heavy showers and the wind still sticks to the old gaps as easy outlets. The Estates in the district are looking wel however, and as there is sufficient labour for present purposes they are in good order, and the works generally carried on at this season well in advance There is now little done in the way of opening land in this quarter unless at the Nitre-cave end of the district where a road has been cut to join the Nitre cave outlet to Rangalla. If Government would now open a Tavallem road from "Corbet gap" to join the Rangalla and Teldeneya bandy road there would be a new outlet for part of the coffee in this as well from the Nitre cave district and as the proprietors in the Nitre cave are entirely dependent upon this outlet, unless something is done for them at once, the consequences in some instances must be almost ruinous-I hear Govern ment promised the money necessary to cut the road sometime ago, and if such is the case why is not a proper application made for it—and get the work commenced at once which will end so benefically not only to the proprietors and others interested in the different districts, but to the surrounding native population at present unable for want of means of transport to bring their grain and other produce to a market it would otherwis in the district at present—sorry to add however, that on one or two Estates crops will I am afraid be very short. I have missed seeing your paper lately Mr. Editor, but have heard of several letters which appeared in it about Superintendents cutting about amongst their friends, and that the air of Rangalla is supposed to make a man use-less? From what I hear the poor "victimized proprietor" with one and a half Estate must in deed have been very badly used by his Superintendents, who never for a moment could have had his interests at heart; but instead of writing to the papers about such miscreants, would it not have been more to the purpose to give such a gentle-manly hint to stay at home, and if they objected to do so then the remedy is simple. If the style of

proceeding I have mentioned were carried out other Superintendents who are at present giving every satisfaction and I have no doubt will continue to do so, unless such men as poor victimized proprietors breed disruption by putting into employers heads such absurd cases as that, a manager has no right to be off the Estate more than once a year, for a month—I think such a suggestion ridiculous, and I dare say those who know about working Estates, will think the same, if they give the matter a little consideration, we all know it is quite unnecessary to stand with Coolies from morning till night, but necessary to see that the Coolies come to muster in good time and do a fair day's work, and I mean to say, a man who looks after his Coolies in this way can go off the Estate now and again without causing his employer any loss. Going away for a a month however, all at once is quite another thing, and I have never yet had to do with Coolies who if left so long to themselves would not take advantage of it, and get into that state when it would take another month and perhaps more to get them into anything like working order again. I think you will therefore see Mr. Editor that the idea of going away for a month is a mistake, and that the superintendent by being away so long would cause the estate to suffer considerably. Would it not therefore be better to suppose your superintendent to be an honest and trustworthy man, and allow him to judge for himself when and for how long, he can be away and if with his employers leave he can be away and if with his employers leave he is thus off the estate, no outsider has any right to interfere. Besides Mr. Editor a great many superintendents have estates of their own, and are obliged to be away on business more than they otherwise would, but so long as they have not narrow-minded people to deal with, and make the necessary arrangements for their work to be well looked after while absent, I cannot see that any loss need be caused. About the "Rangalla fair"! I know nothing, but too much of anything is bad and those hard working superintendents I know

and those hard working superintendents [I know they work hard Mr. Editor) many find the hint useful and not expose themselves so much in future in a hot atmosphere. Agents' pets are a nice idea! Wouldn't I like to be one! Do you know any of them Mr. Editor? no repartee! When I have looked over those letters in your paper you may hear more from me on this subject after all I do not find any very brilliant example set to Superintendents by those to whom they should look up in such matters.—It is only two days ago that going in from a long ride to fetch money to pay my coolies, I saw at the Hotel at Kandy in the afternoon, two visiting agents busily engaged in playing billiards, and this does not seem to bear out certain arguments I am told were used by some of your correspondents that Superintendents were the only men who imagined they could leave their work whenever they wished or are we to suppose that the sporting couple had no other employment. Or were they then in exercise of their supervising powers, laying in wait to catch some unwary Superintendents absent-without-leave for a day and night paying a passng tribute to civilization within the

sipation offered by Kandy Society, "Leve fit quod bene fertur onus." The burden becomes light when cheerfully borne, and really they rather seemed to enjoy the one. seemed to enjoy the onerous duties they had imposed on themselves, if such were the case.

Suppose for a change you let me introduce into the controversy a new element—charity, and grant that the complaints made of absentees applies to the few, and not to the many—and that it is not even customary for visiting agents.

even customary for visiting agents as a rule to play billiards in an afternoon.

In every occupation and business good and bad are found—and after all the correspondence I fancy the same formula of sacking will be gone through with the latter, as before, and I believe, if that unfortunate "victimized proprietor" had ot been called a cad, an indignant public would not have lashed itself into enthusiastic scribbling and you would have lost this.

INDIA.

THE CASE OF ARSON AT BOMBAY.

Captain Harriott of the burnt ship "Aurora" and Messrs. Elmstone and Whitwell, brokers are now being tried at Bomyay on a charge of Arson in connection with the burning of the Aurora at sea.—The following is the confession of Soonderjee the native broker and accomplice:

Soonderjee Shamjee said: I am a freight-broker
and reside at Moodeekhana Street in the Fort. I know Messrs. Elmstone and Whitwell, who are freight brokers also, and have their office near the reight brokers also, and have their office near the Elphinstone Circle, I agreed to charter the ship Aurora on behalf of myself and my partner, whose name is Yundrawun Peetamber, at £1 a ton. I produce the charter party (exhibit A.). The loading of the Aurora commenced in the month of March last. About one month ago Mr. Elmstone. Mr. Whitwell, and myself were in their office, and they told me they had lome important matter in hand, on which they wished to speak to me privately, and they desired me to call at Mr. Whitwell's house at Middle Colaba at night within a day or two from that time. Two or three evenings afterwards I went to Mr. Whitwell's accordingly, and found him and Mr. Elmstone there. I went into a room him and Mr. Elmstone there. I went into a room with them, and we three sat down. Mr. Elmstone then said to me in English, which I speak imperfectly—"Look here, I think I can do good for you and all of us. If we ship 1,000 bales for Rs. 179,000, and the ship goes down we shall get the insurance move and divide it." I said "but how do you know the ship will go down? He then cautioned me to be secret and said "The captain will get \$4.000 and will sink the ship, you must get wool. £4,000, and will sink the ship; you must get wool and cotton of inferior quality and ship it and make the other arrangements, I will obtain from the captain a bill of Lading for 900 or 1,000 bales, and I will obtain money on this for you to make pur-chases of bad cotton and wool for shipment." I perfectly understood that the bill of lading he spoke was to represent imaginary bales of goods. He had no goods at that time on board the Awroro, nor any means of getting any that I know of. He asked me to obtain the name and signature of some native merchant for the bill of lading he mentioned, in order that he might raise money upon it from one of the banks in furtherance of the scheme

of loading and destroying the ship.

I assented, and after some further conversation went away. Whitwell also took part in the conversation I have now narrated. I subsequently went to one Jetta Vullubjee and told him that Messrs. Elmstone and Whitewell wished to send some cotton for the Europe, and as they were not Messrs. Elmstone and Whitewell wished to send some cotton, &c. to Europe, and as they were not known to the Banks, I wished him (the said Jettha Vullubjee) to let me make use of his name in the bill of lading, and to sign that document in order that an advance might be obtained theteon. He consented, and I had a bill of lading prepared in his name for 250 bales of cotton, and signed it after it had been signed by the captain. I prepared another bill of lading in the name of Govindjee having and obtained the captain's signature to it. lewise and obtained the captain's signature to it. This was for 100 bales of cotton. I know no one of the name of Govindjee Dewjee. I signed the bill of lading in that name myself. I similarly prepared another bill of lading for 250 bales of cotton in the name of Tribhowundass Narrondass, and obtained the captain's signature to it. I dispose the cotton in the name of Tribhowundass Narrondass, and obtained the captain's signature to it. I dispose the cotton in the name of Tribhowundass of the captain's signature to it. I dispose the cotton in the name of Tribhowundass Narrondass of the captain's signature to it. cotton in the name of Tribhowundass Narrondass, and obtained the captain's signature to it. I signed the documents myself. I thought then that Tribhowundass was a flictitious name. Now I learn there is a person of that name who has no trade. I also prepared a bill of lading for 132 bales of wool in the name of Jamnadass Motichund. The captain signed it and I signed the documents as Jumadass Motichund. This is the name of my brother's child—an infant of one year old. Ninety. brother's child—an infant of one year old. Ninety-two bales of wool were similarly represented by a bill of lading in the name of Tribhowundass Nar-ronjee. There is such a person, but he knew nothing of the transaction. I signed his name. The captain also signed this bill of lading. And The captain also signed this bill of lading. Another till was prepared and signed by the captain and hyself in the name or Govindjee Dewjee. This was for 25 bales of wool. These bills of lading taken together represented 600 bales of cotton and 319 bales of wool, but the goods at that time had not been placed on board the ship. The documents relating to the 600 bales of cotton were lodged in two transactions with the Agra Bank, and advances amounting to about Rs. 60,000 obtained thereon. The documents connected with obtained thereon. The documents connected with the imaginary bales of wool were lodged with the Oriental Bank, and about Rs. 26,000 obtained on them. The bales represented by the bills of lading were not at the time on board the ship. I obtained the money from the Agra bank myself, about Rs. 3500. I think I sent some one to bring the money from the Oriental Bank, but I remember I got only about Rs. 18,000 from the Oriental Bank. On the days on which these sums were separately received, I handed them over to Mr. Whitwell. He gave me about Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 to purchase and ship the bales we had spoken of on board the Aurora.

chase and ship the bales we had spoken of on board the Aurora.

