VOL. 31.

SHIPPING ANNOUNCEMENTS. SERVICES MARITIMES.

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

on or about the following days:

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
For Suez, Mauritius and Mediterranean.	4	1, 15, 29	12 26	10 26	9 23	7 21
ma, and Japan	4	29	26	24	21	19
Pondicherry, Mad-	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,

Viz:
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 22	5 19	3	2	14
Southampton	25	22	19	17	16	28
					30	***
Bombay	10	7	4	2	15	13 27
	24	21	18	16	29	21
W	10	9		4	1	13
Madras and Cal-	12 26	23	20	18	15	27
cutta	20	20	20	10	29	
Straits and	13	10	7	5	2	14
China	27	24	21	19		28
Omna					36	
Australia	13	10	7	5	1 0	28
					32	

Rates of Passage Money. To Suez

,, Southampton 85

,, Marseilles 80

,, Bombsy 16

,, Madras 10

,, Madras 24

,, Madras 24 ...£65 To King George's Sound £30 , Melbourne or Sydney 40
, Penang 20
, Singapore 30
, Hong Kong 54
, Shanghai 74

• 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.

Native do 24 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 measure. 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 ewn 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

Point de Galle.

Apply to F. BAYLEY,

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

LEAVE COLOMBO FOR CALCUTTA—Calling at Galle,
Negapatam, Madras,
Cocon a da, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and
Gopaulpore, on or about

Hand 25th
July. 8th &
22nd Augt.
5th ane 19th
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 Company has created on their steamers a second class passage or first class prow passage. These passengers will find in the second deck well-aired cabins, the third deck cabins being abolished for the first and second classes. The meals of the second class differ but slightly from those of the first. The ordinary Claret is the same: and the rate from Galle to Marseilles is twenty-five per

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

FIRST	CLASS (ordinary cabin)	£78	0	0
SECOND	CLASS	£59	0	0
THIRD	CLASS	£35	0	0
	ASSAGE			
For fu	rther particulars apply in the Company, and in Colomb	Galle	at	the
of Messrs	he Company, and in Colomb . Armitage Brothers.	o at th	e C	ffice
	H.	AUB	ER,	

For Batticaloa and Interme-



The Schooner "ARION," Captain JAMES WORSLEY. TILL SAIL as above on or before Tuesday, 26th instant. For freight or passage, W. MOREY, or to the Master on board.

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 Plumbers known to be rich in Plumbago.

A plan may be seen at the office of the Auc-

MESSRS. VENN & CO.

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 Pondicherry. The Policy is for £1,000 with profits. The half yearly premium £23 16s. 8d. The amount already paid up is £748 0 9d.

MESSRS. VENN & CO. A RE instructed to sell without reserve on Wednesday, the 3rd August, at their Rooms, THE EFFECTS OF THE Colombo Philarmonic Society

consisting of A VALUABLE PIANO FORTE nade expressly to suit the climate (Cost 85 guineas)

AND SUNDRY MUSIC, AS FOLLOWS: Acis and Galatea Alexander's &east Handel Stabat Mater The Messiah St. Paul Sir Henry Bishop's GleesHymn of Praise Mendel-24 part songs for open air sohn.

> AUCTION AT NEWERA ELLIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed to sell at 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, some half-bred ENGLISH CATTLE, OILMANSTORES,

> &c. &c. ARTHUR BULLOCK.

SALE OF INDIAN HORSES.

THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed to sell on Wednesday, the 3rd of August next, at 2 P. M., opposite the Esplanade, Fort, Colombo. 14 INDIAN HORSES

H. D. GABRIEL

ATTHE REQUEST of the Administrator of A the Estate of the late OWEN CAMPBELL, Esq., and by order of Court, the Undersigned is instructed to sell on Wednesday, the 10th of August next, at 4 P. M., on the spot,

AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND. situated in the Marandahn Cinnamon Garden, within the Gravets of Colombo, Western Province, bounded on the North by land purchased by Framjee Bhikerjee, on the South-East by land purchased by Cowasjee Eduljee, on the South by land reserved for public purposes, and on the North-West by land purchased by Andris Peris, containing in extent two acres as per survey and description by Lieut.-Colonel Charles Sim, Surveyor General, bearing date the 4th November, 1864, No. 62,829.

H. D. GABRIEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed to sell at the Cotanchina Mills, Colombo, on Saturday, the 30th instant, to commence at noon:— A SCREW PRESS for baling Gunny Bags or

Coir Yarn, A PEELER TROUGH, A BONE CRUSHER, A CAST IRON SUGAR BOILER AND PIPING. A LOT OF DOOR AND WINDOW SHUTTERS. Venetian Doors, Railings and Verandah Posts, ALSO

Empty Bottles, Tin Boxes, and Oil Cases. H. D. GABRIEL. Colombo, 23rd July, 1870.

BY ORDER OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF

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. Colombo, 20th July, 1870.

FISCAL'S SALE,

No. 52,762. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY.

Udawalaniva Loku Banda...... Plaintiff. Vs. Wewagammedda Dahanayekegedere

the above case.

All that Chena now Coffee garden, called Talal-gahamulawatta, said to be of three pelas of paddy

sowing extent more or less.

All that chena now Coffee Garden, called Talalghamulawatta, 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.

COLOMBO:-FRIDAY, JULY 29th, 1870.

FISCAL'S SALE. No. 52,613.

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

Vs.

palate of Yatinuwera. T. E. B. SKINNER, Fiscal's Office, Kandy, 12th July, 1870.

MERCANTILE

NNOUNCEMENTS. ON SALE
By the Undersigned:

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

37. Chatham Street 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.

Barclay Perkin's BROWN STOUT PORTER £6 10s. per Hhd.

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

MPORTED BY H. S. SAUNDERS, and 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 must be accompanied by a reference.

J. P. GREEN & Co.

Colombo, 19th May, 1870. MARTELL'S BRANDIES LA GRANDE MARQUE | in one dozen Cas

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 Cases. FINEST VERMOUTH 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."

Trincomalie Street, Kandy, 19th November, 1869.

C PANISH CORKS, FOR QUARTS AND PINTS LEE, HEDGES & Co.

Colombo, 20th April, 1870. FOR SALE. At the Rooms of the Undersigned:

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE Quarts @ 30s. per doz. | Ditto | Pints. @ 18s. | do |
BERRY'S "LION" ALE	in cases	
each 4 dozen qrts.	@ 8s. 6d do	
SOUND BERRAFFAST CLARET	@ 15s.	do
CONTROL I - ROSE CLARET	@ 25s.	do

BEST FAMILY BEEF,

AND PIGS JOWLS.

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.

SINCLAIR'S CELEBRATED YORK HAMS. JUST LANDED PER STEAMER in prime order, Each weighing from 15 to 18 lb. at 1s. 6d. per lb. Cash.

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

J. AUWARDT.

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 Yellow Seal at 42s. at 36s. at 30s. Green Seal 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 Steamer "Surbiton", via Suez Canal, con-signments of these Manures, as follows:— Purser's Patent Coffee Manure, in Bags each containing 2 Cwts. Nett, PRICE £14 10s. # Ton. PRICE £14 108. \$\psi\$ TON.

Purser's Dissolved Bones,
in Bags each containing 2 Cwts. Nett,
PRICE £10 \$\psi\$ TON.

Delivered free at the Hultsdorf Mills, or at the
Colombo Railway Station.

G. & W. LEECHMAN.

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.

WHYTE & Co. HAVE received via Suez Canal,

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN" as used in the English Church, with and without Appendix, with and without Music, and Appendix only,

in a variety of type and binding. Family Prayers as sanctioned by G.A. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Hole's "Book about Roses." BAKER'S "ALBERT NYANZA"

ALSO WINDOW TATS, HAVANNAH CIGARS, Bacon in Flitches. Apothecaries' Hall, Kandy.

WHYTE & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED BY LAST OVERLAND SEEDS FLOWER AND VEGETABLE. Apothecaries' Hall,

22nd July, 1870.

KANDY.

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

C. SHAND and Co. Slave Island Mills Manures and Chemicals.

JOHN BENNET LAWES, F. R. S., 59, Mark Lane, London, Superphosphate of Lime.
Dissolved Bones.
Cane Manure.
Coffee Manure,
Sulphate of Ammonia.
Nitrate of Sods.
Pernying Gunpo

Peruvian Guano. and all Chemical Manures of Value.

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

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. THE UNDERSIGNED have received per "Caro-

bourne, a trial shipment of the above valuable Manure, price here £15 per Ton. It is packed in bags. LEECHMAN and Co. Sole Agents in Ceylon

Colombo, 21st June, 1869.

FOR SALE

At the Godowns of the Undersigned: THE following RHINE WINES from the wellknown house of G. M. PABSTMANN SON

 Geisenheimer
 @ 36s.

 Liebfraumilch
 @ 40s.

 Queen Victoria Berg
 @ 72s.

ALSO Rhine Wines of other marks, viz: Johannisberger..... @ 40s. per doz.

Claret in Wood £20 per Cask, 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.

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 the Estate, which is well roaded and 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.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO LEND MONEY

PRIMARY MORTGAGE OF

COFFEE ESTATES AND TO MAKE ADVANCES AGAINST CROPS Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, Interest 8 per Cent. J. P. GREEN & Co.

WATCHMAKER.

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

BRITISH INDIA SUEMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

MARSEILLES, ALGIERS AND MALTA TELE GRAPH COMPANY LIMITED AND THE

FALMOUTH, GIBRALTER AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED DIRECT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC COM-MUNICATION WITH ADEN, EGYPT,

UNITED STATES. REDUCTION OF RATES. THE FOLLOWING RATES will be charged or and after the 1st July, 1870, from Ceylon:—

EUROPE, ENGLAND, AND THE

COUNTRIES.		ords	10 v	
	Re-	Α.	168	A
Aden	20	12	14	
	30		20	
Algeria Austria and Hungary	28	12	18	1
Baden	28	12	18	1
Barbary, Tripoli and Bengl	nazi 29	8	18	
	28	12	18	15
Belgium	29	4-	19	
Corfu	29	4	19	197
Denmark	28	12	18	1
Egypt	25	12	17	1
	29	4	19	
	28	12	18	1
	SA THE STREET	12	20	1
Great Britain and Ireland.	30	12	20	1
Greece	29	10	19	1
Hohenzollern and Wurtemb	erg 28	12	18	1
	28	12	18	1
	28		18	
	30	8	20	
	29	400000	19	
	25	12	15	1
	29		19	
T 10.	28		18	9
	31	4	21	
	26		16	
	32	8	22	
1 777 . 0.77	34	8	24	
1 77	37	12	27	1
0	28	8	18	
Spain	30	12	20	1
	28	10	18	i
0 1 1	28	8	18	79
	30		20	
	31	4	21	
do do Inland			23	
do Europe	No. of Control of Cont	4	19	
United Principalities	N. St. Co. and B. Co. and B. Co.		18	
				4

and half the 20 word rate for every additional 10 words or fraction of words.

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, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

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

Colombo, 1st July, 1870. NOTICE.

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

of this month will be proceed 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 Mahavillaganga within the Municipal limits of the town of Kandy. In extent 170 acres or thereby, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation.

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

FOR SALE.

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

formerly occupied by the Bank of
Hindustan.

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

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

NEW HOME NEWSPAPER. THE EUROPEAN MAIL

THE FAR EAST. THE EUROPEAN MAIL, by every European Mail.
THE EUROPEAN MAIL. Subscription 30s. per
aunum, postage paid.
The EUROPEAN MAIL Ceylon Agency.

Ceylon Times Office.
T. M. Barker. Freeman Office. W. H. Buttery. Trincomalie.

EDUCATION.

No. 60.

MISS WATSON, M. C. P. 29, Finborough Road, West Brompton, London.

CECIVES 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.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received instruc-tions from the BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSU-RANCE COMPANY, to accept war risks,
on British Vessels from Ceylon to Europe, the rate
for which is fixed for the present at 20/. per cent,
J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Colombo and Galle.

Oriental Bank Corporation. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER) PAID UP CAPITAL £1,500,000

RESERVED FUND £444,000 Head Offices :- Threadneedle Street, London, OFFICES IN CEYLON.

OFFICES IN CEYLON.

COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, JAFFNA, BABULLA'
NEWERA ELLIA. and HALDUMULLE
THE CORPORATION are prepared to issue and purchase at any of the above offices Drafts on the folowing places at rates that may be ascertained on application:
Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Roochoofco, Hongkong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne Negapatam, Pondicherry, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney and Yokohama.
They draw an 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 ditish Linen Company
and on Paris and California.
They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.

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

Colombe, 30th June, 1870.

London and China. CHIEF OFFICE, 65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. OFFICES IN CEYLON.

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.

DISCOUNT.

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

F. Lushington, Esq., Accountant General. Col. A. C. Orr, R. E. R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Deputy Accountant General.

T. H. Aliab Co.

Gair & Co.

C. A. Ainslie Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co.

Col. John Carpendale, Royal Engineers

LONDON BANKERS,—BANK OF ENGLAND

Head Office.

MANGALORE. Colombo Branch,

during the half year.

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

for 1 month at 2 per cent per annum.

, 2 months ,, 3 do do

,, 6 do ,, 5 do do

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

On receiving charge of Securities or Shares—Ni Realizing interest or dividends on do Buying or Selling do Returning to constituents A. RIACH,

Colombo, 31st March, 1870.

23rd July, 1870.

R. V. DUNLOP. Acting Manager Chartered Mercantile Bank of India

Colombo, Kandy, Galle and Matale.

for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on

JAMES ROBERTSON, Colombo, 1st January, 1869. Manage BANK OF MADRAS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The Hon'ble Alexander Forrester Brown of Messra Parry & Co., President.

Hon'ble W. Rierson Arbuthnot, of Mesers. Arbuth-E. Lecot, Esq., of Messrs. Lecot & Co.
T. H. Allan Esq., of Messrs. Bainbridge, Byars,

MADRAS BRANCHES—BANGALORE, BELLARY, BIMLIPATAM, CALICUT, COCONADA, COCHIN, COLOMBO, KANDY, OCTACAMUND, TUTICORIN, TRICHINOPOLY, NEGAPATAM. ALEPPY, BERHAMPORE, GUNTOOR AND

Rules and Rates of Business

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

The Bank will also discount approved local Bills not having more than four months to run at current rate. The Bank receives money from depositors on Current Account, upon which interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance, provided the same has not fallen below £100 during the half year.

Agent.

Hultsdorf Mills, Colombo. PATENT STEAMED BONE DUST,

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

Hultsdorf Mills, Colombo, POONAC MIXTURE.

Price £5 per ton. ONTAINS a large proportion of Cocoa 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 G. & W. LEECHMAN. Hultsdorf Mills, Colombo.

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

on application.

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

MANURES.

BOLIVIAN GUANO

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. W E invite the attention of our Planting friend to a small trial consignment, just received of

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

RIDGE CAPS AND GUTTERS, GALVANIZED FENCING WIRE,

in coils of 600, 1000 and 2000 feet GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE, in coils of 1000 feet. guaranteed to carry 120 lbs., and of 2000 feet, guaranteed to carry 80 lbs. HOOP IRON 11 at 2 in. PAINTS. CALCUTTA BAGS

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

FILD & COY'S EXPORT STOUT, in Hogsheads.
GUINESS' STOUT in Pints and Quarts H. AND R. BRANDY VINE GROWER'S BRANDY, VINO DA PASTA in 1 dozen Cases. FERGUSON'S SHERRIES

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

A small invoice of TOBACCO "FIG CAVENDISH" and "AROMATIC."
GEORGE WALL & Co.

FISCAL'S SALE No. 48874.

In the District Court of Colombo. Chena Rawanna Mana, Choona, Ramen Plaintiff

Moderege Augustinho Fernando. OTICE is hereby given, that on the 25th day of Aughst next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold at the premises, the following the property of the said Defendant, to wit:

All that part of the garden and a part of a Paddy field, situated at Allootmawette in Colombo, bounded on the north by the other part of the same garden and field, south by the garden and the field of Pattewellege Anthony Fernando, east by the field of Abraham Fonseka, and on the west by the High road containing in axtent 2 square by the High road containing in extent 3 squar

Kahategahawatte and the Tiled how standing thereon situated at Modere, bounded on the north by the property of Pelepetiyege Pedroe Fonseka, south by the other part of the same garden, east by the High road and on the west by the property of Siman Fernando.

Kongaha Watte situated at Madampetia, bounded on the north by the High road by the property of

on the north by the High road, by the property of Punchy Singho, east by the property of Lorence Singho and on the West by the property of Juanis Naide. Katogaha watte situated at Modere, bounded on

the north by the field of Jacolis Fernando, south by the property of Daniel Singho, east by the property of Jacolis Fernando, and on the west by the boun-dary of a portion of the same land. J. H. PIERIES.

Fiscal's Office, Colombo, 28th July, 1870.

Deput y Fiscal. THE undersigned has just opened at his shor

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS per ship "A. O. A." and Overland as follows GENTLEMEN'S BLUE BLACK CLOTH TWEEDS AND TROWSERINGS.

Ladies' and Childrens' Leather Belts, Black and White Bonnet Shapes, White Silk Laces and Tulles, Bonnet Flowers and Wreaths, Telescope Fans, Black and White Satin Pipings, Fringes and Trimmings, Belt Ribbons and Clasps,

Berlin Wool of all Colors, Shaded Wools and Penelope Canvass, Plain Colored Linen for dresses, Red Green and Magenta Damasks, Striped and Spotted Muslins,

White and Colored Llamas and Merinos,

Colored striped Muslins and chintz, White Plain and striped Grenadines, Pink and Green striped Gauxe and checked Silk, White Green and Pink Flowered silks. WHITE SATIN, BRIDAL VEILS AND WREATHS,

Waistcoat Buttons, Shoe, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Horrocks F F Long Cloths, Bobin and Mosquito Net, Grey Shirtings, &c. &c.

A L S o

A Choice assortment of Electroplate Ware,

Consisting of
Trays, Cruets, Candlesticks, Biscuit Boxes, Sugar
and Card Raskets, Liquor Frames, Claret Jugs,
Egg Frames, Butter Coolers, Toast Racks, Honey,
Marmalade and Preserves in Pots and sundry other
neat articles too numerous to be mentioned. All
of them are very moderately priced, in order to
have a speedy sale.

