

e Ceplon Times

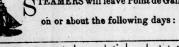
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

KANDY HERALD.

VOL. 31.

SHIPPING ANNOUNCEMENTS. SERVICES MARITIMES.

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



August.	September	October.	November.	December
1, 15,	12 26	10 26	9 23	2
1, 15, 29	12 26	10 24	7 21	19
	1, 15, 29 1, 15, 29	ть побить на по	1, 15, 12 10 29 26 26 1, 15, 12 10 29 26 24	1, 15, 12 10 9

as and Calcutta...... 6 17 14 12 9 7 Passengers for London can obtain at Marseilles Railway tickets direct, either via Calais, Boulogne, or via Dieppe and Newhaven at the following rates,

Via Calais or Boulogne Fs. 175.....£6 12 0

Dieppe and Newhaven.....134·15......£5 15 4

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

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL Steam Navigation Company.

S TEAMERS will leave Point de Galle on or about the following dates:-

For	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Marseilles and	11	8	5	3	2	14
Southampton	25	22	19	17	16	28
Louting					30	
Bombay	10	7	4	2	1	13
Domouy	24	21	18	16	15	27
		1			29	
Madras and Cal-	12	9	6	4	1	13
cutta	26	23	20	18	15	27
Cutia					29	
Straits and	13	10	7	5	2	14
China	27	24	21	19	16	28
Сина					30	
X 8 X X X	19	10	7	5	2	28
Australia	13	10		100000	30	110000
			•••		20	

Rates of Passage Money. ...£65 To King George's Sound £30 85 , Melbourne or Sydney 40 80 Penang 26 16 , Singapore 30 Southampton Bombay Madras 10 " Calcutta

• Transit through Egypt £4 10s. extra. Children above 3 and under 10 years,—half of first class rates One child under 3 years, (if with Parent) free.

To Marseilles. To Southampton £50 * Transit through Egypt £2 5s. extra.

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 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, \ 11th and 25th Negapatam, Madras, July. 8th & Coconada, Vizaga-patam, Bimlipatam and 5th and 19th

patam, Bimlipatam and Gopaulpore, on or about Septr. FOR BOMBAY-Calling at Tuti-) 12th and 26th

corin, Cochin, Calicut, July, 9th & Beypore, Cannanore, Mangalore and Carwar, 6th and 20th on or about....... Septr. ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.,

.NOTICE.

THE AGENT of the MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES has the honour of informing the public of Ceylon, that for the convenience of travellers, this 在社 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 th 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

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 Masseilles are the following, viz.:—

FIRST CLASS (ordinary cabin)..... £78 0 0 SECOND CLASS..... £59 0 0 THIRD CLASS £35 0 0

H. AUBER,

FOR LONDON.

The A. I. Barque
"MONARCHY" 701 Tons Register,
Captain A. DAY.

VILL load with despatch.
For particulars of freight &c., Apply to GEORGE WALL & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION. SALE OF VALUABLE LAND CALLED

BOROLUKETIYE LANDE, Situated at Hinetiangele in the Caltura District

MESSRS. VENN & Co. are instructed by the Trustees of the Estate of Ossen Lebbe Maricar, Esq., to sell at the Caltura Rest House, 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 Auc

MESSES, VENN & CO. A RE instructed by Francis Schultze, Esq.,
Assignee to the Estate of Messrs. C. H.
LEDWARD & Co., to sell on the spot, on Thursday,

THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY | H S B | THE "COTTAGE,"

situate in the Cinnamon Gardens, containing in beautiful Lake opposite the General's residence, the soil is rich, the garden is well planted with cocoanut and other fruit bearing-trees, and produces large crops of Guinea Grass. There is a beautiful avenue terrace for flowers, a neat Cottage with Summer House, and excellent Offices.

Being so near the Lake, this would be a fine site. to erect an extensive store, and there are good situations to erect two Villas facing south, and the whole property combines very great advantages VENN & Co.

MESSRS. VENN & CO.

A RE instructed by John Guthrie, Esq.
TO SELL
at his residence 14 Union Place, Slave Island, on
Wednesday, 27th July, at 1 p. m.
The whole of his Well-kept Household Furniture PLATE, GLASS, CROCKERY, &c. Catalogues will be published.

MESSRS. VENH & CO. A RE instructed by Messrs. C. SHAND & Co. to sell at their Rooms, on Wednesday the 3rd of August, at 4 P. M.
A POLICY OF INSURANCE issued in 1853 by the Colonial, now the Standard Life Assurance Company, on the life of Mons. I. M. A. Montclair formerly of Ceylon, but now residing at Pondi-cherry. The Policy is for £1,000 with profits. The balf yearly premium £23 16s. 8d. The amount already paid up is £748 0 9d.

AUCTION AT NEW RA ELLIA.

Hong Kong 54
Shanghai 74
THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed to sell at Kandy, 19th November, 1869.

Mr. W. Kellow's Store, on Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th August :-

A LARGE QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS AND CROCKERY, PORT, SHERRY, GINGER WINE, BEER AND PORTER, ENGLISH CATTLE, OILMANSTORES,

&c. &c. ARTHUR BULLOCK.

FISCAL'S SALE, No. 52,762. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY. Udawalaniva Loku Banda...... Plaintiff.

Wewagammedda Dahanayekegedere

the above case.

All that Chena now Coffee garden, called Talal gahamulawatta, said to be of three pelas of paddy gahamulawatta, said to be of three pelas of paddy sowing extent more or less. All that chena now Coffee Garden, called Tala-ghamulawatta, said to be of three pelas in extent more or less, both situated at Elkaduwa in the

Udasiyapattu of Matale South G. S. WILLIAMS, Deputy Fiscal.

Deputy Fiscal's Matale, 11th July, 1870.

FISCAL'S SALE. No. 52,613.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY. D. M. Jayewardene.....Vs.Plaintiff.

W Cornelis Fernando. .. Defendant

the above case.

Godebitterepela of 1 pela, and the adjoining the Wanate of 3 kurunies, with the Tiled Upstain Building thereon, situate at Kandangae in Kandupalate of Yatinuwera.

T. E. B. SKINNER,

Kandy, 12th July, 1870.

MERCANTILE ANNOUNCEMENTS

OVERLAND.

JUST OPENED GENTLEMEN'S HATS By Messes. Christy & Co. W. BOLAM & Co.

OVERLAND. M ESSRS. W. BOLAM & Co., KANDY, will open on Friday, the 22nd instant, GENTLEMEN'S HATS FOR THE SPORTS. W. BOLAM & Co.

QUNSFor Superintendents.

NICHOLLS & Co. HAVE JUST TO HAND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS at £4 10 0. do in Case complete £7 10 0. HIGHLY FINISHED.

> Just Received. Per A. O. A. BASS' BEER IN Hhd. DARLEY, BUTLER & Co

COLOMBO:-FRIDAY, JULY 22nd, 1870. Alsopps Pale Ale

in Hhds. price £7 15s. Cash.

Reid & Co.'s London Stout
in Hhds. price £7 Cash
Full to the Bung.
CARGILL & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CEYLON. Colombo, 14th July, 1870.

ON SALE
By the Undersigned:

BASS' BEER IN HHDS. Barclay, perkin's porter in hhos. do C. B. do in qts. and Pints. R. DAWSON. 37, Chatham Street.

Barclay Perkin's BROWN STOUT PORTER

J. P. GREEN & Co.

TOD HEATLY'S WINES. MPORTED BY H. S. SAUNDERS, and for Sale at the Codown of the for Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned: Champagne.... 80s per dozen.

J. P. GREEN & Co 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 J. P. GREEN & Co. Colombo, 19th May, 1870. must be accompanied by a reference

MARTELL'S HENNESSY'S BRANDIES in one dozen Cases. LA GRANDE MARQUE 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 in one dozen Cases.

Do. CURACOA Do. CROWN WHISKEY J. P. GREEN & Co. FOR SALE At the Godowns of the Undersigned.
A Fresh Supply of the
FINEST AUSTRALIAN FLOUR

in 50lb tins. at 16s 6d. LEE, HEDGES, & Co..

Ex Steamer "Surbiton." SPANISH CORKS, FOR QUARTS AND PINTS LEE, HEDGES & Co. Colombo, 20th April, 1870.

EX "A. O. A."

" Shooting Star." BASS' BEER IN HHDS. Younger's do St. Julien's do

Burdon's Sherry in Qr. Casks BARCLAY'S AND PERKIN'S PORTER in Wood and Bottle.

Bass' Beer bottled by the well-known Harper Boulton & Co. W. M. YOUNG & Co.

Colombo, 18th July, 1870.

EX "A. O. A."

THE UNDERSIGNED have to hand a large consignment of "Morson's" Pepsine Preparations.

such as PEPSINE WINE, PEPSINE LOZENGES, PEP SINE GLOBULES, SACCHARATED

WHEAT PHOSPHATES for Children and Invalids, which they can confidently recommend to outstation traders. W. M. YOUNG & Co. Colombo, 18th July, 1870.

MESSRS. BISSETT & CO. WILL act as our AGENTS in GALLE, and receive and forward WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

W. M. YOUNG & Co. Ex S. S. "Great Victoria." W. M. YOUNG & CO.

HAVE TO HAND BY THE ABOVE STEAMER A SUPPLY OF WATCH GLASSES, MAIN AND HAIR SPRINGS, HANDS, KEYS, &c.

FOR SALE.

THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FOLLOWING EXCELLENT SHERRIES in one dozen cases. White Seal at 48s. per Dozen at 42s. at 36s. Yellow Seal

Green Seal at 30s. ALSO EX "BRITOMART," SHERRY in Quarter Casks and Hogsheads Hoop Iron 11 in, 11 in, and 13 in.

KEPPEL JONES & Co. Colombo, Feb. 10, 1870. PURSER'S COFFEE MANURES.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received per L Steamer "Surbiton", via Suez Canal, consignments of these Manures, as follows:— Purser's Patent Coffee Manure, in Bags each containing 2 Cwts. Nett, PRICE £14 10s. W TON. Purser's Dissolved Bones,

in Bags each containing 2 Cwts. Nett, PRICE £10 F TON. Delivered free at the Hultsdorf Mills, or at the Colombo Railway Station. G. & W. LEECHMAN.

FROM Messrs James Macmickan Co. FLEMINGTON BONE MILLS. Melbourne. Australia.

THEIR AUSTRALIAN BONE THEIR SUPERPHOSPHATE OF £13 per ton. LEECHMAN & Co.,

FINE BONE DUST.

THE UNDERSIGNED having received a fresh supply of Bones, are now prepared to register orders for BONE DUST, and to forward same up-

country when required. Samples forwarded on ap C. S HAND and Co.

Slave Island M

Sole Agents for Ceylon.

JOHN BENNET LAWES, F. R. S.,

59, Mark Lane, London, has ready for delivery-Superphosphate of Lime Dissolved Bones. Cane Manure. Coffee Manure, Sulphate of Ammonia.
Nitrate of Soda.
Peruvian Guano.
and all Chemical Manures of Value.

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

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received per "Caro line" from James MacMickan and Co., Melbourne, a trial shipment of the above valuable Manure, price here £15 per Ton. It is packed in bags LEECHMAN and Co. Sole Agents in Ceylor Colombo, 21st June, 1869.

FOR SALE. At the Godowns of the Undersigned: THE following RHINE WINES from the well known house of G. M. PABSTMANN Son

 Geisenheimer
 @ 36s.
 do

 Liebfraumilch
 @ 40s.
 do

 Queen Victoria Berg
 @ 72s.
 do
 ALSO Rhine Wines of other marks, viz:-Johannisberger..... @ 40s. per doz.

Claret in Wood £20 per Cack, do £11 per half Cask,
Claret Chat de Lorme Margaux @ 45s. per doz.
SAUTERNE, Chat des Tours... @ 60s. do
do Chat Duval @ 45s. do

MUMM'S SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNE in Quarts and Pints. @ 55s. and 30s. per dozen. LIQUEUR AYA PANA. ARCHD. ARROLS. INDIA PALE ALE

in Quarts and Pints, @ 10s. and 6s. per dozen. Galvanized Roofing Iron, NEILGHERRY TEA in 4 lbs Tins @ 3s. 6d. per lb.

VOLKART BROTHERS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECFIVED Per "SHOOTING STAR."

ENTLEMEN'S BLACK KID AND PATENT BOOTS. " WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS. " WHITE MERINO BANIENS. Carpenter and Courier Bags, Men's Linen Colors, Boys Straw Boating Hats, Men's Drab Oxonian Hats

HORROCK'S LONGCLOTH. Hanging Moon Lamps, Travelling Lamp with Box complete, Carriage Lamp and Carriage Cups.

A. L. M. LEBBENA MARKAR. Shop No. 25, Main Street.

Colombo, 12th July, 1870. SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

JUST RECEIVED Per Steamer "Collingwood," via Suez Canal, Consisting of

SUITS KERSY HORSE CLOTHING, complete with Rollers. Horse Blankets, Saddle Cloths, Knee Caps, Martingales, Double Bridles, Spare Saddle Girths, Stirrup Leathers, &c., &c.,

ALSO Hides of Brown and Black Leath r for making Harness. TINS OF DAY AND MARTINS HARNESS BLACKING.

J. AUWARDT.

GENERAL NOTICES

COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE IN MADOOLSEMEA DISTRICT, "HEWA ELLIA" containing 412 acres,

PER GOVERNMENT SURVEY, of which 180 acres are now coming into full bearing, and the remaining 232 acres, consist of fine forest land.

THE STORE, LINES AND BUNGALOW are sufficient for all requirements of partially drained. The property is distant about six miles from the new Batticaloa road with which it 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 mode of communication now being adopted. Apply to GEORGE WALL & Co.

> EDUCATION. MISS WATSON, M. C. P.

29, Finborough Road, West Brompton, London.

BECEIVES A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG
LADIES to whom she imparts as required a special or general education upon the soundest principles.

Terms, payable 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. WATCHMAKER.

W. M. YOUNG & 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 Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c,

Ms. 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. BRITISH INDIA SUBMARINE

TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH

COMPANY LIMITED. MARSEILLES, ALGIERS AND MALTA TELE-GRAPH COMPANY LIMITED AND THE

TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED DIRECT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC COM-MUNICATION WITH ADEN, EGYPT, EUROPE, ENGLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES.

FALMOUTH, GIBRALTER AND MALTA

REDUCTION OF RATES. THE FOLLOWING RATES will be charged on and after the 1st July, 1870, from Ceylon:-

COUNTRIES.

20 words 10 word

	Rs	Α.		A.
Aden	20	12	14	4
Algeria	30		20	
Austria and Hungary	28	12	18	12
Baden	28	12	18	12
Baden Barhary, Tripoli and Benghazi	29	8	18	
Bavaria	28	12	18	12
Belgium	29	4	19	4
Corfu	29	4	19	4
Denmark	28	12	18	12
Egypt	25	12	17	12
Franco	29	4	19	4
Germany (North)	28	12	18	12
Gibraltar	30	12	20	12
Great Britain and Ireland	30	12	20	12
Greece	29	10	19	10
Hohenzollern and Wurtemberg	28	12	18	12
Holland	28	12	18	12
taly	28		18	
London	30	8	20	
uxemburg	29		19	. 0
Malta	25	12	15	12
Norway	29	12	19	12
	28		18	
	31	4	21	4
		4		4
	26		16	
	32	8	22	8
	34	8	24	8
do East of Tomsk	37	12	27	12
Servia	28	8	18	8
Spain	30	12	20	12
Sweden	29	10	18	10
Switzerland	28	8	18	8
Tunis	30		20	.:
Turkey, Asia Seaport	31	4	21	4
do do Inland	33		23	.:
do Europe United Principalities	29	4	19	4
United Principalities	28		18	

It is necessary that the words "Via Red Sea" should be written in the preamble of the message to ensure its being sent by the Submarine route. For further particulars,

Apply to GEO. B. STACEY, General Superintendent,

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO LEND MONEY ON PRIMARY MORTGAGE OF COFFEE ESTATES AND TO MAKE ADVANCES AGAINST CROPS

NOTICE.

Interest 8 per Cent.

J. P. GREEN & Co.

M. YOUNG & Co. beg to intimate, that they have just received from England, a large Machine, for the manufacture of Soda and other Ærated Waters, which has all the latest improvements includin Bottle Washing Apparatus, double filters, &c., an is now being fitted up at their Beer Bottling Es-tablishment in Chatham Street.

Colombo, 18th July, 1870.

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

Proctor for collection.
FRANCIS SCHULTZE,
Assigne Colombo, 5th July, 1870.

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE. BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

The Primrose Hill Estate, SITUATED on the banks of the Mahavillagange within the Municipal limits of the town of ty. In extent 170 acres or thereby, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation.

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 Gampola 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.,

KANDY.

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 Godewns 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, hina and Japan Limited. in Liquidation Kandy.

NOTICE.

No. 58

MR. PHILIP AUGUSTUS GERARD is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date. GEORGE STEUART & Co.

Colombo, 1st July, 1870.

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.
aunum, postage paid.
The EUROPEAN MAIL Ceylon Agency.
Colombo, Ceylon Times Office.
T. M. Barker. Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, Trincomalie,

W. H. Buttery. FOR PRIVATE SALE

A rich mellow toned New Cottage Piano,

J. & J. HOPKINSON, just landed. Also a
handsome Mahogany English Wardrobe. Apply to VENN & Co.

MUNICIPAL HALL,

KANDY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
25TH, 26TH, 27TH JULY, 1870. SIG. ABECCO AND ALLEN'S

COMBINATION AND VARIETY TROUPES. ILL give three of their Unique Entertain VV ments on the above evenings, when they will produce a Programme never before attempted by any other Troupe that have ever visited Ceylon.

MADLLE. JULIE The Beautiful and Facinating Danseuse and

MR. W. W. ALLEN In his Funny Negro Acts, Comic Songs and Banjo Solos.

SIGNOR RAFFAELE ABECCO THE ARTISTIC HARPIST AND VOCALIST.