I pursuance of the plot we had arranged, I purchased 140 bales through Bhimjee Khimjee, and paid Rs. 6,150. I also purchased through Ghooman Ally Abbas. Ally about 275 bales of wool. I paid him I think about Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000. I further purchased 55 bales of bad wool, worth Rs. 19 each, through one Govind Poorshotum, for which I paid Rs. 1,045, including charges. These bales were shipped on board the Aurora also. When these bales were shipped on bales of cotton and 370 bales of wool were shipped on account of the 919 bales the documents of which were pledged to the Agra and Oriental Banks. No other bales on this bales the documents of which were pledged to the Agra and Oriental Banks. No other bales on this account were ever shipped. I obtained the Custom's passes for those bales. On the Friday before last, after the Aurora had sailed, Mr. Elmstone said to me—"Jetta Vulubjee has about 3,000 bales in the ship. You may tell him in confidence that the ship will go down, that he will be immensely profited, and that he ought to remunerate us handsoniely." I told him I was afraid to speak to Jetta Volubjee on such a subject. He prepared a paper and said "This is a bill at 6 months for Rs. 30,000; on this account you go and sumiao him, and set his on this account you go and sumjao him, and get his acceptance to it." I took the paper, but I was afraid to speak to Jetta Vullubjee, and I therefore signed the paper in his name and returned it to Mr. Elmstone.

I believed Mr. Elmstone intends to go to England distely, and he told me he should meet the aptain there and settle with him for the job. Of he consignments real and ima i ary above men-tioned, I insured here 250 bales of cotton with Disciproton and Co. and Messrs. Gaddum Messrs. Rimington and Co. and Messrs. Gaddum and Co, for Rs. 41,000; 100 bales of cotton with Messrs. Gumpert and Co. for Rs. 18,000; 95 bales of wool with Messrs Lyon and Co. for Rs. 17,100; and 132 bales of wool with Messrs. Volkart Brothers for Rs. 22,440, making a total of Rs. 98,540. I believe that Messrs. Elmstone and Whitwell wrote to England by the mail and insured in English offices 250 bales of cotton for Rs. 47,500, and 92 bales of wool for about Rs. 16,560. Messrs. Coventry and Fox of Liverpool were the persons they wrote to Fox of Liverpool were the persons they wrote to effect these insurances. One day during the time I was shipping the bales of bad wool and cotton the captain said to me in the office of Messrs. Elmstone and Whitewell, "Do not send very bad stuff on board the Aurora, lest the chief officer should see and take objection to it." Mr. Elmstone, Mr. Whitwell, Capt. Harriott and myself were the only parties to this fraud. I can only account for the rumour in the bazaar that the ship was likely to be destroyed from the fact that people's attention had been attracted to the circumstance that a very large destroyed from the fact that people's attention had been attracted to the circumstance that a very large quantity of rubbish had been shipped. I kept no written account of my transactions with Messrs. Einstone and Whitwell and other persons in connection with the Aurora. I thought it dangerous

to do so.

The deposition having been read, the prisoners were remanded, bail being refused, and the case comes on for hearing on Saturday.—Times of India.

EUROPE

THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—It is possible that an interest in European politics, may not be fully aware of the full force of the recent resort in France to plebiscite which has been so often of late mentioned in connection with French affairs. It is a curious episode in the history of French Government. It is in fact putting back the hands of the clock, reverting to the old despotism of the applies. And if it is the control of the contr

Roreign nations that watched the progress of affairs in France congratulated the French people on the steady progress they have been making towards free institutions and a representative Government. There was to be an end for ever to the despotism of imperial rule. For years past concessions have been made to the popular party, under the pressure of public opinion the chief of which undoubtedly was the admission of the great principle of ministerial responsibility. The plebiscite, which is an appeal to the whole people, who already had be it recollected their own representatives in the French Parliament, to confirm all the recent reforms, is practically as we have called it a reverting to the old despotism of the empire. It is an appeal to the whole people as it were from the decision of their own representatives virtually setting up their authority above that of the constitutional Government. It is a replacing of the imperial power in the hands of the people in order that it may be given back again in the shape of direct despotic authority. The principle of ministerial responsibility and representative government is by it ignored and set at naught, and the personal regime of the Emperor is restored in all its entirety. I appears to us that the plebiscite is nothing but the successful result of a political stratagem managed with the dexterity and adroitness which does credit to the head if not to the heart of the most skillful politician Europe has produced within the precredit to the head if not to the heart of the most skil-ful politician Europe has produced within the pre-

ful politician Europe has produced within the present century.

Many of the English papers aver that the recent plots on the Emperor's life were a political stratagem got up by the police to favour a re-action throughout the country in his favour. This view however has not been generally adopted, and it appears more likely, in accordance with the views taken by the more moderate portion of the Press, that these attempts originated in the restless spirit of French politicians, and in the evil passions of that large class who have nothing to lose, but a prospect or a chance of gaining something in the that large class who have nothing to lose, but a prospect or a chance of gaining something in the anarchy which would inevitably follow upon the assassination of the Emperor.—D. Gazette.

ITALY IN THE RED SEA.—In the beginning of February last, a gentleman described as Professor Sapete was sent by the mercantile company styled the "Societe Rubattino" to buy and take possession of a considerable piece of land on the Arabian Coast, at the entrance of the Straits of Paled Man Coast, at the entrance of the Straits of Rabel-Man-deb. On March 9, the Africa, the pioneer of the Rubattino (Italian) line, anchored off Babel-Man-deb, in the Bay of Assa where the grownd in ques-tion is. With the Professor was Signor Carlo Grondona with full powers from the Company, and the Captain of the steamer also had instructions to watch its interest. The land instructions to watch its interests. The land is situated in 13 deg. north latitude, and 42 deg. 30 min-east longitude, north latitude, and 42 deg. 30 min-east longitude, and was formerly the property of the Sultans Hassan and Ibrahim. The island of Damaka forms part of it. Having "ridden the marches" of this newly-acquired Italian possession, the commissioners ordered the construction of a house, and unfurled the Italian flag, under a salute of 21 guns. Stores and provisions of all kind were then landed from the Africa, which proceeded to Bombay, leaving Professor Sapeto to look after Italian interests among the Arabs.—Ibid.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE carries on for

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE came on for judgment on June 2 at Westminster—the question being substantially whether Sir C. Mordaunt could prosecute his suit for a divorce while his wife was in a condition of insanity or mental incapacity.

Lord Penzance, it may be remembered, on the Lord Penzance, it may be remembered, on the ground of the respondent's insanity, had made an order to stay the suit: and this decision was appealed against. Justice Keating now said he agreed with the learned judge of the Divorce Court, and that, therefore, the appeal ought to be dismissed. The Lord Chief Baron, on the other hand, held that the interests of the respondent would be sufficiently protected by the appointment of a guardian. As, however, the majority of the Court were for upholding the order of Lord Penzance, said he should have no objection to dismiss the petition if Sir Charles was advised to take his suit to the House of Lords. Commenting upon this subject, the Times says: menting upon this subject, the Times says:

"Marriage is a contract in the permanence of which society is so deeply interested that it may not be dissolved, except upon certain conditions; but when these conditions are satisfied its dissolution is granted ex debito justice. Can the existence of these conditions be ascertained when one of the parties to when one of the parties to a marriage sought to be dissolved is insane? Natural reason says they may. The practice both under the old and the new law of The practice both under the old and the new law of divorce proves that they can. The Act of Parliament gives no warrant for the suggestion that the task is insuperable. The lucid and consistent judgment of the Lord Chief Baron Kelly appears conclusive. How, then, has it happened that Lord Penzance and Mr. Justice Kesting have arrived at an opposite opinion? If we may say it with respect, we should answer, because they have yielded to a feeling which appears to be a constant snare to many of our judges, especially those trained to the common law. They have an almost invincible repugnance to work out questions involving conflicting principles or conflicting statements. Just as Lord Legon said, "If we take to considering equities, we are lost"—just as other judges have protested against being called on to consider conflicting probabilities which they affirm to be the special function of juries, so the Judge-Ordinary and Mr. Justice Keating shrink from the difficult issues of a divorce suit where any party to it is incompleted. issues of a divorce suit where any party to it is in-capable of reason. But, meanwhile, the unfortunate husband or wife is shut out from the remedy for the capable of reason. But, meanwhile, his untortunate husband or wife is shut out from the remedy for the ills he or she suffers because of the unwillingness of judges to undertake a duty of singular responsibility. The hardship inflicted by a refusal to entertain a suit is not, an argument against clear reasons on the other side, but where the balance of judgment is doubtful it may properly turn the scale, and where all the reasons are in favour of entertaining a complaint it may confirm our conviction, of the soundness of this conclusion," The result of the decision now arrived at is considered very unsatisfactory. Not only is there the authority of the opinion of Kelly, C. B., against this decision, but the arguments in favour of that view seem certainly stronger than those relied on by Lord Penzance and Keating, J. It has been proved that there is no real analogy whatever between a suit Lord Penzance and Keating, J. It has been proved that there is no real analogy whatever between a suit for dissolution of marriage and a criminal proceeding, and also that it has been decided that a lunatic may prosecute a suit for nullity of marriage (Hancock v Peaty, 1 P.M. and D.), or for a divorce (Parnell v. Parnell, 2 Hagg, 169) the present decision therefore creates an anomaly which divorce (Parnell v. Parnell, 2 Hagg, 169): the present decision therefore creates an anomaly which indeed Keating, J., seems to think may be a proper case for a private Act of Parliament. The case may yet come before the House of Lords and be again argued, and Lord Penzance expressed himself ready to give any assistance in his power for the purpose of facilitating the appeal. We understand that Sir Charles Mordaunt intends to appeal from the decision of the Court of Divorce to the House of Lords at the earliest opportunity, and thus to endeavour to obtain a hearing of his suit against Lady Mordaunt.