P. T. SINNE LEBBE MARKAR,
Shop No. 51

Colombo, 27th July, 1870.

ACCOUNTANT.

THE ADVERTISER is prepared to undertake the charge of any Mercantile Books for a period or for a special task: having been for a number of years in a Merchant's office, he is quite competent for the work.

Address A. B. C., Care of Times Publisher.

NOTICE. MESSRS. W. BOLAM & CO.,

CLOTHIERS AND HABIT MAKERS. Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ceylon, that Mr. D. McMillan having arrived from Mrs. Brown & Sons, Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, our business in Colombo and Kandy will be conducted with our usual care.

W. Bollam & Co.

Colombo, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE. A LL kinds of MARKET PROVISIONS of the best quality, can be had at J. A. POPPENBEEK & Co's Store at very moderate prices.

BEVERAGE. OILMANSTORES, GROCERIES, &c.

ALSO

at moderate rates. Kandy, General Store, No. 337, Trincomalee Street.

Tattersalls, Colombo Horse Bazaar &c., Colpetty, LIVERY BART AND TRAINING STABLES &c.

Horses &c. bought and sold on commission. J. STAFFORD.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE undersigned have always on hand

VIEWS OF CEYLON consisting of

Colombo: the Railway Incline: Botanic Garde Colombo; the Railway Incline: Botanic Garden at Peradeniya; Kandy; Gampolla; Pusilawa Ramboda; Newere Eliya; Dimbulla; Kotmalie Dolasbagie; Deltotte; Madoolkelle: Kallibokka Elkadua; Matale; &c., &c., &c.

The ruined Cities of Pollanarua, and Anaradha-The ruined Cities of Pollanarua, and Anaradhapura; Mineri, and other Lakes; the Ancient fortified Rock of Sigiri, Mihineteli; the Ambawelapitia, Kraal; Group of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and suite at Kandy, &c. &c.

Estates and residences Photographed on resonable terms. Catalogues and Price-lists on application.

J. LAWTON & Co.,

Photographers to H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

urgh. Kandy, 1870.



THE CEYLON TURF CLUB.

"THE MERCHANTS CUP."

POR all horses, weight for age and class. Horses not bona fide the exclusive property of residents in the Island 10 lbs extra. Should this race be run subsequent to the Turf Club Plate, the winner of the latter to carry 7 lbs extra. Penalties

to be accumulative.

Maidens or horses that have been in Ceylon 12 months previous to date of Race without leaving the island, allowed 5 lbs., entrance for horses named 13th August £10, and on the 30th August when the race will close at noon £15.

If 6 horses enter, the second to take half the entrance money, if less, to save his stake.

ALL PROFESSIONALS 71bs EXTRA. TWO AND HALF MILES.

"CEYLON BAR CUP." PURSE of fifty Sovereigns, presented by the members of the "CEYLON BAR." Three quarters of the mile, weight for age and class. Entrance five sovereigns, to close 20th August tegether with a sweep-stake of three sovereigns extra or each horse declared on the 2nd September. Winners of a previous race during the meeting to carry extra weight in terms of the Turf Club Plate race.

G. V. LAMBE,

Colembo, 28th July, 1870. CEYLON TURF CLUB.

NOTICE, General Meeting will be held on Friday, 5th

A General Meeting will be need on Finday, O.A. August, at 3 P. M., at the UNITED SERVICE LIBRARY,

1 To ballot for Members,

2 To consider the advisability of modifying the

the Rule requiring gentlemen riders in certain Races.

tain Races,
3 To elect Stewards for the ensuring Meetings,
4 To arrange for a Ball during the Race week,
5 To decide distance for the Hurdle Race.
G. V. LAMBE, Hon. SECRETARY.

Colombo, 28th July, 1870.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

AT COLOMBO KACHCHERI. On the 19th August, 1870, and the following days:

Aluthuru Korale.—57 lots from 1 to 21 acres
each situated in Akaragama and Katuwellagedara of Dunagahapattu.

35 lots from 1 to 18 acres each situated Do 35 lots from ½ to 18 acres each situated in Mabodale Bombugammana Horagasmulla, and Bomugama of Dasiypattu.

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

Hewagam Korale.-10 lots from 1 to 23 acres each situated in Padukka of Medapattu and Kosgama of Udukaha pattu.

Alutturu Korale.—56 lots from ½ to 21 acres each situated in Akaragama and Katuwellagedare of Dunagahapattu.

35 lots from 1 to 18 acres each situated in Mabodale, Bambugammana 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 Heyyautuduwa and Makola of Adikari-

AT KANDY KACHCHERI. On the 10th August, 1870.

Lower Dumbara.—£ lots from 27 perches to 1 cre each situated in Teldeniya near the stores of

Messrs. Keir Dundas & Co.

Kotmale District.—7 lots from 188 acres to 264 acres each, situated in Udagama of Udapane Korale. Adjoining and on the South of Tillicultry, Angrankanda and Fassifern Estates and land pur-

Angrankanda and Fassifern Estates and land purchased by Messrs. Rossifer & 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 1 a mile North of Kandy Tawn.

and about & 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 5th August, 1870.

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

On the 23rd August. 1870, and the following days.

Galle District.—50 lots from 18 perches to 43

Amblangoda and Godahena of Wellaboda pattu.

AT PUTTALAM KACHCHERI.

AT PUTTALAM KACHCHERI.
On the 5th August, 1870.
Putlam District.—17 lots from 2 to 26 acres
each situated in Amakuli in Puttalampattu.
AT NATANDIYA KACHCHERI.
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 1 to 85 acres each situated
in Kirimetiyana, Bandiruppuwa and Heldanduwant of Otarapalata.

want 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.

J. G. JERVOIS,

Acting Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
Colombo, 27th July, 1870.

ABELL'S

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS. SIXTEEN NEW STAR ARTISTES.

GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT.

MR. S. O. ABELL has the honor of informing the public, of the Central Provinces, that he has arrived in Ceylon with an ENTIRE NEW TROUPE OF

EQUESTRIANS, EQUESTRIENNES, ACROBATIC AND

GYMNASTIC ARTISTES, and has made arrangements to perform in KANDY ON WEDNESDAY 3RD AUGUST AND FRIDAY 5TH AUGUST,

AND AT GAMPOLA ON MONDAY 8TH AUGUST, And again at Kandy on Wednesday 10th August

Prominent among the Company may be found the following talented Artistes: EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT OF THE

LUPROIL BROTHERS For skill, grace, and wonderful daring the "Luproils" have long been unrivelled, and their feats entirely eclipse those of Leotard, whilst their entire performanced may be said to be the very perfection of Gymnastic Art.

MR. JAMES CHALKER MR. JOHN SMITHERS The celebrated Double Trapeze performers.

MR. DURAND The boneless man and Grimaldi of the present day Mr. Robert Moltman

The champion Bare-backed Rider and premier Somersaultist in the profession. MASTER FRANK STEBBING

MASTER JOHN STEBBING The little Juvenile Prodigies.

MASTER JAMES COLLINS The Juvenile Juggler and Equilibrist. MR. F. STEBBING

The inimitable Shaksperian Clown and Jester. MR. S. O. ABELL THE ACOMPLISHED RIDING MASTER.

MADAME HENRIQUES The unrivelled Equestrienne of the World.

MADAME LOUISE The Intrepid and Dashing Equestrienn.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, Performance at 9 o'clock

PRICES OF ADMISSION. 1st Class (Reseved Seats)..... Re 4. 2ND CLASS...... Rs 2. For further particulars, see hand bills. J. C. WHEELER,

CIRCULAR.

WE shall feel particularly obliged if parties in-W debted to us will remit the amount of their accounts rendered, upon this application, and we beg to notify that in future NO CREDIT under any circumstances will be given to purch. circumstances will be given to purchasers at Public Auction who will be expected to send their Cheques at the time of removing their purchases, not late than the day after the sale.

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

MURIATE OF POTASH. A few casks just landed. ARMITAGE BROTHERS.

KANDY FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Princess. L Subscribers will be held in the United Service Library on Friday, the 5th August, at 5 P. M. JOHN WATT,

Kandy, 28th July, 1870.

COLOMBO ROWING CLUB.

Hon: Sec:

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Club, will be held in the United Service Library, on Saturday, 30th instant, at 2-30 P. M. FRED. W. BOIS,

Hon. Sec. and Treasur

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. ARRIVALS.

July 27—British Ship Martaban, A. F. Gunn. 781 tons, from Moulmein 28th May, e-rgo rice &c.
do de-British Barque British Constitution, J. Shaw, 427 tons, from Ganjam 2nd July, cargo rice.
do 28-British Barque Woodcott, F. J. Wilson, 474 tons, from Pooree 23rd June, cargo rice.
do 28-British Briz William, J. Le Maswier, 210 tons, from Chittagang 18th May cargo rice.

do 28-British Brix William, J. Le Maswier, 210 tons, from Chittagong 18th May cargo rice.

DEPARTURES.

July 26-British Steamer Sctara, J. J. Ballantine, 841 tons, bound to Bombay, cargo general--Passengers 13 deck. do do--British Steamer Asia, J. Paterson, 1073 tons, bound to Calcutta cargo general--Passengers Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross and J. A. Kendrew and 3 deck. do 27--Barque Amoy, J. Parkman, 299 tons, bound to New York, cargo general.

do 28--British ship Muscat Merchant, W. Ward, 544 tons, for Madras in ballast.

ARRIVALS.

July 27.-British Steamer Asia, from Bombay 19th July. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Kendrew and servant, 1 deck.

July 25.-H. I. M. S. Sarthe, for Saigon--Passengers as on a wivel July 25.-H. 1. 21. D. Durine, 10.

on arrival.
do do-British Steamer Deccan, for China--Passenge rs
as on arrival, and those from the Simila and Surat.
do do-British Steamer Satura, for Colombo, Bombay
&c.--Passengers from Galle, Mr. Brunton, Col. Drawe, 1
officer, 5 soldiers and 3 nativa.
do 25.-British Steamer Norna, for Bombay--Passendo 25.-British Steamer Norna,

geps as on arrival. do do-British Steamer Surat, for Suez--Passengers as on arrival, and from Galle, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hoycock, child and servant, Messrs. Walker, Searight, Lurton. Fraser and 3 children, and those from the Travancore.

do do--British Steamer Travancore, for Bomhav--Passendo do--British Steamer Travancore, do do-British Steamer Travancore, for Bombay-Passengers as on arrival, and from Galle, Messrs. Weston, McCallman, Oadeohens, Downall and servant, Dr. Tucker. do 27-British Steamer Asia, for Calcutta-Passengers from Galle, Messrs. Guisseare, Church and 4 natives. do 28-French Ship Lion, for Calcutta.

TELEGRAPHIC STEAMER REPORT. From Bombay 29th July 9-53 a. m. English Mail signalled at 7-53 a. m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT TRINCOMALIE.
For the Week ending Sunday, 24th July, 1870.
Reading at 9 o'clook A. M., "Local Time."

		Bulb.	Thermometer.			Jo u	pre-		
Days. Dry Bulb	100000	Max.	Min.	Appr. Mean Tem.	Direction Wind.	E 4	Cloud 0.10	Ozone. 0-10	
Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Friday Satur. Sun.	83·8 83·2 84·0 85·0	77.5 75.2 76.7 76.8 77.1 78.1 78.0	96·8 99·2 99·4		83·6 82·0 84·8 84·3 85·7 81·8 85·3	S. E.	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04 0.00	6·0 7·0 6·0 7·0 4·0 8·0	6.0 4.0 4.0 8.0

REMARKS.

Monday, light clouds, light wind, evening cool and Tuesday, cloudy, cool breeze, afternoon strong breeze, Thursday, do do strong breeze, afternoon hot breeze Friday, cloudy, hot breeze, afternoon very close Friday, cloudy, not offer, ing pleasant.

Saturday, fine, light breeze, afternoon close, evening thunder and lightning, heavy rain Sunday, do do do afternoon close, evening coclam pleasant JOHN GALE, Sergeant,
Army Hospital Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Gampola, on Sunday night at 12 o'clock, the wife of William Booque Clothier, of a daughter.

At Colembo, on the 22nd July, the wife of G. H. Sym ands, Esq., of a daughter. SCALE OF CHARGES.

FOR ADVERTISING IN THE "CEYLON TIMES."
 60 a whole column
 1
 10
 0

 9
 half
 do.
 0
 16
 0

 5
 26 lines and under 50
 0
 0
 4 per l

 9
 12 lines and under 26
 0
 0
 5 do.

 9
 6 lines and under 12
 0
 0
 5½ do.

 9
 5 lines and under
 0
 0
 6 do.

To Correspondents.

Several communications are held over, owing to

ressure on our space.

TO OUTSTATION BOOK CLUBS Secretaries of Outstation Libraries and Book Clubs are requested to take notice that in consequence of the losses we have sus-

tained from defaulting Officers, the "Ceylon Times" will henceforth be forwarded only to such Libraries &c., as pay their subscriptions in advance.

CEYLON TIMES OFFICE, July 20th, 1870.

Mails in August, 1870, according to date.

July England Mediterbanean and Pei-ho
29 Mauritius.
29 Straits & China. Cambod. ENGLAND AND MEDITERRANEAN. Mooltan MADRAS AND CALCUTTA. STRAITS AND CHINA. BOMBAY. Hindostan AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, &c. AUSTRALIAN COLONIDS, CO.
ENGLAND, MEDITERRANEAN AND Imperatrice 12 MAURITIUS. STRAITS AND CHINA. PONDICHRRY MADRAS & CALCUTTA. Meinam ENGLAND & MEDITERRANEAN. Mongolia MADRAS & CALCUTTA. Candia STRAITS & CHINA. BOMBAY. Columbian ENGLAND, MEDITERBANEAN AND

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

26

MAURITIUS

STRAITS & CHINA.

A "Subscriber" complains of the neglect of the Mistress of the Gampola Girls School who is said te be too often absent.
"S. B. T." and another Correspondent are under consideration, "D. O." in our next. "Pax" is declined with thanks.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—Every variety of sore, ulcer, eruptions, boils and carbuncle is safely stopped in its destructive course by the timely application of this healing Ointment It arrests unhealthy and substitutes healthy action, thus curing the inflamed, irritable, and spreading diseases affecting the skin. Holloway's Ointment 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 r cannot be equalled; nor is it less efficacious in gathered beasts and abscesses.

The Ceylon Times.

COLOMBO, FRIDAY, JULY 29TH, 1870.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FOR THE CEYLON TIMES.

London 25th July, 1870 (Afternoon.) The Coffee marked closed dull.

London, 25th July. (By Indo-European Telegraph.) The Prince of Wales leaves at the end of the week for Copenhagen to bring back the

Prince Arthur has returned from Canada. France has declined the offer of mediation nade by England because the circumstances are not within the scope of the protocol of Paris of 1856. A monster meeting has been held in Dublin

in favor of France and Fenianism. (By British Indian Cable.)

The Times pledges itself for the authenticity of the draft of the treaty between France and Pressia published yesterday, and which has caused great sensation.

A French fleet of seven ironclad men-ofwar passed Dover yesterday, going north.

London, 26th July. Earl Granville in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons have both admitted the gravity of the contents of the treaty published by the Times, but know nothing of its origin. They believe that both France and Prussia will give immediate and

nediately submitted to the Houses of Parlia-

ment. London, 26th July. (By Indo-European Telegraph.) Skirmishes have taken place on the Fronti er

near Saarbruck, but no serious fighting is as The Prussians have crossed the frontier and interrupted the railway between Serreguemines nd Haguenan. The French base of operations extends

rom Strasbourg to Thionville. The Emperor's departure from Paris has een delayed by indisposition. ST. PETERSBURG-SUNDAY. (By Indo European Telegraph.)

of the Empire are not endangered by the eventualities of War. FLORENCE-SUNDAY. Official notification has been issued, enjoining strict neutrality upon all Italian subjects.

SAARBRUCK-SUNDAY. Yesterday the Prussians penetrated to Carling, but were vigorously attacked and repulsed by the French Chasseurs. The Prussians appear to be assuming the

offensive.

London, 27th July. (By British Indian Cable.)

The French and German Parliaments are

A skirmish took place on Monday at Meder-brum on the Bas Rhine. The Prussian press declares that the Commanders of the Prussian Army intend to prevent Germany becoming the field of operations.
The English Ambassador at Berlin confirms the existence of the projected treaty. Bismark avers that the draft of the treaty is

in M. Beneditti's hand-writing.

The French Minister in London called on Earl Granville to-day, and declared that it was the wish of France to cultivate friendship with England. He stated that the treaty had originated with Bismark, but never had a serious basis and was rejected by both parties.

He further referred Lord Granville to the declaration of France that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected.

London, 24th July,

to serve his Country. He was resolved energetically to pursue his great mission, and was confident of success:

Lon don 25th July . The Times publishes the draft of a treaty

between France and Prussia, submitted some time ago, but then rejected by Prussia, and again when offered as a condition of peace. The basis of the proposed treaty was an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Prussia on the basis of the unity of Germany under Prussian supremacy, France obtaining Luxembourg by Prussian mediation indemnifying Holland, and being actively supported by Prussia in the military occupa-

ion of Belgium. The French Government announce that hey will conform to the rules of international aw as settled by the Congress of 1856.

France refuses to extend to Prussian vessels. with neutral cargoes, the privileges granted by the enemy to French Cargoes. The American Agricultural Bureau estimates the average increase of the Cotton crop this

year at 12 per cent. [Received July 27th, Evening.]

London 23rd July. FRANCE. The Emperor Napoleon has addressed : stirrii g proclamation to the French people recalling a conciliatory disposition towards Prussia which had been disregarded. He declares Prussia the aggressor and the cause

of the European armament. He does not go to war against Germany, but demands the

stablishment of the situation and guarantee of security for the future.

France is desirous of a durable and lasting eace based on the true interests of the people,

England has raised its rate of discount to five

From Bombay the telegraphic news is of the gloomiest. Previous to the outbreak of war the confidence in Cotton had been very great: the most cautious Firms had embarked in it largely and the reaction is now felt in proportion

per cent.

