

however, of the best kind. Much travelling in the luxurious steamers of the P. & O. Company has made Anglo-Indians fastidious. One can hardly expect the comfort of the former for less than three-fourths of the price.

THE DOLOMAG TRACTION ENGINE.—We now learn that the vulcanised india-rubber tires of two wheels of this Engine have completely given way, and that the latter must be laid aside until new tires can be had out from England.

WELLACADDY JAIL.—A correspondent who says he is well informed, gives us to understand that we were wrong in advocating the taking temporary charge of this establishment by Dr. Coghill. It appears that the Inspector General intends to assume personal superintendence during the absence of Mr. Duval and thus in its entirety insure his (The Inspector General's) ideas being carried out. We hear the workmen are already put in to make the necessary additions and alterations required for the residence of Capt. Fitzmaurice.

This arrangement will no doubt be pleasing to the Tamil Legislative member, as Mr. Duval's half salary will be saved to the Colony.

MIDAMANEWEERA WEATHER.—The Meteorological register for this district for July, gives the following results:—No. of days on which rain fell 7. Amount of rain in inches, during month 1.03. Greatest rainfall on the 20th 35.

GARRISON HOSPITAL, COLOMBO.—The corner stone of this building was laid on Saturday last, by Mrs. Renny wife of the Major General commanding the troops in Ceylon. The ceremony was of a private character, the attendance being limited to those who had received invitations.

Shortly before 5 p.m. the company began to assemble, and later, Mrs. Renny accompanied by the Major General arrived on the ground: they were received by a guard of honor of the 73rd Regiment with their Band and colors. Mrs. Renny after a short interval was conducted to the corner stone by the Commanding Royal Engineer, and the ceremony commenced by his placing a small quantity of Mortar on the South corner of the stone which Mrs. Renny spread with the Silver Trowel prepared for the occasion, a bottle containing a record of the event was placed in the cavity and the stone was lowered to its resting place by men of the Royal Artillery. Mrs. Renny, after the level had been applied, declared the stone to be "well and truly laid" the Revd. Brooke Bailey then offered up the following prayer:

O Almighty Lord of Heaven and earth, who give life and health and all other blessings, most humbly we beseech Thee to behold with Thy favour this work which we this day begin in Thy Name. Preserve from sickness and danger those who shall be engaged in the execution of this building, and enable them in due time to bring forth the top-stone thereof with joy and gladness. Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us; O prosper Thou our hands.

O Lord Jesus Christ, who in the days of Thy flesh went about doing good, healing all manner of sickness and disease and them that were oppressed by the devil, be present, we beseech Thee, to comfort and restore those who shall hereafter be admitted to this Hospital; make Thou all their bed in their sickness; crown with success the remedies that may be used for their recovery and give to Thine afflicted servants grace to look to Thee, the great Physician, for the healing of the borders of the soul which Thou alone canst remove.

O Lord God, by whom Kings reign and princes decree justice, receive our humble prayers for Thy servant, our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria. Let Thy wisdom be her guide, and let Thy arm strengthen her; direct her counsels and endeavours to Thy glory and the welfare of her people; and grant, O Lord, we beseech Thee, that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered by Thy governance, that Thy church may joyfully serve Thee in all godly quietness.

These, and all other things needful for us, we humbly beg in the Name and Mediation of Jesus Christ, our best loved Lord and Saviour.

Mrs. Renny brought the ceremony to a close by reading the following:—"I have accepted the invitation to this ceremony as a great compliment. I now lay the Foundation Stone for the new Military Hospital. I have much pleasure in doing so and trust that the building may prove to be of every benefit to the sick soldier in this foreign clime, and also stand as a monument of the care which this Colony is anxious to bestow on those who in times of difficulty and danger, so worthily maintain their country's honour. Colonel Jervois: I thank you very much for the kind present of this trowel and mallet and shall always value them as a pleasing memento of this inauguration. Three cheers were then called for by Mr. Finch (who by the bye always officiates as fag-man on these occasions) for Mrs. Renny, which were heartily responded to.

The weather might have been more favorable, but it did not seem to have interfered with the attendance which was considerable: on the whole however, everything passed off in a most successful manner. The building we may mention is from a design by Mr. G. E. Williams of the Engineer department, and is most creditable to that gentleman.

KANDY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

August 14th, 1870.

The prisoner in No. 16 was placed in the dock, charged with *Manslaughter*. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was remanded for sentence.

No. 21 was also a case of *Manslaughter*, from Kaggala. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner had been in the habit of going out at night, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the deceased, the prisoner insisted in driving this buffalo toward the neighbourhood of where the deceased's buffalo was grazing. The deceased, on seeing this, came forward to protect his buffalo; thereupon the prisoner's buffalo ran many places, which the prisoner did not attempt in any way to, put a stop to the unfortunate fellow died of the wounds. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of £15.