REPORT OF THE CEYLON COMPANY LIMITED.

I. The Directors submit for the consideration and approval of the Shareholders, the Annual General Statement of the Company's Affairs and Balance Sheet, for the year ending 31st March, 1870, and feel they are justified in congratulating them on the result of last year's operations.

2. The net Profit, including \$\insection 2,069 \, 19 \, 9 \text{ brought forward from the last year's account, after defraying all current expenses.

defraying all current expenses, amounts to £74,264
14 7. And the Directors propose that a dividend at the rate of 7 per Cent. per annum on the paidup Capital, amounting to 7/, on each Original, and 3/6 on each A Share, be declared, and made payable free from Income Tax, on the 23rd instant thts, with the Interim Dividend paid in December the interest on Debentures, and a sum of £22,000 carried to reserve, will absorb £67,296 13 5 and leave a balance of £6.968 1 2 to be carried

3. P. F. ROBERTSON, L. ACLAND, Esquires, and Major-General H. P. Burn, are the Directors who retire by rotation this year, and being eligible they will be proposed by the Board for re-election. 4. The Shareholders at the Meeting will be 4. The Shareholders at the Meeting will be requested to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to decide on the remuneration to be paid to When this Company was formed in 1862, it

5. When this Company was formed in 1862, it was intended that a large portion of the capital should consist of money to be borrowed, and at a Special Meeting of the Shareholders on the 4th April. 1863, it was resolued that the amount of uncalled Capital should be borrowed on Debentures. Seven years have elapsed, during which the system has worked well, and the full amount of Debenture Capital required has been constantly the system has worked well, and the full amount of Debenture Capital required has been constantly subscribed, either by renewals or fresh applications. Circumstances have however rendered it necessary to realise debts due to the Company, by foreclosing the mortgages by which such debts were secured, and the consequence is that the Company are now larger holders of landed property than was originally intended, and it therefore apempire. And if it is the result of premeditated policy on the part of the Emperor, it is one of the most skilful and dexterous political acts that Louis and the Debenture-Capital diminished; but as by

As regards that unfortunate epithet, a horrible idea occurs to me—was it "evolved out of the inner consciousness" of the victim, or was it Previously so fixed in the minds of those resident in the district that the final catastrophe startled out of their mouths what had been so long at the tips of their tongues—anyhow I fancy its a case of "Status quo ante bellum."

Pray' stand up for the right' as usual—and as we are all right, you'll have a pretty time of it.

IDAMACK NETHOOWA.

Napoleon has ever succeeded in accomplishing. Foreign nations that watched the progress of affairs in France congratulated the French people on the steady progress they have been making to the offer enstitutions and a representative Government. There was to be an end for ever to be seen of the progress that those shareholders who are willing to pay up may be enabled to de.so, either on the whole of any number of their shares, and which undoubtedly was the admission of the great principle of ministerial responsibility. The plebistics of the succeeded in accomplishing.

The Articles of Association, the Directors are at present prohibited from receiving, by voluntary payments more than one-half of the nominal and an arcomplishing.

The Articles of Association, the Directors are at present prohibited from receiving, by voluntary payments more than one-half of the nominal ingular to payments more than one-half of the nominal ingular to payments more than one-half of the nominal ingular to payments more than one-half of the nominal ingular to payments more than one-half of the nominal and a representative flowers make the prospect of affairs in France congratulated the French people payments more than one-half of the nominal ingular to payments more than one-half of the nominal ingular to payments more than one-half of the nominal ingular to payments more than one-half of the nominal ingular to payments more than one-half of the nominal ingular to payments more than one-half of the nominal ingular to payments more than one-half of the nomin the Articles of Association, the Directors are at present prohibited from receiving by voluntary payments more than one-half of the nominal amount of the shares, they propose at this Meeting to pass the resolution, copy of which is subjoined, in order that those Shareholders who are willing to pay up may be enabled to do, so, either on the whole of any number of their shares, and thus get rid of further liability. This resolution, if passed, will require confirmation at a subsequent Meeting, which will be called for the purpose.

6. As many Shareholders have already express ed the wish to be allowed to pay up in full, the Directors believe that by adopinp the course now proposed, the desired addition to the paid-up (Capital may be obtained, as it is hardly necessary to point out that £20 shares fully paid-up, will in all probability bear a higher proportionate value than shares with large outstanding liabilities.

7. The Directors suggest that Shareholders who are unable to attend the Meeting should sign the accompanying proxy paper, authorising the Chairman, or other person present at the Meeting to vote for them.

LAWFORD ACLAND,

LAWFORD ACLAND,

Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, London, June 10th, 1870. Proposed Resolution.

That the existing Regulations of the Company be altered as follows, viz:

That the 16th and 17th Clauses of the Articles

That the 16th and 17th Clauses of the Articles of Association be expunged and abrogated, and that in lieu of such clauses, new regulations be adopted and embodied as new clauses, in the said Articles, in the terms following, that is to say:

16. Any difference may be made between the members, both as regards amount and time in the payment of anycontribution to Capital, to be made by them upon their respective shares.

17. Payments by any member by way of contribution to Capital in respect of his shares may be appropriated to any one or more of such shares

tribution to Capital in respect of his shares may be appropriated to any one or more of such shares in such manner as may be agreed upon betwee

A ROYAL "SELL."—The Prince of Wales though professing to reverence the memory of his father, has hitherto shown no disposition to imitate him. A good story is afloat about His Royal Highness. A good story is afloat about His Royal Highness, who, continuing his careless, idle, jovial existence, does not seem to have profited in the least by the little warning which the Mordaunt Divorce case and the publication of the epistles to the unfortunate lady, ought surely to have conveyed to him. There is, as it happens, a certain old, bluff, hearty naval peer, who filled in former Conservative nominations various offices of considerable eminence, but without a seat in the Cabinet. He has several married daughters, and among them one who is separated from her husband, and lives under the naternal roof and the paternal eye. She is a lady separated from her husband, and lives under the paternal roof and the paternal eye. She is a lady of what the penny-a-liners oall "considerable personal attractions," and the Prince, having met her in society, asked in his free and easy way if he might call on her; she gave the wished for assent and communicated the tidings to her father. With and communicated the tidings to her father. With the hour for the Royal visit, punctual was the arrival of His Royal Highness, who came alone, plainly and unostentatiously in a Hansom, expecting no doubt to be ushered quietly to a bondoir. This was not, however, the style in which my Lord thought it proper to receive his future sovereign. The prince was received by his unexpected host in the Hall, surrounded by a retinue of servants, and was personally ushered to the Drawing-room. The lady certainly was there, but in the bosom of her family. The Prince accepted the situation, behaved with his usual affability, and no doubt said everything that was civil, when, as he left, his entertsiner expressed a hope that His Royal Highness had been satisfied with his reception, making at the same time some touching allusions to his own infimacy with, and regard for, the late Prince Consort.

COFFEE SALES.

Sales of Ceylon Coffee in Mincing Lane from May 25ht to June 3rd 1870.

West Vedahetta 2 cks sold at 77s 6d 8 at 74s 7 at 67s 1 at 62s 2 at 81s 6d 3 at 85s 2 at 58s.

Godawella 1 ck sold at 68s 6 at 65s 6d 7 at 64s 5 at 53s 6d 1 at 81s 2 at 54s 6d.

Galaha 3 cks sold at 77s 6d 8 at 74s 5d to 89s 8d 1 at 62s 6d 2 at 82s.

Kerrawam 3 cks sold at 70s 6d 8 at 65s 5 at 68s 5 at 68s 5 at 68s 5 at 68s 6d 7s 6d 8 at 65s 5 at 68s 5 at 68s 6d 8s 6d 8

Kerrawam 3 cks sold at 70s od o at 055 3 at 065 3 at 066 618 646 to 81s.

N, G. 18 cks sold at 81s 6d 5 at 78s 6d 16 at 74s 1 at 61s 6d 6 at 82s 6d 7 out.