COFFEE AND EMANCIPATION IN BRAZILS.

The latest Brazilian Journals inform us of the progress made in Coffee shipments during the period between the departures of the last two Steamers from Europe: these amounted to 115,000 bags, prices remaining without any material change. Arrivals from the interior were taking place at the rate of 5,000 bags daily, whilst the stocks then on hand in Rio Janeiro were stated to be 90,000 bags: the quotations were for the first quality, or "washed" \$ 7000 to \$ 8500, for Superior fine unwashed \$ 7000 to \$ 7300. Good first

6300 to \$ 6500. As regards exports, the total of the past year are given as 2,564,975 bags against 2,265,185 in 1868 and 2,659,753 in 1867. The shipments of the first four months of the present year shew a very considerable falling-off from those of the corresponding period of last year or end of any previous years, the figures being for four months of 1869. Bags 948,980, and for the four months of this year only Bags 556,139. It is quite possible therefore that the large exports of 1869 were due not to a larger production, but to Railway faci-lities which enabled produce to be conveyed to Rio more rapidly. Should this prove to be rent year far below what is reported; there is no information however in the Brazilian

papers on this point, and estimates of Brazi-lian Coffee crops are most illusory. The Emancipation movement continues in full force, and we find a column of the latest of a treaty be true, neutrality on the part of England will be difficult, if not impossible.

A French fleet of saves in the part of slaves.

WAR NEWS.

The wire has not spoken to-day, and we can do no more than collect the Telegrams of the last two days and wait on in expectancy. solved not to be behind the spirit of the day, and in the words of a cotemporary, sparing spontaneous explanation which would be im- neither trouble or expense, we had made the most complete arrangements with a view to catering to our subscribers in the matter of war news, when suddenly we find all our plans frustrated by the absurd orders issued by the French and German Commanders. Just as we had arranged, regardless of the expense, to send to each camp, "Special War Correspondent" who would have kept us fully advised of the progress of 21 the campaign, orders are issued forbidding under certain unpleasant penalties, the entrance of Newspaper Correspondents into the res pective camps. Our costly plans are therefore frustrated, and we find ourselves reduced to the painful necessity of copying from the columns of a cotemporary those items of special interest which regardless of expense, are It is officially announced that Russia has being collected by him from all quarters of solved to remain neutral while the interests the globe.

> In order to make room for our reports of the Merchants' Dinner and the Kandy Sports we are compelled to omit editorial matter and Planting Reports in type.

THE ARCHDEACON .- We understand that the Rev. T. O. Glenie now officiating at Kandy so much to the satisfaction of the Saint Paul's Congregation, is appointed by the Bishop dditional Archdeacon during the absence of Mr. Mooyart in England, than which a better selection could not have been made. With the Venerable Mr. Glenie as their pastor, the former Congregation of this Church will soon return to their wanted places in the Church. RAILWAY COLLECTIONS.—Abstract of Traffic for the week ended—17th July, 1870.

Passengers£615 Horses 19 Carriages Mails Parcels 25 Merchandize 1984 Total for the week

M. Bismark flatly denies the allegation of Count de Grammont:

The Emperor Napoleon received the Legislative Council yesterday, and said that War was right when waged with the approval of the Country. He had done all that was possible to avert War. He confided the regency to the Empress, and took his Son with him to learn to serve his Country. He was resolved energency to the Empress, and took his Son with him to learn to serve his Country. He was resolved energency to the Empress, and took his Son with him to learn to serve his Country. He was resolved energency to the Empress, and took his Son with him to learn to serve his Country. He was resolved energency to the law between Landlord and Tenant in the Nindagamas of the Kandyan District. The tenure of Ninda Paraweni land is so varied, and the services are so undefined, ranging from a species of slavery to a mere homage of respect, that a very wide field is open to extortion and litigation. NINDAGAMA TENURE .- "In his admin

Under the Kandyan Government these services Under the Kandyan Government these services were well understood, and were duly and regularly levied and performed, default was seldom made, but if it occurred, the matter was at once enquired into and summarily settled. Now-a-days such cases are the chief support of the Proctors and Petition Drawers, that unhappily infest our outstation Courts. Every description of legal chicane that can perplex the cause, pervert justice, of perpetuate the quarrel is resorted to, until one side is ruined, and the other has nothing gained.

The introduction of the Grain Rent and other taxes naturally gave rise to many dismutes. The

axes naturally gave rise to many disputes. The

Chiefs complain, that the tenants endeavour to get ride of their vassalage by direct payment of tythes and render service, or that if their Chief pays the tythes; he at once rases the services I am inclined to think the tenants are the great sufferers. The mode of getting rid of a tenant at present, is to lull him into security by taking little or no dues from him for seven or eight years: little or no dues from him for seven or eight years; and then suddenly to claim exorbitant damages for unfulfilled services. The unfortunate serf cannot deny that he is a tenant, and though he may contest the value of the services, Plaintiff can generally bring sufficient evidence to establish his case, particularly as Defendant having performed no services for eight years has little proof of other lessor services being due. Even should Plaintiff only get the actual value of services, yet the total for eight years, together with costs, sufficient to hopelessly embarrass the tenant, whose lands are then sold by the Fiscal and purchased by the triumphant execution creditor, whilst any balance on the Wirt is seized for Proctor's fees. It sometimes happens, that the unfortunate tenant is not even let off so easily. The right to recover damages is not immediately enforced, and in a little time a second action is brought for value of services during pendency of former with the services of the services and the process of the services of the serv for value of services during pendency of former suit and for ejectment. A few shillings will obtain a false return to process, or the Defendant may be tired of law, and he does not appear: forthwith peace based on the true interests of the people, and terminating the precarious state under which nations employ their resources to arm against each other.

[The above was circulated to our Town Subscribers.—Ed. C. T.]

London 26th July, 1870. (Afternoon.)

The Coffee market is in an inanimate condition.

A private telegram from London quotes Tinnevelly Cotton afloat at 6d. Plantation Coffee at 64s. and states that the Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to five per cent.

From Bombay the telegraphic news is of the gloomiest. Previous to the outbreak of the sunday and proceeds to execution against any other property on the previous writ. I have known a recent case, in which two judgments have been thus obtained, one for £25 and £35 costs, and the other for £14 and ejectment and costs. The Nindagama proprietor has ousted a tenant from lands, which he valued in his Libel at £120, and he still holds the money writs for about £80) over him. I do not mean to say, that in a Court of Equity with proper advice such a result could not be avoided, I merely state that such things are A remedy for the evil might, I suggest, be found by a Legal enactment, compelling Nindagamy proprietors to register their Pangus and the value of the services attaching to each, and giving the tenants the option of commuting the services be an annual payment; or, if this be considered too sweeping an innovation, I think a very simple remedy would be to enact that Nindagama services like mesne profits should be prescribed in two judgment, and proceeds to execution against any

MILITARY.—Colombo, 27th July, 1870. Leave of absence in extension on Private affairs, is granted to Staff Assistant Surgeon O. S. Eagar, from 8th to 30th August, 1870.

THE JAFFNA WILL CASE .- Our contemporary the Examiner told us that the case of theft in connection with the Jaffna Will Case has been dismissed with strong expressions on the part of the Supreme Court as to the animus shewn by the Jaffna Judge. The "Contempt Case" will be heard in a few days by Mr. Justice Stewart, when we expect a good deal more of the same animus will be brought to light in the evidence adduced. The state of judicial matters in Jaffna is far from satis-

factory. KANDY CALENDER, CRIMINAL SESSIONS 1—David Appoo, Abraham de Silva, Carolis Perera, Leanegey Saviel Appoo, By Geo. Stewart, Esq. J. P.; Coffee stealing.
2—Baba Appoo, Punchi Baba. By R. Temple, Esq. J. P.; Arson.
3—Dunga, Kawalewen. W. Wragg, Esq. J.P.; Coffee stealing.

Coffee stealing.

Don Hendrick Appoo, Alias Hendo. H. D.,
Saram, Esq. J. P.; Uttering forged Docu--Hateracorlegedere Byah. By George Stewart

J. P.; Murder.
6—Baba Appoo. By H. De Saram, Esq. J. P.
Robbing and aggravated assault
7—Peremunelaga Undia, Ayagama Tennelagedera Pincha. By H. De Saram, Esq. J. P.; Robbing.

-Videlage Ran Liri, Wahampoulah Ran Kiri,
Polingoowa. By H. De Saram, Esq. J. P.

Burglary.
-Werelegamgedere Nandua. By G. Stewart,

0—Werelegamgedere Nandua. By G. Stewart, Esq. J. P.; Aggravated Assault.
10—Pittewellegedera Menika. By G. Stewart, Esq. J. P.; Manslaughter.
11—Migel, Abdue Rahyman. By G. H. Withers, Esq. J. P.; Manslaughter.
12—Meddegedere Appoohamy. By G. Stewart, Esq. J. P.; Theft.
13—George Wambeek. By G. Stewart, Esq. J. P. Theft. Embezzlement and fraudulent breach. Theft, Embezzlement and fraudulent b

of trust.

14—Dasim. G. H. Withers, Esq. J. P.: Burglary and stealing from a dwelling House.

15—Denapitia Puncha, Charles, Asweddumegedere Punchirale.

By W. J. S. Boake, Esq. J. P.; Burglary.

Udagawillegedera
Boake Esq. J. P.; Manslaughter.

Robert Alexander Beek Meyer. By J.A. Swettenham, Esq. J.P.; Taking bribes, Extortion, Taking unlawful fees as a Public Officer, and

-James Wickremesekere. G. S. Williams Esq.

18—James Wickremessekere. G. S. Williams Esq. J.P.; Maliciously shooting a Cow.
19—David Appoo. By R. Temple, Esq. J.P. Poisoning with intent to Murder.
20—Gslgodawelle Gedere Appoohamy. By J. Fisher, Esq. J.P.; Cutting and wounding.
21—Kikirygode Kirihami. H, De Saram, Esq. J. P.; Manslaughter. SALE OF PROPERTY IN COLOMBO.-The 'Cottage' property, Cinnamon Garden, was sold yesterday by Messrs. Venn & Co. After the virtues of the site &c. had been adequately extolled by an elaborate disquisition on the part of the Auctioneer, it has knocked down to Mr. Kydd, during a spirited competition, in £1,550. For the small Bungalow and tastefully laid out ground, in extent about four acres, which however had not improved since the former occupant left the Island. There was a good attendance and much interest evinced at the sale.

might be better, they might also be worse. A MILITARY MEM.-Wellare glad to observe in these critical times that the gallant Major of the European Regiment is most careful of the men's health, in taking them out for early morning marches, and with thoughtful kindness playing sweet airs for the amusement of the Children of the Colpetty Villas; such as "kiss her for her mother's sake."

which is a proof we think, that, if the Times

dent writes:-" Cases of Cholera have I am told been reported in this part of the Town. The Municipal Inspector of that Ward as also the Police Authorites would do well, to see that the Houses and Streets are kept in a clean condition." THE PATRONAGE OF SIR HER CULES ROBIN-

CHOLERA IN SLAVE ISLAND .- A Correspon-

son .- The Catholic Intelligencer in an article on the Administration of the present Governor makes the following remarks upon the mode in which he has filled vacancies:—
"During the administration of no Governor have there been so many vacancies in the Civil Service as in that of Sir Hercules Robinson, and

no Governor has exercised with greater discretion and fairness the patronage which has fallen into his hands. Besides a number of temporary va-cancies occasioned by the departure to England on leave of absence of several officers, we find that during the five years that Sir Hercules Robinson has been in Ceylon, there have been no less than 35 permanent vacancies in the service; 17 occasion-

Do. corresponding last year Train Mileage -4610

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ed by the retirement of officers; 13 by deaths, and 5 by the creation of new offices. That these appointments have been filled up wisely and well is admitted even by those who in other matters are only too willing to discover errors and search for flaws in the Governor's actions generally."

THE TEA CLIPPERS, - Amongst other effects of the Suez Conal is that on the famed Tea ships who have made so many marvellously rapid voyages round the Cape. According to the Times of India, their days are numbered, for there will be but small interest in the competition of Steamers. Now the race will be petition of Steamers. Now the race will be up the Red Sea, through Egypt, and along the Mediterranean; and two steamers are already entered for it—the Diomed and the Earl King, the starting point being Hankow. The stakes are f7 per ton of 20 feet to all starters, and 10 shillings a ton extra to the winner. Besides these steamers, others are also loading; and as a shilling a mercelle one interest and about a three steamers. sailing vessels are just about starting with their cargoes, a somewhat peculiar effect will be produced on the market, as teas shipped by steamer much later than those by sailing vessels will arrive first.

THE KANDY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Sports were resumed on the morning of Tuesday, the 26th Inst. by a Swimming Match in the Kandy Lake, open to all comers, with three prizes of f_5 , f_2 and f_1 . The distance to be swam was the same as last year, from the Magazine Island to the Western Bund, measuring 350 yards .- Kandy visitors and residents began to congregate before six o'clock, but no boat appeared on the water until half an hour later, and it was nearly seven o'clock before the start came off. The competitors were as follows:—Messrs. E. Templer, C. J. Patterson,
A. H. Macartney, S. Fuller, — Moncrieff,
— Conolly, — Crook, — Goodeve.
The start was well managed by Captain

Hawthorne, there having been a simultaneous plunge of the entire line, and away went the plunge of the entire line, and away went the swimmers at a sharp pace, which was not long in telling upon some few amongst them who gradually fell into the rear. The lead was taken by Macartney and Fuller, followed at a few lengths by Moncrieff, Patterson and Templer who made very good strokes but with the exception of the first were unable to lessen the distance between themselves and the two first. When half the course was made it became evident that Fuller was gaining on Macartney, and there is little doubt that with an additional fifty yards the position of these would have been reversed. As it was Macartney came in the winner by half a length, Moncrieff making a good third, greatly to the disappointment of the friends of the old favorite.

The afternoon Sports commenced about the usual hour, the first events on the list being Flat Races of half a mile and a quarter of a mile, the first for Native Soldiers with Prizes of £1 and 10s: the second for European Non-Commissioned Officers and men prizes being £ 1. and ros. The running in both of these was very good, a mounted orderly carrying off the first prize in the first race in capital style, the result being as under:

Sardeen 1. Mulet 2.

six others being scattered over the field. The result of the second race was to place Private Rowan first.

Do. Moncrieff second. The third event was a Hurdle Race of 200 yards with eight flights of hurdles each 3 feet 6 inches high: for members only. For this there were eight entries viz. Messrs. Shelley, Master, Crease, Fuller, Mayo, Armstrong, Paterson and Corfe. The whole of them got away well together, but began to scatter after the second hurdle, Shelley taking the lead followed closely by Corfe with Master and Fuller waiting on them at no great distance. By the time half the burdles were cleared Shelley was evidently the winner, and the struggle was confined to Messrs. Corfe and Master, the final result placing them as under:— Shelley 1, Corfe 2, Master 3.

The Hurdle Race of 200 yards with 8 flights of hurdles for Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Garrison, was run by half a dozen,

and won as follows:—
W Rowan 1, T. Moncrieff 2. E. Slade 3. The three legged race as usual afforded a good deal of amusement, and was run off in the following order:—

Rowan and Lawton Moncrieff and Burt....2. Sinclair and Cantrell . . 3. Armstrong and Carey. Anstruther and Shand.

McCoy and Forbes. The next event was the Hop, step and jump for members only, and for which the following

S. Shelley, T. Dobree, C. Armstrong, Cantrell, W. Simpson, W. Saunders, and W. Walker. The two longest scores were those of S. Shelley 36 feet 5 inches and W. Cantrell 34 feet 5 incl The Carrying Race open to all was the last

event, and was made additionally amusing by the carries having to jump over bamboo barriers 6 inches from the ground. The result was Messrs. Sinclair and Dixon 1, Moncrieff and Knight 2, Cantrell and Templer, Macartney and Carey, Forbes and Shave

THIRD DAY-Wednesday, July 27th.

Pleasant showers fell through the day, rendering the temperature more agreeable than it had been and the ground more pleasant fo the Athletes. The general attendance was scarcely equal to that of the two previous days, but the ladies gathered as numerously in the Grand Stand.

The day's Sports opened with Putting 16 lbs. and 24 lbs. shot with seven feet run and no follow, each competitor allowed three throws, members only. In this the great muscular power of Sinclair brought him out the winner he having thrown 32 feet 7 inches, Dobree making a very good second with 30 feet 6

Throwing the Cricket Ball by members only, was the second event of the day in which Hawkins threw first with 89½ feet followed by Templer at 86 feet.
Pole Jumping brought out some very pretty

practice amongst the three highest scorers Gerard's vaulting being especially graceful and effective. His jumps are recorded as winning at 8 feet, though he afterwards made 8 ft. thes: he was followed by Lawson at 7 ft.

6 inches and Carey at 7 ft: 4 inches.

The Mile Race for a Challenge Cup by Members only, was the event of the day. It was competed for by four viz Messrs. Shelley, Macartney, Fuller, and Anstruther: at starting Macartney, Fuller, and Anstrutner: at starting Shelley went to the front with a bound, followed by Anstruther and Fuller well together, Macartney waiting upon them without an effort. In the second round Shelley, who was taking it very quietly, increased his distance somewhat, while Anstruther fell back and in the third round found himself fourth, the running for the second place being then between Fuller and Macartney, Shelley running like a winner from the start; as round after round was completed at his ordinary steady pace, the distance between himself an the next two gradually increased until in the eighth and final round the three first put on a spurt which landed them amidst hearty cheering in the following order,—S. Shelly r. C. H. Macartney 2. S. Fuller 3. P. M. Ans-

The hundred vards Handicap for all Europeans, distances allowed for age, was run for by Corfe, D'Esterre and Carey, an allowance of 19 yards being given to D'Esterre who put on an excellent pace compelling Corfe to do his best to secure the first place which he did by

The next event was the "Consolation Handi- desired to see the country prosper, though the cap" of 220 yards competed for by Messrs, Carey, Creasy, Anstruther, Cantrell. Dobree and Forbes, and won in capital style by Dobrec followed closely by Cantrell, Forbes coming in third.