JAS. CHASE
The Versatile Actor and Negro Deliniator. PROFESSOR JOSEPH BOTTICELLI The Great Musician, Composer and Pianist

COMEDY, FARCE, BURLESQUE, DANCING, SINGING, NEGRO DELENEATIONS, STUMP SPEECHES, WALK AROUNDS, HARP SOLOS, GEMS FROM THE OPERAS,

AND PIANO SOLOS, &c. &c. PRICES OF ADMISSION, Reserved Seats 4 Rs.—Second Class 2 Rs.—Third

Class 1 Rupee. Doors open at 1 past 8, Performance to commence at 9 oclock.

TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT WHYTE & CO.'S Where a plan of the hall can be seen and

VIVAT REGINA. Oriental Bank Corporation. INCORPORATED BY KOYAL CHARTER) PAID UP CAPITAL \$1.500,000 RESERVED FUND £444,000

Seats secured.

Bead Offices :- Threadneedle Street, London. OFFICES IN CEYLON. COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, JAFFNA, BADULLA'
NEWERA ELLIA, and HALDUMULLE
THE CORPORATION are prepared to issue and pur-

THE CORPORATION are prepared to issue and purchase at any of the above offices Drafts on the folowing places at rates that may be ascertained on
application:
Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Roochoofoo, Hongkong,
Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne Negapatam, Pondicherry, 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

National Rank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland
Commercial do do National Bank do
gittsh 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 days.

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

They are prepared to discount at current rates for

constituents, approved Local Bills not having more than four months to run. Such Bills are required to be lodged with the Manager before 12 o'clock. If sent in later they will be retained until next day for consideration. CASH CREDITS. They are also prepared to grant advances on Cash Tredit Bonds, collaterally secured, on terms specially idapted to the requirements of Planters and Agents. Particulars may be obtained on application at the

R. V. DUNLOP. Colombe 30th June, 1870. Acting Manager

CHIEF OFFICE, 65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, OFFICES IN CEYLON. Colombo, Kandy, Galle and Matale. INTEREST.

Money is received on Deposit on the Following 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 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 payable at the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales,—Circular Notes issued

negotiable in Egypt, Syria and the principal towns in Europe. JAMES ROBERTSON, Colombo, 1st January, 1869.

BANK OF MADRAS. (Incorporated by Charter of the Imperial Gorernment.)
PAID UP CAPITAL.....RESERVE FUND..... Rs. 56.25000

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

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China.

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. Rinny & Co.
Col. John Carpendale, Royal Engineers
LONDON BANKERS,—BANK OF ENGLAND
Head Office.
MADRAS.

BRANCHES-BANGALORE, BELLARY, BINLIPA-TAM, CALICUT, COCONADA, COCHIN, COLOMBO, KAN-DY, OOTACAMUND, TUTICORIN, TRICHINOPOLY, NEGA-PATAM, ALEPPY, BERHAMPORE, GUNTOOR AND

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 densitiors on Current.

The Bank receives money from depositors on Current Account, upon which interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per anoum on the minimum monthly balance, provided the same has not failen below £100

of 2 per cent per annum of the minimum monthly balance, provided the same has not fallen below £100 during the half year.

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

for I month at 2 per cent per annum.

, 2 months , 3 do do

, 6 do , 5 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 continents may direct, on the following terms:

On receiving charge of Securities or Shares—Ni Realizing interest or dividends on do

Buying or Selling do 4 per cen Buying or Selling Returning to constituents do do A. RIACH,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS Hultsdorf Mills, Colombo. PATENT STEAMED BONE DUST,

ONTAINS a large proportion of Cocoa Nut 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

Hultsdorf Mills, Colombo.

nised as a first-rate Manure for Coffee; exact particulars of the ingredients will be made known to intending purchasers, and samples furnished Price £7 10s. per ton, including Bags. Delivered the Colombo Railway Station free of extra

G. & W. LEECHMAN. MANURES.

BOLIVIAN GUANO

charges.

Price £13 per ton, and very highly recommended.

Analysis on application.

GEORGE WALL & Co.

FOR SALE.

ASPHALTE CATTIES

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

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.

in Hogsheads.
GUINESS' STOUT in Pints and Quarts.
H. AND R. BRANDY VINO DA PASTA in 1 dozen Cases. FERGUSON'S SHERRIES (Green, Blue, and White Seal")

PORT WINE. A small invoice of

"FIG CAVENDISH" and "AROMATIC."

GEORGE WALL & Co. MESSRS. VENN & CO.

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in various valuable woods.

PLATE, GLASS, CROCKERY, &c MESSRS. VENN & CO. 20 Bales 9 lbs. Grey Shirtings,

1000 PIECES, more or less damaged, ex "Shooting Star," Mac-Kenzie, Master, from London, on account of the concerned.

FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned: BEST STAFFORDSHIRE HOOP IRON Just landed ex "A. O. A.," from London.
LEECHMAN & Co. Colombo, 18th July, 1870.

FOR SALE

At the Rooms of the Undersigned: S PARKLING CHAMPAGNE Quarts @ 30s. per doz Ditto Pints. @ 18s. do CHATEAU LA ROSE CLARET @ 15s.
STEINWEIN @ 25s. do do STEINWEIN

The above are Cash Prices.

For Batticaloa and Intermediate Ports.

"ARION." Captain James Worsley.

WILL SAIL as above on or before Y Tuesday, 26th instant. For freight or passage, Apply to W. MOREY,

or to the Master on board. BY ORDER OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF NEGOMBO.

THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed to sell at his Rooms on Wednesday, the 3rd of August next, at noon.

2,300 lbs. of Cinnamon, more or less, on account of the concerned. H. D. GABRIEL.

SALE OF CASHMERE GOODS.

THE SALE of the Cashmere Goods will take place on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at the Rooms of the undersigned, to commence at Noon H. D. GABRIEL.

AUCTION SALE OF COLORED MUSLINS

AND WHITE BROCADES.

ON MONDAY, the 25th instant, at noon, at the Rooms of the undersigned: 100 Pieces Colored Muslins, suitable for Ladies' dresses.

> 40 Pieces White Brocades, for Children's dresses. H. D. GABRIEL.

Colombo, 20th July, 1870. THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed to sel L opposite his Rooms on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 1 P. M.

A WELL-BUILT PHÆTON WAGGON, light and in excellent order. do for a Horse or Pony, A BAY INDIAN HORSE,

perfect in Harness. Colombo, 20th July, 1870. H. D. GABRIEL. AUCTION SALE OF

E. B. WINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed to sell or Saturday, the 23rd instant, at his Rooms

26 dozens E. B. Pale Sherry AND

A FEW DOZENS OF CHAMPAGNE In quarts and pints, to close account. H. D. GABRIEL. Colombo, 20th July, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed to sell at his Rooms, on Saturday, the 23rd instant 1 Bale 50 Pieces Grey Mexican,

each 77 and 78 yards, nore or less sea-damaged, ex "A.O.A.," Young Master, from London, on account of the co H. D. GABRIEL.

Colombo, 21st July, 1870. FOR SALE

SINCLARI'S HAMS per "A. O. A." HUNTLEY AND PALMERS' 2lb. Cabin Biscuit. 2lb. Fancy Biscuit. ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.

> AUCTION SALE OF PINK PADS.

THE undersigned is instructed to sell at Messrs. DURHAM, GRINDROD & Co.'s Bonded Ware house on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock 2 CASES PINK PADS. more or less sea-damaged, ex S. S. "Otterburn," from London, on account of the concerned.

J. AUWARDT.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

AT COLOMBO KACHCHERI.

On the 26th July, 1870, and the following days:

Hewagam 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.

Alutkuru Korale.—10 lots from 3 to 32 acres Habituated in Madampella of Dunagahapattu.

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

On the 9th August, 1870.

A lutkuru Korale.—56 lots from 1 to 21 acres each situated in Akaragama and Katuwellagedara of Dunagahapattu.

of Dunaganapatu.

Do 35 lots from ½ to 18 acres each situated in Mabodale Bombugammana Horagasmulla, and Bomugama of Dasiypattu.

Hewagam Korale.—3 lots from 2 to 23 acres each situated in Kosgama of Udukahapattu.

Siyane Korale.—14 lots from ½ to 20 acres each situated in Heyyantuduwa and Makola of Adikariattu.

AT KANDY KACHCHERI. 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 1 to 1 acre each 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

Lower Dumbera.—1 lot of 6 acros situated in Giddawa of Pallispattu. Adjoining the Huluganga and Netawkele Estate.

Tumpana District.—1 lot of 14 acros 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.
On the 10th August, 1870.

Lower Dumbara.—3 lots from 27 perches to 1 acre each situated in Teldeniya near the stores of Messrs. Keir Dundas & Co.

Kotmale Kistrict.—7 lots from 188 acres to 264 acres each, situated in Udagama of Udagame Korale. Adjoining and on the South of Tillicultry, Angrankanda and Fassifern Estates and land purchased by Messrs. Rossiter & Downall. chased by Messrs. Rossiter & Downall.

Udunuwara District.—8 lots from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5 acres
each situated in Vageriya of Medapalata, Adjoining and within \(\frac{1}{2}\) a mile West of Kuragala Estate.

Municipality of Kandy.—2 lots from \(\frac{3}{4}\) to 1
acre each situated on the East of Trincomalee road

and about \(\frac{1}{2} \) a mile North of Kandy Tewn.

Upper Dumbara District.—5 lots from 6 to 13 acres each situated in Dunuwila of Medasiyapattu Adjoining Hangrugama Estate, AT GALLE KACHCHERI.

On the 2nd August, 1870.

Galle District.—45 lots from 30 perches to 25 acres each situated in Baddegama, Pahalakimbiya, Walpitia, Ginimellagaha Dewela Kimbya and Akmimana, of Gangabodapattu mana, of Gangabodapattu.
AT PUTTALAM KACHCHERI.

On the 5th August, 1870.

Putlam District.—17 lots from 2 to 26 acres each situated in Amakuli in Puttalampattu.
On the 17th August, 1870, and the following days.

Chilaw District.—1 lot of 82 acres situated near Rajakadaluwa in Munnesaram pattu.

Do—259 lots from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$85\$ acres each situated

near Rajakadaluwa in Munnesaram pattu:

10—259 lots from to 85 acres each situated in Kirimetiyana, Bandiruppuwa and Heldanduwanr of Otarapalata.

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.

1. G. JERVCIS,

Acting Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
Colombo, 20th July, 1870.

Colombo, 20th July, 1870.

AUCTION SALE.

HORSES, DOGS, &c. Kandy, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock

THE Undersigned is instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the ORIENTAL HOTEL A BAY MARE quiet in Horness and Saddle.

A Very Handsome Greyhound Dog. A HALF-BRED FOX HOUND DOG PUP. Do. Do. EIGHT Doz. OF CHAMPAGNE, Quarts and Pints.

W. A. ARCHBALD, Kandy, 20th 1870.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been instructed to 23rd instant, at 3 P. M. THE PRIVILEGE OF SELLING REFRESH-MENTS AT THE RACE COURSE DURING THIS RACING

MONS. BEURTEAUX, DENTIST WILL return to Colombo on the 10th of August, when he will remain 10 days. Consultation at Messrs. Maitland & Co.

SEASON.

BEST FAMILY BEEF, AND

PIGS JOWLS. A FURTHER supply just received in prime order in Kegs of 50 lbs. each. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. at 45s. per keg and 1s. per lb. Cash. J. AUWARDT.

"THE OVERLAND TIMES,"

AND
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 EXPORT MARKETS
ACCOMPANIED BY CAREFULLY
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, 11, Clement Lane, and BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, OldJewry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. GALLE.

ARRIVALS. None. DEPARTURES.

July 19—British Steamer Waverley, for Japan.
do 20—British Barque Anna Maria, for 'oconada.
do do—British Ship Nicobar, for Calcutta.
do do—British Steamer Albatross, for Penang.

TELEGRAPHIC STEAMER. From Bombay, 20th July, 1-46 p. m. H, M. Sir John Lawrence, arrived to-day. From Bombay, 21st July, 8-55 a. m. English Mail Steamer signalled 6-35 a. m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT TRINCOMALIE.
For the Week ending Sunday, 17th July, 1870.
Reading at 9 o'clock A. M., "Local Time."

		Bulb.	The	ermo	meter.	o u	pre-		
Days.	Dry Bulb	Wet B	Max.	Min.	Appr. Mean Tem.	Direction Wind.	Rain in	Cloud 0.10	Ozone.
Mon.	83.5	77-1	95.2		82.7	s. w.		4.0	7
Tues.	82.0	77.3		71.6	84.2	S. E.		8.0	6
Wed.	82.5	76.7		73.8	84.4	S. E.	0.00	6.0	4
Thurs.	84.1	77.2		73.2		S.	0.00	5.0	3
Friday	84.0	77.1		72.4	84.1	S.	0.00	7.0	5
Satur.		76.0	101.0	72.8	86.9	S. E.	0.00	8.0	6
Sun.	86.5	77.7	99.2	73.4	86.3	S. E.		1.0	7

Monday, fine, light breeze, afternoon thunder and light-Tuesday, cloudy, light breeze, afternoon light breeze, even ing pleasant.
Wednesday, fine, strong breeze, afternoon strong breeze Thursday, do do do afternoon de do cool and pleasant.

Friday, cloudy do do afternoon do do evening cool and pleasant.

Saturday, do cool breeze, afternoon very hot, evening Sunday, bright, hot breeze, afternoon close, evening plea-

JOHN GALE, Sergeant, Army Hospital Corps. Trincemalie, 18th July, 1870.

METEOROLOGICAL, JULY 10th To 16th. ment of the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperature, Rai fall and state of weather registered at 9-30 A. M. at Galle during the last seven days.

Date.	Baro- met er.	Temp tur		Rain	Weather	
		inches	sun	air	inches	
Sunday	10	29 818	134.	80.4	Nil.	Fine.
Monday	11	29.802	138	80.6	Nil.	Fine, clear.
Tuesday	12	29.785	135	78.9	Nil.	Cloudy,
Wednesday	13	29.804	127.	79.8	Nil.	Calm, fine.
Thursday	14	29.798	134.	19.8	0.02	Fine.
Friday	15	29.796	136.	80.6	0.17	do.
Saturday	16	29.782	133.2	80.3	0.21	do.
					0.40	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT HAMBANTOTA.

Height of Station above the Sea, 40 feet.—Lat. 6° 7' 3" N. Rain Gauge above Ground, 2 feet. Long. 81 ° 7' 33" E.

t j	نير	32°.	r mean.	the 24 us to ob-	0.		d at vations.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer at 32 °	Thermometer	Rain fall in the 24 hours previous to observation.	Ozone 0-10.	Direction.	Velocity Miles per
1870 July 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Sunday. Monday. Tuesday, Wednes: Thursday Friday. Saturday	29·785 29·793 29·766 29·787 29·786 29·788 29·763	8·66 85·1 84·6 85·6 79·6 80·6 80·1	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	W. W. W. S. W. S. W. S. W.	10·32 8·28 10·92 20·04 12·36 14·04 12·72
				·16			

REMARKS.—S:, M:, Tu: and W: bright hot days. Th: dightly showery. F: smart shower in the afternoon. Sat: cloudy day.

The weather has changed during the week and few showers have fallen. It is probable this will be favorable in hastening a formation of salt.

THOMAS STEELE, Hambantota Kachcheri, July 16th, 1870.

PASSENGERS BY THE GALLE COACH. July 18—Revd. E. M. Griffith, Revd. W. Clark, Messrs.
P. Gough, Tucker and H. Church from Galle.
do 19—Mr. P. Daniel to Pantura.
do do—Mr. W. P. Jansz and Mr. N. D. Silva from Galle.

do 20—Mr. T. Clark and Mr. P. Guerrieri to Galle.
do do –Mr. C. Eduljoe from Galle.
do 21—Mr. W. F. Jansz and Mr. J. G. Batta to Galle,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. BIRTH. At Gangaroowa, on the 20th July, 1870, the wife of F. W. O'Bryen Horsford, Esq., of a son.

DEATH. May 25th, at Putsborough North Devon, Stanley Wynd-nam Alven, late Capt. of H. M. Indian Army, aged 48.

Hollower's Ointment and Pills.—Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—Every variety of sore, ulcer, cruptions, boils and carouncle is safely stopped in its destructive course by the timely application of this healing Ointment. It arrests unhealthy and substitutes healthy action, thus caring the instance, irritable, and spreading diseases affecting the sain. Holloway's Gintment has gained an imperishable fame for its facility in healing old inflammatory sores about the shins and ankles, and for bad legs and old wounds if cannot be equalled; nor is it less efficacious in gathered breasts and abscesses.

Secretaries of Outstation Libraries and Book Clubs are requested to take notice that in consequence of the losses we have sustained from defaulting Officers, the "Cevlon Times" will henceforth be forwarded only to such Libraries &c., as pay their subscriptions in advance.

> CEYLON TIMES OFFICE, July 20th, 1870.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the communications of "B."-"A Hospital Patient" and "G. L. W." but too late for our present issue. "Nonconformist" has written in a vein more suited to a Religious Magazine than a Newspaper.

The Ceplon Times.

COLOMBO, FRIDAY, JULY 22nd, 1870. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

> (By British Indian Cable.) London, 19th July.

THE WAR. Last night Earl Granville in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons announced the declaration of War by France against Prussia. The Intelligence was forwarded by France on Sunday. It as also announced that England will observe strict neutrality.

Government will introduce a bill giving

increased posters to prevent the departure of Vessels of War from English Ports. France had refused offers of mediation

made by the English Government. The King of Prussia, when receiving the Municipality of Berlin, disclaimed all responsibility of the War, and said it was impossible to accept the demands made by France. The King dwelt upon the serious nature of the struggle and the immense sacrifices involved The Crown Prince of Prussia has been ap-

pointed Commander-in-Chief of the South German Army.
The French Chamber has voted a further sum of 440 millions for the Army and 70 millions for the Navy. The Army Contingent has

been increased to 140,000 men. M. Savelon when replying in the Senate, said that France would need the aid of her Children. The Prussians have cut down the bridge

over the Rhine at Kehl. OBITUARY.