W. C. 17 cks sold at 88s 22 at 74s 6d 1 at 62s 6d 6 at 82s 9d 1 out.

Madoolkella 5 cks sold at 71s 6d 2 at 69s 41 at 64s 6d 6 out 6 at 80s 6 at 80s 6d 27 Bes 52s 6d 2 at 73: 1 Madoolkella 5 cks sold at 71s 6d-2 at 69s 41 at 64s 6d 5 out 66s 3 at 80s 6d 37 Bgs 52s 6d 2 at 72 1 at 71s 5 at 66s 27 bought in at 66s 6 at 60s 6d 3 at 81s 2 at 80s 6d 3 at 53s 6d 8 Bags, at 43s 6d.

Narrawella 6 cks sold at 69s 26 at 65s 10 at 60s 6d 4 at 80s 4 at 79s 6d 7 at 51s 6d.

Aattote 6 cks Sold at 71s 6d 58 at 64s 6d 15 at 60s 6d 20 at 60s 5 at 80s 6d 13 at 79s 5; Bgs out.

T. I. 34 Bags sold at 51s 3 at 60s.

J. C.T.R.I.M. 140 Bags bought in 58s 66s 6d bid. 95 at 54s 51s bid. Rattote 6 cks sold at 71s 6d 58 at 64s 6d 15 at 60s 6d

Tottegamme I ck sold at 63s 7 at 62s 4 at 60s 6d I at 75s I at 48s. Hangranoya 6 che sold at 66s 6d 8 at 64s 2 at 58s 6d

Hangranoya & cks sold at 66s 6d 8 at 64s 2 at 58s 6d 2 at 30s 6d.

Knuckles 3 cks bought in 68s 67s bid 1 sold 61s 4 at 80s 3 at 49s 4 bought in 70s 68s bid 33 bought in 66s 64s bid 4 sold 60s 6d 4 at 80s 6d.

D.C.S. 5 cks sold at 68s 38 cks bought in at 66s 64s bid 6 at 60s 6d 3 at 80s 6d 3 at 47s 6d.

Cooroodo 2 cks sold at 68s 6d 1 at 64s 6d 2 at 81s 6d 1 at 48s 6d.

Epping 2 cks sold at 69s 6d 2 at 62s 6d 5 at 63s 4 at 62s 6d 0 at 60s 1 at 49s 1 at 79s 8 at 76s 6d.

Nilioomalley 2 cks sold at 85s 6d 19 at 79s 3 66s 6d.

A.C.W. 1 cks sold at 83s 24 et 72s 6d 19 at 65s 6d 5 at 66d 6 at 68s 6d 5 at 66d 5 at 66d 5 at 66d 5 at 66d 5 at 78s 6d 79 at 75s 6d 75 at 65s 6d 5

Nilicomalley 2 cks sold at 858 6d 19 at 798 3 668 6d.
A.C.W. I cks sold at 832 24 et 728 6d is at 658 6d 5 at 608 6 at 818 6d 2 at 808 1 at 758 5 at 728 2 at 818.

Mount Vernon 2 cks sold at 758 5 at 728 2 at 818.

8 at 758 21 at 658 6d 5 at 811 at 668.
D. W. G. 2 cks sold at 768 21 at 718 5 at 638 3 at 818 6d 1 at 858 17 at 768 6d 6 at 658 2 at 828.

Keprasa 1 ck sold at 858 20 at 848 4 at 778 4 at 838 1 at 598 1 at 501 at 888 10 at 788 5 at 678 6d 2 at 828 6d.
D. I ck sold at 858 10 at 788 5 at 678 6d 2 at 828 6d.
D. I ck sold at 858 10 at 788 1 at 818.

D. 1 ck sold at 858 10 at 783 1 at 818.

Loonagalla 3 cks sold at 688.

Loonagalla 16 cks sold at 688.

Angodde 8 cks sold at 638 6d 18 at 638 2 at 588.

Rangadla 3 cks sold at 638 6d 18 at 638 2 at 588.

Rangadla 3 cks sold at 689 6d 41 at 588 1 at 578.

Rangalla 3 cks sold at 689 6d 41 at 648 6d 30 at 658 27 at 648 6 at 1558.

G. G. B. 2 cks sold at 666. 5 at 658 6d 44 at 648 6d 4 at 638 6d 5 at 638 6d 4 at 638 6d 5 at 638 6

Loonagalla 2 cks sold at 70s 1 at 65s 10 at 67s 6 at 60s 6d 15 at 8s 3 at 22s.

Ballacadua 20 cks bought in 64s 6d 62s 6d.

Mount Agra 6 cks sold at 73s 6d 31 at 74s 6d 13 at 61s 6 at 79s 6d 8 at 80s 5 al 42s 6d.

Rangalla 2 cks sold at 73s 6d 18 at 71s 4 at 63s 1 at

ols olar 788 ob at 608 o at 228 6d.

Rangalla 2 cks sold at 788 6d 19 at 718 4 at 63s f at 80s 1, at 54s.

Podelgodde 1 ck sold at at 718 8 at 66s 6d 2 at 61s 6d 1 at 80s f at 53s.

R. B. 349 Cagr out.

Malgolla 1 ck sold at 67s 8 65s 6d 6 at 62s 6d 3 at 59s 6d 4, at 52s 6d 1 at 80s.

Maryville 6 cks sold at 64s 6d 2 at 59s 2 at 79s 6d.

Miranda 3 cks sold at 64s 6d 2 at 59s 5 at at 59s 6d 8 at 59s 3 at 79s 2 at 77s 6d 3, at 59s 6d.

I.M.P. 5 cks sold at 77s 8 at 70s 2 at 60s 2 at 80s 6d 2 out.

Cottagalla 3 cks sold at 64s 9 at 63s 6 at 39s 6d 2 at 7s 6d 2 at 80s 2 at 62s 2 at 52s 1 at 50s 2 at 45s r at 1s 4 at 48s 6d.

Mosville 6 cks sold at 66s 3 at 62s 2 at 59s 6d 2 at 64s 1 at 51s 2 at 80s.

D.R. Guvah 4 Bags sold at 53s 12 at 51s 6d 18 at 53s 6d 2 at 45s 5 at 46s 6d 12 at 19s 15 at 53s 6d 11 at 50s 6d 7 at 50s 6d.

d 2 at 455 5 at 465 6d 12 at 195 15 at 935 6d 11 at 505 6d.

R. & Co. 116 Bags bought in 535 515 6d bid 14 at 565.

P. 17 cks sold at 565 N. 138 B sold at 485 6d.

Weygalle 3 cks sold at 745 8 at 686 6d 3 at 635 6d 2 at 535 6d 1 at 815 2 at 535.

Horagalla 1 ck sold at 755 6 at 675 6d 1 at 625 2 at 155 6d.

18 6d.
S. G. 7 cks sold at 66s 5 at 64s 5 at 62s 3 at 82s.
Caterem 11 cks sold at 64s 6 at 61s 6d 2 at 57s 2 at

Caterem II. cks sold at 64s 6 at 61s 6d 2 at 57s 2 at 80s 6d. 2 at 51s.

B.B.C. 3 cks sold at 74s 6d 8 at 68s 4 at 68s 6d 3 at 59s 3 at 79s 6d.

S. C. 1 ck sold at 67s 4 at 65s 5 at 65s 6d 4 at 65s 8 at 68s 6d 7 at 62s 3 at 81s 6d 2 at 54s 8d.

G.L.W. 1 ck sold at 83s 11 at 73s 1 at 81s 7 at 80s 6d.

T.A.C. 5 cks sold at 71s 10 at 72s 6 at 71s 6d 5 at 68s

8 at 62s 6d 2 at 82s 6d 2 at 53s 8d.

B. C. Ouvah 5 cks sold at 64s 6d 17 at 62s I at 80s 2 at 51s 6d.

A 2 cks sold at 70s 6d 8 at 64s r at 80s 1 at 52s 6d. Grahamsland 4 cks sold at 66s 8 at 63s 1 at 81s 2 at 52s Ouvah Choisy 3 cks sold at 87s 8 at 77s 6d 2 at 68s 6d at 82s 2 at 81s 6d.

Borders 1 ck sold at 81s 10 at 71s 6d 1 at 61s 2 at 81s.

P.D.M. 2 cks sold at 80s 1 at 75s 10 bought in 72s 26 t 71s 6d 5 at 63s 6d 1 at 59s 1 at 78s.

718 ou 5 at 005 ou 1 at 035 1 at 705.
Attabage 5 cks bought in at 675.
Golconda 8 cks sold at 685 5 at 615 6d 1 at 805 1 at 585
Glin 1 ck sold at 825 12 at 705 6d 3 at 625 2 at 815.
Erin 8 cks bought in at 675 4 sold 605 6d 1 at 585 a

80s 6d. Mahouse I ck sold at 77s 6 bought in 74s 1 sold 6ts 5 at 80s 6d 2 at 83s 8 at 73s 5 at 73s 6d I at 6ts I a

82s.

Maddagodda, 1 ck sold at 72s 14 bought in 65s 2 sold 61s 6d 1 at 81s 6d 1 at 51s.

Bowlana, 5 cks sold at 71s 13 at 70s 6d. Fat 6ss 2 at:

THE CEYLON TIMES. SUPPLEMENT \mathbf{TO}

COLOMBO:-JULY 8th, 1870.

By Charles Dickens.

CHAPTER X.