THE MERCHANTS' DINNER

The Dinner given by the Members of the Chamber of Commerce took place last evening at Galle Face House, the Manager of which maintained the reputation of the establishment y leaving nothing to be desired in the matters cookery and attendance, by general consent he dinner was pronounced a complete success in every respect, and the Chamber may con-gratulate itself on having reverted to the timehonored custom of dining together with the Chief Members of the Government and the neads of various Departments.

The following are the names of those who sat down to table. The Hon'ble Mr. Irving, The Hon'ble Mr. Douglas The Hon'ble Mr. Morgan, The Bishop of Colombo, Mr. Lawson, Colonel Coxe, Colonel Jervoise, Colonel Drewe, Capt. Fyers, R. E., Major Barnes, Dr. nel Drewe, Capt. Fyers, B. E., Major Barnes, Dr. Charsley, Mr. Stephens, Capt. Donnan, Mr. Wall Chairman, Mr. Dunlop vice-chairman, Messrs. Armitage, Newman, Helmar, Donnan, Kramer, Law, Birch, White, Bois, Crowe, Whyte, Gibson Thompson, Moberly, Mercer, Ferguson and Capper. Hon'ble G. Vane, Captain Chichester, Robinson, Somerville, Thomson, Morphew, Grindrod, J. R. Hedges, G. A. M. Hedges, Mackenzie, Leechman, Smith, Mackwood, Cowell, Blaike, Findlay, Reach, Gerhard

The assembled company having done ample justice to the good fair provided, the Chairman proposed the usual loyal toast of "the Queen," which was heartily received.

In proposing the next toast "the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," the Chairman alluded to the recent visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, which had brought them all as it were in personal contact with His Royal Highness, and he felt that the toast would be drunk as one in which they were all personally interested. (Cheers.)
In proposing the health of "His Excel-

lency the Governor'—the Chairman said that he desired to speak of Sir Hercules Robinson not so much as the representative of the Sovereign, but as the chief administrator of Government, always anxious to serve the interests of the Colony. There had been differences of opinion between them on certain questions, but nothing inimical to good feeling. He had always and still regarded the Governor as having rendered the greatest services to the country, as having shewn the most pains-taking industry, the most earnest desire to study the best interests of the Colony. Hereafter, when all personal questions, when all differences of opinion would be forgotten, the large Public Works, the Roads and the Works of Irrigation which he (the Governor) had undertaken, would still live to attest the active industry of his rule. He desired to propose this toast with a deep sense of what the Governor had done for

this country. (Loud Cheers.) The Chairman next proposed "the Army and Navy" coupling with it the name of Colo-

Colonel Coxe in returning thanks trusted that in the event of any necessity arising the Army and Navy of England would be found doing their duty as of old, and that if the "wooder walls of Old England" no longer existed, it would be found that her reputation would be well maintained by her iron-walls. He was afraid that Peace principles had made much progress in the World, and looking to the news from China, our interwith Orientals had not done much course in civilising them. He trusted that the mem-ber of the Chamber, who had met that night to disperse hospitality, might not be called upon some fine morning to meet a demand upon them by some unpleasant iron-clad with long-range guns. He trusted that whatever other results might arise from the present war, it would at least lead to a rise in the price of Coffee (Cheers and laughter) which to the Soldier on a march was of far greater value than Beer or Spirits.

Mr. White in an appropriate speech, proposed the Civil Service," coupling with it the name

of Mr. Irving.

Mr. Irving in returning thanks referred to the long connection of Mr. Vane with this Colony, which indicated him as the proper person to reply. He assured them that it was most gratifying to his feelings, and a sufficient reward for the toils of office, to receive such kindly expressions from so large and important a body as the Chamber of Commerce

Mr. Mercer said that the toast which fell to him that of "the Administration of Justice," was one in which every Member of the hamber must take a deep interest. The names of the present occupants of the Supreme Court bench were a guarantee for the future, and he assured them that they might ever rely on the up-right Administration of the laws of this Country.

Mr. Justice Lanson regretted that the plea sent duty of replying to the toast had not fallen into the hands of a permanent instead of an Acting Judge. The gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, although no doubt greatly interested in the due administration of justice, he was happy to say, did not often come into immediate contact with it (Laughter. From their daily experience in contracts and other matters they were no doubt well qualified to speak as to the proper administration of justice in this island, and he was glad to have their favorable testimony. He could have wished that a Chief Justice had been there to reply instead of him, but they would be glad to learn that the Chief Judge of the county would soon be back amongst them, recruited in health and loaded with fresh literary laurels. When the time came that their Chief retired to rest on his well earned pension, he (Mr. Lawson) thought he had sitting near him one (the Hon. Mr. Morgan) who was well qualified to succeed hat functionary on the Supreme Court Bench. Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. T. While proposed "the Clergy," and and in coupling with it the Bishop of the Diocese remarked, that he wished to include in he toast the Ministers of every Christian denonination, who were all alike engaged in the good work of improving the moral and spiritial condition of those amongst whom they

The Bishop of Colombo in acknowledging the toast said that he regarded the Church as one vide-gathering of Christians, irrespective of lenomination, all seeking to attain the like object, with one common end in view. This feeling had guided him in all his actions, luring his residence amongst them : it had always been his earnest wish to bring together all denominations of Christians to help in shedding around them the knowledge of the Truth and the olessings which ever follow the teachings of the Gospel. He bore testimony to the cordial kindness which had always met him, and which had done so much to encourage him in the good work which he and others had in hand: the duty of making themselves felt as blessing in the land.

The Queen's Advocate proposed "the Commercial and Banking Interests" and in doing so alluded to the great progress made in the prosperity of the country during his time : he emembered when but two ships yearly came to Ceylon, when there were no banks and no Coffee stores. Had the demand from an enemy to which a gallant speaker alluded been made at that time the Island could not have met it. Now thanks to Banks and Stores there would be ample means of meeting any such demand, and he was sure both Bankers and Merchants would most cheerfully contribute (Laughter.) It was most gratifying to see such a gathering as he witnessed: there was no doubt that all

might differ on some points of policy, and he felt sure that if all those whose interests were at stake would cordially combine with the Government in the improvements to be effected, that the happiest results might be looked for. He had great faith in these hospitable gatherings, for he believed they tended greatly to soften asperities, and he should be glad to see such convivial meetings more fre-

quently take place.

Mr. R. V. Dunlop in replying observed tha like the toast of the Army and Navy, the Banking and Commercial interests were inseparable. If one comes to grief the other must follow. A previous speaker had alluded to the possibility of an enemy coming on shore,—he should like their ship to come a-shore, but if the sailors landed and made the demand mentioned, he should assuredly shew them the way to the Colonial Treasury where they would be sure to find a large accumulation of unexpended balances doing no good to anybody; how could these be better employed than in effecting the ransom of the island! (Cheers and laughter.) There were the younger institutions too, the Madras and Mercantile, they would be only too glad to contribute their

quota (Laughler.)

The Hon. Mr. Vane in proposing "the Planting Interest" alluded to the growth of the island commerce from half to seven millions yearly, mainly due to the one great staple Coffee, which he trusted would never fail to be the

mainstay of the island's prosperity.

Mr. Mercer returned thanks in a few appropriate remarks.

The Hon. Mr. Irving proposed "the Native and Agricultural Interests" and in doing so con-fessed that he was unable to undersand why the Native interests had been separated from the European. To his mind the two were in reality inseparable: the prosperity of the one meant the success of the other. In coming to that island and imbuing it with the intelligence of the West, we had not yet been able to restore the country to that state of material prosperity which it knew long before England colonised. It should be remembered that every fresh ammunam of paddy land that was successfully cultivated was a direct boon to the country. Government was opening new roads and endeavouring to increase the cultivation of rice by loans, irrigation works, and by education, and he believed that all these would re-act on the European community, who would certainly be gainers by cheapening the food of the

people. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Dunlop proposed 'the Press' in his usual happy style: we regret that it is not in our power to do justice to this, or indeed to any of the speeches of the evening, owing to pressure

of time and space.

Mr. Fergusson responded.

Mr. Riach proposed the Ladies, and in remarking on the very pleasant evening they had spent together, said he was sure they would have enjoyed it much more had ladies He drank to "the Ladies" been present. coupled with Mr. Helmer (Laughter.) Mr. Helmer responded to the toast on behalf

Mr. Wall proposed "the Guests."

The Hon. Mr. Douglas replied. He had come to this country from another colony as an Interloper, but had everywhere been received with the utmost cordiality. He had met hospitality whatever he went, and he could testify that for whatever else this island might chief features.

Mr. Helmer said one toast had been overlooked, it was that of a department to which just now they were under peculiar obligations, he alluded to "the Telegraph department" with which he joined the name of Mr

Moberley returned thanks, alluding to

belief that the department would always found ready to carry out all those material improvements on which the prosperity of the country depended.

Mr. Helmer proposed the health of the oldest Colonist present, Mr. Capper, whom everybody knew. Mr. Capper returned thanks, but explained

that there was one present (Mr. Fergusson) who had arrived a few months before him. After a few words from Mr. Ferguson the Company retired, every one exceedingly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

BOMBAY.

Tea prospects are good. The weather in Cachar tea prospects are good. In eweather in Cachar is all that could be wished; in Assam only some degrees less propitious. But Darjeeling, and more especially Kursiong are suffering from an excess of rain, with insufficient sun.

ain, with insufficient sun.

The adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay were resumed yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Bayley presiding, for the trial of Messrs Elmstone and Whitewell, Harriott, and Marks, for their share in the destruction of the

The cattle plague has broken out with renewed whemence in Rohilkhund. Mr Hallen has at vehemence in Rohilkhund. Mr Hallen has at once hurried to combat its ravages upon the spot. The Delhi Gazette attributes the disease to the rank green fodder which springs up in the rains, but though this would account for certain mortality it will not explain the epidemic.

A divorce case, in which there will be four correspondents, is about being filed in the Recorder's Court of Represent

Court at Rangoon. Court at Rangoon.

The plague of locusts has again made its appearance in Sind. The indigo and cotton crops in the Nowshera Division of the Hydrabad District,

have been destroyed by them. The locusts are described as of a peculiar species, and smaller in described as of a peculiar species, and smaller in size than the ordinary ones.

In continuation of his report on coal at Korba, in Bilaspur, Mr. W. T. Blanford has submitted a brief note on the extension of the coal rock to the eastwards and north-eastwards, and his papers bear out the promise of a very large area and fairly good fuel in the country referred to, which will at some

future period prove most valuable

There is still too much rain in the indigo plantations on the Ganges, while the steady rise of the river is forcing the planters to cut down much plant which should have stood for three weeks

The Maharajah of Putteeala has given £3,000 towards the Delhi Zenana Teachers' Home and £7,000 towards the building fund of the Simla Owing to the low price of food and all other necessaries of life, the planters of Croog have re-solved to reduce their rate of wages to able-bodied

oolies to two rupees a month.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.—We lately adverted to the progress of Christianity in Madagascar, and the martyrdoms which have taken place within the last quarter of a century. Extraordinary news of a similar kind now reaches us from Japan. In that country, where nearly three centuries ago it was supposed that Christianity had been completely extirpated by the massacre of those who adhered to the Jesuit missionaries, vast numbers of natives are avoying their faith in the religion of the West. In 1863, Roman Catholic missionaries found Christianity still existing in Nagaski; and in 1865 when a Roman Catholic Church was opened there, nearly the whole village of Urami professed themselves Christians and persisted in attending church, though the priests, it is said, often refused them admittance. Both Protestants and Catholics avoided proselytiz-

ing, and adhered strictly to the treaty stipulations. In 1867, the Bouzes complained to the Governor of Nagasakt; who cast the chief men into prison, though he admitted that their character was otherwise unim-Nagasakt; who cast the chief men into prison, though he admitted that their character was otherwise unimpeachable. They were released on the interference of the ministers of the treaty powers. But on the 17th July 1868, some hundreds were arrested and shipped off to different parts of the country in spite of the protestations of the treaty powers. The persons thus deported have not since been heard of. On the 5th of January last, the Governor sent off a cargo of about 750 Christians of Wakami. On the day following, 800 families refused to renounce Christianity. Within three days thereafter, 5 steamers, a schooner, and a junk, were sent to sea with "cargoes of Christian exiles—the sick and dying being compelled to embark, and families separated." On the 11th a large number of women and children were sent away overland under an escort of troops to be dispersed throughout the country. In a single fortnight, 4,200 Christians were deported, and it is said that large numbers were thrown overboad and otherwise put to death when the vessels had got out of port. The young women were "to be sold as prostitutes, their price going to pay debts due to foreigners by Government." This dreadful story is authenticated by the Japan Daily Herald. The treaty powers protested, but in vain. We shall hear more of this.—Madras Mail.

EUROPE.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE. The Levant Herald announces that, according to

a communication of the police, 7,000 houses have been destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at been destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at £5,000,000. The conflagration commenced in the Valide Tschesme street, at the corner of Dzambarstreet, and destroyed the whole quarter comprised within the following boundaries:—Valide Tschesmestreet, Dzambar-street Kavasse Bashi-street, Tatavola-gardens. Kissini Pasha's-gardens, Hamali Tschesme-street, the English Embassy, Hamal Bashistreet, High-street, Pera, and Taksim-street. This quarter which was about one square mile in extent, contained nearly 20,000 houses, one-tenth of which were built of stone, the rest being of wood and plaster. About 50 stone houses leading from the High-street, Pera, to the left were burnt, the spread of the flames being facilitated by the strong north wind. Taksim-street and Hakkiar, Misk, Imam, High-street, Pera, to the left were burnt, the spread of the flames being facilitated by the strong north wind. Taksim-street and Hakkiar, Misk, Imam, Sekyz, and Agatch-streets and others, were almost all inhabited by rich Armenians, who that day were celebrating the tenth fete of the Constitution, and had, therefore, formed large pleasure parties and gone into the country. They were all, therefore absent, and have lost everything. Many other inhabitants were also absent in the country, the day being Sunday. Almost the whole of the Italian working class inhabited one of the quarters destroyed, and have greatly suffered. Among the superior class of residents, the English and Armenian are the greatest sufferers, though it is impossible to state with certainty the amount of their losses. Dead bodies are being found every moment, 250 having been discovered up to the present. Detachments of soldiers are in the streets to stop the passhaving been discovered up to the present. Detachments of soldiers are in the streets to stop the passage in several places, in consequence of the falling walls, as several persons have already been killed in this manner. Since Sunday the flames re-appeared at the back of the French Hospital, but were extinguished by the commander and crew of the Messageries Imperiales steamer. The Government has erected tents, and provisions are served out to all applicants. All precontings were taken at the applicants. All precautions were taken at the English Embassy one hour before the fire approached, but it was impossible to prevent the destruction of the edifice. The flames darted upon the roof from a distance of 60 paces, and several men were seriously burnt. Sir Henry Elliot's personal effects were all destroyed. Lady Elliot left the Embassy only just in time, as she was nearly suffocated. The archives and documents of the Embassy were saved. Considerable sums of money have already been received from high personages, and several capitalists for the relief of the sufferers by the fire be famed hospitality was assuredly one of its and it is stated that subscription lists will be opened in most of the European capitals.

in most of the European capitals.

A NEW PROPOSAL FOR HYDE PARK.—The Lancet suggests that the sea might with advantage be turned on to Hyde Park by estalishing a reservoir on Brighton Downs, and connecting it with the Serpentine by glazed earthenware tubing. There can be no doubt that this is a most admirable plan, and would add immensely to the popularity of the First Commissioner of works. Mr. Ayrton ruling the waves would neutralize the sore feeling which it is to be feared prevails in nautical circles, owing to Mr. Childers hoisting his flag last year when commanding the fleet. A little practice on the Serpentine would turn a civi-Moberley.

Mr. Moberley returned thanks, alluding to the vast progress made in Indian telegraphy which since 1851 had been increased to the extent of fifteen thousand miles of wire, all of which was now of the utmost use to the general public.

Mr. R. V. Dunlop proposed "the Chairman,"

Mr. Wall returned thanks.

Mr. Blakie proposed "the Dinner Committee, Messrs. Helmer and Newman."—The former responded.

Mr. J. T. White proposed "the Public Works Department" and in doing so paid a compliment to those who so ably aided the Governor in improving the condition of the country.

Capt. Fyers returned thanks, expressing a belief that the department would always be larked.

Mr. Ayrton ruling the waves would neutralize the popularity of the First Commissioner of works. Mr. Ayrton ruling the waves would neutralize the popularity of the First Commissioner of works. Mr. Ayrton ruling the waves would neutralize the some feeling which it is to be feared prevails in nautical circles, owing to Mr. Childers hoisting his flag last year when commanding the fleet. A little practice on the Serpentine would turn a civilian Lord of the Admiralty into a seaman without with him that it would be better that the passengers would there have been exposed to the full force of the sun. Further, the necessity of his going to the Mediterranean. The Admiralty flag at the boathouse of the Royal Humane Society would look remakably well and satisfy both Mr. Childers and the navy. But we must not do the thing by halves; if Hyde Park is to become a seaside place we ought to have been exposed to the full force of the sun. Further, the Mediterranean was expected to pass about nothing to show that there was immediate danger, and under the circumstances it was contended that there was no fault whatever in not sooner getting the passengers on board. Beyond this there was until very shortly before the end on the firm of the proposed of the full force of the sun translation of the full force of the sun translation of the full force of the sun translation in Park-lane and Piccadilly than in the new helmets in Park-lane and Picceally than in the new helmets which seem made to prevent their seeing before them, and they might just as well dance horn-pipes like true British sailors as sit on horseback in military saddles with peaks, like artificial British soldiers. Then we must have a whale in the Serpentine. Mr. F. Buckland would be delighted to manage this and the set will be delighted to manage this and the set will be dethe serpentine. Mr. F. Buckland would be de-lighted to manage this, and to cast oil on the troubled waters of this now cleansed but lately pestiferous reservoir. And then the bathing—in what captivating costumes would all Rotten-row, male and female, cast themselves off their horses into the dark blue waters of the converted sewer. There is but one drawback to the delightful pro-spect thus opened to us. If a storm agrees the spect thus opened to us. If a storm arose the roar of the waves and the scream of the maddened beach would sadly interfere with those orations to roar of the waves and the scream of the maddened beach would sadly interfere with those orations to which we are accustomed to listen when the people meet in the park on the peaceful Sabbath to discuss political grievances, and respectable people sit down and weep by the waters of the modern Badylon.