No. 5 was next taken up, in which the prisoner Hatters "Confession" was charged with *Manslaughter*. Mr. Advocate Eaton appeared for the prisoner who pleaded not guilty. The story of the prosecution is as follows. The prisoner was constantly to quarrel with the mother of the deceased, Ukku, who was his cousin. One day, when all the villagers were in their fields reaping corn and the deceased (a child of seven years old) and another boy (one Bodha) of the same age were playing about, the prisoner requested one Simchey Banda, who was with him at the time, to carry to the deceased child and Bodha two pieces of Jaggerly. It seems that the piece which Simchey Banda was asked to hand to the deceased was soft, immature, and had been mixed with some substance which the prisoner took out of his pocket and which was in a semi-fluid state.

Simchey Banda, in compliance with the request of the prisoner, gave this piece to the deceased and the other to Bodha. Shortly after the deceased had eaten the piece which was given him, he took ill of vomiting and purging, and died in a few hours. Dr. Koch, to whom was submitted a portion of the stomach for chemical analysis, discovered in it about ten or fifteen grains of arsenic. Doctors Andrew and Vandermast were also examined as witnesses. In all eleven witnesses were called for the Crown, after which Mr. Eaton addressed the Jurors at some length, with his usual eloquence, maintaining out to them every circumstance which could have been urged in favor of his client. The Jury, after the Judge had summed up the case, retired and after a few minutes deliberation, returned with a verdict of *Guilt of Murder*. The prisoner was remanded.

August 15th. Mr. Wamban was this day put on his trial and charged with theft and breach of trust. The indictment was read to him by the Registrar, Mr. Condering and when called upon to plead, he pleaded *guilty*, and was remanded. The prisoner in No. 8 was placed in the dock, charged with *Burglary*. Much as it is the fashion to decry Mr. Laird Wilson, he's without doubt the right man in the right place. A most unfortunate selection of the Colonial Secretary's place. What the Government required was an easy-going pliable man, a man to be ready at all times to vote as required, one who would consider an official dinner at the Queen's House sufficient recompense for allowing himself to be led in Council. The Ministerial party have discovered their mistake, and find it difficult to conceal their chagrin. Even the late Colonial Secretary, although so good a debater, was sometimes betrayed into ebullitions of ill-temper highly unbecoming his place and position, and considering how able a man he was, he was too childish to be so easily misled. He was at times betrayed even, to say the least, most undignified. Providence we are led to believe never created any thing except what was good. With this view we must suppose Mr. Comarawamy has his uses as a Legislative member. The other members sedulously hide their wonderful power of debate, therefore they might as well be without the talent, vote when desired, and no doubt do it all right; but no analysis can be made of their doings until they have the opportunity by taking a more pronounced position. The excellence of a puppet show is due entirely to him who pulls the strings. You Mr. Laird Wilson, you know, have expressed a wish to see Mr. Wall with the potent M. L. C. attached to his name. Tante de mieu, he might as well be tried again. He was not successful as a politician, and whenever he now comes before the public he wishes to show that he has seen the error of his way. He has altogether altered his style, and with a wish to show that he had even a word for a fellow-worker, and praised Mr. Tylor. At the Dinner the other day he showed how what a different man he was, for he absolutely went into panyerics on the Governor; not having heard it, I would not have believed this, had it not appeared in all the papers. I waited to see a contradiction, and with a wish to show I can only slightly alter Byron, and say "a change has come over the spirit of my."

in which two prisoners (constables) charged with *Manslaughter* they were both found guilty and sentenced, the 1st to nine months and the 2nd to four months imprisonment at hard-labor.

THE TURF CLUB MEETING.

The general meeting of the Club closed so late on Friday afternoon that we were able to include only a very brief notice of it in our issue of that day, and we now add a few items of interest. The Committee entrusted with the arrangements for the Race Ball consists of the following gentlemen:—Dr. Charsley, Major Barnes, Mr. R. Crowe, Captain Chichester, Mr. A. D. C., Mr. H. Trotter, Capt. Watson and Staples, Messrs. Riach, Newman, Armitage, G. W. Rudd, M. H. Thomas and Westaway.

We believe it was not generally noticed at the meeting, but it appears to be a fact, that the alteration in Rule 9 proposed by Mr. Moore and carried, had the effect of putting gentlemen riders and professionals on an equality in regard to weight except in the 4 f. races which are called "gentlemen riders' races," when a penalty of 7 lbs. is put upon jockeys. Great dissatisfaction is expressed in some quarters at professionals being allowed to ride in the Ladies Purse and the Hurdle Race.