SMOOTHING THE WAY .- It has been often enough remarked that women have a curious power of divining the characters of men, which would seem to be innate and instinc-tive; seeing that it is arrived at through no patient process of reasoning, that it can give no satisfactory or sufficient account of itself, and that it pronounces in the most confident manner even against accumulated observation on the part of the other sex. But it has not been quite so often remarked that this power (fallible, like every other human attribute), is for the most part absolutely incapable of self-revision; and that when it has delivered an adverse opinion which by all human lights is subsequently proved to have failed, it is undistinguishable from prejudice, in respect of its determination not to be corrected. Nay, the very possibility of contradiction or disproof, however remote, interested witness: so personally and s rong-ly does the fair diviner connect herse f with her divination.

Now, don't you think, Ma dear," said the Minor Canon to his mother one day as she sat at her kui ting in his little bo k room, "that you are rather hard on Mr.

Neville?" "No, I do not, Sept," returned the old lady.

" Let us discuss it, Ma."

"I have no objection to discuss it, Sept. I trust, my dear, I am always open to dis-There was a vibration in the old lady's cap, as though she internally added: "and I should like to see the discussion that would change my mind!"
"Very good, Ma," said her conciliatory son. "There is nothing like being op n to

discussion."

"I hope not, my dear," returned the old

lady, evidently shut to it.
"Well! Mr. Neville, on that unfortunate occasion commits himself under provocation." "And under mulled wine," added the old

"I must ad nit the wine. Though I believe the two young men were much alike in that regard."
"I don't!' said the old lady.

"Why not, Ma?"

below him along the margin of the river, in as Lady Macbeth was hope ess of those of which the town fires and lights already all the seas that roll.

In the present instance the good minor thought how the consciousness had stolen upon him that in teaching one, he was teaching two; and how he had almost insensibly a lapted his explanations to both minds—that with which his own was duly in contact, and that which he only approached through it. He thought of the gossip that had reached him from the Nuns House, to the effect that Helens, who he had mistrusted as so shone, making the landscape bleaker. He In the present instance the good minor thought how the consciousness had stolen Conon to k his glass of Constants with an that Helena, who n he had mistrusted as so proud and tierce, submitted hers if to the fairy-bride (as he called he:), and learnt from her what she knew. He thought of the picturesque alliance between those two, externally so very different. He though --perhaps most of all-could it be that these things were yet but so many weeks old, and had become an integral part of his life?

As, whenever the R verend Septimus fell a-musing, his good mother took it to be an infallible sign that he "wanted support," the blooming old lady made all haste to the dining-room closet, to produce from it the support embodied in a glass of Constantia and a home-made biscuit. It was a most wonderful closet, worthy of Cloistetham and of Minor Canon Corner. Above it, a portrait of Handel in a flowing wig beamed down at the spectator, with a knowing air of being up to the contents of the closet, and a musical air of intending to combine all its har-monies in one delicious fugue. No commen closet with a vulgar door on hinges, open-able all at once, and leaving nothing to be disclosed by degrees, this rare closet had a lock in mid-air, where two perpendicular slides met: the one falling down, and the other pushing up. The upper slide, on being

mystery), revealed deep shelves of picklejars, jam-pots, tin canisters, spice-boxes, and
agreeably outlandish vessels of blue and
white, the lucious lodgings of preserved tamarinds and ginger. Every benevolent inhabitant of this retreat had his name inscribed upon his stomach. The pickles, in a
uniform of rich brown double-breasted butuniform of rich brown double-breasted buttoned coat, and yellow or sombre drab contoned coat, and yellow or sombre drab contoned coat, and yellow or sombre drab contoned their routle forms in

"It is a place of all others where one can
speak without interruption, as I wish to do.

Mr. Neville. I believe you tell your sister tinuations, announced their portly forms, in printed capitals, as Walnut, Gherkin, Onion, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Mixed, and other members of that noble family. The jams, as being of a less masculine temperament, and as wearing curlpapers, announced themselves in feminine caligraphy, like a soft whisper, to be Raspberry, Goosberry, Apri-cot, Plum, Damson, Apple, and Teach. The scene closing on these charmers, and the lower slide ascending, oranges were revealed, attended by a mighty japanned sugarboy, to temper their acerbity if unripe. Home-made biscuits waited at the Court of from the first, in nine cases out of ten, the wakkess attendant ou the tes imony of an interested witness: so personally and s rong- and kissed. Lowest of all, a compact leaden viult ensirined the sweet wine and a stock of cord.als: whence issued whispers of Seville Orange, Lemon, Almond, and Carra-way-seed. There was a cowning air upon this closet of closets, of having been for ages hummed through by the Cathedral bell and organ, until those venerable bees had made sublimated honey of everything in store; and it was always observed that every dipper among the shelves (deep, as has been noticed and swallowing up head, shoulders, and cl-bows), came forth again me low-faced, and The Reverend Septimus yielded himself

up quite as willing a victim to a nause as medicinal herb-clo-et, also presided over by the china shepherdess, as to this glarious cupboard. To what amazing infusions of gontian, papp rimint, gelliflower, sage, parsley, thyme, rue, rus mary, and dandelion, did his corresponds at much submit itself! In what wonderful wrappers enclosing layers of dried leaves, would be swathe his rosy and con-tended face, if his mother suspected him of a toothache! What botanical blotcies would he cheerfully stick upon his cheek, or fore-hal, if the dear old hady convicted him of an imperceptible pimple there! Into this "Because I don't" said the old lady.
"Still, I am quite op n to discussion."
"But, my dear Ma, I cannot see how we are to discuss, if you take that line."
"Blame Mr. Neville for it, Sept, and not me," sail the old lady, with stately severity.

At these words Mr. Crisparkle fell into a

At these words Mr. Crisparkle fell into a

Title councies in which he thought of seve
"Because I don't" said the old lady.

Herbaceous pen tentiary, situated on an uppour heart you cannot mean it. From your heart you cannot mean your heart you cannot mean it. From your heart you cannot mean your he At these words Mr. Crisparkle fell into a little reverie; in which he thought of several things. He thought of the times he had seen the brother and sister together in deep converse over one of his own old college books; now, in the rimy mornings, when he made those sharpening pilgrimag's to Cloisterham Weir; now, in the sombre evenings, when he faced the wind at sunset, having climbed his favourite outlook, a beetling fragment of monastery ruin; and the two studious figures passed ruin; and the two studious figures passed of Christerham Weir and a wholes me mind,

> brisk trot after service; the trot to end in a charge at his favorite fragment of rain, which was to be carried by st am, without

pause for breath.

He carried it in a masterly manner, and, is sufficiently near the sea to throw up often times a quantity of seaweed. An unusual of my struggles against myself. Helena?"

She, whose dark eves were more in with the last tide, and this, and the confission of the seaweed the seaweed of the and the restless dipping and flapping of face, replied—to Mr. Crisparkle: not to the noisy gulls, and an angry light out a award him: "It is so." After a short pause, she beyond-sailed burges that were turning answered the slightest look of inquiry conblack, foreshadowed a stormy night. In caivable, in her brother's eyes, with as slight his mind he was contrasting the wild and an affirmative bend of her own head; and noisy sea with the quiet harbour of Minor he went on:
Canon Corner, when Helena and Neville "I have never yet had the courage to Cauon Corner, when Helena and Neville "I have never yet mad the countries I fundless passed below him. He had had say to you, sir, what in full openness I ou his thoughts all day, ou ht to have said when you first talked with the countries of the say to say, and at once climbed down to speak them to this subject. It is not easy to say, together. The footing was rough in an uncertain light for any tread save that of a good climber; but the Minor Canon was as good a climber as most men, and stood beside them before many good climbers would have the before many good climbers would have the story story story that the story story story are much that I cannot bear and I have been withheld by a fear of its seeming ridiculous, which is very strong upon me down to this last moment, and might, for my sister, prevent my being quite open with you even now.—I admire Miss are a good six as been half-way down.

you not find your usual walk with your bro. ence; and even if I did not feel that I had ther too exposed and cold for the time of an injury against young Drood on my own

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD. pulled down (leaving the lower a double year? Or at all events, when the sun is account, I should feel that I had an injury Bu Charles Dickens.

By Charles Dickens.

Mr. Neville, I believe you tell your sister everything that passes between us?"

" Everything, sir." "Consequently," said Mr. Crisparkle, 'your sister is aware that I have repeatedly urged you to make some kind of apology for that unfortunate occurrence which befell, on the night of your arrival here."

In saying it he looked to her, and not be, who fancy."

him; therefore it was she, and not be, who fancy."

"She has tried, sir, but uselessly. Hus-

"Yes."

expressing a deep sense of his being un-remonstrating, 'Neville, Neville!'
generously treated. "I should be quite Thus recalled to himself, he quickly be-

"Now" Mr. Crisparkle again resumed, pentant, and wretched.

a tone of mild though firm persuasion, Mr. Crisparkle, watching him attentively in a tone of mild though firm persuasion, bows), came forth again me low-faced, and not to be amended? The solution of Neville's in Cloisterham, and I have no Then be spoke:

for of his outliving such a prejudice, and "Mr. Neville, Mr. Neville, I am sorely proving himself to have been misunderstood. there can be no question that Neville was

"He was provoked," Helena submitted.
"He was the assailant," Mr. Crisparkle

Tuey walked on in silence, until Helena raised her eyes to the Minor Canon's face, will engage that you shall be and even that and said, almost reproachfully: "Oh, Mr. young Drood shall make the first advance. Crisparkle, would you have Neville throw This condition fulfilled, you will pledge me himself at young Drood's feet, or at Mr. the honor of a Christian gentleman that the Jusper's, who maligns him every day! In your heart you cannot mean it. From your heart you cannot mean it. From your heart you could not do it, if his case were speak, but failed.