Englishmen who are accustomed to look upon Switzerland merely in the light of a playground provided with peaks and glaciers convenient for itumnal gymnastic exercise are possibly not aware that among its inhabitants there are men who bus themselves with horse-breeding. An interesti controversy as to whether the imported English of the imported Arab horse is the more valuable animal for breeding purposes has recently appeared in Le Cultivateur de la Suisse Romande, a Swiss in Le Cultivateur de la Suisse Romande, à Swiss agricultural journal. M. Martin, who introduced English blood into that country half a century ago, with the view of improving the Swiss breed of horses, fondly desscribes and weighs the merits of the well-knit, strong-limbed, stuot-constitutioned, half-bred-horse which the English dealers of those days found no difficulty in supplying at moderote prices. M. Martin maintains the superiority for breeding purposes over all others this type of useful horse. He believes that it is still to be procured, and that the qualities of the English back of the horse. He believes that it is still to be procured and that the qualities of the English hack of th present day have in no wise degenerated from that standart which made his equine ancestors famous standart which made his equine ancestors famous on the Continent. He asserts that for the improvement of the Swiss breed of horses no better animals is to be found than the English half-bred horse. Opposed to this opinion are two gentlemen, both of whom appear to be well qualified to discuss the bearings of the question and uphold the cause of the Arab. One of these is an Englishman. Writing of improving the Swiss breeds of horses, with ing of improving the Swiss breeds of horses, with results of breeding from English horses for no other reasen than because they are English. He says, with some reason, that in England the wants of bygone days produced a very different kind of horse from the one we now see admired in the park or in the hunting-field or on the race-course. It is no doubt a fact that the hardy roadster of the days of our grandfathers is now difficult to be met with, of our grandfathers is now difficult to be met with, for the very good reoson that no one wants him. We have our mouthly ticket, and, trusting ourselves to the tender mercies of the railway companies, we are wafted to and fro between homes and our business. The gentleman who carry off jewels from Belgravia prefer the rail to the road; even Colonel Henderson could hardly expect them to take to the saddle for the mere fun of giving the mounted police a gallop. And so it has come take to the saddle for the mere inn or given mounted police a gallop. And so it has come about that the more valuble breed of horses in Engabout rather for show than for use. Codlled and nursed from their youth upwards, because of their great value, hardiness as a of their great value, hardiness as a quality is no more considered. Why go to England, asks Mt. Prinsep, for sires to improve the Swiss breed of horses, which in the plain especially are notoriously weakly, wenting in vigour, and unthrifty? According to Mr. Prinsep, and another writer, anonymous, who support his views, and who describes the mischief that has been caused in France by crossing

some of their small hardy breeds with large English horses, the desert blood is what the Swiss should look to for improving the large-bellied, loosely-put, together horses of Vaud, Erlenbach, and Schwytz The Irish horse, as distinct from the English, is also spoken of by Mr. Prinsep as an animal worthy of the attention of the Swiss, as being hardy and capable of sustaining fatigue. He believes that there are still parts of Ireland where the Irish horses of a few year back are to be bought for a moderate figure. He may be right, but we suspect that there are few corners of the Emerald Isle which have not been visited by the agents of English, French, Prussian, and Austrian dealers, and Hungarian noblemen. The Irish mine of horsefiesh has been sedulously worked for the last twenty or thirty years, leaving only a few feally good horses, and those at enormous prices. He says, truly enough, that there is a lively trade in horsefiesh across the Irish Channel. But it is mainly among dealers. English crews, taken across to Queenstown, are, brought back to liverpool; when there, good customers wanting Irish horses are invited by post to hurry to the spot to attend to get first choice on the animals landing.

Another Rallway Collision took place on the Tynemouth Railway, near Newcastle, between a passenger train from Tynemouth and an excursion train from Berwick. The signal was put for the Tynemouth; the driver came on with his train, thinking that he could pass before the North train came up. Just then the train from Berwick came in sight, and the driver of the North train, seeing a collision inevitible, turned off the steam, but the train could not be stopped in time, and it ran into the Tynemouth train, breaking several of the carriages to pieces. A large number of passengers were injured, but none very seriously. The line was blocked for about an hour and a half, and a great many trains with passengers to see Newcastle races were detained.

Fire In The Westminster Clock Tower.—Shortly before 2 A. M. on June 21, an al

FIRE IN THE WESTMINSTER CLOCK TOWER.—
Shortly before 2 A. M. on June 21, an alarm was raised that the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament was on fire. It appears that shortly after the House of Commons had adjourned, the gasman on duty went up the tower to turn off the gas which illuminates the clock, when suddenly he saw a quantity of smoke, accompanied with a strong smell of burning. Immediately an alarm was given, the inmates occupying apartments in the palace (including the Speaker, Black Rod, &c.) were aroused, engines telegraphed for, and the police summoned. It was soon discovered that the fibre, some two or three tons of which is placed ou the flooring of the chamber under the weights of the clock, in order to break their fall, should such a calamity occur, had begun smouldering in the matting. A few shillings, it is understood, will cover the damage; nevertheless, however, the inmates of the palace were kept on the qui vive during the night, lest another outbreak should occur.

The Weberg OF THE "CARPAGEC". GINLYAND

understood, will cover the damage; nevertheless, however, the inmates of the palace were kept on the qui vive during the night, lest another outbreak should occur.

THE WRECK OF THE "CARNATIC."—GILLILAND V. P. & O. COMPANY.—This case came before the Court of Common Pleas on June 22. The plaintiff was the wi-low of Mr. Gilliland, and she sued on behalf of herself, his mother, and his two children, to recover damages for the loss that they had sustained by his death. The plaintiff's case was that Mr. Gilliland was thirty-seven years of age, and he was employed under the Indian Government in the accountant's Office, in the Punjab. His salary was 660. a year, and had he lived until he was fifty-five it would probably have risen to 1,200%. He would also have been entitled to a pension. He came to England on sick leave, and on his return journey he embarked at Suez on board the Carnatic steamship, which belonged to the defendants, on Sunday, September, 12, 1869. In the course of the same evening the vessel ran upon a coral reef about three miles from Shadwan Island. She remained aground until ten minutes past eleven on the Tuesday morning, when she turned over and went down, and Mr. Gilliland and thirty other persons lost their lives. The action was founded upon the allegation that the loss occurred through the negligence of the defendants' servants. It was said that the ship was run too near the island, and it was suggested that probably the motive for this was the wish to overtake the Tigre, a vessel belonging to the French Company, which had started an hour before. The engine ceased to work the pumps at one o'clock on the Tuesday morning, and it was said that from this time until she went down the vessel was filling, and that prudence would have dictated that efforts should sooner have been made to remove the passengers. The catastrophe at last came suddenly and unexpectedly, and at the moment when the ladies were being got into she boats which had been for a long while lying alongitide. The defence was that the s

passengers off sooner. They assessed the damages at 3,000%, of which they gave to the widow 2,000%, the children 400% each, and the mother 200%.

In the evidence given for the defence, it was stated that the vessel was properly, skiffully, and carefully navigated; and it was supposed that she must have run upon the reef either in consequence of the compasses being out of order, which they were liable to be in an iron ship or in consequence of currents which were

able to be in an iron ship, or in consequence of currents, which were uncertain and varying in that part of the sea, having affected the course of the ship. The captain and the chief officer positively denied that the Carnatic was racing with the Tigre either before or at the time of the accident. In cross-examination the Captain stated that the result of the inquiry which had taken place was that his certificate had been suspended.

Mr. Justice Byles expressed his opinion that the suspension of the certificate ought not to influence the jury, and that they should set against that fact the long previous successful career of the captain in various vessels and in different parts of the world. Further, he asked the jury to consider whether there was additional negligence in not endeavouring sooner to land the passengers on Shadwan Island on the Tuesday monning. He ruled that even if there were no subsequent negligence, then the getting upon the reef was sufficiently proximate to the death of Mr. Gilliland to render the defendants ilable.

OUR ARTILLERY.—It seems to be always worth somebody's while to get up a "scare" about the service guns and projectiles. There are always plenty of inventors whose "systems" are infallible specifices for the accumulated evils under which specifices for the accumulated evils under which the service system, if we are to believe the inventors, ought to have succumbed long ago. One day it is Whitworth, the next it is Krupp, the next it is Lancaster, the next it is the Bodman, the next it is Scott, and so on. The metal of our guns is all wrong, or, as the Russo-Prusso-Kruppites affirms, the whole system is wrong from beginning to end; or the studded projectiles are wrong, or the projectiles themselves are wrong, or it is wrong to rife our guns at all. And in this way English artillerists are continually being surprised by being rists are continually being surprised by being told that they have the worst guns and projectiles in the world. One thing, however, may be confidently said for the English system of ordnance —it must have a very robust constitution to endure this unceasing destructive criticism. Indeed, it seems rather to thrive under it than otherwise; it has certainly flourished and grown under it from 61 tons to 25 tons guns, and is now going on complacently to 35 tons guns. So we do not suppose that the statements of a military contemporay that all the Palliser projectiles are going to be broken up as failures, and that our ships and forts will be without artillery, is likely to do much harm; and without artillery, is likely to do much harm : and whose good and bad qualities he appears to be thoroughly well acquainted, he doplores the evil see his "flanged iron shot" advocated on these see his "flanged iron shot" advocated on these ground. But it can be no harm to state that there is no more truth in the statement than in similar rumours which in the interest of this or that "gystem," are continually being set afloat. The recommended adoption of the sand-cast bodies and chilled-heads for Palliser projectiles in lieu of wholly-chilled projectiles dates from last year; and this method of manufacture has been in vogue for many months. The service is being supported with these projectiles at the rate of many hund a week. We understand also that there is not the lightest intention of withdrawing the original chilled projectiles, except such as may, on exami nation, be found to be unsound castings or defec-tive—some recent instances which have occurred (and of which a great deal too much has been (and of which a great deal too much has been made) of these projectiles breaking up in the gun having suggested the propriety of a careful examination of the existing store. It would, therefore be incorrect to say that our contemporary's alarming rumour is "without foundation;" but this is all the foundation upon which it rests—a very insufficient one, it will be admitted. No doubt this interesting "rumour" will be greedily copied int half the foreign papers, and the foreign critics will pounce upon it and make much of it, and all the specifics," foreign and home made, will have another opportunity of airing themselves.

BRIGANDAGE IN SPAIN.—We have received from a correspondent at Gibraltar some particulars regarding brigandage in Spain —"Spain appears about to do Greece a kindhess by distracting attention from her conduct by bringing her own brigands again before the public. You will have heard before this reaches you of the arrival in Gibraltar of the elder of the two Messrs. Bonell, who were captured by brigands about three weeks ago. The brigands put their ransom at 27,000 dollars (about £5,400), which large sum will prove, I imagine, a considerable incentive to brigandage. Mr. Bonell obtained the money from the colonial cheet; and set off with all expedition to release his nephew. The Spanish Government can ill afford these little items coming against it in the present state of emptiness of the public coffers. The whole country round here is in a most unsettled state—I had almost said in a state of anarchy. The pay of the soldiers, and even of the 'Guardia Civila' (the men on whose vigilance, fidelity, and morale the quiet and well-being of the country depend), is months in arrears. The contrabandistas, many of them reclaimed briganda, are said to be rapidly taking to their old trade again, and we hear on all sides so many reports of outrages, assatifs, and attempts at brigandage, that we have become rather cautious in our walks abroad. The most daring attempt at brigandage occurred last night. Two officers of the 71st Highlanders were returning from the fair at Algeciras, a little town just opposite Gibraltar and were riding at a smart canter along the beach about half-past eight at night. One of them was about a hundred yards before the other. The one who was behind, seeing two men on foot coming towards him, pulled a little out of their way to allow them to pass. As he met them the man nearest him stepped towards the horse, made a motion as if to stab the horse, and then jumped aside. The rider thought nothing had happened, but after a few more strides he felt his horse totter under him, and in a second more the animal BRIGANDAGE IN SPAIN: We have received from The other jumped up behind, and they rode to the Spanish lines to give information. This scene occurred about two miles from the Spanish lines. This event has created rather an excitement on the Rock, and Gibraltar generally is preparing revolvers and defensive weapons. If some important change does not take place in the Spanish Administrative brigandage here will assume far more important dimension.'

COFFEE SALES.

Sales of Cevlon Coffee in Mincing Lane, from 3rd to 17th June 1870.

Sogama, 1 ck sold at 76s 20 at 71s 6d 4 at 61s 1 at 80s.

Kolledenia, 11 cks sold at 64s 6d 7 at 59s 6d 1 at 50s 10 at 70s to 79s 1d.

Wannestick 12s 4 at 64s 6d 7 at 59s 6d 1 at 50s 10 at 70s to 79s 1d. Wannerajah, 13 cks sold at 68s 6d 8 at 59s 2 at 78s.

Keenakella, 4 cks sold at 65s 6d 3 at 58s 6d. Girgranella, 2 cks sold at 79 11 at 76s 1 at 60s 2 a

9s. Woodlee 12 cks sold at 60s 6d 2 at 56s 6d 5 at 78s. F., 2 cks sold at 78s 5 at 63s 6d 10 at 64s 6d 20 at 4s 17 at 60s 7 at 78s 6d 7 at 52s 6d.

W. G., 2 cks sold at 72s 17 at 70s 10 at 63s 6d 3 at 60s 2 at 58s 6d 2 at 79s 8 at 51s 6d. Aning Kande, 1 ck sold at 73s 6 at 65s 2 at 88s 6d. 1 at 78s 6d 1 at 52s. R. B. D. 1 ck sold at 70s 15 at 63s 6d 1 at 59s 3 at

7s 6d 1 at 48s.

Bambragalla, 1 ck sold at 63s 5 at 62s 2 at 57s 6d. at 77s, H. D. E., 2 cks sold at 88s 6d 5 at 71s 6d 3 at 71s.

11. 25 d. 2 at 80s.

F. 1 ck sold at 80s 7 at 71s 6d 2 at 61s 6d 1 at 80s.

Lebanon, 5 cks sold at 80s 13 at 74s 8 at 61s 6d 2 at 18.

D. C 142 bags sold at 48s 6d.

Asgeria. 2 cks sold at 79s 6d 22 at 70s 1 out 2 sold at

Ingurugalla, 4 cks sold at 76s 6d 28 at 68s 6d 4 at Ingurigatis, 4 cks sold at 765 6d 26 at 665 6d 4 at 755.

Mt. Temple, 4 cks sold at 645 2 at 515 6d 4 at 78,
Kallugaletenne, 7 cks sold at 645 8 at 685 5 at 785.

A. M. T., 3 cks sold at 615 1 out 2 at 545 5 out.

Neelovilla, 7 cks sold at 685 6d 2 at 685 6d 1 at 785.

bag at 47s.
Tunisgalla, 2 cks sold at 71s 6d 12 at 63s 6d 1 at 51s. Tunisgalla, 2 cks sold at 71s 6d 12 at 63s 6d 1 at 51s. at 78s 2 bags at 47s.

Kent, 2 cks sold at 65s 5 at 62s 12 bought in 62s 3.

Kent, 2 cks sold at 688 5 at 628 12 bought in 628 3. sold at 578 4 at 77 1 at 598 6d 2 bags at 475.

Bellwood, I ck sold at 64s 18 bought in 63s 62s 6d bid 3 sold at 58s 7 at 77s 6d 1 bag at 47s.

Kent, I ck sold at 64s 5 at 62s 6d 9 at 62s 4 at 57s 6d. 2 at 7s 1 at 48s.
P. D. S., 1 ck sold at 62s 17 bought in 63s 60s bid 1 sold at 51s 2 at 56s 6d 5 at 51s 4 at 76s 3 at 48s.
P. K. W., 7 cks sold at 69s 2 at 61s 1 at 79s 1 at

1 at 52s.
M. T., 4 cks sold at 62s 3 at 57s 6d 2 at 78s 6 at 62s.
I bag at 44s
M T 9 ck. s bought in 62s 2 at 56s 6d 2 at 77s 6d 3 at

51s.

PKW 22 bags sold at 56s.

L. W 15 ba gs sold at 50s6d 9 at 45s 1 at 53s. Gallentenne 19 cks sold at 65s 6d 2 at 60s.

J L F 1 barrel bought in 75s 36 at 72s 9 at 64s 6d at 79s 1 at 58s.
Spring Mount 1 ck sold at 74s 7 at 71s 1 at 60s 1 at

8s.

Neugateanne 8 cks sold at 7s to 76s 6d,

Elgalla 2 cks sold at 61s 6d 2 at 57s 6d r at 75s 1 at
64s 6d 4 t 64s 8 at 59s 6d r at 77s r at 54s r at 47s.

Gangapittia 1 ck sold at 60s 4 at 58s 6d 2 at 71s 6d

64s 6d 4 t 64s 3 at 59s 6d 1 at 77s 1 at 54s 1 at 47s.

Gangapittia 1 ck sold at 60s 4 at 58s 6d 2 at 71s 6d

4 at 58s 90 bags at 54s.

Attab age 3 cks sold at 67s 6d 13 at 63s 6d 5 at 58s 6d

2 at 78s 6d 2 at 50s 4 at 78s.

J M V 1 ck sold at 78s 11 at 71s 1 at 58s 6d 2 at 79s.

J M V 1 ck sold at 77s 11 at at 72s 6d 1 at 79s 1 at 50s.

W R C S 1 ck sold at 61s 8 at 59s 1 at 77s 1 at 50s.

Wariagalla 16 cks sold at 63s 6d 5 at 61s 10 at 61s 6d

30 bought in 59s 58s 6d bid 3 sold at 76s.

Halgolla 2 cks sold at 78s 2 at 72s 10 at 69s 5 at 69s

6d 2 at 59s 6 2 at 60s 1 at 78s 6d.

Hunugalla 2 cks sold at 78s 6d 2 at 67s 1 out 1 sold

80s 1 at 79s.