The following is a fuller report of the discussion upon the collection of subscriptions for the Ladies' Purse:—

Mr. TROTTER then said he had anticipated the answer that had been given, but he did not ask the question with a view of provoking a discussion, for he was sure that every gentleman present would agree with him in entertaining the greatest respect for the lady who had been asked this year to get up the purse, at the same time however, the Turf Club could not forget that there was another lady who was equally entitled to their respect and loyalty, one who had on two previous occasions taken a great interest in the race, and who by the high social position she held and the trouble she had taken had succeeded in causing the purse to take a very substantial form, and he maintained that before any lady was asked to get up the purse for this year, that lady's wishes and convenience should have been consulted, and not until she had expressed her desire to be relieved of the trouble or had declined to continue the interest she had taken in previous years in the race, should any other lady have been asked to collect subscriptions or to present the purse. Those being his views, he had cheerfully acceded to a request made by several members, that he should enquire into the matter, and he was glad to have the opportunity of expressing the regret of the members of the Club at the action taken by the Secretary, and their desire to repudiate his participation in such an ungracious act. He would say no more on the subject in Capt. Lamb's absence, but had he been present he felt sure there could have been a stronger expression of opinion.

Dr. CHARLEY here rose, and said that having been prepared for the reply which had emanated from the Chairman with regard to the steps which had been taken to get up the Ladies Purse, he desired before they departed to address a few words to the Chairman on the subject, and to read a resolution which he would give notice of bringing forward as a subject for another general meeting if there were six members present who felt disposed to sign it, in order that such a meeting might be called. [Capt. WATSON here called the speaker to order, saying that the subject had not been published as forming a part of the business of that meeting, and it could not therefore be discussed. The CHAIRMAN however ruled that it had not been put before the meeting for discussion, but that Dr. CHARLEY was only giving notice of what he proposed to do.] Dr. CHARLEY then went on to say that the course pursued by the Honorary Secretary towards a lady who had on two previous occasions shown great interest, and taken much trouble in getting up the Ladies Purse and, in fact, had originated it, that I felt it was due not only to the Committee themselves, but to the members of the Turf Club generally, to elicit on the present occasion that the course adopted by the Secretary had not been submitted by him previously to the Committee for consideration, as he (Dr. Charsley) contended ought to have been done, but that it had originated entirely with himself. He added that he felt personally, and he was sure that every member of the Turf Club would feel the same, greatly obliged to the lady who had undertaken the task on the present occasion, but the proceeding had the appearance of discourtesy towards another lady to whom we were all much indebted for what she had already done in getting this race up, and he thought the present proceeding a mistake, and the Secretary was not warranted in adopting it. "The following is the proposition submitted by Dr. CHARLEY and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining the requisite number of signatures:—

"That the attention of the Committee be directed to Rule 4 clause 4 ('the Committee shall have the regulation of all matters connected with the Race meeting') with especial reference to the collection of Subscriptions for Purse, Cups, &c., as it is, in the opinion of this meeting, most desirable that all such arrangements should receive the careful consideration of the Committee."

Colonel DREW said he was aware that this subject would be brought before the meeting, and he regretted that owing to an accident Capt. Lamb was unable to be present, he had however told him that had he (the Secretary) attended the meeting he would have proposed a vote of censure on himself and doubtless there would have been no lack of seconds of such a motion. Colonel DREW, however, wished particularly to exonerate the Committee from any share of responsibility in the action that had been taken by the Secretary, for they had never been consulted in the matter. Capt. Lamb stated that he had been guided by precedent in what he had done, that previous Secretaries had not been in the habit of consulting the Committee, and he had therefore as usual taken upon himself to ask a lady to collect subscriptions. Colonel DREW wished it to be distinctly understood that what had been done was in no way the act of the Committee.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Sir.—The approaching Session of the Legislative Council brings on as subjects of conversation the fitness of the different members, past and present, and the question who are the most competent to distinguish meetings. Planters who take any cognisance of these matters seem to think the members taken from us by the Ceylon League were the best we have had during the present generation, and one who better watched over the interest he was supposed to represent than any former or subsequent incumbent of the place. The present member has a certain number of believers, but constituted as the Legislative Council, he is most often wish himself elsewhere and otherwise employed. The flourish of trumpets with which he was brought in, can be but a poor recompense for the wrongs to which he is obliged to submit. Much as it is the fashion to decry Mr. Laird Wilson, he's without doubt the right man in the right place. A most unfortunate selection of the Colonial Secretary's place. What the Government required was an easy-going pliable man, a man to be ready at all times to vote as required, one who would consider an official dinner at the Queen's House sufficient recompense for allowing himself to be led in Council. The Ministerial party have discovered their mistake, and find it difficult to conceal their chagrin. Even the late Colonial Secretary, although so good a debater, was sometimes betrayed into ebullitions of ill-temper highly unbecoming his place and position, and considering how able a man he was, he was too childish to be so easily misled. He was at times betrayed even, to say the least, most undignified. Providence we are led to believe never created any thing except what was good. With this view we must suppose Mr. Comarawamy has his uses as a Legislative member. The other members sedulously hide their wonderful power of debate, therefore they might as well be without the talent, vote when desired, and no doubt do it all right; but no analysis can be made of their doings until they have the opportunity by taking a more pronounced position. The excellence of a puppet show is due entirely to him who pulls the strings. You Mr. Laird Wilson, you know, have expressed a wish to see Mr. Wall with the potent M. L. C. attached to his name. Tante de mieu, he might as well be tried again. He was not successful as a politician, and whenever he now comes before the public he wishes to show that he has seen the error of his way. He has altogether altered his style, and with a wish to show that he had even a word for a fellow-worker, and praised Mr. Tylor. At the Dinner the other day he showed how what a different man he was, for he absolutely went into panyerics on the Governor; not having heard it, I would not have believed this, had it not appeared in all the papers. I waited to see a contradiction, and with a wish to show I can only slightly alter Byron, and say "a change has come over the spirit of my."