"Let me leave you with your sister, whom it."

however, that, to put the case to Mr. Crisparkle as his own, it to suppose Mr. Crisgarkle to have done what I did."

that I cannot be the first to make concessions without mackery and falsehood. My nature must be changed before I can do so, and it is not changed. I am sensible of inexpressible infront, and I am angry. The plain truth is, I am sill angry when I recall that night as I was that night."

"Neville," hinted the Minor Canon, with

would be far worse to deceive you, and I come in yourself, can you not overcome in him? should deceive you grossly if I pretended You see the rock that lies in his course. Who that you had softened me in this respect. The time may come when your powerful influence will do even that with the difficult

Bud, sir, so very much, that I cannot bear

"A wild evening, Miss Landless! Do her being treated with conceit or indiffer-

Mr. Crisparkle, in utter amazement, looked at Helena for corroboration, and met in her expressive face full corroboration, and

and a plea for advice.

"The young lady of whom you speak is, as you know, Mr. Neville, shortly to be married," said Mr. Crisparkle, gravely; "therefore your admiration, if it be of that "therefore your admiration, if it be of that special nature which you seem to indicate, is outrageously misplaced. Moreover, it is monstrous that you should take upon your. self to be the young lady's champion against her chosen husband. Besides, you have seen them only once. The young lady has become your sister's friend; and I wonder that your sister, even on her behalf, has not checked you in this irrational and culpable fancy."

band or no husband, that fellow is incapa-ble of the feeling with which I am inspired "I call it unfortunate, Miss Helena," re-sumed Mr. Crisparkle, "forasmnch as it cer-towards the beautiful young creature whom tainly has engende ed a prejudice against he treats like a doll. I say he is an incapa-Neville. There is a notion about, that he is ble of it, as he is unworthy of her. I a dangerously passionate fellow, of an uncontrollable and furious temper: he is real-him. I say that I love her, and despise him. I say that I live her, and despise and hate him!" This with a face so flushed, ly avoided as such."

"I have no doubt he is, poor fellow" with and a gesture so violent, that his siste, a look of pride and compassion at her brother, crossed to his side, and caught his armr

generously treated. "I should be quite Thus recalled to himself, he quickly besure of it, from your saying so; but what came sensible of having lost the guard he you tell me is confirmed by suppressed hints and references that I meet with every day." covered his face with his hand, as one recovered his face with his hand, as one re-

is not this to be regretted: and ought it and at the same time meditating how to not to be amended? These are early days proceed, walked on for some pages in silence.

grieved to see in you more traces of a charac-But how much wiser to take action at once, ter as sullen, angry, and wild, as the night than to trust to uncertain time! Besides; now closing in. This fend between you and apart from its being politic, it is right. For young Drood must not go on. I cannot permit it to go on, any longer, knowing what I now know from you, and you living under my roof. On reflection, and on your sister's representation, I am willing to admit that, in making peace with young Drood you have a right to be met half way. I

"Let me leave you with your sister, whom it time you took home,' said Mr. Crisparkle, You will find me alone in my room by-and-by. "Pray do not leave us yet.' Helena implored im, 'Another minute.'

'I should not,' said Neville, pressing his hands upon his face, 'have needed so much as another minute, if you had been less patient with me. Mr. Crisparkle, less considerate of me, and less

garkle to have done what I did."
"Y u see," said Helena.
"Help me to clear myself with Mr. Crisparkle, Helena. Help me to convince him Helena, 'and follow him to Heaven!" There was that in her tone which broke the

good Minor Canon's voice, or it would have re-pudiated her exaltation of him. As it was, he laid a finger on his lips, and looked towards her

'To say that I give both pledges, Mr. Crisparkle, out of my innermost heart, and to say that there is no treachery in it, is to say nothing to Thus Neville, greatly moved. 'I beg your for giveness for my miserable lapse into a burst of passion."

"Not mine, Neville, not mine. You know

"Not mine, Neville, not mine, You know with whom forgiveness lies, as the highest attribute conceivable. Miss Helena, you and your brother are twin children. You came into this world with the same dispositions, and "I am sorry to disappoint you, sir, but it you passed your younger days, you have overbut you can keep him clear of it?"
"Who but you, sir?" replied Helens. "What

is my influence, or my weak wisdom, compared with yours!"

"You have the wisdom of Love," returned the Minor Canon, "and it was the highest wisdom ever known upon this earth, remember, As to mine—but the less said of that commonplace commo ity the better. Good night!" She took the hand he offered her, and gratefully and almost reverently raised it to her lips"Tut!" said the Minor Canon, softly, "I am

much overpaid!" And turned away.

Retracing his steps towards the Cathedra

Close, he tried, as he went along in the dark to think out the best means of bringing to pass what he had promised to effect, and what must somehow be done. "I shall probably be asked to marry them," he reflected, "and I would they were married and gone! But this presses first." He debated principally, whether he should write to young Drood, or whether he should speak to Jasper. The consciousness of being popular with the whole Cathedral estaat inclined him to the latter course, and the well-timed sight of the lighted gatehouse decided him to take it. "I will strike while the iron is hot," he said, "and see him now." This is a book which it is rather difficult to

This is a book which it is rather difficult to criticize fairly. Sir E. Greasy begins with a preface which may be regarded as more or less in the nature of an appeal for mercy. A good deal of his novel, he tells us, was written many years, ago, and the task of remodelling and completing it "has helped to soothe many months of travel and illness," and has called up "recollections of old classical studies, and of the friends who were his comrades and competitors in those studies." His pardonalle or we should perhaps say creditable, for a gentleman to struggle against the annoyances of "travel and illness" by looking up his old classical recollections, and even by costing them into the form of a novel. even by casting them into the form of a novel. It is amiable in him to receive additional pleasure from the memories of hton and King's College which his labours bring to life; and perhaps we ought not to be teo hard upon him if he infers in somewhat to sanguine a spirt, that what has given him pleasure will give pleasure to the world at large. Many people indeed nave not been at Eton nor at King's College, and there are, we fear some persons to whom a recollection of the classical labours of their youth is not productive of unmixed satisfaction. But is not productive of unmixed satisfaction. the neglect of these obvious considerations shows at any rate a certain touching confi lence in the benevolence of the public, and in the critical leniency of modern reviewers, which we can but take as in some sort a compliment to ourselves. You, the author seems to say to his natural enemy, are of so placable and friendly a disposition that you will certainly overlook the faults of my pen when you are told that its composition has soothed my illness, and taken me back in imagination to the long chamber at Eton or the lecture-room at King's College. It is hard to resist such an appeal; and we will add that the book, whatever its shortcomings, is free from any positive causes of offence. It is not pretentious or hombas ic, or in any way provocative of any emotion more disagreeable than a certain faia disposition to yawn. How are we to and language sufficiently delicate to intimate without pain to the author wha justice to our readers forbids us altogether to conceal, that The Old Love and the New is not precisely a book to it is not quite out of question that some of those who set out most gallantly "a little after day-break on a spring morning in the last year of the \$7th Olympiad" may fail to follow to their conclusion the fortunes of "the little party which are winding up the mountain road which then seen winding up the mountain road which leads upward from the Eleusinian plain amongst the spurs of Mount Cithæron?" There are various ways in which we might attempt to discharge our duty. We might, for example, take the prefound antiquarian line of cri icism, and point out that Sir Edward is not quite so familiar as he ought to be with the details of an Athenian galley, or with the dates of the composition of certain Greek plays, or with the mode of celebrating the lesser Panathencea. We shall not enter this tempting line of investigation, inasmuch as Sir Edward has himself disclaimed any pretentions to severe accuracy, and also because we conceive that accuracy in such points it not of any great importance. If a novelist can secure the praise of being graphic and interesting. he may safely laugh at critics who pick holes in the accuracy of his costume, or who point out that some of his characters may have lived at entirely different epochs from those assigned in his pages. In whoe, for example, is just as a musing a book and just as good a work o art, however superficial may have been Sir Wa'ter Scott's knowledge of the times which be undertook to describe. Whether it is morally justifiable for a great writer to draw so vivid a picture of a past historical epoch as totally to distort the conceptions of his confiding readers, is a question to be argued on different grounds; but the picture may be brilliant, though it is like nothing that ever existed in this prosaic world. Historical nevels, it has been said on high au hority, are mortal enemies to history; and as such we may leave it to historians to describe them. For the present-we must confine ourselves to considering their position in the sphere of fiction; and one is sometimes tempted to make the remark that, if they are bad as histories, they are almost worse as novels. We shall perhaps be . the New most inoffensively if we point out the way in which it has suffered from the difficulties which have proved fatal in some literary artists of the highest reputation.