Hunugalla 3 cks sold at 81s 6d 8 at 74s 6d 5 at 71s

Hunugalla 3 usa soos at at 70s 6d 1 at 78s 6d. Bellevue 2 cks sold at 76s 6d 7 at 69s 6d 8 at 58s 6d at 78s I at 46s.
Gasstenne 4 cks sold at 73s 6d 6 at 69s 6d 3 at 61s. Rajewalla 1 ck sold at 63s 8 at 59s 2 at 77s 6d 2 at

52s. Rajawella I ck sold at 63s 6d 5 at 64s 6d 3 at 60s I at Rajawella I ck sold at 68s 6d 5 at 64s 6d 3 at 60s I at 64s I at 58s 12 at 63s 4 at 59s 6d I at 59s 5 at 77s 6d 2 at 77s 4 at 53s 7 sold 59s 4 at 54s 6d 2 at 74s 4 out. Highlands 8 casks bought in 68s 64s bid 22 casks bought in 64s 61s bid 3 bought in 58 4 sold 78 3 at 49s. Viharetenne, 3 cks sold at 70s 66s 6 at 64s 6d I at 78s 6d 66s bid 11 bought in 66s I sold 55s I at 78s. Kellie 2 cks sold at 71s 6d 3 bought in 68s. Paragall 2 cks bough in 70s. J P C 486 bags tought in 52s 48s 6d bid 333 bought in 49s 30 bags bought in 50s 47 at 56s.

J S & Co. 23 bags bought in 50s 11 out 28 out 226 and lo2 taken out.

Rangall 2 cks sold at 72s 6d 8 at 60s 2 at 62s 6d 2 at

Rangalla 2 cks sold at 72s 6d 8 at 69s 3 at 63s 6d 2 at

78s 1 at 48s.

Poodargodde 1 ck sold at 77s 6d 10 at 70s 4 at 61s 6d at 79s 2 at 53s.

Rattota 5 cks bought in 65s 17 at 62s 2 at 56s 3 sold it 76s 2 at 46s 6d.

Dunnwilla 6 cks sold at 61s I at 57s 2 at 6os 6d I at

C. H. M. H. 5 cks bought in 70s 66s bid 1 sold 63s 6d 1 at 45s.

Mousagalla, 1 ck sold at 70s 13 at 64s 6d 2 bought in 60s I sold 50s 2 at 78s.
P. B. P., 1 ck sold at 78s 6d 5 at 76s 6d 5 at 76s 3

ought in 68s 3 sold 64s I at 58s I bought in 80s.

Wewelmadda, Io cks sold at 66s 7 at 68s 6d I at 51a 1 at 78s.

F. 5 cks sold at 72s 3 at 71s 6d 7 bought in 66s 2 sold at 58s 1 at 50s 1 bought in 80s.

R. J. M. 1 ck sold at 73s 4 at 64s 3 bought in 60s. 58s 6d bid 1 sold at 50s 1 at 78s.

Mo kelana, 8 cks sold at 68s 4 at 59s 6d 1 at 48s 2 t 78s 6d. Epplewatte, 6 cks sold at 62s 6d 12 at 60s 6d 4 at

Hindogalla, I ck sold at 70s 4 at 65s 3 at 59s 6d 1 at 79s 1 at 5 s. 98 1 at 5 s. V. G. 2 cks out 3 cks sold at 59s 6d 1 at 77s 1 at 50s. Kondasalli, 3 cks sold at 61s 6d 2 at 55s 6d 1 at 77s.

at 51s. W. K. 13 cks sold at 83s 5 at 72s 29 at 72s 6d 2 at 59s 6d 4 at 80s 6d.

C. S. & Co. 87 bags bought in 55s.

C. S. & Co. 321 bags sold at 51s 29 bought in at 50s.

at 57s. Kaloogalla 7 cks sold at 76s 6d 10 at 68s 6d 6 at 68s Kaloogalla 7 cks sold at 76s 6d 10 at 68s 6d 6 at 68s 7 at 66s 6d 6 at 6ss 2 at 79s 6d 4 at 79s 1 at 52s
Cragic Lea 7 cks sold at 76s 6d 4 bought in 69s 67s bid 5 at 63s 6d 12 at 61s 5 at 79s 6d 6 at 78s 6d 3 out.
Rathnillokelle 2 cks sold at 77s 15 bought in 59s 5 sold 61s 2 at 79s 1 at 78s 6d 2 out.
Elleyakella 3 cks sold at 63s 21 at 63s 6d 8 bought in 61s 59s 6d bid 2 cks sold at 78s 6d 5 at 78s 6d 2 at 50s.
Rockside 2 cks sold at 77s 6d 11 at 69s 4 at 60s 2 at 78s 6d 5 at 78s 6d 5 at 78s 6d 2 at

Korawakka 1 ck sold at 70 3 bought in 66s 64s bid

sold at 59s 6d 4 at 79s I at 52s. Bluefield 2 cks sold at 77s 12 at 68s 8 at 60s 4 at 79s at 78s 4 at 49s.
Roseneath 8 cks sold at 76s 59 at 67s 6d 5 at 60s 6d out 5 sold at 80 2 at 79s 6d

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WANTED by SAMUEL HOLDSWORTH, 54,
Spencer Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.
Manufacturer of Jewel Holes and Compass Centres,
and dealer in Precious Stones. Prize Medal Dublin 1865 and Paris 1867.

NOTICE.

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

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

Acting Manager

Oriental Bank Corporation, Colombo 7th January, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. DOYLE. AVING arrived by the 'GREAT VICTORIA,
we would draw the attention of the public
to the advantage of having their Watches attended
to in the Island, by an

English Watchmaker, hereby saving the risk and expense of sending them home for repairs. W. M. YOUNG & Co.

STILL HOCK.

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

LAND FOR SALE IN DIMBOOLA.

THAT FINE BLOCK OF FOREST LAND known as Wangie Oya, containing in extent.
470 acres or thereabouts. It is well watered and would make a magnificent Coffee Estate. Distance from Kandy about 38 miles.

Apply to ARMITAGE BROTHERS,

FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned: FEW CASES OF GINGER WINE. DARLEY, BUTLER & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH LEDWARD is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration from this date. VENN & Co.

Colombo, July 26th, 1870. NOTICE

WE have this day admitted Mr. DONALD GRANT a partner in our Firm.

GRANT & Co.

J. W. HARPER, No. 1, CHATHAM STREET, COLOMBO, late of

BOND STREET, LONDON. BEGS to inform the gentlemen of Colombo and up-country residents, that he has just opened a splendid assortment of

LONDON RIDING TROWSERS which are made to fit without straps and braces

ALSO RIDING BREECHES. made on same principle as by Hammond, Oxford Street, London.

J. W. H. has also received a splendid selection of Black, Blue and Grey Venetians, for Ladies' Riding Habits,

which can be made in the newest style, with gored skirt, and all the latest improvements J. W. H. would also beg to draw attention to his GUINEA OFFICE COAT, and

GUINEA TROWSERS, which for neatness and material cannot be surpassed

TAXIDERMY.

WHYTE, & Co. invite inspection of what specimens they have in their studio at present of stuffed and set -up

Birds and Animals, SAMBUR AND OTHER DEER'S HEADS, &c.

Orders for skins registered, and executed, as soon

THE 'Aeglon Times Press."

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

PRINTING WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

on the shortest notice and in the best style. PLANTERS MONTHLY AND WEEKLY REPORTS,

of the most approved forms:

DESPATCH NOTES,
WAY BILLS, RICE,
GENERAL, AND CASH

ORDERS, PERFORATED AND

Muster Rolls, Pay Lists, &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF FORM IN USE BY MERCANTILE FIRMS, Customs Entries, Boat Notes, Cart Notes, Contrac

Forms, Store Reports, Circulars, &c., &c.,

BANKERS' FORMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. PROCTORS' PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.



RAILWAY CONSIGNMENT NOTES, PERFORATED AND BOUND. Auctioneers' Catalogues, Posters, &c MILITARY FORMS OF ALL KINDS, Guard Reports, Daily States, Drill Statements

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

APPEAL.

A N APPEAL has already been made to all the Germans in India to contribute subscriptions towards the relief of the wounded in the

tions towards the relief of the wounded in the sanguinary conflict which is about to commence, and both at Calcutta and Bombay this appeal has been heartily and speedily responded to.

In inviting subscriptions for the same purpose, I address myself in the first place to the Germans in this Island, convinced that they also will not remain behind hand, and prove by liberal contributions that they have a heart for the severe sufferings, which must be the inevitable consequence of this war. At the same time I may be allowed to express the hope that my appeal will also be answered by others who, either from sympathy with the cause of Germany or prompted merely by feelings of humanity, may respond to my call.

Subscriptions will be received by me for trans-

Subscriptions will be received by me for transmission to the Chancellery of the North German Confederation either direct or through the Consulate at Bombay.

ITH. KRAMER, Consul for the North German Confederation Colombo, 26th July, 1870.



LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper, and bottle.

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

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, & see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, & Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietor Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT

MESSRS. E. PURSER & CO., AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON.

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India The first consignment goes forward by the steamer "Surbiton" via Suez Canal, and the Agents are provided to the control of the co and the 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 prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA " JAMES ANDREW & Co., CALKUT.

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."—Nutritious, 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 precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles and Wine and in powder.

Wasting Diseases.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emuision." 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 ystem. Sold in Bottles.

Asthma, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatuta" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarrettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Anti-spasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

Food for Infants.—The Royal Nurseries are sup

plied 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 tius 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.

All who suffer from Indigestion should use NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

Sold everywhere. Bottles 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 11s

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

Silk Woollen and Manchester Wareh (Wholesale and Retail), India, Colonial and Foreign

Outfitters. 50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, (CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE), LONDON.

Established 1840.
Patterns of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Cambrics, &c., post free to any part of the World. Price, List, 72 pages, post free. A great saving effected by having goods direct. Terms, half cash. Balance against Bills of Landing. An advertisement more explanatory of our bussiness appear in the previous and following week's issue of this paper.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL J. SOLOMON. 22, RED LION SQUARE, LONDON,

Patentee of Magnesium Lamp and Enlarging Apparatus. Illustrated Catalogues, with Lists of Novelties for the Season of 1869, given en application.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

FOR BREAKFAST.

THE GLOBE SAYS: "Various importers and manufacturers have at tempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough successhad been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brother discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Mara-villa Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths 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.

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 GLOBULES. Pancreatized Cod Liver Oil and Pancreating 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. & Son 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.

SOAPS FOR THE TOILET

Osborne & Co.'s Cosmetic Petroline Soap prepared with the pure Barbadees Tar. In addition to the invaluable medicinal qualities this Soap possesses, it will be found far superior to other Perfumed Soaps for the ordinary purposes of the Toilet. Its extreme mildness, and excellent detergent properties, make it an indispensable requisite to all who suffer from tender skin. Recommended by all the eminent skin doctors. Price Is per box.

OSBORNE & Co.'s PETROLEUM SOAP. prepared with the same ingredients as the above in a more concentrated form, for acute cases of skin eruptions. It will be found especially useful as a disinfectant. Price 6d. per tablet. NOVEMBER 1805.
THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will close on 15th NOVEMBER 1869, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the PROFIT SCHEME, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date.

SBORNE & Co.'s PURE OATMEAL, for the softening and whitening the skin, fragrantly perfumed. 1s. per box. OSBORNE & Co.'s CARBOLIC TAR SOAP, pre

pared with the medicinal Carbolic Acid in combination with Barbados Tar, and invaluable preparation for hot climates. 1s. per box of 3 tablets. SBORNE & Co.'s ORRIS ROOT TABLET, a new Soap for the Toilet. Recommended for its mildness and refreshing perfume.

OSBORNE & Co.'s "BABY'S SOAP, 6d." OSBORNE & Co.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOI SOAP, 2s. 6d. per packet. OSBORNE & Co.'s IMPROVED DITTO, 1s. and 2s per packet, or in boxes of 3 tablets 1s.

OSBORNE & Co.'s FAMILY DITTO, 1s. per lb packet, or in wood boxes of 7 and 14 lbs. This is a beautifully bland Soap, distinguished for

its refreshing Odour.

Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Stock Exchange Bouquet, Oriental, &c. &c. OSBORNE & Co.'s NEW TARTAN PERFUMES

—"Queen's Own," Rob Roy, Royal Stewart.

Delightfully fragrant and lasting.

OSBOURNE & Co.'s BRILLIANTINE (Flowe Scented), for imparting a beautiful gloss to the Hair and Whiskers.

OSBORNE, BAUR & CHEESEMAN. P. J. DE SARAM Esq. PERFUMERS TO HER MAJESTY,

Golden Square, Regent Street, London For upwards of a quarter century Manufacturers and Managers to the late ROBERT HENDRIE.

Agents in all parts of the World. . * See that you get OSBORNE & Co.'s Preparations

D. HOGARTH AND Co., Preserved Provision Manufacturers, Export Oilmen and General Purveyors,

ABERDEEN. "BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON.

And by Special appointment to "H. M.'s Navy," at the ROYAL VICTORIA YARD, DEPTFORD;

PREPARE (OF THE FINEST QUALITY) FOR EXPORT, Soups, Fish, Meats, Poultry and Game, Vegetables Bacon and Hams, Jams, Jellies, Sausages (all kinds) and Pates. They also supply Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Biscuits, &c., and all Articles for Domestic Use Price Lists forwarded on application

THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUES of MESSRS. L CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS, &c., are now ready, and may be procured at every Book Store:

1. CASSELLS' CATALOGUE of EDUCATIONAL WORKS and of STUDENT'S and SCHOLARS'
MATERIALS.

2. CASSELL'S DORE SERIES CATALOGUE.
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6. CASSELL'S COMPLETE DÉSCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, giving a Comprehensive Insight into the Specialities of all the various Works issued in such vast numbers from the Belle Sauvage Publishing Offices.

CASSELL, PETER & GALPIN, Belle Sauvage Yard, London; and New York.

LIFE AND FIRE AS SURANCE NOTICES Universal Marine Insurance Company

The Southern Insurance Company (Limited.) Agents. C. SHAND & Co

(Limited.)

Colombo, 26th June, 1867.

Agents C. SHAND & Co

Commercial Union Fire

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE. 19 and 20. 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

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

Parliament.

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.

H E 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.

Capital.
THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRECIDENTS, and DIRECTORS

In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of. £1,750,000

THE LIFE REVENUE, which for 1868, consisted of: Life Premiums £269,387 Interest on Funds &c.... 94,217

THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate and generally 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. 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.

RICHARD CAYLEY, Esq. Rarrister at Law.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MODERATE RATES.

& Co., Merchants.

Medical Adviser—Dr. W. CARDEN ROE.

Ayents & Secretaries of Board—ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.

SUB-AGENTS:

Messrs Keir, Dundas & Co.- Kandy

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

THE CAPITAL

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

30th June, 1869.

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their "The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

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

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

Added to 31st December, 1865

Real Property owned by the Company.....

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

", DELMEGE, REID & Co .- Galle.

J. R. DUNLOP Esq.-Jaffna.

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

. 477.195 0 (

£1,672,356 16 11

charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad, LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES

Colonial and Foreign Assurances.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Life Assurance Institution.

Capital One Million.

never become altogether void by non-payment of premiums.

Premiums payable annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

CLERGY FUND. One-tenth of the Proprie

tors' Profits periodically set aside for the benefit of Clergymen and Ministers, whose lives are thus assured on more favorable terms than in any other office. Full information may be had from FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.,

NORTHERN ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

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.

Fire Department.

INSURANCES granted on most favorable terms on every description of property and produce in the Island, including Stores on Coffee Estates, not covered with

thatch, also on Oil stored in open yards.

Prospectuses and particulars furnished on application to the Agents.

The City of Glasgow Life Assurance

Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed

ARMITAGE BROTHERS. Colombo, 7th April 1870.

Agents are prepared to accept risks.

C. SHAND & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 & 10 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1840. (Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

£1,500,000. Is entitled to rank amongst the first. 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 LIFE.

Large participation in profits, undoubted security and exemption of insured from liability of partnership Forfeiture of a policy cannot take place from unintentional misstatement, enabling the assured to provide for their FIRE families and secure Retiring provisions for themselves.

FREE POLICIES are granted. These can

THE ROYAL INSURANCE

COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000,

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND

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

Batavia Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.

Trustees. H. Klein Esq., D, J. C. F. A. W. Lechten-

berg Esq. Agents in London-Messrs. Baring Bros: & Co. Do do Liverpool

Fully subscribed by upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED Do. 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.

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WILKINSON'S

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 Pronchitis, 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

WHITMURE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacions in promoting DIGESTION strengthening the STOMACH, correcting ACIDITY, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.
They require no change of Diet, and those of the Most Delicate Constitution may take them with safety.

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

THE FUND TO BE DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th

> POINT-DE-GALLE. - Fredk. Piters, Baptiste & Co. THOMAS WILKINSON.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

Sores. Wounds, Bad Breaste, Bed Lower A N Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the Business of the United Companies will henceforth be The annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Fundamount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The new Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

Sores, Wounds, Bad Breasts, Bad Legs

appearance of the disease of the patient, follows the first dressing with the ointment. st not only be smeared on the wound 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 regression.

Blood to the Heart, Apoplexy

Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints.

Every one suffering from these painful affections hould use this purifying ointment, as it has rescued thousands from a life of torture, after every other means had been tried in vain. The ointment should be well rubbed into the skin at least twice a day after it has been properly formented with warmask. be well rubbed into the skin at least twice a day after it has been properly fomented with warm salt and water, and dried. The inflammation soon yields and the patient no longer belpless, resumes his ac-customed occupation. THE DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

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

Fistules and Piles.