Sir Robert Harvey, Banker, Norwich, who shot himself, the Bank having stopped

The Albert Assurance Company. The re construction Committee of the Albert Life Assurance Association have a petition in the Court of Chancery to sanction the scheme. A CORRECTION.

The word rumoured before the words Russia has joined Prussia was omitted in the transmission of the telegram from London to Bom-

London, 18th Jaly (Afternoon.) Cotton Nominal. Fair Western 73d. The Coffee Market closed dull. [The above was issued to our town Subscribers.- Ed. C. T.]

London 20th July. (By British Indian Cable.) At the opening of the Parliament at Berlin, the King of Prussia declared that Germany

was quite unconcerned in the Candidature of Prince Hobenzollern for the Spanish Crown. He compared the Emperor's disregard of the blessings of peace to the conduct of the first Napoleon, but Germany was no longer divided and was able to repel aggression. The responsibility rested with the ruler of France in exciting legitimate national sentiment (sic) of such men. the French for the gratification of personal passions.

The King declared that Germany was desiring only a durable peace.

The French papers are reproaching Mr. stand from this that the only persons under the influence of the Gospel are those who have religion ever on their lips? Cannonading has been heard to-day off the coast of Holland.

There is no truth in the rumour that England has joined France. The proclamation of strict neutrality on the part of England has been published in the London Gazette.

Within four day's time 350,000 French troops will be assembled on the frontier of France. Operations will commence simultaneously with the publication of the former declaration of war. The North German Parliament has granted

the sum of 120,000,000 Thalers for the exhim ' penses of the war. Saxony and Hesse have joined Prussia. Italy has announced a policy of observation, and called out two levies as a precautionary

measure. A great demonstration has taken place in Dublin in favor of the French nation. The Continental Banks have raised their rates of discount. London, 19th July, 1870 (Afternoon.)

The Coffee market closed flat and prices

drooping. Do. Plantaion Ceylon middling 63s. Do. Native good ordinary 47s Nominal. London, 21st July, (By British Indian Cable.) Prussia has rejected the mediation of Eng-

Wurtemberg has joined Prussia. Austria maintains a policy of observation. Newspaper Correspondents are forbidden to accompany the French and Prussian armies. The English Government has prohibited Officers from becoming Correspondents.

The English Press throw upon France the responsibility of War. London 21st July, (Afternoon.) All the Southern States of Germany have voted supplies and declared themselves at War against France.

Prince Frederick William, the Crown Prince of Prussia, has assumed already the command of the South German Army. Austria has mobilized no troops and maintains an attenive neutrality. No skirmishing has as yet taken place.

Private Commercial telegrams of a late date quote Plantation Coffee as 10s below the late ruling figure : Native Coffee unsaleable : Tinnevelly Cotton, forced sales at 61d. From Bombay telegraphic advices represent the state of commercial matters in that city as

gloomy in the extreme, cotton unsaleable, Piece Goods market much depressed with a general want of confidence.

THE WAR.

aspect of European affairs has become less threatening, and there is now a probability that a general complication may be avoided, and the horrors and destruction of war may be not joined with Prussia, hence there will be no and the strife may well be left to the two guidance in the parent body.

TO OUTSTATION BOOK GLUBS. | belligerents whose national deep-rooted antipathies have long marked them for a sanguinary struggle. There are many causes for this feeling on both sides, and much as we may feel disposed to blame the high-handed tone of our staunch ally, the French Emperor, we are not unmindful of his peculiarly critical position, and of the conviction which must have been forced upon him by the national feeling, of the almost absolute necessity of throwing down the gauntlet to Prussia. It is at all times difficult to arrive at satisfactory conclusions as to great political events from the condensed information afforded us by telegrams, and we shall not be surprised to learn on the receipt of mail mews to current date that a good deal more of the Prussian policy was known to the French ministry than is patent to us.

The note of war once sounded, cannot be recalled, and within a few days from the present time of writing, we shall doubtless hear of a forward movement of the French Emperor and the 350,000 men whom welearn by telegrams, are assembling in and about Metz on the frontier of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia. The Marshal McMahon now with the Emperor is not as was stated by a cotemporary, the Duke of Malakoff who was Marshall Pelissier, but is Duke of Magenta, having won his title in the Italian Campaign.

It now appears that the Prince who has been the unwitting cause of all this embroilment, is Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, the eldest son of !!. R. H. the Prince of Hoh enzollern-Sigmaringen, he is in his thirty-fourth year, and is Colonel of the 1st Regiment of the Prussian Foot Guards. He is married to H. R. H. the Princess Antonia, sister of the King of Portugal, by whom he has three children Had his candidature been successful he would as King of Spain, have had a staunch ally in Prussia on the East, and another in Portugal on the West. The Queen of Portugal being the daughter of the King of Italy, it is clear that alliance would always have been a danger to France in time of trouble.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the King of Prussia was a party to the candidature, well aware of the value to German interests, of a German Prince on the throne of Spain hence the hot jealousy of France, and her fierce proceedings.

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

We are rather sharply rated by a correspondent in our present issue, for having failed to notice a recent Lecture and editorial remarks thereon, upon certain characteristics of the writings of Charles Dickens. Our own opinion of the Lecturer is that he did not say precisely what he is represented as having said, and certainly we do not believe he could read the works of Dickens with pleasure and vet advise others against reading them.

Men of extreme earnestness of purpose especially of religious purpose, are too often apt to overshoot the mark, and urge so strongly the necessity of precept that they sometime ignore example unaccompanied by the formulæ of words. It is this intense earnestness no doubt, which renders Scotchmen such excellent teachers, such indifferent critics The saying of Sydney Smith as to the necessity for a surgical operation on a Scotchman's head, in order to introduce a joke into it, is explained on the above principle. So also it on Sunday last upon certain characters in Dickens' works. Impelled by his strong hearers, that in sketching such characters as the Reverends Stiggins and Chadband, the author intended these repulsive characters as types of the men of God! Never was there a greater mistake. Dickens had doubtless met such characters, we have seen one such, and have heard of others, though the lecturer may not have encountered any, and a correspondent in our present issue states his own experience of such a character. We believe that the author of Pickwick intended to do no more than draw pictures of actual life on which to hang a story,

But says the lecturer "the only persons whom Dickens represented as under the influence of the gospel of Christ, were men like Stiggins, Chadband and Pecksniff." Are we to under-

Are we to understand that such men as the Brothers Cheeryble" were not under the influence of the Gospel in their daily lives, because they chose the part of example rather than of precept! Mr. Dickens may not indeed have labelled them as "the people of the Lord," but he surely painted them as acting

as such. We are told by the Lecturer in support of his view of Dickens' writings, that we should "read such satire with humiliation in the recollection that a man who for thirty years or more had been "holding the mirror up" should not have found one among all he wrote about who commended himself as a Christian to

What is here intended is no doubt that

Dickens painted no characters of what are known as pious and at the same time sincere men. But this is precisely the character of the author himself, who though sincerely good was not what is understood by a "pious man". In one of the last letters penned by Dickens, written on the day which was his last in health and consciousness, he wrote as follows :- " I have always striven in my writings to express veneration for the life and lessons of our Saviour; because I feel it; and because I re-wrote that history for my children every one of whom knew it from having it iepeated to them, long before they could read. and almost as soon as they could speak. I have never made proclamation of this from the house-tops' This should suffice for his justification before earthly tribunals, unless indeed we can believe the great author to have

acted the hypocrite at the last! We may add to our remarks on this subject that we do not remember to have met with this objection to the characters in question, in any criticism on his works in Europe.

Our correspondent cites in illustration of his rgument for the reality of such characters as Pecksniff," a circumstance which occurred within his own experience: we fear there can be no reasonable doubt that such characters do exist, but let us contemplate for a moment the manner and style in which such hypocrites as Pecksinff are deliniated by Dickens : the artist contrives to throw into these otherwise repulsive characters, such a vein of irresistible humor as to compel us to soften down the feeling with which we regard them, from that of intense hatred into contempt and pity. May we not hope that when in our daily life we meet with a Pecksinff, we may learn to look upon him with feelings softened by the genius of Dickens, just as his inimitable sketch of Charley Bates, the Dodger, has taught men to look at the outcasts, the reprobates of the world, with more genial feelings than before he wrote.

CEYLON AT EXETER HALL.

At one of the recent "May meetings" in Exeter Hall, Ceylon was made to figure some-Since we last wrote on this subject, the what conspiciously, and in a manner and after a fashion rather novel. The particular meeting to which we now refer, was that of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and we think that when our readers have perused the por-tion of the address to which we allude they confined within prescribed limits. Russia has will admit that if some local reports be written pretext for the interference of other Powers, have at any rate instructive examples for their

The Chair was taken at this meeting by a Mr. Allen M. P., and the chief speaker appears to have been a Dr. Jobson, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, who after paying some very secular compliments to the chairman, went off from one subject to another until at length he touched on Indian Missions. The Doctor appears to have been in Ceylon at one period of his life, and took advantage of that circumstance to bring "the utmost Indian isle" before his audience after a fashion peculiarly his own. Speaking of Ceylon he said, "I know it, I know its nineteen circuits, 'I know it in its native preachers, I know it in its chapels, I know it in its schools as well as in its palm trees and beautiful avenues, where I have driven many miles at a stretch in avenues of cocoanut trees or feathered palm trees. Chapels, Sir! why Sir Francis Lycett would not be ashamed of some of their chapels if in the metropolis, with aisles, pillars and transepts. They are good chapels of native workmanship." He did not give the localities in which these pillared, porticoed, and transepted chapels are to be found, but proceeded on to the subject of dress, judging no doubt, that an Exeter Hall audience largely composed as it is of ladies, would always listen attentively to any discourse on wearing-apparel as having such a direct bearing on the question of the conversion of the heathen. "Sir he continued, you have been speaking of dresses, but I have never seen dresses more interesting to me than those of our native preachers in Ceylon. You will find them most comely, with long black petticoats and white neckerchiefs, and with their own hair their own hair—(loud laughter) turned up behind and a huge comb over the whole of the head holding the back and front parts of their hair together, and there in that lovely island they are preaching the truth as it is in lesus.

But if the Chapels are patterns in their way, and if the dresses and back hair of the native preachers are charming, the island itself sur-passes everything that Jobson had ever had the good fortune to set eyes on. He said,-"I have been favored by the kindness of my brethren and the providence of God, to bave seen most of the beautiful parts of this world but none so beautiful as Ceylon It is a lovely gem set in the midst of the Indian Ocean. It is bordered all round with snowwhite coral such as you would be glad to put on your mantel-pieces in this country; and right away from the coral border to Adam's Peak in the centre of the island, it is pencilled over with soft and varied beauty; and there in the midst of that beautiful scenery you have schoolhouses, you have chapels, you have native local preachers. native class leaders; and as you go into a missionary's house or bungalow, as they call it, you find boys and girls in the verandah learning, not simply to read and write and to count, but learning the truth that will save them for

We do not for a moment question the sincerity and motives of the speaker in describ-ing what he assured his hearers he had seen but we merely desire to call attention to the strange style of religious oratory which goes down in Exeter Hall. Doubtless Dr. Jobson, knew the temper and tastes of his audience well, better even then he knew Ceylon and its chapels and hence he gave them such a chapappears to have been with the discourse ter of strange details and descriptive exaggeration as we have rarely encountered even in May orations, not forgetting the white coral for religious earnestness, the lecturer persuaded the mantel piece. He tells them of the Martyrs in sunburnt Africa preaching amidst the ragings of thirst and then dwells upon "the Mis-'sionaries toiling in sunburnt India yonder, on the rocky heights of Mysore, or on the heated plains below, some of them wasted and worn down to skeletons, and yet their eyes lit up with the glorious expectation of bringing heathens and idolaters to the Saviour. (Applause).

It so happens that Mysore is a fine elevated table land, cool and healthy, and to talk of it as the rocky heights is much the same as though he spoke of the rocky heights and shew the damage done to true religion by of Newara Elija and the heated plains of Caltura, only that in Ceylon we have none of that ilk "wasted and worn down to skeletons." Whether it be that our climate is so much superior to that of Africa or whether it be that the Missionaries in Cevlon have as stand from this that the only persons a rule a way of taking life rather easily, we are not prepared to say but it is quite certain that ntlemen " the lon and white neckerchiefs and their own back hair "have a look the very reverse of skeletons. A European Missionary's dwelling is not as Exeter Hall imagines, a talipot hut on a burning plain, or a leafy hovel on a rocky height, but a cosy tiled mansion with a flower garden in front, coach-house and stable and poultry yard by the side, a piano in the sitting-room, and a well stocked larder and wine-cellar. We find no fault with all this. We consider that a man whatever his calling, should be well cared for if he would do his work thoroughly, and we fail to see why Missionaries should be an exception, but we do object to the gloomy misrepresentations of the Jobson race of orators, who should be the last persons to set an example of exaggeration, amounting almost to deception.

> THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—The steamer Surat left Madras for Galle this day at 10 A. M., so that although to-morrow will be official day, Sunday evening will be in good time for

> etters posted here. THE MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES. - On the 29th of this month the steamers of the French Company will commence their bi-monthly service by the "Peiho" from China direct for Europe, the "Imperatrice" leaving on or about the 12th proximo, and another steamer name not given, on the 26th August. The outbreak of war is not expected to affect the movements of these mail steamers.

> PROHIBITION OF CODE AND CYPHER TELE-GRAMS.—The Telegraphic slip of Wednesday last contained a notification to the effect "In all private messages for France, Code and Cypher are temporarily prohibited."

THE CIVIL SERVICE. - Mr. T. Steele, Assistant Agent Hambantotte, and family proceed to Europe by this mail, Mr. King from Badulla having relieved him. Messrs. Cameron and Pilkington are now in Colombo for their second examination. Messrs. W H. Hume, and W. D Wright have obtained an extension of there leave of absence for six months.

EDWIN DROOD .- It would seem that this last of Dickens's stories may yet be completed, as it is confidently stated by the Bombay Gazette, though without giving its authority that the fourth, fifth and sixth monthly parts of "Edwin Drood" are completed, and the outline of the remaining portion of the story has been so drafted in Dickens' waste-book, that Walkie Collins, who, it is understood, has consented to finish the tale, will have no very difficult undertaking before him. It is believed that Charles Dickens leaves nearly £80,000 for his family, but this includes rights.

LADY SENSATIONALISM -We read the following paragraph in the columns of our Indian Contemporary, and in doing so cannot help wondering "what next"?-A "well-known and lively lady novelist of

rank" is said by an English paper to be about to publish a book with the amusing and decidedly novel title. "Naughty, Naughty,

THE CRIMINAL SESSION.—The Colombo Criminal Sessions were brought to a conclusion yesterday, when the jurgrs were discharged.

J. AUWARDT.

Colombo, 20th July, 1870.

Colombo, 31st March, 1870.

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.

G. & W. LEECHMAN.

DATENT COMPOST MANURE. Now recog-

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

We invite the attention of our Planting friends to a small trial consistency. to a small trial consignment, just received of "Caro Guano"

PORTLAND CEMENT. GLASS TILES. PRUNING KNIVES.

CAPS AND GUTTER

FIELD & COY'S EXPORT STOUT, VINE GROWER'S BRANDY.

in one dozen Cases.

MOET & CHANDON'S

CHAMPAGNE,

a small invoice of

ILL sell at the residence of C. TATHAM, Esq. Marandahn, on Friday, the 29th of July

RE instructed to sell at the Wharf on Mon-day, the 25th of July, at noon:

July 1st (and 2nd via Brindisi) may be expeced at Galle on Sunday morning, the corresponding steamer for Bombay having arrived there yesterday.

understands that the Revd. Dr. BOAKE's Pupils and Friends contemplate presenting him with a Testimonial, on his retirement from the Government service, since it is feared his severe ill-health will prevent his resuming duties at the Academy." We cordially join in the regrets expressed by our contemporary on this necessity. The retiring Principal has accomplished much for the youth of this country, and we do not doubt their appreciation of his past services will induce them to shew their sense of his value in a substantial shape.

THE GOVERNMENT GIRL'S SCHOOL.—Since Miss Towell's departure there have been a great many conflicting rumours about this unfortunate Institution. But now we are able to state the question has been finally settled by Government by the abolition of the Institution—a matter of no regret since it was to all intents and purposes useless. Iaffna seems to be a peculiarly illfated Province. There is no government church although there is a chaplaincy, the only curiosity is that we are permitted to have a Court and a Kutcherri.—Jaffna News.

WHO ORIGINATED THE OVERLAND ROUTE This subject has been discussed by some of our Indian Contemporaries one of whom states that the originator is popularly supposed to be Lieutenant Waghorn, and, that a memorial is about to be erected in Egypt to commemorate the establishment of Overland communication between India and Europe.

It appears that Mr. Crawford writes to the London Times to claim the merit of originating the adoption of this route for the community of Bombay, as represented by the Bombay Steam Committee of former days. He says the merit of the practical "inception" of the enterprise is due especially to Captain J. H. Wilson, formerly of the Indian Navy, Mr. Waghorn's attention was first drawn to the subject of steam communication with England in 1828, but rather with the view of perfecting transit by the l'ape route, than adopting that of the Red Sea and Egypt. But be this as it may one thing is quite certain, that it was Lieutenant Waghorn who practically demonstrated the feasability of conveying mails and passengers through Egypt in the month from Bombay. It was he who first regularly employed Camels across the desert for the rapid transmission of mails, and so successful was he in this service that we remember when our community gladly paid his agency charge of 28 6d for each 1 oz. letter for the privilege of transmission by his special packets, which invariably beat the East India Company's mails by three or four days.

COST AND EARNING OF TELEGRAPH STA-TIONS IN CEYLON .- We abstract from the Telegraph report of Mr. Moberly, the following results as regards the Ceylon Lines :-

Stations.	Cost.		Receipts
Colombo	£1351		£6778
Kandy	754		437
Trincomalie	276		130
Dambool	276		5
Manaar	555		40
Newera Ellia	244		110
Total receipt of th	e year for	all Li	nes:-
Indo European I	line		£16,183
Anglo American			599
Indian Line			1154
Ceylon Lines			6974
			£26,910

Total Expenditure..... £12,753

KANDY.