. An historical novel, then, may be considered as oscillating between two extremes, according as the writer is mastered by, or masters, his materials. The most depressing form of the art is that in which the fiction is merely a vehicle of or imparting antiquarian information, and where the course of the story is determined by the necessity of explaining the system of median eval fortification or the condition of the Roman eurrency. Into this lowest depth of all Sir Ed-ward does not sink. He gets into a rather dangerous vein of disquisition at times, and when he touches upon nautical manœuvres we are especially apt to catch sight of the schoolmaster in disguise. We have no objection to an animated account of a naval combat; but we have a distinct objection to receiving lectures upon the naval architecture of Athens under the thin disguise of affording explanations necessary for the story. There is a battle in The Old Love and the New, which has a strong resem-blance to the spirited sea-fight in Westward Ho! At this point the lecturer begins to show himself under the veil of the novelist; but we are happy to say that the temptation is on the whole avoided, and that the Dictionary of

Antiquities is used with a sparing hand. There is another temptation of a similar character from which Sir Edward has not so successfully preserved himself. If that kind of matter which undergraduates describe as "cram" is the most offensive compound, we also object very strongly to undiluted bits of history. A novelist may occasionally introduce historical character, if he holds himself equal to the task, but he should holds himself equal to the task, but he should generally steer clear of leading historical events.

They are unmanageable in themselves, and contrast rather awkwardly with the purely fictitious narrative in which they are imbeded. We like to be allowed to consider the story as a b.t of hitherto undiscovered history, and not to be brought into too great collision with the established facts. We confess that, even in the burlesque proceedings of Dumas's Tirre Muskeeters, we rather resent than share in the keeters, we rather resent than share in the execution of Charles I. Such tantastic beings should give a wide berth to uncompromeing realities. Sir Edward Creasy introduces us to Socrates in the market-place, but he very judiciously withdraws his hero before much progress has been made in the definition of justice; and we cannot blame him for allowing one or two distinguished personage to pass, as it were, across the background. On the other hand we are treated at rather too great length to a we are treated at rather too great length to a new account of the siege of Platz 1. It is undoubt-edly a very interesting story; but we contess that, when we wish for the facts, we should prefer Thucydides to Sir Edward Crossy; and when we are in the humor for fiction, we think that the awkward impediments to a free-imaginative treatment imposed by the necessity keeping with more or . I ss strictness, to the historic narrative, might as well have been avoided. The hero might have been provided with work of a sim lar-character alsewhere, in which the exigencies of the story would have come less awkwardly into could ct with the truth of the situa-

tion. We do not look upon this sin against taste as a very grave one, but another defect is more serious. An historical novelist, whose object is rather to amuse us than to give us information, should do one of two things. If he is not so thoroughly penetrated with the spirit of the times he is describing as to be able to reproduce the scenery and the sentiment of the past he may perhaps use ancient story merely as suggesting new situations, and give us the subjects of Queen Victoria masquerading in the costume of the ancient Athenians. Esmond may be taken as an example of the work of a great literary artist who has succeeded in transporting himself backwards for a century and a kat; though it may be doubted whether any but, the very contest. be doubted whether any but the very greatest writers have sufficient imagina ive power to leap into still more distant epochs, and even Esmond may be thought by some c ities to show that the au hor's power-was rather cramped by his selfimposed conditions. Of the other variety of writing we might take Shakspare's historical plays as the highest example, where the Greeks and Romans an I mediæval heroes make no attempt to preserve the dical colouring, but are simply contemporary Englishmen placed in new positions. Either of these me hods may be con-sidered legatimate; but we fear that Sir Edward Creasy has made an awakward compromise between them. His Athenians try very hard to be genuine Athenians, although there is no parade of learning. They evidently believe them to be diving in the 87th Olympiad, and though it is true that one of them quotes Shelley—rather exceeding any of the Shaksperian feats of anachronism-he apologiz s for the mistake, and requests us to believe that Shelley's lines were a translation from some Greek author. We are supposed to be living in Athens, quoring Athenian poets, believing in the Athenian div.nities, and generally taking care to avoid any gross blunders. And yet the story is intrinsically unlike these are the story is intrinsically unlife-like, because it is made to turn upon the leves of two beautiful young ladies for an Athenian hero. They meet him at dinnerparties, write notes to him, and carry on a flir tation with him precisely after the fashion of two of Mr. Trollope's young women. An at-tempt is made to explain the singular freedom allowed to those interesting be oines, so remark bly unlike the ordinary Greek sentiment; and one of them is made to show a certain in-difference to murder and slave-st-aling, which may certainly redeem her from being an ordinary nineteenth century female. Still we think that when Sir E. Creasy resolved to lay his scene-in Athens, he should have renounced appealing to us by the same set of motives as are perfectly natural and proper in The Small House at Allington or in Barchester Towers. A young Greek commander is not likely to be tormented by such delicate scruples as to marrying one girl after baving carried on a firtation another, who moreover is believe! to be dead as might very naturally beset Mr. Adolphus Crosby when he resolved to jilt Lily D.le. On the other hand, if we are to take the Greek names and Greet events as m-rely so many pegs on which to hang modern sentiments, Sir Edward has given himself a great deal of unnecessary trouble in adhering to Thucydides and in quoting the Dictionary of Antiquities.

We will not go forther in our criticisms; but are impelled to say that The Old Love and the New appears to us to be a kind of literary bybrid, which is not quite an antiquarian ingation in the shape of a novel, nor a genuine picture of ancient modes of thought and sentiment, nor a modern nevel arbitanily disguised under ancient names. It has something of all three, and is deficient in the vivid and picturesque power which would be essential to any one of them; but it has few positive faults; and persons who would like to rub up the memory of an episode or two of the Peloponnesian war may glance through it without annoyance.—Saturday, Review.

When in London, early in life, Sir David Brewster dined with a somewhat eccentric philosopher named Cavendiab, who invariably had a leg of mutton for his solitary dinner. On one occasion Cavendiah announced to his servant that aix gentlemen were to dine with him that day, "What am I to give them for dinner?" cjaculated the factorum in dismay, "aneling of mutton won't do for six gentlemen," "Then give these six legs of mutton!" was the phylosiphical reply. don, early in life, Sir David Brewster

"Then, give these six legs of mutton!" was the phylosiphical reply.

A GUTE TRICK.—The following stery is an amasing flustration of the tricks to which Barnum resorted to make his measum in New York "the town wonder, and the town task." A man came to his office one moraling begging, and complained that he could get no work. Barnum offered the man a dollar and a half a day if he would take five common bricks and "to and lay one brick on the side-walk at the corner of Broadway and Ann Street; another close by the Messum; a third diagonally across the way, at the camer of Broadway and Vesey Street; the fourth, on the side walk in front of St. Paul's Church opposite." with the left brick he was to march rapidly and in milhary manuer from brick to brick, st. pping at each, taking it up and placing in its stead that which he held in his hand. He was to preserve a rigid silence and a serious countenance, to pay no attention to questions, and at the end of every hour to enter the manusum; walking solemnly through every hall in the brilling, pass out, and resume his work. Bafore the man had been half an hour at this employment, "at least five hundred people were watching his mysterious movements." "at the end of the first hour." and Barnum, "the side-walks in the vioinity were packed with People all anxious to solve the my-tery, . . and whenever the man went into the museum, a dozen or more persons would buy tickets and follow him, hoping to gratify their curiosity with regard to the jarpose of his movements. This was cont nued for several days, till fandly the policeman, to whom I that imparted my object, complained that the obstruction of the side-walks had become so serious that I must call is my brick man."

Sponson AND RESPONSOR, Sir.—Godpapa (who mea a little remits at the christening): Well, my boy,

SPONSOR AND RESPONSOR, SIR.—Godpapa (who was a little-remiss at the christening): Well, my boy, you know your catechism. I suppose. Yes? Well, what did your-godfathers then do er you? Smart Child: Why, one of 'em gave me a silver mug, and the other—didn't,

A NUDE MISSIONARY MEETING .- A clergyman A NUDE ATISSIONALE MELTING.—A clery state, the other Sunday, in a country town, anaounced to his flock.—"There is to be a missionary meeting this evening in the school. I do not mean those who are here to attend, as this meeting is intended for those who have no clothes; and if any of you were to appear it would put them in an awkward position."

FRENCH-ENGLISH.—In a small shop window in the Faub urg St. Germain, Paris, is the advertisement of a patent inkstand, in four languages. It is to be hoped the two other versions of the French announcement are as good as the English ene, which says: "People wishes to sell out at very good condition this patent right, which would offer much profit to thesewho would try to value it."

THE WILTSHIRE DIALBOT.—The foilowing dislogue THE WILTSHIRE DIALBOT.—The following disloyue actually took place a short time since, between a visiting examiner and a papit in a school near Salisbury: "Now, then, the first boy of the grammar class." First boy: Here I be, zir." Examiner: "Well, my good boy, e:n you tell me what vowels are?" First boy: "Vowle, zir? Ees, of course. I can." Examiner: "Tell me, then, what are vowels." First boy: "Vowle, zir? Why, vowle be chickens!

"Why Did He Marry Her?" is the title of a new love stery. Probably he was a fraid if he didn marry her she woud sue him for breach of promise.

A french merchant of our ac quaintance pleads that he cannot meet his engagements because the

A Bait more couple, recently married, appended to the announcement of the fact in the papers:—
"Advertised for the benefit of a few of our inquisities friends."