All inflammations and ulcerations of sensitive parts may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured in the body's reparation of the sensitive parts may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured

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 ease 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 bronchial tubes, and thus effect a permanent cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills chevid he would be a sensitive part of the premanent cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the

Bad Legs	(Corns (Soft)	Rheum
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	contracted and	Sore Ni
Bunions	Stiff Joints	Sore-th
Bite of Mosqui.	Elephantiasis	Skin-di
toes and Sand-	Fistulas	Scurvy
Flies	Gout	Sore-he
Coco-bay	Glandular Swel-	Tumou
Chiego-foot	lings	Ulcers
Chilblains	Lumbage	Wound
Chapped Hands	Piles	Yaws
. C.13 -4 41 - 7		

WAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s each Pot.

following cases:atism ads the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLO

THE DIRECTORS ALSO THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH LEECHMAN & Co. AGENTS FOR CEYLON.

THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY, And that the LIABILITY of it Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

LEECHMAN & Co. 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.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

HEAD OFFICE IN BATAVIA. Directors.

The Right Hon: F. J Van Hemert D. J. L. W. Grebling Esq.

WHITMORE'S

Life Department.

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

safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPA.

RILLA with the greatest succe s.
In bottles small, medium, and large.

Agents in

COLOMBO.—O'Hallorin Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall

Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.

KANDY.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries Hall; d'Ester
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By Wilkie Collins.

PROLOGUE.—THE VILLA AT HAMPSTEAD.

She was tall and elegant; beautifully dressed, in the happiest combination of simplicity and splendour. A light summer veil hung over her face. She lifted it, and made her apologies for disturbing the gentlemen over their wine, with the unaffected ease and grace of a highly bred woman.

'Pray accept my excuses for this intru-sion. I am ashamed to disturb you. One look

at the room will be quite enough.'
Thus far, she had addressed Mr. Delamayn who happened to be nearest to her. Looking round the room, her eye fell on Mr. Vanborough. She started—with a loud exclama-tion of astonishment. 'You!' she said. Good heavens! who would have thought of meeting you here?

Mr. Vanborough, on his side, stood pet-

Lady Jane!' he exclaimed. 'Is it possi-

He bravely looked at her while he spoke. His eyes wandered guilty towards the win-dow which led into the garden. The situation dow which led into the garden. The situation was a terrible one—equally terrible if his wife discovered Lady Jane, or if Lady Jane over the introduction as rapidly as possible. The time see you to your carriage, he added offering his arm. I will take care that you have the refusal of the house. You may trust it all to me. No! Lady Jane was accustomed to leave The visitor, innocent of all knowledge of the truth, gaily offered him her hand.

'I believe in mesmerism for the first time, she said. 'This is an instance of magnetic both sexes. In the lady Jane declined to universal welcome. Lady Jane declined to the lady of the house. —and the day I select to make the discovery is the day you select for diving with a friend.

A last house at Hampstead is left on my list —and in that house, I meet you. Astonish—venient time. My intrusion appears to have -and in that house, I meet you. Astonishing! She turned to Mr. Delamayn. 'I presume I am addressing the owner of the house?' Before a word could be said by either of the gentlemen, she noticed the garden? I hope I have not driven her away.' She looked round, and appealed to Mr. Van. borough. 'Your friend's wife?' she askedand, on this occasion, waited for a reply.

In Mr. Vanborough's situation, what re-

ply was possible?
Mrs. Vanborough was not only visible but audible—in the garden giving her orders to one of the out-of-door servants, with the tone and manner which proclaimed the mistress of the house. Suppose he said, 'She is not my friend's wife?' female curiosity would inevitably put the next question, 'Who is she?' Suppose he invented an explanation? The explanation would take time—and time would give his wife an opportunity of discovering Lady Jane. Seeing all these considerations in one breathless moment. Mr. Vanborough took the shortest and the boldest way out of the difficulty. He answered silently by an affirmative inclination of the head, which dextrously turned Mrs. Vanborough into Mrs. Delamayn, without allowing Mr. Delamayn the opportunity of hearing it.

But the lawyer's eye was habitually watchful—and the lawyer saw him.

Mastering in a moment his first natural
astonishment at the liberty taken with him,
Mr. Delamayn drew the inevitable conclusion
that there was something wrong, and that

that there was something wrong, and that there was an attempt (not to be permitted for a moment) to mix him up in it. He advanced, resolute to contradict his client, to his wife, through his clenched teeth.

before he could open his lips.

'Might I ask one question? Is the aspect Of course it is !- I ought to see by the sun that the aspect is south. These, and the other two, are, I suppose, the only rooms on the ground-floor? And is it quiet? Of course it's quiet! A charming house. Far more likely to suit my friend than any I have seen yet. Will you give me the refusal of it till to-morrow?' There she stopped for breath and gave Mr. Delamayn his first opportunity

of speaking to her.
'I beg your ladyship's pardon,' he began

'I really can't——"
Mr. Vanborough—passing close behind him, and whispering as he passed—stopped the lawyer before he could say a word more 'For God's sake don't contradict me! My

wife is coming this way !' At the same moment (still supposing that Mr. Delamayn was the master of the house) Lady Jane returned to the charge.

You appear to feel some hesitation,' said. 'Do you want a reference?' She smiled satirically, and summoned her friend to her his time without flinching.

Who is the said. Mr. Vanborough.

on the shoulder with her parasol.

At that moment, Mrs. Vanborough appeared, on the garden side of the window. 'Am I in the way?' she asked addressing begin to understand that I had better have her husband, after one steady look at Lady accepted the offer at once. Give me your Jane. 'This lady appears to be an old friend arm. of yours.' There was a tone of sarcasm, in

that allusion to the parasol, which might develop into a tone of jealousy, at a moment's

Lady Jane was not in the least disconcerted. She had her double privilege of familiarity with the men whom she liked—her privilege as a woman of high rank, and her privilege as a young widow. She bowed to Mrs. Vanborough, with all the highly-finished politeness of the order to which she belonged.

'The lady of the house, I presume?' she

said, with a gracious smile.

Mrs. Vanborough returned the bow coldly entered the room first—and then answer-

ed, 'Yes.'
Lady Jane turned to Mr. Vanborough 'Present me I'she said, submitting resign-edly to the formalities of the middle classes. Mr. Vanborough obeyed, without looking at his wife, and without mentioning his

wife's name.

No! Lady Jane was accustomed to leave a favourable impression behind her, where-ever she went. It was a habit with her to be charming (in widely different ways) to both sexes. The social experience of the

vanient time. My intrustou appears to have sadly disturbed the two gentlemen. Mr. Vanborough looks as if he wished me a hundred miles away. And as for your husband——' she stoped, and glanced toward Mr. Delamayn. 'Pardon me for speaking in that familiar way. I have not the pleasure of knowing your husband's name.

In speechless amazement, Mrs. Van-borough's eyes followed the direction of

Lady Jane's eyes—and rested on the lawyer, personally a total stranger to her.

Mr. Delamayn, resolutely waiting his opportunity to speak, seized it once more—and held it, this time.

'I beg your pardon,' he said, 'There is some misappréhension here, for which I am in no way responsible. I am not that lady's

It was Lady Jane's turn to be astonished. She looked at the lawyer. Useless Mr. Delamayn had set himself right-Mr. Delamayn declined to interfere further. He silently took a chair at the other end of the room. Lady Jane addressed Mr. Van-

'I will speak louder, if you wish it," she said. 'Mr. Vanborough told me you were

The whole thing is a mistake.

The voluble Lady Jane interrupted him, the garden again! Mrs. Vanborough's indignation was suspended for the moment in dread, as she saw the passion and the terror struggling in her husband's face.

'How you look at me!' she said. 'How you speak to me!'

He only repeated. 'Go into the garden!' lawyer had discovered some minutes previ- again, ously—that there was something wrong in the villa at Hampstead. The lady of the house was a lady in an anomalous position Jane. of some kind. And as the house, to all appearance, belonged to Mr. Vanborough's friend, Mr. Vanborough's friend must (in spite of his recent disclaimer) be in some Jane's eyes rested for an instant on Mrs. Vanborough, with a keenly-contemptuous ex-pression of inquiry which would have roused the spirit of the tamest woman in existence. The implied insult stung the wife's sensitive

Mr. Vanborough, stealing step by step nearer to the window—intent, come what might of it, on keeping his wife out of the manner in which she wrapped herself might of it, on keeping his wife out of the community with the slightest of the community of the said.

"Who is that woman! she asked.

Lady Jane was equal to the emergency. The manner in which she wrapped herself me by coming here for a moment,' he said.

Mr. Delamaya rose, and complied with pretension on the comband and the same of the room, in which the lawyer sat impenetrably waiting for events. 'Oblige me by coming here for a moment,' he said.

Mr. Delamaya rose, and complied with room—neither heeded nor heard her. Lady pretension, on the one hand, and, without

a sight to see.
'Mr. Vanborough,' she said, 'you offered

to take me to my carriage just now. I begin to understand that I had better have

'Stop!' said Mrs. Vanborough, 'your ladyship's looks are looks of contempt; your ladyship's words can bear but one in. terpretation. I am innocently involved in some vile deception which I don't understand. But this I do know-I won't submit to be insulted in my own house. After what you have just said, I forbid my husband to give you his arm.'
Her husband!

Lady Jane looked at Mr. Vanborough— at Mr. Vanborough, whom she loved; whom she had honestly believed to be a single-man; whom she had suspected, up to that moment, of nothing worse than of trying to screen the frailties of his friend. She dropped her highly-bred tone; she lost her nighly-bred manners. The sense of her injury (if this was true), the pang of her jealousy (if that woman was his wife) stripped the human nature in her bare of all disguises, raised the angry colour in her cheeks, and struck the angry fire out of her

'If you can tell the truth, sir,' she said haughtily, be so good as to tell it now. Have you been falsely presenting yourself to the world—falsely presenting yourself to led her to the door. There was dead silence me—in the character, and with the aspirations, of a single man? Is that lady your wife's eyes followed them, with the same

'Do you hear her? do you see her' cried Mrs. Vanborough, appealing to her husband in her turn. She suddenly drew back from him, shuddering from head to foot. 'He hesitates!' she said to herself faintly. 'Good God! he hesitates!"

Lady Jane sternly repeated her question. 'Is that lady your wife?'
He roused his scoundrel-courage,

said the fatal word.

'No!

Mrs. Vanborough staggered back. She caught at the white curtains of the window to save herself from falling, and tore them. She looked at her husband, with the torn curtain clenched fast in her hand. She asked herself, 'Am I mad? or is he?'

Lady Jane drew a deep breath of relief. He was not married! He was only a profligate single man. A profligate single man is shocking—but reclaimable. It is possible to blame him severely, and to insist on his reformation in the most uncompromising terms. It is also possible to forgive him, and marry him. Lady Jane took the necessary position, under the circumstances, with perfect tact. She inflicted reproof, in the present, without excluding hope, in the

'I have made a very painful discovery, she said gravely to Mr. Vanborough. 'It rests with you to persuade me to forget it! Good evening?

She accompanied the last words by a farewell look, which roused Mrs. Van-borough to frenzy. She sprang forward,

to myself, I insist on proving it!' She struck a bell on a table near her. The servant came in. 'Fetch my writing-desk out of the next room.' She waited with her back turned on her husband, with he eyes opening of the house door-a rustling of a fixed on Lady Jane. Defenceless and alone, she stood on the wreck of her married life, superior to the rival's contempt. At that dreadful moment, her beauty shone out again with a gleam of its old glory. The grand woman who, in the old stage days, had held thousands breathless over the mimic woes of the scene, stood there grander than ever, in her own woe, and held the three people Lady Jane began to perceive, what the who looked at her breathless till she spoke

The servant came in with the desk. She took out a paper, and handed it to Lady

'I was a singer on the stage,' she said, when I was a single woman. The slander when I was a single woman. to which such women are exposed, doubted spite of his recent disclaimer) be in some my marriage. I provided myself with the way responsible for it. Arriving, naturally enough, at this erroneous conclusion, Lady even the highest society, madam, respects that!

> Lady Jane examined the paper. It was a marriage-certificate. She turned deadly pale and beckoned to Mr. Vanborough. you deceiving me?' she asked.

Mr. Vanborough looked back into the far

Jane followed him, and tapped him briskly the slightest compromise, on the other, was the request. Mr. Vanborough addressed himself to Lady Jane.

'I beg to refer you to my man of business. He is not interested in deceiving you.'
'Am I required simply to speak to the fact?' asked Mr. Delamayn. 'I decline to do more.

'You are not wanted to do more. Listening intently to that interchange of question and answer, Mrs. Vanborough advanced a step in silence. The high courage that had sustained her against outrage which had openly declared itself, shrank under the sense of something coming which she had not foreseen. A nameless dread throbbed at her heart, and crept among the roots of her hair.

Lady Jane handed the certificate to the lawyer.

'In two words, sir,' she said impatiently What is this?'

'In two words, madam,' auswered Mr Delamayn. 'Waste paper.'

' He is not married? 'He is not married.'

After a moment's hesitation, Lady Jane looked round at Mr. Vanborough, standing silent at her side—looked, and started back in teror. 'Take me away!' she cried, shrinking from the ghastly face that confronted her, with the fixed stare of agony in the great glittering eyes. Take me away!
That woman will murder me!
Mr.Vanborough gave her his arm, and

wife's eyes followed them, with the same dreadful stare, till the door closed, and shut them out. The lawyer, left alone with the disowned and deserted woman, put the use-less certificate silently on the table. She looked from him to the paper—and dropped without a cry to warn him, without an effort to save herself, senseless at his feet.

He lifted her from the floor, and placed her on the sofa—and waited to see if Mr Vanborough would come back. Looking at the beautiful face—still beautiful, even in the swoon-he owned it was hard on her. Yes! in his own impenetrable way, the rising lawyer owned it was hard on her.

But the law justified it. There was no doubt, in this case. The law justified it. The trampling of horses and the grating of wheels sounded outside. Lady Jane's carriage was driving away. Would the husband come back? (See what a thing habit is! Even Mr. Delamayn still mechanically thought of him as the husband-in the face of the law! in the face of the facts!)

No. The minutes passed. And no sign of the husband coming back.

It was not wise to make a scandal in the

house. It was not desirable (on his own sole responsibility) to let the servants see what had happened. Still, there she lay senseless. The cool evening air came in through the open window, and lifted the light ribbons in her lace cap, lifted the little lock of hair that had broken loose, and drooped over her neck. Still, there she lay—the wife who had loved him; the mother of his child—there she lay.

He streehed out his hand to ring the bell and summon help,

At the same moment, the quiet of the

summer evening was once more disturbed. He held his hand suspended over the bell. The noise outside came nearer: It was again the trampling of horses and the grating of wheels. Advancing-rapidly advancing stopping at the house.

Was Lady Jane coming back?

Was the husband coming back?
There was a loud ring at the bell—a quick woman's dress in the passage. The door of the room opened, and the woman appeared -alone. Not Lady Jane. A stranger-older, years older, than Lady Jame. A plain woman perhaps, at other times. A woman almost beautiful, now, with the eager happiness that beamed in her face.

She saw the figure on the sofa. She ran to it with a cry-a cry of recognition and a cry of terror in one. She dropped on her knees-and laid that helpless head on her bosom, and kissed, with a sister's kisses that cold white cheek.

'Oh, my darling!' she said, 'Is it thus we meet again ?

Yes! After all the years that had passed since the parting in the cabin of the ship. It was thus the two school-friends meet again.

ODD RUNS AND WALKS.

WHEN the beautiful Empress of the French, as one of the notabilities assembled in Egypt to take part in the Suez Canal ceremonials, was lately astonishing the Arabs and Fellahs of Cairo with her joyous runs through the bazaars and streets of that city-sometimes sitting beside the Khedive in an open carriage, sometimes careering along on donkey-back, but in either case exciting the astonishment of the Mussulmans and the envy of the ladies of the harem—she was preced-Mr. Delamayn rose, and complied with ed by running footmen of the wildest and most

half-naked fellows, brandishing huge torches in the darkness of evening, and screaming out to scare away any and all who might otherw pede the progress of the imperial and viceregal personages. Our puny attempts at a cavalcade must have been beaten all to nothing by this.

And yet the time was when running-footmen formed part of the establishment of our titled folks and county families. They used to run in front of the travelling carriage, when out on journeys of any considerable distance; partly to be hand when the wheels stuck in the mud of the wretched roads, but chiefly to make a show in the eyes of the world. A speed of four or five miles an hour the men could maintain for several hours together; but when improved roads permitted a speed of six or seven miles to be kept up, the running-footmen gradually ceased to be employed. Sir Walter Scott mentions his having seen the state-coach of the Earl of Hopetoun preceded in this way. The old Duke of Queensberry was one of the last who kept up this practice; and a story is told of a running-tootman who displayed his agility by running off with his grace's livery while "showing his

Of course many crack runners have made a noise and obtained fame, alike independent of the footman world and the sporting world. There was the Shoreditch tradesman, neither young nor slim, who in 1750 ran from the church in that street to Edmonton, eight miles, in fifty There was the shepherd who, in 1764 ran on Moulsey Hurst fifteen miles in eighty eight minutes—at the rate of full ten miles an Of course these achievements have been hour. beaten by the profesional racers, concerning whom it is not the purpose of the present article to speak. There was once a race between two men, one of whom was unfairly interrupted by an emissary of the other: he knocked the rasca down, fell over him, picked himself up again, and won the race. There was a running match between a lady and a gentleman round the Steyne at Brighton in 1825: the gentleman ran well, but the lady ran better, and she won.