(From a Correspondant).

The High Priest of Malwatte has instituted a case against the Municipal Council of Kandy to try
the question of their right to levy tax on the Buddhi t Pansales standing on the other side of the
Lake. The amount claimed by the Council was given under protest, and this action is to recover back the money so paid. The attempt of the chief priest is to shew that the buildings are set apart for religious purposes and as such exempt from tax under the Municipal Ordinance. The answer of the council is that the buildings on which tax was levied are not devoted to any such purposes but are only the residences of the priests or are There is much to be said for the plaintiff's view of the matter, and the case when it is brought on for trial will be one of the most interesting that has ever come on for hearing in connection with Buddhist matters.

we only hear of an occasional stray case in some of the less frequented parts of the town. The Municipal and Police Inspectors are entitled to much credit for the efforts made by them to en-force sanitary regulations. Much more might have been done no doubt, but for whatever little they did they are entitled to thanks. There was a good deal of alarm prevailing among the residents when the first few cases occurred, and many constables on special duty are to blame for having either circulated exaggerated reports or allowing them to pass uncontradicted. The merchants and planters have had some cause for complaint on account of the summary way in which they were ordered by the authorities to dispose of the manure in their stores. It it true that the bone dust and other substances stored emitted a very offensive smell, but if they are not kept in the proper places set apart for them, where are they to be removed to? I do not think that the Ordinance could contemplate substances of this kind as those injurious to public health.

Several cases of Kanganies fraudulently disposing of advances have been instituted and one was heard on Thursday last at Kandy. Mr. Beaton was the complainant and he stated that £10 was advanced to the accused for the purpose of bringing twenty coolies within three months. The man proceeded to the coast and returned at the stipulated time, but instead of bringing the men to Vedehetta he took them to an estate in the Matella District. The case was clearly made out on the evidence o several witnesses and two men distinctly proved that the accused was working with his gang on the Ettepola Estate. The proceedings were referred to the Queen's Advocate.

It is commonly reported about our town, that a lately wedded officer goes home on leave in order to qualify at the Military Staff College, for the duties of an Aide-de-Camp to a future Indian

INDIAN DIGGINGS.—If there he truth in what we read concerning the report of Dr. Caley on the precious metal to be found in Khotan (upper India) for the mere removal, we may expect very shortly to hear of a decided rush to the diggings from all parts of India, relieving us of all our European Loafers! The Doctor writes:—"The universal accounts may, I believe, be relied on, that the gold fields of Khotan are practically inexhaus ible. and the gold is obtained without any great labour or difficulty."

THE RAILWAY AND THE FEVER OF 1868 .- The suspension of Railway Works and the absorption by the Railway, now completed, of nearly the whole of the traffic for which it was intended, threw hundreds of families out of employment, and ad-ded to the general distress; and the Kandy Road, which had been till recently one continuous street, which had been till recently one continuous street, teeming with bustle and animation, was in the month of May little more than a line of ruins, rotting carts, abandoned cattle-sheds, and roofless and tumbling botiques, to which the owners clang with an instinctive affection, or because they were disabled by sickness from quitting them, marking the character and extent of helplessness to which an Eastern population, always averse to change, may be reduced by the sudden introduction among may be reduced by the sudden introduction among them of the instruments and appliances of a highe civilization than their own.

The existence of fever in any alarming degree was first reported from Hangwella about the mi dle of April; and although the Medical Officer sent to the spot, shortly after, reported its abate-ment in the neighbourhood, it was soon found to have spread along both banks of the Kelani Ganga towards its source, and successively to have affected all the villages between Hangwella and Yatiyantota. It then, still following the course of treams spread north and south over an area of

THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The London mail of uly 1st (and 2nd via Brindisi) may be expected at Galle on Sunday morning, the corresponding steamer for Bombay having arrived there yesterday.

THE REVD. DR. BOAKE.—The Examiner properstands that the Revd. Dr. BOAKE's Punils

The establishment of temporary Hospitals in central positions, and the perambulation of larger circuits by the Medical Officer of the several Civil Stations, with supplies of medicines, were of con siderable relief to the sick; and distribution of food, by the officers of Government and the Agents of an Association formed for the purpose in Colombo, to those in destitution, prevented much misery, until the settlement of the North-West Monsoon restored the health of the country, and enabled the people to return to their usual pursuits. Reinforced by a large number of persons thrown out of employment by the Railway, the cultivators of the soil, about the end of June, began to make up or lost time, and prepared for a late Yala and an early Maha harvest, both of which have since rewarded their labours and yielded excellent re-

turns. The number of Irrigation Works undertaker during the remainder of the year, was a further evidence of the stimulus given to industry by the experience of recent hardship, and 580 Plumbago pits, leased from Government or from private in dividuals, provided the means of subsistence, and, in some instances, large profits to persons unwilling to engage on public works, liberal inducements to which were afforded everywhere.—Administration Reports 1868.

AN ALARM IN THE WINE CELLAR.-A writer in the Wine Trade Review dwells gloomily on the prospects for champagne drinks, after this

"The actual stock in all the cellars of Champagne is barely equal to two years' demand, and consequently is alarmingly in-sufficient. And to add to the misfortune, the present year holds out no promise of repairing in any degree this serious gap. The cold nights of April 29 and 30 were fatal in a great many of the vineyards, especially those on the Montagne of Reims, at Chigny, Verzenay, Verzy, Bouzy, &c., and on the other bank of Marne, at Pierry, Moussy, &c. Fortunately the White Wine district, comprising Cramant Avize, Le Mesnil, has been less severely visited. Of course, it is impossible at present to

determine precisely the extent of the disaster produced by this frost. It has, however, been immense, and without taking into account the other dangers which hang over the fate of the vine before the vintage, we may even now affirm with certainty that the gathering of 1870 will not reach the half of that of an ordinary year. There is no exaggeration in this computation. And in such a situation, the wines of 1868, which are already in great favour, are very eagerly sought after, in spite of the rise in price which they have undergone in a few

days,"
This may be true enough of "Bouzy" and 'Mumm" but there is balm in Gilead for lovers of Champagne, and so long as the Putney and Mortlake vintages are safe, so long as the British gooseberry flourishes, Champagne

RAILWAY COL	k er	ided-	-10	th Ju	ly, 18	70		1
Passengers							3	11
Horses						13	18	9
Carriages						9	1	6
Dogs						1	2	0
Live Stock						5	6	0
Mails					••	24	9	3
Parcels						31	16	4
Merchandize				A P. A.			17	7

Total for the week 2009 15 Do. corresponding last year 2191 7 0 Increase 718 8 4 IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURE. Mr. Saunder draws a vivid picture of the frequent disappointments of the cultivators of his district, but how he came to confound two such op-

posite terms as repayment of cost in ten years and a "Water-rate" for an indefinite period, passes our understanting!

"The state of the general Revenue has unhappily prevented a fair trial being given to the Irrigation scheme of 1867.

That it was a scheme most advantageous to the cultivator, has been clearly shewn by the manner, in which carries in which carries is called. in which owners of paddy lands in every division of this District have cheerfully acceded to the proposed rates, though I believe they are higher than in any other part of the Island. I have nothing to alter in my remarks of last year, but I again entre at that when funds are available they may be divided, so as to give each District a share, and not be throw to one or two divisions of more discouraging | force the Cangany to the people, than to see schemes inspected year to shew the Cheok Roll. I did not ask where deater year by successive Assistant Agents, to be fendant had gone to nor did defendant's wife tell after year by successive Assistant Agents, to be called together to vote and agree upon a water rate, to have that water rate raised from time to demand has been agreed to, to be told, that all the available funds are expended. They might believe this, if they knew of any one work in progress, but they lose all confidence in the promises of Government, if they see no attempt made to carry out even the smallest work throughout the

whole District. The charge of being behind -hand in submitting proposals and acceding to terms cannot be fairly brought against the officials or people of Sabara-gamuwa, but the difficulty of getting a hearing at "the Board" seems to cause delay, and is, I think likely to injure the operation of the scheme, even when money is forthcoming: for although the Irriration Assistant and Surveyor-General examined in July and August last ten or twelve proposals, several of which were approved and recommended, nothing has as yet been done towards the surveys and estimates, which are required before any work

an be carried out.

I am of opinion, that it would be far better to oppportion the money allotted to Irrigation between the several Districts of the Island, and place each Asistant Agent in direct communication with the General Board. The local officer in charge, who more than any one cise, is interested in the welfare of his District, could then directly press its claims. Under the present system out-station schemes have little chance, if money, surveys, or estimates are wanted for works nearer to Head Quarters. These being under the direct superviion of the senior Officer, naturally seems to him o possess advantages greater than those in districts in which he has a controlling authority, rather than an immediate interest. I do not suggest that the control of the Agent should be curtailed, (for he is the member of the Board), but that his Assistant should have the power rectly pushing forward works, especially if he is to oe held responsible for de lay.

CRICKET.—The following is the result of a match played on Friday and Saturday last between the Hultsdorf and Victoria Cricket

Clubs :—	
HULTSDORF CLUB.	
1st. Innings	2nd Innings.
	. Herft 0
	. Herft 5
J. Zilva b. Herft 4 c	: Hesse b. Parrot 4
	. Parrot 6
	. Parrot b Parrot 4
J. Crutchley b. Herit 4	b. Herft 3
	Not out 2
	b. Herft 1
	cpittle b. Hesse 2
	b. Herft 2
	5
	2
Leg Byes 1	0
No Balls., 0	
	_
Total 38	39
VICTORIA CLUB.	
1st. Inuings.	2nd Innings.
F. Marshall b. Garvin 3	b. Garvin 3
	J. Hesse C.
	Franciscus b. Garrin 5
C Daniel - Warfel Hamm	b. Garvin 5
	b. Garvin 5 b. Garvin 0
J. Parrot c. Herft b. Horan 5 P. Ondatjie b Garvin 0	b. Garvin 5 b. Garvin 0 c. Franciscus
P. Ondatjie b. Garvin 0	b. Garvin
P. Ondatjie b. Garvin	b. Garvin
P. Ondatjie b. Garvin 0 F. Spittle b. Garvin 1 V. Herft b. Garvin 0	b. Garvin
P. Ondatjie b. Garvin 0 F. Spittle b. Garvin 1 V. Herft b. Garvin 0	b. Garvin
P. Ondatjie b Garvin 0 F. Spittle b, Garvin 1 V. Herft b, Garvin 0 C. Ephriams c, Franciscus 4	b. Garvin
P. Ondatjie b. Garvin	b. Garvin
P. Ondatjie b. Garvin. 0 F. Spittle b. Garvin. 1 V. Herft b. Garvin. 0 C. Ephriams c. Franciscus. 4 F. Barber Not out. 0 L. Ephraims b. Garvin. 0	b. Garvin
P. Ondatjie b. Garvin. 0 F. Snittle b. Garvin. 1 V. Herft b. Garvin. 0 C. Ephriams c. Franciscus. 4 F. Barber Not out. 0 L. Ephraims b. Garvin. 0	b. Garvin

Total., 19

CEYLON GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS. - A COTespondent of the Madras Mail writes to that per in reference to the alleged indifference of this Government to sick strangers, and states fact of which we were not previously aware.

He says: -

He says:—
"During the past three and-a-half years, there have been established General Hospitals on the Coromandel Coast, in the Madura Distict, by and through the sanction of His Excellency Sir A. Robinson Governor of Ceylon.
"There are over thirty buildings, temporary and permanent, connected with these Hospitals for the use of all sick natives passing to or returning from Ceylon as immigrants: scores of their lives have been saved by the care taken of them in these Hospitals—all Europeans passing have always been pitals—all Europeans passing have always been freely received, and every comfort and aid rendered them. Even this day a poor fellow—European—passing on tramp has been taken in, in a very sad way, who will be as well cared for as in his own

"These Hospitals are allowed every medical comfort, with a good supply of medicines, a large Hospital staff, with 5,000 rupees granted by the Ceylon Government for the annual upkeep of same. I may further state that all patients are received and cared for without costing them one pie, and this at the sole expense of the Ceylon Government.

THE KANDY COURT SECRETARY.-It is re ported that the excitement caused Mr. Wambeek by his confinement and approaching trial, has led to cerebral disturbance which was at one time feared would become perma

CATTLE IN THE SAFFRAGAM DISTRICT .- "The health of Cattle has on the whole been very good, though cattle owners were somewhat alarmed in the middle of the year by the appearance of "Murrain." Immediate notice of the out-break was given to the Cattle Disease Commissioners, two of whom came to the District for a day or two, and as reported by the Ratemahatmaya "they made several experiments, but all failed." The disease was as deadly as in 1866 but did not spread, and buffaloes suffered more than black cattle. Some 300 animals died in a small cluster of villages, after which the murrian disappeared as suddenly as it came in."—The facts given above are gathered from native Headmen and consequently unreliable: the Commission remained ten days and effected several cures. See Commissioners'

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURT KANDY. Fransz Vaneyk of North Delta....Complain ant.

James Imlah of Kaduganawe......Defendant. Plaint.—That the Defendant does since the 20th day of November, 1869, at Alpitte Kande Estate wilfully and knowingly retain in his service

Estate wilfully and knowingly retain in his service the coolies Mootoo, Carpen Vytee and Taylen, bound under contract to serve Mr. Sabonadiere, after receiving notice in writing that such coolies were bound as aforesaid, in breach of the 19th sec., of the Ordinance No. 11 of 1865.

Mr. Beven for complainant.

Mr. Siddie Lebbe Marikar with Mr. Solomons

July 16th, 1870. Complainant affirmed .- I am in charge of 2nd division of North Delta and have been so since November last. In that month four coolies of the Estate left without notice. I, receiving information that they had gone to Alpitte Kande Estate of which defendant is manager, got a warrant to apprehend them from the Puselawe Court, and sent two canganies to go with the warrant to point out the men. They came back without executing warrant, saying that they had been driven off the warrant, saying that they had been driven off the Estate and also beaten. It was about crop time and so nothing was done then. Afterwards in February I sent a man with a letter from Mr. Sabonadiere (my employer) to defendant. He returned without an answer and without any of the men. A few days after another letter was sent from Mr. Sabonadiere to the defendant. The bearer of it returned saying he had been beaten bearer of it returned saying he had been beaten and driven away. He shewed me marks of violence on his person. I then came to the Police Court of Kandy and obtained a warrant for the apprehension of the men, and also the parties who assaulted my messenger. I went to Alpitte Kande with this warrant accompanied by the Fiscal's Peon. We could not execute the warrant. The defendant

was absent from the Estate. To this day I have not got the coolies back.

Cross-examined.—The assault took place in December and the first letter was written in February. In answer to this letter the defendant wrote to say to send a Cangany for the men. Upon this we sent a Cangany to point out the men. I have noticed defendant to produce the letter dated 15th February, 1870, as we asked that the men might be sent in a friendly way. The bearer of the letter saw our coolies in Alpitte Kande Estate. When I went there defendant was absent. I was told so. I don't know where he had gone. I saw defendant's wife. I asked her to shew me the Check Roll in order that we might find out the coolies and me. I did not ask when he would return. I did not go to the Lines to look for the coolies. I remained on the road. The house is by the road. I did not go to the Bungalow, defendant's wife came to the verandah and I spoke to her as she was there.
I did not go to the Lines thinking we would be driven away as before. The coolies were not at the Parade. One of the Canganies and the Peon went One of the Canganies and the Peon went to the Lines, but the men were not to be found. Since defendant's last letter I am not aware whether the coolies are detained by defendant or not,

nor have I evidence to prove that the men are on his Estate. William Sabonadiere sworn.—I am manager of the Delta Estate, and complainant is Superin tendent of one of the divisions on the Estate. the 15th of February I wrote letter A to defendant asking for four coolies therein mentioned who had been employed on the 2nd division of Moth Point.
That letter was despatched in the hands of two
Canganies. They brought no reply. I am sure I
got a letter by post. They said on their return been employed on the 2nd division of North Delta. got a letter by post. They said on their return that they had been beaten and driven off. Letter B is the reply from defendant to my letter A. By that letter defendant requested me to send a Cangany to point out the men. Thereupon I wrote this letter (C.) in reply to B I sent it by the same Canganies who took letter A. They brought no reply, They said that they had been beaten and driven off again. One of the Canganies showed Canganies who took letter A. me blood on his cloth. On the 15th of March I received letter D by post from defendant. In that letter he says he directed his Canganies to send the men. The men have not been received. I wrote to that effect to defendant on the same day, 5th March, Letter E.

Cross-examined .- I can't say whether defendant was on Alpitte Kande between the 17th of February and the 2nd of March Complainant said he had heard that he had gone to Colombo

to the best of my recollection.

Narayan Cangany affirmed.—I am under the complainant on the Delta Estate. I was sent by by complainant to execute a warrant about crop ime. I accompanied a Peon with a warrant to Alpitte Kande Estate. I saw there four men of Alpitte Kande our Estate against whom the warrant was directed. At 6 o'clock in the morning as the men were out at muster, I pointed out to the Peon four men and asked him to arrest them. As he was about to arrest them a gentleman who was at the muster assaulted me, and called to the coolies also to assault me. I was taken to the store and locked up after being assaulted. After I was locked up I opened a window of the room and ran away.

Cross examined.—The gentleman was defen-

dant. He knew that I was there to arrest the coolies. I mentioned the names of the four men and also pointed them out. They were not taken up. All of them were together. I don't know whether the Peon shewed defendant the warrant. Before I could have pointed out all the men, the Canganies and coolies assaulted me. The coolies assaulted me, defendant also pushed me, giving me a blow and pushed me about: 10 or 12 coolies as-saulted me. I was not tied. The Peon was not beaten. He was near, I did not see the Peon for some time afterwards. After I ran away about a mile off, I saw him. All this took place during

Ukkoo Banda .- Fiscal's Peon affirmed. I went to Alpitte Kande to execute a warrant with last witness about six or seven months ago I was not able to enforce it. I and last witness and another Tamil man went to execute it. Getting up to the road my companions the Tamil men, said their coolies were at the muster. As we neared the Store where the coolies were mustered the last witness was assaulted. The defendant ordered the coolies to assault him. They then struck him.