At a pleasant party at Collier's, Lamb was in high spirits. Panaters being abused, and the old joke repeated, that he who runs will pick a pocket, some one said, "Punsters themselves have no pockets."—"No," said Lamb, "they carry only a ridicule."

The presents con of a diamond ring to a Cincinnati notress, the other day, gave a gifted reporter of that eity the opportunity for this remarkable outburst:

"It was a frilling tribate from an humble admirer of the noble drama to a brilliant beacon upon the shot tower of histrionic genius."

of the notice drama to a british the beach upon the tower of historionic genius."

WARE SNAKES.—The sharp competition in the newspaper trade has had the effect of waking up our sleepy dailies, and some notable improvements are the result. The Bulletin has gone recklessly into editorials, and presents us each day with a mass of wisdom that is absolutely appalling. The Call, with a more judicious acuteness, has expended untold peace upon general improvement. The Recaminer has almost discarded the meat-ax and bludgeon, and is become a more courteous general antagonist without losing an atom of its common sense. Even the Alla has shaken out her frowsy locks, smoothed the creases out of her rumpled calico, subbed her eyes, yawned, and gone about her business like agiantess refreshed. It must be a matter of endless amazement to Professor Fitz-Smythe how that sheet has come out since it left him. The playful humor of the gamboling hippopotamus, the flashes of elephanine stupidity, which once pervaded every department, from the new advertisements to the funeral notices, have all been concentrated in the editorial notes, where they are much more effective than when spread thinly over from the new advertisements to the funeral notices, have all been concentrated in the editorial notes, where they are much more effective than when spread thinly over the entire surface of the paper. The local matter, over which we used to smile and weep by turns, and in which we used to grope for wormy jokes like a duck at the bottom of a horse pond, we seldom look at now. It is no longer a mine for the grubbing satisfat. The cheerful qualities which erst distinguished it have dropped incontinently out, and given place to strong good sense and usingpeachable reports of actual occurrences. It has degenerated into what no local department has a right to be; a trustworthy record of real events—an epitome of the more important doings of the city. It is even well written in faultless English. There is seldom a joint in its armour into which we may thrust a lance. Now let us ask the Alta candidly—Does it think this is treating us like a man and brother? But, Lord, how we do run on! The Chronicle is insufferably stupid and the editor is addicted to the use of "as though" for "as if." As if he had not been properly educated—which is not for a moment to be supposed.—American Proper.

A WRITER in the Delhi Gazette is respon A WRITER in the Delhi Gusette is responsible for the following story:—"A native who, in a quarrel with neighbour, had managed to bite off the better part of his advertary's nose, on being arraigned on the charge of assault and battery, stated in his defence, in support of which he was prepared to produce at least half-a-score of witnesses, all good men and true, that it was well known that there had existed a feud of long standing between the gival houses of Ramdeen, with the view of embarrasing him, the defendant Ramdial, had bitten off his own more for the purpose of bringing the charge!"

An enterprising undertake r in Illinois sent the fellowing expressly cool note to a sick man: "Dear Sir, having positive proof that you are rapidly approaching death's gate, I have, therefore, thought it not imprudent to call your attention to the inclosed advertisement of my abundant stock of ready-made coffins, and desire to make the suggestion that you signify to your friends a wish for the purchase of your burial out fit at my constitution."

A Parisian, in his late visit to the Pyramids, where all the world has lately been, announces that he foundin the interstice of the wall a fragment papyrus, being noticing else than the receipt of a chemist in the time of Pharoah, for making a liquor which produces beauty, wit, prudence and wirtue in those that drink it, and to whose efficacy the excellence of Joseph's character may be traced. Price, thirty francs the dozen bottles.

A young man who had come into possession of a large property by the death of his brother, was asked how he was getting along. "Oh," said he, "I am having a dreadful time! What with getting out letters of administration, and attending a probate court, and settling claims, I sometimes wish he hadn't died!"

A New York paper says that a laborer in entire

A New York paper says that a laborer in an ice-house, Dewn-East was killed by a large lump of ice falling on his head. Verdict of the jury. "Died of hard drink."

THE RIGHT SORT OF COL.—An old cynic at a corcert the other night in the programme the title of a son viz., 'O give me a cot in the valley I love.' Readin it attentively, he growled out, 'Well,, if I had mehoice. I should ask for a bedstead.'

'SHLIY PAT' what makes you stale after that rabit, when your gun has no lock on it?'—'Hush, hush my darlin', the rabbit don't know that.'

In religious excitement in a country town a person met a neighbour, who took him by the hand and said, 'I have become a Christian.'—'I am glad of it,' was the reply, for it suppose we shall now have a settlement of that little account between us. Pay ane what thou owest.'—'' No." said the new-born Christian, turning on his heel, "religion is religion, and business is business."

MR. ABERNETMY rately met his match, but on one occasion he farely owned that he had. He was sent for by an innkeeper who had had a quarrel with his wife, who had scarred his face with her nails, so that the por man was bleeding and much disfigured. Abernethy thought this an opportunity not to be lest for admonishing the offender, and said, "Madam, are you not ashamed of yourself to treat your husband thushe husband who is the head of all—your head, madam, in fact?"—"Well, doctor," fiercely returned the wrago, "and may Innot scratch may own head?"

No REMEDY.—A poor man who had been sick, on being asked whether he had taken any remedy, replied "No, I han't taken any remedy, but I've taken lots of

"MARD.—"Why, dear me, Mr. Longswallow," said a good old lady, "how can you drink a whole quart of that hard cider at a single draught?"—As soon as the man could breathe again, he replied, "I beg pardon madam, but upon my soul it was so hard I couldn't bite it off."

HARD UPON THE SEX.—A bachelor thus impeaches woman:—"I impeach her in the name of the great whale of the ocean, who e bones are torn asunder to enable her to keep straight. I impeach her in the name of the peacock, whose strut without his permission, she has stealthily and without honour assumed. I impeach her in the name of the horse, whose tail she has perverted from its use to the making of wavy tresses to decorate the back of the head and neck. I impeach her in the name of the kangaroo, whose beautiful figure she, in taking upon herself the Grecian bend, has brought into sill-favour and disrepute.—Chicago Times.

A.VERY "absent-minded" professor was coming out of a college one day, when a cow brushed slightly against HARD UPON THE SEX .- A bachelor thus impeach

A VERY "absent-minded" professor was coming our of acollege one day, when a cow brushed slightly against him; the doctor mechanically lifted his hat and muttered, "I beg-your pardon, ma'am." He was a good deal rallied about this, and a day or two afterwards, as he was again-coming from his class he stumbled against a lady, and at once exclaimed, "Is that you again, you beast?"

THAT ONE LITTLE TOUCHING AFFAIR.

In " the Circular" first I espied her. She was riding a pretty brown mare: I can never forget our first meeting, Or that one little touching affair.

T'was just where the Rifle band plays, One glance at that face fresh and fair, The first seeds were sown which bore fruit, In that one little touching affair.

She was tall yet most charmingly form'd, Her figure was perfect, I swear, In 'er lost my heart, save the once, In that one little touching uffair.

I saw her again the next evening, it was dusk, but the gleam of her bair, Retrayed the sweet source of my a srew, And that one little touching affair.

I approach'd the sweet angel I wershipp'd, I whisper'd my love in a prayer: She trembled and blushed, it was thrilling! Ah! that one little touching affair.

She reclined in my arms, es she murmered, Alse fleeting pleasure so rare!
I supported her head on my bosom,
In that one little touching affair.

Our lips met in sweetest collision, She sighed "we must part I declare, I'is dinner time! O what would Charles say, At this one little touching affair?"

I vowed that I loved her, I prayed her, For my sake all others to dare, For my sake all others to dare, But she chirrupped "O that would be silly, For this one little touching affair."

A Chestnut, his name was "All The I have noticed his hocks have been a Since that one little touching affair. All Ther

We met, but oh ! Fate! she was driving, On Galle Face, a low basket-chair, With a hairy civilian, a monster!! Thus ended this touching affair.

The above was picked up together with a small lace pocket-handkerchief, and a fragmentary portion of a Trinchinopoly cheroot, beneath one of the seats in the Cinnamon Gardens, on Sunday evening.

THE WOUND AND THE BALM.

Beneath an arbor's shade fair Sylvia slept,
When tired of labor and the noonday's heat;
Dan Cupid, roaming, on her slumber crept,
And 'neath her dark-fringed eye-lid took his seat.
Not long he rested; for, with straying feet,
Young Damon wandered musing through the wood;
And stumbling on the maiden's cool retreat,
Arrested by her beauty, gazing stood.
A smile played on her lips; she ope'd her eyes;
Gay Cupid grasped his bow and tiny shaft,
With lightning speed the pointed missile flies,
Transfixing Damon's bosom to the shaft.
With nimble, frightened steps, the poor youth sped,
To where his mother plied her busy wheel;
With bated breath, these words he quickly said;
— "What balm can 'suage the anguish that I feel?"
His mother listened with an air profound;
Then smiling said—"Lay this, my son to heart;
A maiden's eyes gave thee that painful wound—
A maiden's lips alone can heal the smart."

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