Nor is there any deficiency of walking achievements, irrespective of those by professional pedestrians, and sometimes marked by singular conditions. There was the attorney's clerk who in 1773, took a walk from London to York and back, and accomplished the whole four hundred miles between Monday morning and Saturday evening in one week. There was the Gloucesevening in one week. tershire militiaman, about the same period, who walked from London to Bristol in a little less than twenty hours—so, at least, said the newspapers of the period. It would be interesting to know whether the "Young Irish Gentleman" performed the task on which a wager was laid in 1788, of "Walking from London to Constantinople and back within a year." We have no record of she result; but it may be presumed that he did not emulate the feat of walking on the sea, attributed by a lyrical authority to Teddy M'Gee, by which he wore his legs down to the knee. Among the odd walks which odd people have taken, may be mentioned that of picking up stones placed a yard apart, and carrying them singly to a basket : a walk or a run, this according to conditions. Then there is the formidable task of walking a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, first performed by Captain Barclay; since outdone by a walk of a thousand quarter-miles in a thousand successive quarter hours-a much more wearing and exhausting achievement, seeing that the runner must not rest or sleep so long as half an hour at any one time this foolish, health-ruining work was once attempted, be it observed, by a

woman! From men on foot to men on horseback the transition is natural. Some of the remarkable examples of speed on horseback have been performed by nonprofessional riders. Cardinal Wolsey won his first promotion in life by a quick journey. When chaplain to Henry the Seventh, he was sent from London on a special Seventh, he was sent from London on a special mission to the Emperor Maximilian in the Netherlands; he did the journey there and back in a little over two days, including the very slow and tedious sea passage out and home between Dover and Calais. When Robert Carey was sent from London to Edinburgh, to announce to King James the death of Queen Elizabeth, he performed the journey of four hundred miles in the daylight of three days. Stow relates that one Bernard Calvert went in ,1621 from London to Calais and back, in seventeen hours; doing the land journey on herseback, and the channel voyage in a barge! by which was probably meant a heavy sailing boat. In 1745, an innkeeper named Thorahill rode from Stilton in Huntingdonshire to London, back to Stilton, and once again to to London, accomplishing the wole two hundred and thirteen miles in twelve hours seventeen miautes: of course, with a good relay of horses. This was really a wonderful achievement, if reliable. Dick Turpia's ride we all know about; and let us never forget the immortal ride of Johnny Gilpin, of the verity of which we seem as certain as of anything in story. Of the doings on race-courses, we need only mention those in which ladies have been concerned. At the races in 1725, we find that the ladies' plate was ridden for, by women, in three heats and a final struggle. But the most notable lady in this class of achievements was probably Mrs. Thornton, the wife of Colonel Thornton. The colonel challenged Mr. Flint, in 1804, that Mrs. Thornton would contest a race with him on York race-course, for five hundred guineas as side. The bet was accepted, and the race took place; the colonel leading the lady's horse to the starting-place. Mrs. Thornton took and kept the lead for the first three miles, when her horse failed, and her competitor won. She atterwards wrote to one of the newspapers, complaining that Mr. Flint's demeauour to her on the occasion had hardly been that of a gentleman. A "turf

bet; the colonel equivocated; Mr. Flint publicy horsewipped him; and as the Jockey Club first, and the Court of King's Bench afterwards, refused to give him redress, we may sately infer that there was something wrong about Colonel Thornton. His equestrain wife, however, did not relinquish her fondness for achievements in the saddle. She rode a race against Buckle the Newmarket jocky. Mrs. Thornton appeared on the race-course, attired in purple cap and jacket, nankeen skirt, purple shoes, and embroidered stockings. She was mounted on her mare "Louisa." She rode nine stone six pounds, against Buckle's thirteen stone six, and won by half a head.

Among driving achievements was the famous one by the Earl of March in 1750. He undertook to provide a four-wheeled carriage that would be driven nineteen miles in one hour by one single team of four horses. It was a fourwheeler, but one of marvellously light construc-tion. Wire and cords were used wherever praction. Wire and cords were used where ticable, instead of heavier materials; the harticable, instead of heavier materials; the harticable, instead of heavier covered with silk; ness was of fine leather covered with silk; the seat for the driver (on other "fare") was of leather straps covered with velvet; every wheel had a tin box which dropped diwn oil uninter-ruptedly; the breechings for the horses where of walebone; the wood-work was as light as possible, but in all critical parts strengthened with well-tempered steel. In short the whole machine was so light that one man could carry it, together with the harness. The earl sat on the hinder part of the carriage, but four postilions virtually drove the horses. Many vehicles were made and abandoned, and many horses killed, before the real event came off. He achieved the task; doing nineteen miles in ample time for another mile within the hour.

SUBMARINE EXPLORATIONS.—A series of the most remarkable and interesting discoveries which have rewarded the efforts of scientific which have rewarded the enorts of scientific men for many years, have recently been re-ported to the Royal Society by their author, Dr. Carpenter. We cannot give more than an outline of those on the subject: but it will be obvious at once to those of our readers who have even only a superficial knowledge of the most commonly-accepted theories regarding the past history of our globe, how important the con-clusions may be which are to be drawn from the investigations of Dr. Carpenter.

These investigations have been carried on at the bottom of the ocean. They are in fact explanations of the surface of the ocean bed made y dredging. The first great discovery in this line of investigation is, however, due to a Swedish explorer named M. Sars, who brought up from a depth of 300 fathoms a certain crinoid elonging to a class which was held by the dogmas of the Geologists to have had its last living representative in the chalk period. It is most nearly allied to a type that flourished in the colitic period long anterior to the chalk. Here then as Dr. Carpenter observes we have a discovery as important as would be the discovery of a living mammoth or plesiosaurus. It suggested the possibility that the process of chalk formation which it was believed had long since ceased, might still be in progress. And this it was which formed the incentive to the further and more elaborate explanations in the same field of science, recently reported on by Dr. Carpenter.

The first result of these efforts was the overthrow of two very commonly accepted axioms n science, one that at a depth of 300 fathoms all life ceased, and another that the temperafure of the ocean at great depths was the same. It has been established, however, that there is abundant life at a depth far greater than 300 fathoms, and that there is a great difference in temperature. Nor does the result of these investigations, stop here. The temperature is found to vary at points only eight or ten miles distant from each other, and this variation was marked by corresponding variations between the living creature that inhabited those parts of the ocean bed, and between the geological and mineralogical construction of the different parts of the ocean bed. Thus, as Dr. Capenter says, "An upheaval of a few miles of sea bottom, subject to these conditions, would present to the geologist of the future two portions of surface totally different in their structure, the one exhibiting traces of a depressed, the other of an elevated temperature, and yet these formations would have been con-temporaneous and conterminous. Wherever temporaneous and conterminous. Wherever similar conditions are found upon the dry land in the present day it has been supposed that the high and the low temperature, the forma-tion of chalk and the formation of sandstone, must have been separated from each other by long periods: and the discovery that they may actually co-exist upon adjacent surfaces has done no less than strike at the root of many of the customary assumptions with regard to geological time.

Another result of these investigations which has a manifested bearing upon the dogma of geologists, is the fact of the existence of a very deep sea current, which carries cold water from the Arctic seas into the Atlantic bearing with it the debris of the region whence it comes, sustaining its appropriate forms of animal life, and displacing other forms for which a higher temperature is required. There is therefore scarcely any limit to the changes which might at any time be effected in the fauna of the Northern Atlantic from a free efflux of deep Arctic water.

Upon the abundance of animal life extant in Upon the abundance of animal life extant in the depths of the ocean (and we may add here that the dredging was carried out, to a depth of 2500 fathoms) Dr. Carpenter observes—
"Over the whole of the warm area explored the bottom was found to be covered with global bigering deposit, that is with animal life actively and the depicted that dreadfal scene, and how, as the climax of the story came, and its dread how, as the climax of the story came, and its dread how, as the climax of the story came, and its dread fall scene, and how, as the climax of the story came, and its dread fall scene, and how, as the climax of the story came, and its dread fall scene, and how, as the climax of the story came, and its dread interest grew, he would rise from the table, and literally act the parts of the several sufferers to whom he had lent a helping hand. Now that he is gone it is remembered too, with absolute pain that one of the first surgeons of the day, who was present when this Staplehurst story was told soon

picturesque kind: They were swarthy, lithe, row" sprang out of this event. Mr. Flint as engaged in chalk formation. From the most half-naked fellows, brandishing huge torches in serted that Clonel Thornton shirked off the lost profund depths animals of high organization and with perfect eyes, have been brought to the surface by the dredge, and the creatures discovered include an extraordinary collection of ailiceus spunges and foramenifera, together with zoophytes, echinoderms, molluses, annalids and crusteceans. One hundred and twenty-seven species of mollusca not previously known to exist in British seas, were among the captives, and large numbers of these were altogether new to science.

These enormous multitudes of living creaturos are sustained it is supposed by an immense quantity of organic matter diffused all throughout the deep sea water. A chemical analaysis of water brought up from these great depths shewed that the proportion of carbonic acid in the water increased in proportion to the depth After storms of wind, however, by which the surface of the ocean had been much agitated, the quantity of corbonic acid was very much diminished. The inference from these facts is that the ed. The inference from these facts is that the agitation of the sea by storms, by liberating its superficial carbonic acid and thus permitting the ascent of that which is constantly formed by the abundant animal life below, furnishes one of the conditions which render the continuance of that life possible.

The results of these discoveries, which were trained by Sir Charles Leal! "almost revolutions."

styled by Sir Charles Lyell "almost revolutionary" in their geological aspects, are manifestly calin their geological aspects, are manifestly cal-culated to affect very materially the conclusions arrived at by geologists. For they show that certain operations are in progress which result in the production of many of the phenomena which geologists have persistently and dogmatically de-clared are proofs of the lapse of long periods time between successive conditions of the earth's sur-face which we now find might have been contem-poraneous.

poraneous.

They also show that the fanua of the geological epoch are not necessarily extinct. And thirdly that a succession of vast periods of alternating cold and heat, are not necessary to account for the appearance of remains belonging to inhabitants of Arctic

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

Few that have noticed during the last few years the well known-known figure of Mr. Charles Dickthe well known-known figure of Mr. Charles Dickens will have been surprised, though grieved, at the sad news of his death. When he formally appeared, either as lecturer or speaker, the necessary preparation for an excitement of the moment softened the rugged lines which a long and laborious career, added to the wearing effect of his sympathetic spirit, had furrowed in his cheeks, and his pluck enabled him to cast off for a time the stoop from his shoulders which had of late become habitual. If, however, we met him alone, treading the pavement with laborious steps, figure bent forward, and head a little raised, we must bent forward, and head a little raised, have deen pained to see in the man's whole attitude and bearing, even in his gay overcoat thrown back as if too heavy for his shoulders, and his hat pushed off from his forehead, well-known signs of break-

ing health.

Mr. Dickens has himself given the following vivid sketch of his early experiences in journalism mons as a parliamentary reporter when I was a boy not eighteen. I have pursued the calling of a reporter under circumstances of which many of my brethren at home in England here, many of my modern successors. can form no adequate conception. I have often transcribed for the printer ception. I have often transcribed for the printer from my shorthand notes, important public speeches in which the strictest accuracy was required, and a mistake in which would have been to a young man severely compromising, writing on the palm of my hand, by the light of a dark lantern, in a post chaise and four, galloping through a wild country, and through the dead of the night at the then surrising rate of fifteen miles an hour. The very last prising rate of fifteen miles an hour. The very last time I was at Exeter I strolled into the castle yard there to identify, for the amusement of a friend, the spot on which I once 'took', as we used to call it, an election speech of my noble friend Lord Russell, in the midst of a lively fight maintained by all the vagabonds in that division of the country, and under such a pelting rain, that I remember two good natured colleagues, who chanced to be at leisure held a pocket handkerchief over my notebook, after the manner of a state canopy is an ec-clesiastical procession. I have worn my knees by writing on them on the old back row of the old of the old House of Commons; and I have worn my feet by standing to write in a preposterous pen in the old House of Lords, where we used to be huddled together like so many sheep kept in waiting, say, until the wool-sack might want stuff-ing. Returning home from excited political meetings in the country to the waiting press in London. I do verily believe I have been upset in almost every description of vehicle known in this country. I have been in my time, bleated on miry by roads every description of vehicle known in this country.

I have been, in my time, bleated on miry by-roads towards the small hours, 40 or 50 miles from London in a wheel-less carriage, with exhausted horses and drunken post-boys, and have got back in time for publication to be received with never-formation for publication for publication to be received with never-formation for publication to be received with never-formation for publication for pu gotton compliments by the late Mr. Black, coming in the broadest of Scotch from the broadest of hearts I ever knew."

Mr. Dickens's earnestness was such that he not only took upon his own shoulders the most arduous tasks connected with amateur performances for charitable objects, but superintended the minutes details, and often worked with his own hands to endetails, and often worked with his own hands to ensure what he held to be necessary effect. There
are men living who remember his occupying himself for a whole day with hammer and nails on the
stage of Miss Kelly's Theatre, while it was matter
for playful jocularity among brave spirits who
have gone before, that Dickens had converted himself into an amateur check-taker, and satirithe receint of custom with Arthur Smith all day long self into an amateur check-taker, and sat in the receipt of custom with Arthur Smith all day long
at the Gallery of Hlustration, when the Jerrold
performances were about to be given. He never
rested, and never seemed to tire. His active mind
has, alas I worn out his frame, and he has died,
pen in hand, literally from over-work.

The day of his death was, strange to say, the anniversary of the staplehurst accident, in which it
will be remembered he was in great peril, and
from which some of those nearest to him consider

from which some of those nearest to him consider he received a physical shock from which he never really recovered. The friends in the habit of meeting Mr. Dickens privately, recal now the energy with which he depicted that dreadful scene, and

after its occurrence, remarked that "the worst of these railway accidents was the difficulty of determining the period at which the system could be said to have survived the shock, and that inbe said to have survived the shock, and that instances were on record of two or three years having gone by before the life-sufferer knew that he was seriously hurt." But the medical testimony as to the immediate cause of Mr. Dickens' death is definite and precise. Appoplexy—an effusion of blood on the brain, the cause an overstrained system, and the result one which was only staved off twelve months ago, when he was induced to obey his doctor's injunctions and to suspend his readings in public—has carried him away at a comparative-

in public—has carried him away at a comparatively early age, and all that remains to his surrowing
friends is to recal with affection the many traits
which made this great man so loveable.

His hours and days were spent by rule. He
rose at a certain time, he retired at another, and
though no precisian, it was not often that his arrangements varied. His hours for writing were
between breakfast and luncheon, and when there
was work to be done no temptation was sufficiently strong to cause it to be neglected. This order was work to be done no temptation was sufficiently strong to cause it to be neglected. This order and regularity followed him through the day. His mind was essentially methodical, and in his long walks, in his recreations, in his labour, he was governed by rules laid down for himself, rules well studied before-hand, and rarely departed from. The so-called men of business, the people whose own exclusive devotion to the science of profit and loss makes them regard doubtfully all to whom that same science is not the main object of life, would have been delighted and amazed at this side of Dickens' observators. Although his intimate of Dickens' character. Although his intimate friend and partner, Mr. W. H. Wills, filled the post of acting Editor until 12 or 18 months ago (when he resigned the position to Mr. Charles Dickens the younger), and saved Mr. Dickens much of the labour of selection, we believe we are correct in stating that every article in Household Words and All the Year Round passed under the conductor's eye and that every proof was read and corrected by him.

During a representation of Dalila at the Comedie Francaise. Paris, a young lady in one of the boxes followed with intense interest one of the love scenes between Martha Sertorius and the macetro. The dialogue turns on a button to be attached to a glove. The girl, carried on by her own impulse, threw herself forward with an involuntery movement, exclaiming: "Fool I fool I don't you see that she loves you?" The writer adds, that if he were the author, he would wish no stronger proof than this of success.

A few weeks since a man approached the rope to which is attached the balloon in which the people of which is attached the balloon in which the people of Parls are making ascensions. He drew a knife, when the attendant asked him his intention. "My wife,"he replied, " is up in the balloon, and I'd give a hundred francs for the privilege of cutting the rope." The offer was refused.

A toll-keeper was lately brought before a magistrate for cruelty to his daughter. The little difficulty aroso from a discovery made by the parent that the girl, who was frequently left in charge of the gate, used to allow here weatheart a young butcher to dive

used to allow her sweetheart, a young butcher, to drive his cart through free. She never "tolled" her

Some time since a gentleman died who, Some time since a gentleman under who, during life, refused to believe in any future punishment. Two or three weeks after his demise his wife received, through a medium, a communication, which read as follows: "Dear wife, I now believe. Please send me my thin clothes and a barrel of ice-

The Bulletin considers the Big Horn expedition perfectly sufe, because it "carries a piece of artillery along—a thing which the Indians dread more than anything else." The Bulletin is right; the Indians have a holy horror of any cumbrous beggage which uses up the white warriors' horses so that they are useless when captured.

A worse attempted spicide by drowning, the

when captured.

—A women attempted suicide by drowning, the other day, because she detected a young man with whom she was in love, going to a picnic with another girl. What an awful weight of remoree would have rested upon that young man's conscience if the unhappy female had not been fished out in time to save her life. Particularly if the other one had jilted him.

—A traveled simpleton from Australia writes to the Call, expressing lively amazement at the affection of Californians for the Chinese. It is rather singular considering the ferocious and untamable nature of these animals, and their provoking obstinacy in repelling our gentle advances. A partial excuse for the latter eccentricity may be found in the fact that these advances are usually made with a club. Our newly-arrived profound observer says that in Victoria people never patronize the Mongolians by giving out washing to them. We infer that the people with whose domestic habits he is most familiar, are in the habit of taking in, rather than giving out, washing. women attempted suicide by drowning, the

IN MEMORY.

THERE swept-a sigh of sorrow universal From melancholy Medway's mournful strand, Upon the night wind's desolate dispersal, To float along the land.

The closing eve had had no shade of sorrow; In silver haze we saw the planets swim:—
But when the sun arose upon the morrow,
We felt the dawn was dim.

Had in the dark gone down !

'Twas but a whisper, yet more widely sounding Than the hoarse guns that for dead warriors roar, A thrill electric circled all surrounding, And spread from shore to shore.

And that sad circle stretching, still unbroken, Around the world to utmost regions sped,
And tears were shed, where'er our tongue is spoken,
To know CHARLES DICKENS—dead!

Within The Abbey let him take his slumber. Make room, oh great ones of the Long Ago;
In your grand roll CHARLES DICKENS thus to number,
Ye smile, blest shades, we know!

Not his the coronet, or ermine legal, No herald-blazoned office in the state! Without a title, to the Council Regal But summoned when too late.

Here lay him down:—the dust where he reposes Is glorious dust of the illustrious dead; And where he lies shall blossom GoD's rare roses When sounds the summons dread!

Calm be his sleep—despite warm tears above him—Who loved the weak, and never feared the strong, Whose page was pure, who made all good hearts love him Who felt for others' wrong.

Yet though he sleeps lamented of a nation, The good he did for us shall ne'er decay; They live—the beings of his fine creation— To make us glad for aye!

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