Cross examined.—I did not see defendant

was any answer to my master. He said no, go away. I asked for the men or an answer for my master. He said, no, you go away. So I came away. A few days after my master told me that he had received a letter telling him the coolies would be given over and that he was to send me to point them out. He sent me again with another letter for them. I went with two others. went to the Bungalow and handed the letter to I went to the bungalow and nanded the letter to defendant's appoo asking him to give it to defendant. Giving it to him I remained near the Bungalow, as I was waiting there a man, said to be a watchman, came from the direction of the kitchen. He came up to me and said you always bring letters, and using a bad word struck me on the face. As he was striking me and pushing me about all the coolies at the muster pushing me about all the coones at the muster came up together to me, and one of them taking a stick (Bamboo) from the ground struck me with it on the head. A lady then came out and looked on. I complained to her. She said drive him away. Afterwards five men brought me to the road and left me there. I came and complained to my mester shawing him the blood which issued o my master, shewing him the blood which issued from my nose and forehead. Afterwards I came to the Court and obtained a warrant, and with it went to the estate to arrest the men who had assaulted me. They were not there, afterwards 1 arrested all at Kandy. That case is still pending.

arrested all at Kandy. That case is still pending. Cross-examined.—I was three years on complainant's Estate. There was much noise as the assault was going on. I did not see defendant. Re-examined.—I did not see the Appoo again after I delivered the letter to him. When I gave him the letter I said it was from my master. He did not say he was not at home, but receiving it took it in. I save he for the letter letter and the letter let it, took it in. I saw the four coolies who had left our Estate there on that occasion. I saw them pefore the assault

Mr. Sabonadiere recalled.-Letter C. is the letter which I sent by last witness. It was handed by defendant to my Proctor to day, as the case vas going on. endant's Proctor addressed the Court and called.

Defendant's Proctor addressed the Court and called.

Sinne Carupan, afirmed.—I am Mr. Anderson's Cangany I know four coolies who are on the Estate, I engaged them in the village—took them to master's estate Did so on the 9th of March last. Defendant came there one day, did not point out any coolies to me. I took the coolies to the Bungalow at my master's direction, defendant said after seeing them that those coolies were men that had been on his estate. I said I had employed them in the village.

employed them in the village.

Cross-examined,—I don't know whether they had been engaged in defendant's estate before.

George Anderson sworn.—I don't know the coo'ies—

George, Anderson sworn.—I don't know the coo'ies—
not personally. I remember some men being brought to
my estate, four of them. Deft. seeing them afterwards
said they were coolies that had been on his estate at
Alpitte Kande. The men are still on my estate. They
came to the estate on the 9th of March last.

Mootoo Carupan Langany affirmed,—I know the
coolies in question—no, I don't know. I have a great
many in my gang. At the time the warrant was
brought I had a great many on defendan's estate. I
don't know against whom the warrant was issued. I remember two Canganies and two constables coming. I don't know against whom the warrant was issued. I remember two Canganies and two constables coming. I also recollect the two Canganies coming with a letter in February last. They came saying that there were on the Estate some coolies belonging to them. One of the Canganies, has given evidence to-day. They looked at the Coolies, came while we were at muster and all the coolies were shewn to them. They looked among the men and saw the men they had come for were not there. Afterwards defendant ordered me to discharge—any fun-away coolies—to send away any such if I found any run-away coolies—to send away any such if I found them. I don't know who were discharged, but after this some 7 or 8 men were sent away. I sent them away. They are the sume coolies who we to Mr Anderson's Estate. On the 27th of February defendant went to Colombo. He returned on the 1st of March. He re-

Colombo. He returned on the 1st of March. He remained in Colombo three days. It soon as he returned he desired me to send the men away—the four coolies, Cross-examined.—The two Canganies who came for them could not find them out. All the coolies were at the muster at the time, but the four men were not at the muster. They were in the Lines—had but gone as the Cangany came. I took the Cangany and the constables to the Lines to search for the men they wanted. I am certain they were not at the muster when the Cangany came with the letter. They were sick, all four of them. I took the Cangany to the Lines to shew the men to him, but they were not there. I don't know where they had gone to, or what had become of them. They might have gone for other w.rk. Three times the Cangany came. Once I saw an answer given, but that day no answer was given to the Cangany.

*Re-examined.—I recollect complainant coming to the Estate one day when my master was in Colombo.

Re-examined.—I recollect complainant coming to the Estate one day when my master was in Colombo. He came on the 27th of February. Letter A.

Delta, Pusilawe, 15th February, 1870.

James Imlah, Hsqr.

Dear Sir,—The bearer Arreleppin Cangany belongs to North Delta Estate (2nd division) under my management. In November last he went to your Estate accompanied by a Kandy Reon holding a warrant f: r the apprehension of (1) Karuppen (2) Taylan (3) Veerappen and (4) Vitty, who had run away from the above Estate, but was driven away and besters, and a cools who was a well him named away and beaten, and a cooly who was with him named

Nazzanium was taken and locked up in the store whence he affected his escape.

You will yourself admit that such a proceeding was illegal, and I now write to beg of you to give up the men in the usual manner and in a friendly way. Should you not grant my request I shall be obliged to, take legal measures when the conduct of your watchmen will have to be exposed and their resistance of the warrant would he a serious charge. be a serious charge.

Trusting you will excu-e my having to write as

I remain &c.
WILLIAM SABONADIERE-Alpitte Kande, 17th February, 1870.

W. Sabonadiere, Esq.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 15th instant per cangany, no cangany and peon came here with a warrant in the month of November that I am aware of. If the

JAS. IMLAH. 19th February, 1870.

James Imlah, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th instant and must say its contents surprise me.

The bearer of my note of the 15th was prepared to point out the coolies and a man with him assures me they were driven of the estate. On the former occasion they were not only driven off but be ten by your watchmen, which may acc unt for your not knowing of the circumstance.

stance.

I will as requested send the cangany again, and hope the runaways will be given up, for I have row to take extreme measures.

Your s &c.,

W. SABONADIERE.

D. 2nd March, 1870

W Sabonabier e, Esq.,
Dear Sir,—I regret I was not at home whon your conabout them. Your's &c JAMES IMLAH.

common in coffee Planting operations in the Island, eren among those whose position, character, &c., would render it incredible. Any doubt however in factour of defendant on that score can hardly be entertained in this case, as to his wilful employment and detention of the four men in question, knowing they were complainant's coolies, and notwithstanding the several letters written to him by Mr. Sabonadiere previous to his last letter C. of the 19th February, as it has been entirely removed by their subsequent detention by the defendant since the delivery of that letter by defendant's own witness, Mootoo Carpen, whose evidence has confirmed almost all that complaint's witnesses have deposed to. There can be no question therefore that the men were employed and harboured on defendant's estate with the full know-

strike, The last witness went to the muster in advance of us. I was about four or five fathoms from him at the time he was struck. I did not see him speak to defendant. He had no opportunity to point out the men. As soon as he went ap to the place defendant directed his coolies to strike him. I did not shew the warrant to defendant after the assault as all the coolies had dispersed. It was on or about the 10th of December when I went to execute the warrant. I took the warrant to the same Estate a second time, when I was informed that the coolies had left the Estate,

Wera Mutto affirmed.—I am employed under the complainant. Some time ago Mr. Sabonadiers gave me a letter to take to Alpitte Kande. I took it and delivered it to defendant the day following about 6 in the morning as defendant was at the muster. I saw our coolies there that day at the muster—four of them. On giving the letter to defendant he asked "when were you assaulted and when did you bring the warrant," I replied I did not bring any warrant, but Naroyan and another had brought it, and were assaulted and driven away by you. The defendant the said that they were not beaten, here. I asked if there was any answer to my master. He said no, go the Ordinance strictly requires. Defendant is fined £12, i. e. £3 on account of each of the four coolies he had so improperly received and harboured.

G. STEWART.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CURRENCY.

SIR,—There is some writing about orders from home to keep accounts here in future in Rupees, Annas and pie, current just now; suggestions being thrown out that a public demonstration should be made in favor of Rupees and cents. As I do not happen to be one of those who go upon the principle of "dinna anger the laird," I am of opinion that a contrary course should be adopted, and that our mercantile classes should let it be known that if the Rupee is to be adopted it should be taken with its well known sub-divisions. If the change is to be made and it will not be done without some sacrifice, let us gain all the advantage we can by it sacrince, let us gain all the advantage we can by it in our currency being assimilated to that of the country with the inhabitants of which excepting Britain, we do the largest share of our business. Though I think with the Chamber of Commerce the change is not necessary, still if change must be, let us have the Rupees Annas and Pie, in which a large number of our customers calculate their transactions. our customers calculate their transactions. Whenour customers calculate their transactions. When-ever the Indian Currency shall be changed it will then be a duty and necessity for Ceylon to make the same change. But for the small frog Ceylon to draw comparisons with the large ox, British India, and set up its decimal coinage is highly amus-ing and most edifying. We should then have a currency entirely different from that of the two countries with which almost the whole of our business is carried on.

One upset is enough, let us not make a double upset of it not even to please so good a Governor as Sir Hercules Robinson. Your obedt servant,

A SUPREME COURT DECISION.

DEAR SIR,-Under head of Law Intelligence in your issue of the 19th inst. I see you report a case of Dr. MacGregor v. J. R. Jones, and as I know some of the circumstances connected with this case, which may be interesting to the owners of small houses in this town, I trust you will allow me to trespass a little upon your patience, and your valuable columns. The Defendant was a clerk in the, Bank of Madras here and in receipt of £5 per month salary, but as this was not a less sum than he had been accustomed to earn one would naturally suppose he would be expected to pay his debts. Not so however. He had a family to provide for, and the Commissioner & A. C.

Justice thought and decided otherwise. The wisdom and judgment on such occasions by those best qualified to display them, is not to be questioned, but if justice was done between these two parties it strikes me it got between two litigating stools with the proverbial result. Land-lords might be desirous of knowing the result of such a judgment, and in this I can furnish very valuable information. The effect was strongly demonstrative of the saying 'example is better than precept' and several other tenants of similar rank practised the same course, secure under the law and in the charming consciousness of Innolaw and in the charming consciousness of Innocence. Consistent they were certainly, and quite safe, who would think of troubling them in the face of a learned and just judgment like this? They might only have been earning £59 a year and been Sober, industrious people in spite of their avoiding debts generally accepted as just ones. It is well that the owners of such property as small houses in town shoreld be on their guard against persons with families. small salaries and against persons with families, small salaries and no property; what would you think if I told you that the Defendant in this very case disagreed with both the courts, and tendered a payment monthly although the majesty of the Law had twice declared he couldn't. Such is the actual

Kandy, 21st July, 1870.

DEW CREEK GREETING.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.-Kindly tell that party at Rambukhan to enquire at "Borella" for the information he wants, as the "only person," fit to give it, is now of that ilk. Yours ever, give it, is now of that ilk. DEW CREEK.

Matella, July 1870.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE PRINCE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-There are few things more melancholy than a banquet hall after the guests have departed, and the worst part of an entertainment is the inevitable "little bill" to follow, especially when the entertained is not able to mee it, and that is just the position of the Committe appointed by the Governor to get up a Public Ball to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh! They have paid away all the money they received, and they are still some £350 or £400 in debt, against which they have assets in the shape of cloth and decorations that may fetch £100. The tradesmen whose bills remain unpaid are of course clamorous for their money, the Secretary, I am told receives summons at the rate of two a day (!) and the Chairman (Mr. C. P. Layard) is also in Court for some petty debt. This is a pretty state of things is it not for a Committee appointed to entertain Royalty?

Let us look at the circumstances and see who is to

be blamed for it. The Governor was asked by the Legislative Council to make arrangements for entertaining the Prince, and carte blanche was given him as to expense, but £7000 was suggested as a guide, the Committee added that a public ball onght to be given in Colombo and named £1000 as a proper amount to be contributed from the fund in aid of subscriptions—£500 to secure a suitable room and £500 towards the other expenses. The Governor accepted the trust, and passed on the management of the Ball to a committee representing all classes. taining the Prince, and carte blanche was given him and I shall order them at once to leave.

Your's &c, These gentlemen submitted all their proposals to the Governor and where his judgment differed from theirs they generally yielded. He approved of the guinea subscription and of their plans for a building, and for the supper and so forth, but be cut down the amount of the subsidy from the Treasury to £500 instead of £1000 as the Council had recommended. The Ball was acknowledged to be a great success, and every way worthy of the Royal guest, but the subscriptions and the reduced subsidy do not cover the cost by £300, whilst the Governor boasts that he has entertained the Prince for £2000 less than Council named. To whom then should the Committee look to make up this deficiency? Naturally ductor, cangany and p-on came here for the 4 cool estyou wrote me about on the 15th ultimo. I told the cangany in whose gang they were working to send them back to your estate at once or they could not get another day's work here. So I hope by this time they have returned and that there would be no further bother day's work here. Would be no further bother day in the company them that there would be no further bother day. The reply was a very decided and the control of the Council. The reply was a very decided and relieved from it by a further grant from the vote of the Council. The reply was a very decided and a very surly negative!
This is akin to his Excellency's conduct in refer-

ence to the dinner at Manickwatte. A gentleman was asked to order dinner for the Royal party, Letters from Mr. Sabonadiere to J. Imlah informs him that he must have recourse to legal proceedings all others measures having fulled.

Judgment.—The letters above produced in evidence to cater. The dinner was an acknowledged success, the content of the content of the cater. have almost testablished the charge, and the oral evidence taken in connection with them completes a case of a deliberate commission of an offence unfortunately not uncommon in Coffee Clanting operations in the Island, eren among those whose position, character, &c., would from the processing the control of the control The company from whom they received their orders, and the whole thing will doubtless come out in court. I suppose that after meanness such as this it is

useless for the Committee to expect the Government to pay the balance due on the ball till they are forced. As for getting the subscribers to contribute that is simply absurd (you may call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come) and of course the committee are not going to put their hands in their own pockets to this extent. At the same time it is disgraceful that our law courts should be full of cases against a public committee appointed by the Governor to entertain a Royal Duke.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES DICKENS.

SIR-The death of Mr. Charles Dickens has afforded an opportunity of which the friends of the Revd. Mr. Stiggins, the Revd. Mr. Chadband, Mr. Pecksniff and Mrs. Jellaby have already availed hemselves.

It would have been uncharitable, in his lifetime; It would have been uncharitable, in his hierline, to have charged the Author of Nicholas Nickleby with willful misrepresentation, but now he is dead there can be no unkindness in doing so, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that no angry

nave the satisfaction of knowing that no angry reply can be given.

I have not one word to say against him, his writings are delightfully pure, and any child might read them with great profit.

But his criticism was very unjust, because, whilst in his otherwise admirable and interesting. Books he has drawn many typical portraits which are at once recognised as trutful his picture of myself. once recognised as truthful, his picture of myself is false and distor e !.

Where could Mr. Dickens have found such a Schoolmaster? he may have met the original in his researches amongst the poor and needy, but in the society in which I move, I never met such a man.

It has always been a subject of wonder to me that Heads of Colleges, Masters of Public Schools and indeed the Council of Education, have not reand indeed the Council of Education, have not re-pudiated a satire as evidently pointed at them, as the caricatures of Mr. Stiggins, Chadband and Pecksniff were meant to lower the respect in which earnest devoted "People of the Lord," of whatever church or denomination, are held.

The Head Masters of Eton Harrow, &c do not

perhaps, feel so sore as I; their establishments having unaccountably flourished whilst mine is closed; a calamity which has perhaps caused equally misrepresented originals of Stiggins and Mrs. Jellaby to "make themselves scarce."

I have no doubt that the English Papers will soon be full of abuse of the late Charles Dickeus, and he will be publicly denounced from many Pulpits. As he was always meddling with what he called abuses and humbug, we ought to muster a prefix strong active them. a pretty strong party against him.
Yours obediently,

WHACKFORD SQUEERS, late of "Do-the-Boys Hall"

DEAR SIR,-I am quite at a loss to understand how you, a literary man, and, as I believe, at one time on the staff of the lamented Charles Dickens, could leave unnoticed the remarkable analysis of could leave unnoticed the remarkable analysis of some of that great writer's productions, by a lecturer whom however much we may all respect, I cannot allow to be a correct judge of suchwritings. Of the bigotted comments of a certainfanatical editor, I need say nothing beyond expressing my intense astonishment that one so keen as the Lecturer of Sunday last, should entertain any doubt of the existence of Pecksniffs in this world, when in the same street there is a writer who possesses all the hypocrisy without are of the who possesses all the hypocrisy without any of the who possesses all the hypocrisy without any of the redeeming humour of that master-sketch of Dickens: when one reads the unchristian attacks on individuals which have appeared in his journal often, and side by side with them, a homily on "the whole duty of man," are these not forcibly suggestive of Mr. Pecksniff's address to his daughter. "Charity my dear remind me to night by suggestive of Mr. Fecksniff's address to his daughter. "Charity, my dear, remind me to-night when I retire to rest, that I pray for Mr. Jonas Chuzzlewit, who has done me a wrong!"

And can the Lecturer recall no other "Picksniff"

And can the Lecturer recall no other "Picksnift" once in Ceylon. Has he had no regretful acquaintance in business-matters with one who professing to be of the people of the Lord, with the Scriptures ever on his lips, foremost at Bible meetings and Tea-fights, has managed to play havo with his reputation and the purses of his friends, causing the latter much mental gnashing of teeth and figurative tearing of hair!

Last Sabbath's Lecturer told us that he had never met with such men as Stiggins and Pecksniff. Now, although more years have passed over his head than mine, it would appear that I have seen more of human nature than he has. Had he ever visited tha fifth quarter of the globe, Australia, he would have there met men the very constant, he visited the fitth quarter of the globe, Australia, he would have there met men the very counterparts of Dickens's Stiggins and Pecksniff. It was my privilege (if I may so misapply the word) to meet such a man, and in truth he beat Pecksniff and Stiggins hollow. His Christian name was Charles, but when he was under the influence of the oath, but the late Artenne Ward would have gold here. as the late Artemus Ward would have said, he used to state that his Christian name was Charles Augustus, that he had been called the latter name after some member of some Royal family. I suppress his surname as I do not wish to give pain to his family and friends. He had three children two daughters, one a Sarah the others Ma and a son who was a Joseph. He held a small office the duties of which were to collect subscriptions towards a charitable fund, and his salary was. derived from a commission on such collections. He had a good deal of leisure time and he accordingly took to local preaching. He did not belong to any particular persuasion. When the Bishop of the Diocese visited the town where he resided, then would he be found in a front seat of the Episcopal Church. When the Wesleyans held their love feasts, no one could groun louder. held their love feasts, no one could groan louder or longer than Charles. His groaning were as awful as if he were possessed with all the Devils of dyspepsy, and I have been told that at Baptist meetings on the banks of an Australian ordan none could take a header better than he. He dressed in the fashion called the Noah's Ark. He wore a white choker and a long frock coat, and in the tail pocket of the latter he always carried a Bible, but in the smoking room of his nouse, which apartment he called his Sanctum Sanctorum, you would find Reynolds' Mysteries of the Court of London handsomely bound, and

olumes of translations of Paul de Kock's novels.

His reason for studying such literature was, that

t gave him strength to combat with the wiles of

Satan, and to guard his neighbours against the temptations of the sons of men. He never entered

a house, without pretending to invoke a blessing on its roof, but whether that blessing penetrated on its roof, but whether that blessing penetrated the tiles, was by the occupants considered dubious. Outwardly he was a tee-to-taller, but he often got drunk on London bottled Stout, although he used to preach and rant not only against the abuse but the use of ardent spirits. He used to declare that he owed no man anything but that he loaned from many for in truth he howard money. loaned from many, for in truth he borrowed money wherever he could. He did a brave loaning business amongst middle-aged Spinsters, preaching that those who lent to him gave to the Lord. He that those who lent to nim gave to the Lord. He was an oracle at Tea meetings where he could drink as many cups of Tea and eat plates-full of Cake as any other half dozen professing christians. And to cap all, he used to declare that he was a Lamb of the Lord and incapable of Sin. Now this Lamb who previous to his downfall had boasted that he never bleated in vain, came to grief, for he was not satisfied with his salary as provided by the Trustees of the Fund for which he collected, but he helped himself to the Funds themselves. When called upon to make good the deficiency and to explain his conduct his reply was that being a Lamb of the Lord he could not sin, and such being the case, his applying to his own uses funds entrusted to him was doing no wrong, for that if it were improper or wicked so to do, his good shepherd would not have allowed him to do so. His whole letter was a series of quotations from holy writ, and he had the audacity to close his defence by saying in alluding to the trustees that what was their loss was his gain, and that they should go and do likewise. His persecutors were however men not to be mislead by his mouthfuls of prayer, and he had not only to make good the amount (witch he did by borrowing from some of the weaker vessels of his hearers) but he lost his the weaker vessers of his hearers) but he lost his situation. Being thus blown upon, he adopted for a time the character of a martyred Saint, but as that did not pay and as his believers daily grew fewer in number, he cast off the garb of righteousness and turned to the world worldy. When last I heard of him he was a profane marker on week

days at a billiard room, and on Sundays a ticket taker at some tea gardens where skittles &c. were played.

But I have occupied enough of your valuable space. I am sure many of your readers who have mixed in scenes in low life, and you will not find in such high life, must have encountered characters not so artistic, but in other respects the types of Pecksniff, Stiggins and Chadband.

Your's &c.

Colombo, July 21,

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By order of the Directors, R. V. DUNLOP,

Oriental Bank Corporation, Colombo 7th January, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. DOYLE, HAVING 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

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, vinc for many years devoted attention to the uncomion of Coffee Manures, which have been not successfully employed on some of the largest the beg to inform Planters that they have application to the undernoted Agents for the sale of their equations in India The first consignment goes or ward by the steamer "Surbiton" via Suez Canal, Agents are now ready to receive orders

Purser's Patent Coffee Manure, contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

Purser's Dissolved Bones. A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this propaged state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further

pination.
For further particulars apply to Mesers. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA. JAMES ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL WAREHOUSE. J. SOLOMON

22, RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, Patentee of Magnesium Lamp and

Enlarging Apparatus. Illustrated Catalogues, with Lists of Novelties for the Seasonof 1869, given on application.

EUROPEANS IN CEYLON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

For Breakfast and Lunch.—"Pancreatic Cocoa."—Nutritions, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion. Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tips of 1 lb. and upwards.

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

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

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

Asthma, &c. —In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatuta" gives instant relief, and its good results are

to in the Island, by an

English Watchmaker,
hereby saving the risk and expense of sending them home for repairs.

W. M. YOUNG & Co.

By the personal experience of most confirmed by the personal experi

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

SAVORY & MOORE. Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c 143, New Bond Street, London.

See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World,

MARAVILLA COCOA. FOR BREAKFAST.

THE GLOBE SAYS:

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS

STORES and WAREHOUSES, STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and
Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other
vermin excluded.
A LIST of WORKS to which the material has

been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to

J. FARRELL, Secretary,

Parliament Street, London

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required ure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words

PYRIMONT

Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition. 1867, Juror, 1862.

PURE CHEMICALS And all New Medicines.

T. MORSON & SON. 31, 33, & 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square

LONDON. Works-Hornsey Road, and Summerfield Works, Homerton,

SUPPLY PURE CHEMICALS

NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,

Including the following specialities-PEPSINE,

The active digestive principle of the gastric juice an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion IN POWDER, WINE, LOZENGES, AND CLOBULES Pancreatised Cod Liver Oil and Pangreatine in Powder,

containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

Chloral Hydrate (New Sedative.)

CHLORODYNE (Morson's,) the universally approved Anodyne. CREOSOTE

(Caution) from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Sor are the only British manufacturers. GELATINE,

A perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BENSON'S

GOLD WATCHES CLOCKS JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs. all kinds Uf all kinds. DRAWING-ROOM BRACELETS.

LEVER. DEAWING-ROOM. CARRIAGE. HORIZONTAL. CHRONOMETER. BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS.

CHENOMETER. CARRIAGE.
KEYLESS. CHUBCH. LOCKETS.
CHUBON. HALL AND SHOP. NECKLACES.
GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas
SILVER do 5, 7, 11, and 20 do
Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H.
the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets,
enriched and embellished with illustrations—one upon
Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic
Gold Jewellery. These are sent nost free on problem. Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on applica-tion. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO 25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON; Or, if preferred, to H. S. Kins & Co. (late Smith alder & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphiets.



Silver Medal

PARIS EXHIBITION 1867. PEPSINE WINE-LOZENGES-GLOBULES.

The most agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, .

PANCREATIC EMULSION in 4 oz. 3 oz. and 16 oz SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for Invalids and Children in

GELATINE AND CRESOTE (Morson's). Chlorodyne, in bottles (Morson's). Pure Chemicals and Latest Preparation . See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON. JURORS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1862, 8? & 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London

Orders to be made payable in London SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS,

long celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable; especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system.

Purchasers should see that each box is, wrapped in white paper, and has C. KEARSLEY, printed on the

Government stamp.
Price 2s. 9d. per box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the world. Also

Dr. Locock's Lotion for the Complexion,
a certain remedy for insect bites, tan, sunburns, or
any roughness of the skin; in bottles 1s. 12d.,
sold everywhere.

J. SANGER & SONS, 150, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

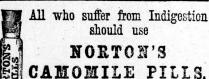
THE ROYAL VISIT. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

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

St. James's Street, London, Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, for his present

voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now answers the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, and the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers with the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh, he now answers are the Indian Adaptive Control of Edinburgh and I nounces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family. Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application



Sold everywhere. Bottles 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

all of superior quality. PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS. JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS. ORANGE MARMALADE. TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS. MUSTARD, VINEGAR POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

PRESERVED FRESH SALMON KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS. PICKLED SALMON. FRESH AND LOCHFYNE HERRINGS. FRIED SOLES.

FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS. PURE SALAD OIL. SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS. PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE. PRESERVED BACON. OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES. BOLOGNA SAUSAGES. YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.

YORKSHIRE PORK PATES. GALANTINES.
TONGUES, BRAWN, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper in India.

CAUTION. To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL. PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their production

SUEZ CANAL.

THE VICTORIA DOCK offers special advantages for the long steam vessels likely to be engaged in trading between ports in the East and London, by means of the Suez Canal. The Victoria Dock entrance is the first dock entrance arrival at on coming up the River Thames. It is situated half-a-mile below Blackwall, and by it steam vessels avoid all the bends in the more crowded parts of the

avoid all the bends in the more crowded parts of the river.

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

Most of the iron-clads;—the Minataur and Northumberland, of 6,620 tons burthen, and 450 feet in length, were fitted out in the Victoria Dock.

The large water space of ninety acres, and capacious jetties, each of which is 500 feet long and 80 feet wide, with convenient warehouses thereon, afford the utmost dock and Wharf accommodation; and attached to the dock is a pontoon, for raising, examining, and repairing

dock and Wharf accommodation; and attached to the dock is a pontoon, for raising, examining, and repairing large vessels, whereby the risk and expense of removal to dry docks is avoided.

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

By means of hydraulic cranes vessels are unloaded and loaded with unexampled despatch. Goods to and from the Victoria Dock are received at and delivered from the Minories Station by frequent trains in the day. Passengers are conveyed to and from the Dock by trains between the Fenchurch Street and Bishopsgate Stations every quarter of an liour.

THOMAS CHANDLER. London and St. Katharine Docks House, Leadenhall Street, London. December, 1869.

Stations every quarter of an hour.

LIFE AND FIRE AS-SURANCE NOTICES. Universal Marine Insurance Company (Limited.)

Agents C. SHAND & Co Colombo, 26th June, 1867. The Southern Insurance Company

Agents. C. SHAND & Co

(Limited.)

Commercial Union Fire

Life Assurance Institution. MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE, 9 & 10 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE LONDON, E.C. HEAD OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1840,

AND

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.) 19 and 20,

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Capital One Million.

In addition to all ordinary Assurances this Company issues policies by which the sums assured are made payable to the policy Holder himself on his attaining a specified age, or to his representatives in case of his death before arriving at such age thus

enabling the assured to provide for their

CLERGY FUND. One-tenth of the Proprie

NORTHERN ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

Fully subscribed by upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED

SHAREHOLDERS, whose individual responsibility

is unlimited.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £200,000.

Head Office:

ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND

AT I MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

Life Department.

Prospectuses and particulars furnished on applica

The City of Glasgow Life Assurance

Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents are prepared to accept risks.

C. SHAND & Co.

ARMITAGE BROTHERS.

LUNIE GREGOR.

Colonial and coreign Secretar; .

tion to the Agents.

Colombo, 7th April 1870.

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

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON. Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T. Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G. THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. & K.S.I. THE DIRECTORS begs to intimate that with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have resolved upon

establishing a Branch Office in Calcutta, The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRECIDENTS, and DIRECTORS are all Shareholders of the Company.

THE SECURITY afforded by the Company to meet
the obligation under its Life Policies consists of:—

In addition to which there is the un-

THE COMPANY has two distinct scales of premium for the assurance of lives in the East, suitable respectively to persons residing there for a short time only, and to those whose residence is likely to be of longer duration. By one scale ("Reducible Rates") Fremiums are lowered to the Home Rates, and the Policy placed on the Home conditions of Assurance then current, on the assured returning to Europe. By the other ("Non-Reducible Rates") the assured instead of being subjected to a heavy extra premium during his Eastern residence, has the option of sprending the same over the whole currency of his assurance by paying an unchanging premium, little higher than that charged for residence at home Life Premiums £269,387 Interest on Funds &c. 94,217 THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate and gene-Fire Department.

INSURANCES granted on most favorable terms on every description of property and produce in the Island, including Stores on Coffee Estates, not covered with thatch, also on Oil stored in open yards. rally lower than those of other offices.

NINE-TENTHS of the WHOLE PROFIT in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made at 31st December, 1870. All Policies on the participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

Prospectuses, containing Table of Rates and conditions of Assuarance, Forms of proposal, and every information, may be obtained from the

Company's Agents.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Galle and Colombo.

should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

NOVEMBER 1870, and all Policies now effected will participate. HE FUND TO BE DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will close on 15th NOVEMBER 1869, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the PROFIT SCHEME, Proposals

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

Colonial and Foreign Assurances. N Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLUMBAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the Business of the United Companies will henceforth be

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds The annual to opwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The new Business transacted during the past year amounted to a barge sing of £4,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per autium.

MODERATE RATES. charged for residence in the Colonics, India, and other places abroad, LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES

In India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business nd where Premiums may be received and claims paid. Immediate reduction of Premium the new Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the chief offices of the Comny, or to the agents at home or abroad. WILL THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Astnary.

(Ceylon Board.) T. WHITE, Esq. of Messrs. J. M. Robert - A. WISE Esq. of Messrs. George Steuart son & Co. Merchants. & Co., Merchants. Rarrister at Law,

W. P. Charsley, Esq. M. D., M. R. C.

Principal Civil Medical Officer.

W. Carden Roe. HUHARD CAYLEY, Esq. Rarrister at Law. . J. DE SARAM Esq.

Agents y Secretaries of Board-Alstons, Cort & Co. SUB-AGENTS: Messrs Kein, Dundas & Co.- Lunny " DELMEGE, REID & Co.- Gulle. J. R. DUNLOP Esq. - Jupmi

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY have the pleasure of supplying the THE CAPITAL

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

TWO MILLIONS STERLING. The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the nvested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND OUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:— INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

30th June, 1869. Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co...

Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation.

United States Government Stocks..... Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock .. 31,106 11 6

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

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

"The whole of your Ecoks have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your datashook, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in These Accounts.

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT. After payment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:
Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1864, £621,434 15 5 £1,122.275 8

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

LEECHMAN & Co. AGENTS FUR CEYLUN.

£1,672,356 16 11

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital £2,000,000,

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND £1,500,000. Is entitled to rank amongst the first.

LIFE. Large participation in profits, undoubted security and exemption of insured from liability of partnership Forfeiture of a policy cannot take place from unin-tentional misstatement.

FIRE. MODERATE PREMIUM, PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS. AGENTS FOR CEYLON.

families and secure Retiring provisions for themselves.

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

Premiums payable annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired. Agent in Kandy. J. Russel Grant.

Agent at Galle, P. L. Vanderstraaten, M. D.

LIFE and FIRE risks accepted on the spot withou reference to England. tors' Profits periodically set aside for the benefit of Clergy men and Minisers, whose lives are thus assured on more favorable terms than in any other office.

Full information may be had from FOWLIE, KICHMOND & Co., Batavia Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.

LEECHMAN & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1843. HEAD OFFICE IN BATAVIA. Trustees. Directors. The Right Hon: F. J.

H. Klein Esq., D, J.
C. F. A. W. Leehtenberg Esq.
Agents in London—Messrs.

The Right Hon: F.
Van Hemert D. J
L. W. Grebling Esq.
Saring Bros: & Co. Van Hemert D. J. L. W. Grebling Esq. Do do Liverpool Director in Amsterdam-Jan Ter Meulen Esq.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for this Company and are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance on first class Mercantile Risks LEECHMAN & co.-Colombo. CLARK. SPENCE & Co.-GALLE.

MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA. A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism. Lumbago Sciattica, Sprains Contusions. Weakness of the Joints Chilblains. &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is sinactive, rubbed over it, its stsmulating properties, have a beneficial effect and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, CATHARRAL COUGHS FRONCHITIS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SPITTING OF BLOOD, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be feund invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful one to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all, WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting DIGESTION strengthening the STOMACH, correcting ACIDITY, preventing or removing HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c., arising from a COSTIVE HABIT, DEBILITATED STOMACH OF TOPPID LIVER They require no change of DIET, and those of the MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION may take them with

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPA-RILLA with the greatest succe s. In bottles small, medium, and large. Agents in COLOMBO.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall Maitland & C., Medical Hall, KANDY.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries Hall; d'Es ter & Co., Medical Hall.

POINT-DE-GALLe .- Fredk. Piters, Baptiste & Co. PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON.

At Wilkinson's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger and Camomile Depot 270, Regent Street, London. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Diseases of the Skin.

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

Sores Wounds Bad Breasts Bad Legs

Sores, Wounds, Bad Breasts, Bad Legs In this class of maladies an improvement in the appearance of the disease of the patient, follows the

appearance of the disease of the patient, follows the first dressing with the ointment.

It must not only be smeared on the wound or sore, but be briskly rubbed for some inches round about the diseased swollen or painful parts. It will penetrate to the blood vessels, nerves, and muscles, and even to the bone, and will exercise the most wholesome healing and purifying power over every tissue requisite for thorough reparation. The effect of the Ointment is increased by fomenting with warm water before the Ointment is rubbed in; but sores, when healing should never be cleansed with sponge or any thing else, as the young and new flesh which appears like a cream, would be washed away

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

sions, so often attendant on tooth cutting. The Pills should be used according to the directions. Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints. Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints.

Every one suffering from these painful affectious h ould use this purifying ointment, as it has rescued thouands from a life of torture, after every other means had been tried in vain. The ointment should be used to be a sufficient to the state of the sufficient to the state of the sufficient to the su be well rubbed into the skin at least twice a day after it has been properly fomented with warm sale and water, and dried. The inflammation soon yields and the patient no longer belpless, resumes his accustomed occupation.

Glaudular Swelling's, Bronchitis. Mumps. Sore Throat To cembat these diseases with success, a remedy is To cembat these diseases with success, a remedy is required which will have the whole absorbent system under its conirol. Such a remedy is Holloway a Unitment, when rubbed on the skin. It penetrates to the glands, and removes my obstruction or impurity which may be impeding their healthy action. This Ontment acts on the very main-pring of life, for through the glands pass all new matter required for he body's reparation; in all the above class or of cases the Onement and Pills used conjointly, will act so searchingly, and certainly, as to effect cares in the

cases the Oin ment and Pills used conjointly, will act so searchingly, and certainly, as to effect cures in the most deplorable cases.

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

Asthma, Shortness of Breath.

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

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the

Both the Vintment and Pilts should be used in the following cases:-

eumatisr lds e Nipple
e-throat n-diseas irvy e-heads mours cers ands
unds

WAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable throughout the prices:—ls. 1½d., each Pot. There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN CAPPER OF CO-LOMBO, AT THE "CRYLON TIMES" OFFICE, 32 CHATHAM

CEYLON TIMES. SUPPLEMENT TO THE

COLOMBO:-JULY 22nd, 1870.

MAN AND WIFE. By Wilkie Collins.

Twenty-four years later—in the summer of eighteen hundred and fifty-five—there was a villa at Hamps ead to be let, furnished.

The house was still occupied by the persons who desired to let it. On the evening on which this scene opens, a lady and two gentlemen were seated at the dinner-table. The lady had reached the mature age of the lady had reached the mature age of let. And the lady had reached the mature age of let. What have you to do with it? He as Mrs. Vanborough tried to clear the lady had reached the mature age of let. The lady had reached the mature age of forty-two. She was still a rarely beautiful woman. Her husband, some years younger than herself, faced her at the table; sitting, silent and constrained, and never, even by accident, looking at his wife. The third perwho come to look at the house. Such people! she continued, turning to Mr. Kendrew. The husband's name was Vanborough. The guest's name was Kendrew.

the children to come in.

The door opened, and a girl twelve years old entered, leading by the hand a younger girl of five. They were both prettily dressed in white, with sashes of the same shade of light blue. But there was no family resemblance between them. The elder girl was soil, and our south aspect. Nobody wants frail and delicate, with a pale sensitive face. The younger was light and florid, with round red cheeks, and bright, saucy eyes—a charming little picture of happiness and health.

Mr. Kendrew looked inquiringly at the

youngest of the two girls.

"Here is a young lady," he said, "who is a total stranger to me."

"If you had not been a total stranger

yourself, for a whole year past," answered Mrs. Vanborough, "you would never have made that confession. This is little Blanche—the only child of the dearest friend I have. When Blanche's mother and I last saw each other, we were two poor school-girls, beginning the world. My friend went to India—and married there, late in life. You may have heard of her husband—the famous Indian officer, Sir Thomas Lundie? Yes: 'the rich Sir Thomas,' as you call him. Lady Lundie is now on her way back to England, for the first time since she left it—I am afraid to say how many years since. I expected her yesterday; I expect her to-day she may come at any moment. We exchanged promises to meet, in the ship that took her to India-'vows' we called them, in the dear old times. Imagine how changed we shall find each other, when we do meet again at last!"

'In the meantime,' said Mr. Kendrew, your friend appears to have sent you her little daughter to represent her? It is a long

his wife couldn't leave him. She had to send to child to England—and who should she send her to but me? Look at her now, and say if the English air hasn't agreed with her! We two mothers, Mr. Kendrew, seem literially to live again in our children. I have an only child. My daughter is little Anne—as I was Mr. friend's daughter is little Anne—even at this hour of the evening, who wants wereked my prospects. It's no near tallring the could leave the room.

'Mind we are not interrupted!'

'I will do my best, John'. She looked at who remember her as the famous operasinger. Friends who will see her swindling soundrel of a father (when my back is turned) coming drunk to the door to borrow our 'born enemies!' Somebody may come, even at this hour of the evening, who wants as I was. My friend's daughter is little to see the house. Blanche—as she was. And, to crown it all, those two girls have taken the same fancy to their wine. There was a strong personal each other, which we took to each other, in contrast between them. Mr. Vanborough the bygone days at school. One has often heard of hereditary hatred. Is there such a thing as hereditary love as well?"

Before the guest could answer, his attentention was claimed by the master of the

'Kendrew,' said Mr. Vanborough, 'when suppose you take a glass of wine?'

The words were spoken with undisguised contempt of tone and manner. Mrs. Vanborough's colour rose. She waited, and controlled the momentary irritation. When she spoke to her husband, it was evidently with a wish to soothe and conciliate him.

'I am afraid, my dear, you are not well

this evening?'
'I shall be better when those children have done clattering with their knives and

The girls were peeling fruit. The younger one weut on. The elder stopped, and looked at her mother. Mrs. Vanborough beckoned to Blanche to come to her, and pointed towards the French window, opening to the

floor. 'Would you like to eat your fruit in the

giving up this pretty place.'

'Leaving the house is not the worst of the 'sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough face.

'If John finds Hampstead too far for him from London, of course we must move. The

'What have you to do with it?' he asked. Mrs. Vanborough tried to clear the con-

at the door, to the chimneys on the roof. They force their way in at all hours. They It was the end of dinner. The fruit and the wine were on the table. Mr. Vanborough they show you plain y that they don't mean they show you plain y that they don't mean pushed the bottles in silence to Mr. Kendrew. to believe your answers, before you have the lady of the house looked round at the time to make them. Some wretch of a servant who was waiting, and said, "Tell woman says, Do you think the drains are woman says, 'Do you think the drains are right?'—and sniffs suspiciously, before I can say Yes. Some brute of a man asks, 'Are you quite sure this house is solidly built, ma'am?"—and jumps on the floor, at the full stretch of his legs, without waiting for me to reply. Nobody believes in our gravel any of our improvements. The moment never take your wife with you. You go out they hear of John's artesian well, they look as if you were a single man. I have reason as if they never drank water. And, if they to know that you are actually believed to be happen to pass my poultry yard, they a single man, among these new acquaintan-

of a fresh egg!

Mr. Kendrew laughed. 'I have been through it all, in my time,' he said. 'The people who want to take a house, are the born enemies of the people who want to let a house. Odd—isn't i', Vanborough.'

Mr. Vanborough's sallen humour resisted.

his friend as obstinately as it had resisted his wife.

'I dare say,' he answered. 'I wasn't

listening.'

This time, the tone was almost brutal Mrs. Vanborough looked at her husband with unconcealed surprise and distress. 'John!' she said. 'What can be the matter with you? Are you in pain?'

'A man may be anxious and worried, I suppose, without being actually in pain.'
'I am sorry to hear you are worried. Is

it business? Yes-business.'

'Consult Mr. Kendrew.' I am waiting to consult him.'

even at this hour of the evening, who wants

The two gentlemen were left alone over was tall and dark-a dashing, handsome man; with an energy in his face which all the world saw: with an inbred falseness suddenly interrupted him. under it, which only a special observer to come to the point, could detect. Mr. Kendrew was short and like Lady Jane Parnell. light—slow and awkward in manner, except Mr. Vanborough start 'Kendrew,' said Mr. Vanborough, 'when when something happened to rouse him. for the first time, before the eyes of his you have had enough of domestic sentiment Looking in his face, the world saw an ugly friend. and undemonstrative little man. The special observer, penetrating under the surface, found a fine nature beneath, resting on a steady foundation of honour and truth.

Mr. Vanborough opened the conversation. 'If you ever marry,' he said, 'don't be such a fool, Kendrew, as I have been. Don't take a wife from the stage.'

'If I could get such a wife as yours,' replied the other, 'I would take her from the stage to-morrow. A beautiful woman, a clever woman, a woman of unblemished character, and a woman who truly loves you. Man alive! what do you want more?'

'I want a great deal more. I want a woman highly connected and highly bredwoman who can receive the best society in England, and open her husband's way to a position in the world.'

Mendrew. 'Here is a man whose father has
Anne rose at once, and the two girls went
left him half a million of money—with the
away together into the garden, hand in hand.

one condition annexed to it, of taking his (The first part of the Prologue relates simply to the parting of two school companonions on board an East Indiaman at Gravesend, one young girl, Blanche leaving for India, Anne remaining to act her part in life on the stage. This was in the summer of eighteen hundred and thirty-one.)

started a new subject. He referred to the greatest mercantile house in England. And he talks about a position, as if he was a junior clerk in his own office! What on to those two young ladies, he said. 'It really seems to be a pity that you should be given by the protty place.'

Mr. Vanborough finished his glass of the your ambition has already got?'

Mr. Vanborough finished his glass of the your what I want' he wine, and looked his friend steadily in the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished steadily in the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his glass of the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his glass of the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his glass of the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his glass of the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his friend steadily in the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his friend steadily in the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his friend steadily in the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his friend steadily in the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his glass of the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his friend steadily in the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his friend steadily in the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his friend steadily in the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his friend steadily in the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his friend steadily in the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his friend steadily in the sacrifice,' answered Mrs. Vanborough finished his friend steadily in the sacrifice is a sacrifice in the sacrifice is a sacrifice in the sacrification.

only hardship that I complain of, is the of it—and with no obstacle in the way, but hardship of having the house to let.'

Mr. Vanborough looked across the table,

Mr. Kendrew lifted his hand warningly.

Mr. Kendrew lifted his hand warningly. Don't talk in the way,' he said. 'If you're joking—it's a joke I don't see. If you're in earnest—you force a suspicion on me which I would rather not feel. Let us change the

'No! Let us have it out at once. What

'I suspect you are getting tired of your

'She is forty-two, and I am thirty-five and I have been married to her for thirteen years. You know all that-and you only suspect I am tired of her. Bless your innocence! Have you anything more to say?'

If you force me to it, I take the freedom of an old friend—and I say you are not treating her fairly. It's nearly two years since you broke up your establishment abroad, and came to England on your father's death. With the exception on myself, and one or two other friends of former days, you have presented your wife to nobody. Your new position has smoothed the way for you into the best society. You happen to pass my poultry yard, they instantly lose all appreciation of the merits of a fresh egg!'

Say what I think. It's unworthy of you to say what I think. It's unworthy of you were keep your wife buried here, as if you were ashamed of her.

'I am ashamed of her.'

'Vanborough! 'Wait a little! you are not to have it all your own way, my good fellow. What are the facts? Th rteen years ago, I fell in love with a handsome public singer, and married her. My father was angry with me; and I had to go and live with her abroad. It didn't matter, abroad. My father fargave me on his death-bed, and I had to bring her home again. It does matter, at home. I find myself, with a great career opening before me, tied to a woman whose relations are (as you well know) the lowest of the low. A woman, wi hout the slightest distinction of manner, or the slightest aspiration beyond her nursery and her kitchen, her piano and her books. Is that a wife who can help me to make my place in society?-who can Mrs. Vanborough rose immediately 'Ring, dear,' she said, 'when you want coffee.' As she passed her husband, she stopped and laid her hand tenderly on his forehead. 'I wish I could smooth out that frown!' she whispered. Mr. Vanborough impatiently shooth his head. Mrs. Was large the truth, it's because I cam't bury howards impatiently shooth his head. journey for so young a traveller.'

'A journey ordered by the doctors in India, a year since,' rejoined Mrs. Vanborough.

'They said Blanche's health required Engineer.

They said Blanche's health required Engineer.

The said Blanche's health required Engineer.

T this neighbourhood much longer. Friends wrecked my prospects. It's no to me of my wife's virtues. If I had not been a born idiot, I should have waited, and married a woman who would have been

of some use to me; a woman with high connections-Mr. Kendrew touched his host's arm, and

'To come to the point, he said—' a woman

Mr. Vanborough started. His eyes fell

'What do you know about Lady Jane?' he asked.

'Nothing. I don't move in Lady Jane's world—but I do go sometimes to the opera. I saw you with her, list night, in her box; and I heard what was said in the stalls near me. You were openly spoken of, as the favoured man who was singled out from the rest by Lidy Jane. Imagine what would happen if your wife heard that! You are wrong, Vauborough—you are in every way wrong. You alarm, you distress, you disappoint me. I never sought this exclanation-but now it has come, I won't spring from it. Reconsider your conduct; reconsider what you have said to me-or you count

'Yes,' said Blanche, 'if Anne will go with 'A position in the world!' cried Mr. what had better have been left unsaid. Once more, let us change the subject. You wrote me word that you wanted me here to-day,

matter! 'he asked. ' Yes.'

'Does she know about it?'

'Have you kept the thing a secret, out of egard for her?' Yes.

'Have I any right to advise on it?' 'You have the right of an old friend.' 'Then, why not tell me frankly what it is?'

There was another moment of embarrassment, on Mr. Vanborough's part. 'It will come better,' he answered, from a third person, whom I expect here every

minute. He is in possession of all the factsand he is better able to state them than I

Who is the person?'
My friend, Delamayn.'

Your lawyer?

'Yes---the junior partner in the firm of Delamayn, Hawke, and Delamayn. Do you know him?"

I am acquainted with him. His wife's family were friends of mine, before he married. I don't like him.'

'You're rather hard to please, to-day! Delamayn is a rising man, if ever there was one yet. A man with a career before him, and with courage enough to pursue it. He is going to leave the Firm, and try his luck at the Bar. Everybody says he will do great things. What's your objection to him?

'I have no objection whatever. We meet

with people occasionally whom we dislike without knowing why. Without knowing why, I dislike Mr. Delamayn.'
'Whatever you do, you must put up with him this evening. He will be here directly.'
He was there, at that moment. The servant opened the door, and announced-"Mr. Delamayıı."

Externally speaking, the rising solicitor, who was going to try his luck at the Bar, looked like a man who was going to succeed. His hard, hairless face, his watchful grey eyes, his thin resolute lips, said plainly, in so many words, 'I mean to get on in the world; and, if you are in my way, I mean to get on at your expense,' Mr. Delamayn was habitually polite to everybody—but he had never been known to say one unnecessary word to his dearest friend. A man of rare ability; a man of unblemished honour (as the code of the world goes)-but not a man to be taken familiarly by the hand. You would never have borrowed money of him—but you would have trusted him with untold gold. Involved in private and personal troubles, you would have hesitated at asking him to help you. Involved in public and producible troubles, you would have said, Here is my man. Sure

to push his wey-nobody could look at him and doubt it—sure to push his way.

"Kendrew is an old friend of mine," said Mr. Vanborough, addressed himself to the lawyer. "Whatever you have to say to me you may say before him. Will you have some wine?" before him. Will you.'

'Have you brought any news?'

'Have you got the written opinions of the two barristers?'
'No.'

'Why not?'

Because nothing of the sort is necessary. If the facts of the case are correctly stited, there is not the slightest doubt about the law., With the reply, Mr. Delamayn took a written

paper from his pocket, and spread it out on the table before him. What is that?' a-ked Mr. Vanbourough.

'The case relating to your marriage.'
'Mr. Kendrew started, and showed the first tokens of interest in the proceedings which had escaped him yet. Mr. Delamayn looked at

him for a moment—and went on. 'The case,' he resumed, 'as originally stated by you, and taken down in writing by our

Mr. Vanborough's temper began to show itself again. 'What have we got to do with that now?' he

asked. 'You have made your inquiries to prove the correctness of my statement-haven't you.

And you have found out that I am right?'
I have found out that you are right—if the case is right. I wish to be sure that no mistake has occurred between you and the clerk. me no longer among your friends. No! I want no further talk about it now. We which may be followed by serious consequences; are both getting hot-we may end in saying and I mean to assure myself that the opinion questions to ask you. Don't be impatient, if you please. They won't take long. please.

He referred to the manuscript, and put the first question.

You were married at Inchmallock, in Ireland, Mr. Vanborough, thirteen years since?

'Her father and mother were Roman Catholic ?

They were."

Your father and mother were Protestants? and you were baptised, and brought up in the Church of England? All right !

'Miss Anne Silvester felt, and expressed, a strong repugnance to marry you, because you and she belonged to different religious communi-She did.

'You got over her o'jection, by consenting to become a Roman Catholic, like herself?'
'It was the shortest way with her—and it

didn't matter to me.' You were formally received into the Roman Catholic Church?

'I went through the whole ceremony.'

'Abroad or at home?'

'Abroad.'

' How long was it before the date of your marriage? Bix weeks before I was married.'

'Referring perpetually to the paper in his hand, Mr. Delamayn was especially carful in comparing the last answer, with the answer given to the head clerk,

Quite right," and went on with his questions. 'The priest who married you, who was Ambrose Redman-a young man recently appointed to his clerical duties?

Did he ask if you were both Roman Catholics

'Did he ask anything more?' 'No.' Are you sure he never inquired whether you

had both been Catholics, for more than one year before you came to him to be married? I am certain of it.'

'He must have forgotten that part of his duty-or, being only a beginner, he may well have been ignorant of it, altogether. Did neither you nor the lady think of informing him on the point?

' Neither I, nor the lady, knew there was any necessity for informing him.'

Mr. Delamayn folded up the manuscript, and put it back in his pocket.
'Right,' he said, 'in every particular.'

Vanborough's swarthy complexion slowly turned pale. He cast one furtive glunce at Mr. Kendrew, and turned away again.
'Well,' he said to the lawyer, 'now for your

opinion! What is the law?'

'The law,' answered Mr. Delamayn, 'is be-yond doubt or dispute. Your marriage with Miss Anne Slevester is no marriage at all.' Mr. Kendrew started to his teet.

'What do you mean?' he asked sternly. The rising solicitor lifted the eye rows in

polite surprise. If Mr. Kendrew wanted information, why should Mr. Kendrew ask for it in that way? Do you wish me to go into law of the case?' he inquired.

Mr. Delamany stated the law, as that law still stands-to the disgrace of the English Legislature, and the English Nation.

By the Irish Statute of George the Second, he said, 'every marriage, celebrated by a Popish priest between two Protestants, or between a Papist and any person who has been a Protestant within twelve months before the marriage, is declared null and void. And by two other Acts of the same reign such a celebration of marriage is made a felony on the part of the priest, The clergy in Ireland of other religious denominations have been relieved from this law. But it still remains in force, so far as the Roman

Catholic pristhood is concerned.'
'Is such a state of things possible, in the age
we live in!' exclaimed Mr. Kendrew.

Mr. Delamayn smiled. He had outgrown the customary illusions ae to the age we live in.

'There are other instances in which the Irish marriage-law presents some curious anomalies of its own', he went on. 'It is felony, as I have just told you, for a Roman Catholic priest to celeberate a marriage which may be lrwfully celebrated by a parochial clergyman, a Presbyterian minister, and a Noncomformist minister It is also felony (by another law) on the part of a parochial clergy man to celebrate a marriage that may be lawfully celebrated by a Roman Catholic priest. And it is again felony (by yet another law) for a Presbyterian minister and a Noncomformist minister to celeberate a marriage which may be lawfully celebrated by a clergyman of the Established Church. An odd state of things. Foreigners might possibly think it a secondalous state of things. In this country, we don't appear to mind it.—Returning to the present case, the results stand thus :-Mr. Vanborough is a single man; Mrs. Van-borough is a single woman; their child is illegitimate, and the priest, Ambrose Redman, is liable to be tried, and punished, as a felon, for marrying them.'

'An infamous law!' said Mr. Kendrew. It is the law,' returned Mr. Delamayn, as a

sufficient answer to him.

Thus far, not a word had escaped the master of the house. He sat with his lips fast closed, and his eyes riveted on the table, thinking.

Mr. Kendrew turned to him, and broke the silence.

'Am I to understand,' he asked 'that the advice you wanted from me, related to this?

You mean to tell me that, foreseeing the present interview and the result to which it might lead, you felt any doubt as to the course you were bound to take? Am I really to understand that you hesitate to set this dreadful

is given on a sound basis, first. I have some questions to ask you. Don't be impatient, if you please. They won't take long.'

mistake right, and to make the woman who is your wife in the sight of Heaven, your wife in the sight of the law?'

you choose to put it in that light,' said Mr. Vanborough; 'if you won't consider—
'I want a plain answer to my question—'yes

'Let me speak, will you! A man has a right

to explain himself, I suppose?'
Mr. Kendrew stopped him by a gesture of dis-

I won't trouble you to explain yourself, he said. 'I prefer to leave the house. You have given me a lesson, sir, which I shall not forget. find that one man may have known another from the days when they were both boys, and may have seen nothing but the false surface of him in all that time. I am ashamed of having ever been your friend. You are a stranger to me, from this moment.' With those words, he left the room,

"That is a curious hot-headed man,' remarked Mr. Delamayn. 'If you will allow me, I think I'll change my mind. I'll have a glass of wine.'

Mr. Vanborough rose to his feet without re plying, and took a turn in the room impa-tiently. Scoundrel as he was—in intention, it not yet in act-the loss of the oldest friend he had in the world, staggered him—for the moment, This is an awkward business, Delamayn,

'What wou'd you advise me to do? he said. Mr. Delamayn shook his head, and sipped his clarer.

'I decline to advise you,' he answered. take no responsibility, beyond the responsibility of stating the law as it stands, in your case.

Mr. Vanbourough sat down again at the table, to consider the alternative of asserting or not asserting, his freedom from the marriage tie. He had not much time thus far, for tur; ing the matter over in his mind. But for his residence on the Continent, the question of the flaw in his marriage might, no doubt, huve been raised long since. As things were, the question had only taken its rise in a chance conversation with Mr. Delamayn in the summer of that year.

For some minutes the lawver sat silent, sipping his wine, and the husband sat silent, thinking his own thoughts. The first charge that came over the scence was produced by the appearance of a servant in the dining-room.

Mr. Vanborough looked up at the man with a sudden outbreak of anger.

"What do you want here?"

The man was a well-bred English servant. In other words, a human machine, doing its duty impenetrably when it was once wound up. He had his words to speak -and he spoke them.

"There is a lady at the door, sir who wishes to see the house." "The house is not to be seen at this time of

the evening.' The machine had a message to deliver-and delivered it.

"The lady desired me to present her apologies sir. I was to tell you she was much pressed for This was the last house on t e house agent's li-t-and her coachman is stupid about finding his way in strange places."

" Hold your tongue !- and tell the lady to go to the devil!"

Mr. Delamaya interfered-partly in the interests of his client; partly interests of propolity, "You attach some importance, I think to letting this house as soon as possible?" he said.

Of course I do!

'Is it wise-on account of a momentary annovance-to lose an opportunity of laying your hand on a tenant?"

Wise or not, it's an infernal nuisance to be

disturbed by a stranger.' 'Just as you please. I don't wish to interfere I only wish to say -in case you are thinking of my convenience as your guest-that it will be no nuisance to me.'

The servant impenetrably waited. Mr. Van-

borough impatiently gave way. 'Very well. Let her in. Mind! if she comes here, she's only to look into the room, and go out again. If she wants to ask questions, she

must go to the agent.' Mr. Delamayn interfered once more - in the interests, this time, of the lady of the house.
'Might it not be desirable,' he suggested, 'to

consult Mrs. Vanborough, before you quite de-'Where's your mistress?' 'In the garden, or the paddock, sir-I am not

not sure which. "We can't send all over the ground in earch of her. Tell the hou emaid—and show

the lady in." The servant withdrew. Mr. Delamayn helped himself to a second glass of wine.

'Excellent claret.' he said. 'Do you get it direct from Bordeaux?"

There was no answer. Mr. Vanborough had returned to the contemplation of the alternative between freeing himself, or not freeing himself, from the marriage-tie. One of his elbows was on the table. He bit fiercely at his finger-nails. He muttered between his teeth, "What am I to do ?"

A sound of rustling silk made itself gently audible in the passage outside. The door opened—and the lady who had come to see the house appeared in the dining-room.

THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW .- A tale of Athens.

The Old LOVE AND THE NEW.—A tale of Athens.

By Sir Edward Creasy, M. A.

This book has marks of a pure love and a great knowledge of classic lore, also of a highly cultivated mind generally. The author carries us back more than 2000 years with admirable ease. Some more than 2000 years with admirable ease. Some may think the style of conversation employed and the description given of habits and customs, as existing in those days, too modern for the proper sustaining of the requisite illusion. But if a translation of Pliny's letters, for instance, be read—and the remark applies equally to the Grecians—it is very perceptible that society and the manner in which speakers and writers expressed themselves centuries ago were, after all, little dissimilar to the characteristics of such matters in the present age. in the present age.

The story—a fascinating one—opens with an

with unwanted vigour. He was to take command of the force at Platosa, which would assuredly need every advantage it could obtain by the instructions, valour, and example of an officer so efficient as valour, and example of an officer so efficient as Leon had proved himself to be. He and his small band, when approaching the end of their march, came upon some Megarean brigands, who appeared to guard strictly a litter conveyed by two mules. After a spirited encounter, and eventually a victory over the maranders, the litter was opened, and found to contain a leds hound band and for the spirited and the state of the st tory over the marauders, the litter was opened, and found to contain a lady bound hand and foot. and found to contain a lary bound hand and look.

Several of the party soon recognised the captive as one of the brilliant beauties of Athens, who had lately shone in the circle formed around Pericles and Aspasia. Their General, when this charming the contains the charming the contains the charming the charment of t prize was brought before him, started at behold-ing the face of one to whom he had from time to time in vain proffered his love. The scornful girl, Atlanta by name, had deemed him too arrogant, too fond of displaying his superiority, and had disliked him accordingly. We have next a recital of the entrance into Platea, the illness of Atlanta after the fatigue, anxiety, and pain, which arose from her abduction by the brigands, the attention paid her by a kind and skilful old nurse, as directed by Leon, and her recovery. Meanwhile the besigging force had settled under the walls of the city. An unsuccessful attempt of their in the contract of the contract o city. An unsuccessful attempt at taking it by storm had occurred. But a much fiercer one being expected, Leon urged Atalanta to sieze an oppor-tunity that offered itself of her escaping to Athens in the disguise of a Scythian archer, yet she firmly declined leaving Platea. In despair at her having thus decided, he enquired why she would not on thus decided, he enquired why she would not quit the doomed spot. A reply was given in a low, distinct tone—"Leon, I love you." On hearing this declaration, Leon's wish that she should leave the scere of danger became still more should leave the scere of danger became still more vehement. Atalanta at last, seeming to acquiesce in his proposal, assumed the garb laid ready for her, and Leon imagined she had left Piatea in safety. The looked-for assault commenced next morning, and in a most formidable manner. All night the besiegers had been bringing down pine and other wood from Mount Citharon and piling it round the walls. Afterwards having poured in it round the walls. Afterwards, having poured in sulphur and pitch, they set fire to the whole mass. To the terrible heat and smoke thus rapidly engendered, Leon succumbed and lay helpless. But gendered, Leon succumbed and lay helpless. But a cruise of water was held to his lips. Looking a cruise of water was held to his lips. Looking up, he was beneath the helmet of an apparent soldier, the beauteous features of Atalanta. Perceiving that he new her, she whispered, "Forgive me for deceiving you. I could not leave you. We must die together." But the city was not thus to fall. Dark clouds accumulated over it, and torrents of rain succeeding rapidly quenched the flames. The garrison feft assured that their tutelary gods had intervened and rescued them from destruction. Encouraged by the omen, they rom destruction. Encouraged by the omen, they rushed to the walls and repelled their assailants, who were awe-struck at what they also considered a superhuman interposition. One body of men, however, dashed into the town. The Corinthian General Timarchus and an ally led the corps. Atalanta, of whom the former came in search—for him it was the Megarean brigands had carried her off in the mole-litter—being recognised again, fell into the detested General's power, leaving Leon cooped up in the city, which the enemy now determided on reducing by famine. The adventures of Atlanta are next recorded. By the aid of Timarchus' ally, Diphilus, now turned into a foe, owing to faith not having been kept with him, her escape from the General's tent is effected, and then all her energies are devoted to the object of striving to relieve the beleagured garrison, Leon, of course being most in her thoughts. To state how she and her companion even-tually reached Athens, how Chremylus, the banker, an old friend of Atalanta's, affor led his advice and assistance, how it was agreed to try bribery with those who could bring about a raising of the siege, so that all imprisoned in Platon might issue forth without injury, how the trusty Diphilus and his charge salied away for the purpose of realising this idea, and how lorg a period elapsed ere the latter again met Leon, would occupy too-much space. Return we then to the fortunes of the horo. The helmet and shield of Atalanta being found near a confused mass of charred bodies, no doubt existed as to her having been killed, the apparent certainty of which calamity plunged the faithful maiden's lover into the wildest misery. We now come to a period during which Leon, the hero of the day, recommenced life in Athens, visiting his friends going to entertainments, and for the most part, passing his time agreeably. To sorrow reflections, however, he would frequently be a prey. The image of the noble girl whose love for him had, he could not question, caused her untimely death, was ever and anon before him, and saddened many a moment. After awhile he began to sigh for active service again; on this occasion a naval expedition had attractions for him. Having inspected a vessel that had been brought into the docks considerably interest and feeling convinced that with perper rejured, and feeling convinced that with proper re-pairing she would be everything that he could de-sire, he resolved to propose to the authorities that he should have her put into complete order and fit that he should be appointed to the Trierarchy His offer met with a cordial welcome, so day after day he was down at the docks, accompanied by his true friend, Lysis, whose request that he might serve under him had been granted. Well would it have fared with Leon had he devoted his attention entirely to naval matters. Alas I a graceful being, formed to love deeply, even to the death, had already, although unwittingly, gained some notice from the hero of Plates when she appeared in a she appeared in a procession as a canophora, or bearer of a sacred basket, the attitude of which officiating maiden displayed her figure to the best adventage. Aristippus, a wealthy Athenian, invited Leon to a banquet shortly after this vision had passed under his gaze, and at the festal board Evadne—such was her name—appeared as a guest, escorted by her aunt, Timoclea. On the following day Leon accompanied some friends to the house where Timoclea and her niece, together with a nephew, resided. Evadue was sitting apart, exploring maps, with the object of tracing the line of march from Platœa to Athens and the scenes of the exploits mentioned at Aristippus' feast. A little embarrassment and a slight trembling of the hand on her greeting Leon by no means displeased the latter. He spoke of his new ship, showed drawings of her, and promised to send a model. When the visitors had gone Charmides, Evadne's brother, took occasion to blame Leon's conduct in an incident connected with Socrates. His sister warmly defended the accused, and finally bursting into tears left the apartment, After this occurrence Leon soon came daily to the house as Evadne's acknowledged suitor, and eventually the betrothal formally took place, when all present at the ceremony were invited to attend the wedding on that day month. Yet the favoured

Athenian could not entirely set aside the remembrance of certain events at Platona. He told his friend Lysis the roots of the old love still existed: the growth of the new love was tangled among them miserably. But a sudden separation was at hand. Tidings arrived that Phormio, the great Athenian admiral, had died at Naupactus, and he must at once be replaced by a competent officer. Athenian admiral, had died at Manjactus, and he must at once be replaced by a competent officer. The Board of War thought of Leon, and implored him to sail instantly to the Corinthian Guif. He at last consented to do so. On the following day
Leon came to say the farewell. His betrothed one Leon came to say the larewell. His betrothed one placed in his hands a flag which she had worked for his ship, and, bestowing kisses on both banner and bearer, she restrained her tears till her lover had departed, when she fainted and remained for hours in paroxysms of grief. It is best at this point to cease continuing a summary of the narrative. Suffice it then to say that sea fights and other than the same of the same wividly denicted hours. adventures are vividly depicted, hopes, fears, joys, disappointments, are alternately rife; until we reach the final catastrophe, for anticipating which we should scarcely be thanked.

CHARLES DICKENS'S LAST WORDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS. -Much as I should have continued to prize to my dying day the enclosed letter of our dear friend, Charles Dickens, I should never have entertained the idea of printing it without the consent of the author or his representatives, except for the fact of its having been probably one of the last he ever wrote, and for its expression of sentiments, which I am sure it will be a pleasure to thousands of his readers to be permitted to peruse and to peruse at

That the public may exactly understand the circumstances under which it was written, I am bound to explain that it is a reply to a letter which I adto explain that it is a reply to a letter which I addressed to him in reference to a passage in the teath chapter of "Edwin Drood," respecting which I ventured to suggest that—without the slightest intention (I was persuaded) of hurting the sincere religious feelings of any of his readers—he had perhaps for the moment forgotton that the figure of speech alluded to by him, in a way which, to my certain knowledge, was distasteful to some of his admirers, was drawn from a passage of Holy Writ which is greatly reverenced by a large number of his countrymen as a prophetic description of the sufferings of our Saviour. Kindly and Christianly as I believe my letter was worded, I certainly would as I believe my letter was worded, I certainly would not have written it, if I could have seen only a few hours into the future. I told him that, exemplary as had been his castigation of religious pretenders, I was assured he could no more say anything deliberately, to hurt the feelings of devout and honest people, than he could write the ribaldry of Rabelais or Swift: that I was myself but indifferently religious (as Hamlet would have said), and that if the passage crated upon my mind it would grate still means the same said. grated upon my mind, it would grate still more harshly upon the minds of many others whom, I was sure, he would not willingly offend. The letter which I send you is Charles Dickens's reply to mine, and it is one of which neither he nor his dearest and it is one of which neither he nor his dearest friends can have need to be ashained. It appears to me a satisfactory reply, because I think it in-dicates that if the point of view which I suggested had occurred to him in the first instance he would have avoided the allusion altogether; for although the figure may have been so often used on inappropriate occasions, he, I am sure, would not have wished to follow the bad example. Whatever the result of our friendly discussion might have be n (for I was thinking over my reply to him on my way to business when I saw the astounding announcement of his death), I cannot but be glad to have in my possession Charles Dickens's last words—and such words—as to be able to lay them before his thousads of admiring and mourning friends.

'Gad's Hill-place, Higham by Rochester, Kent,

Wednesday, the 8th June, 1870.
"Dear Sir,—It would be quite inconceivable to me—but for your letter—that any reasonable reader could possibly attach a scriptural reference to a passage in a book of mine, reproducing a much abused social figure of speech, impressed into all sorts of service, on all sorts of inappropriate occasions without the faintest connection of it with its original source. I am truly shocked to find that any reader can make the mistake. I have always striven in my writings to express veneration for the life and les sons of our Saviour; because I feel it; and because sons of our Saviour; because I feel it; and because I re-wrote that history for my children—every our of whom knew it from having it repeated to them, long before they could read, and almost as soon as they could speak. But I have never made proclamation of this from the house-tops.

Faithfully yours, "CHAPLIES DICKENS."

"CHARLES DICKENS."

DICKENS' LAST LETTER.—The Madras Athenœum says, "Mr. Charles Kent has kindly consented to the printing, by our London namesake, of what is in all probability the last letter that Mr. Dickens wrote. On Thursday, when Mr. Kent went to keep the appointment, Mr. Dickens was lying unconscious and was within a very few hours of his death. The "opal enjoyments" refer to the tints of the sky:—"Gad's-hill-place, Higham-by-Rochester, Kent, Wednesday, June 8, 1870. My dear Kent,—To-morrow is a very bad day for me to make a call, as in addition to my day for me to make a call, as in addition to my usual office business, have a mass of accounts to settle. But I hope I may be ready for you at 3 o'clock. If I can't be, why then I shan't be. You must really get rid of these opal enjoyments. They are too overpowering,—'Those violent delights have violent ends.' I think it was a father of your Church who reads the wise repeal to a various day. have violent ends.' I think it was a father of your Church who made the wise remark to a young gentleman who got up early (or stayed out late) at Verona? Ever affectionately, Charles Dickens. To Charles Kent, Esq." The pictures and other objects of art which belonged to Mr. Dickens are to be sold by auction by Messrs. Christie and Manson. His library he has left to his eldest son. His manuscripts and papers are at present in the hands of his executors, Mr. Forster and Miss Hogarth. All the Year Round has been left to his eldest son by Mr. Year Round has been left to his eldest son by Mr. Dickens in a codicil appended to his will only a week before his death. Mr. C. Dickens, jun., has for some time been acting editor of the journal, and in a gracefully-written address, which appears in the last number, he declares his resolution to conduct the journal in the same spirit in which his conduct the journal in the same spirit in which his father conducted it, and aided by the contributors who have hitherto contributed to it. At the present moment it is difficult to speak with entire precision, but the Athenœum is authorized to say that Mr. Dickens has left the Mystery of Edwin Drood in a very advanced state, but that, as if he had a presentment of his decease, he had at the outset averaged acquitable terms of accommendation in establishment. arranged equitable terms of accommodation in case the novel were stopped before it was completed.

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