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earlier date in order to deliberate in fractions upon the measures to be brought forward.

RECEPTION OF KING WILLIAM IN BERLIN.

Midnight. The King arrived at the Palace at a quarter past 9 to-night, and was received with indescribable enthusiasm. Upwards of 100,000 persons were assembled from the railway station at the Brandenburg Gate to the Palace, cheering and singing the National Anthem. The promenade Unter den Linden was illuminated and decorated with the North German and Prussian flags, King William came forward repeatedly to the windows of the Palace, saluting and thanking the crowd. Public feeling is most enthusiastic and determined. Addresses have been received by the King from the merchants of Bremen and Stettin, expressing readiness to make the utmost sacrifices for the defence of the country, and giving approval to the most energetic steps that may be taken for the preservation of the national honour.

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The attitude of the British nation has been at once unprejudiced and dignified. Convinced that France has endeavored to force war on Europe without any just pretext, and not concealing from

the French Government in diplomatic communications through Lord Lyons that the France declaration has been too strongly put, there has been no exhibition in the country of the old spirit of animosity to the French. The press has been unusually guarded, confining its comments to speculations on the chances of war, and hoping for notifications that some interesting war would avert the danger. The Continental press, excepting that of the three countries chiefly concerned, has been temperate and reserved. In Paris, it has been precisely the reverse. Journalists, have fed the flames of passion, and following the example of the *Revue* in the Chamber, have sought to wound the Cabinet on extremes, reserving their applause for aggressive acts and violent speeches, and visiting with signs of displeasure every peaceable effort. The tone of the French Press has been warlike throughout, and it admits the possibility of war being for the present averted by the continuation of Prince Leopold, does so with reluctance, and suggests that it is only a humiliation and danger to France to put off the day for measuring strength with the army of Prussia.

The last act of the French Government to force an unconditional promise from King WILLIAM, a design which the *Times* remarks, is treating Prussia with an indignity which would scarcely admit, has called almost the first decided expression on the quarrel from the English press. It is unanimous in expression of disapprobation at the conduct of France. The French Ministers' boast that, in the course they have pursued, they have the sympathy and moral support of every Government in Europe, if it had the least foundation of truth, it is now utterly repudiated. Mr. GLADSTONE, when appealed to last night, thought it best to say little, but no one can doubt the tone of the communication, upon the remark of "the Duke of Gramont, Lord Granville *Times* of this morning speaks plainly:—'No one dispassionate person will now doubt, that France has carried her fancied advantage too far, and she will find it extremely difficult to screen herself from the suspicion that the aim of her policy has all along been to force a quarrel upon Prussia, with a settled design to overthrow it, or to humble her, if she perseveres in the course of the Hohenzollern Prince has removed the last shadow of a pretext for hostility.' If the despatches of yesterday are confirmed, she will, it goes on to say, and forth as the disturber of the public peace, and justify those charges of which 'we were to the last desirous to acquit.' 'France,' the *Daily News* ventures to say, 'if by France is meant the Imperial Government, has not the sympathy of a single right thinking statesman or Sovereign in the quarrel which has been so gratuitously and criminally raised.' 'Why, it will be asked, does the *Daily Telegraph*, 'should the Imperial Government, 'upon Europe an avalanche of terrible disaster, by grasping at the shadow when it has already gained the substance?' 'What we all have a stake in,' says the *Morning Post*, 'is European peace, and those who imperil a possession so valuable, so vital—ought to weigh their responsibility deeply before they venture to say any more words, to open such large questions, and to provoke resentments which may have some bearing on the issue of a deplorable conflict.' It will be seen by these expressions from the leading articles of the daily press that the alarm of war—this thunderbolt from a cloudless sky as it has been termed—is judged of in Great Britain with strong leaning towards Prussia. That complications may be in store in the event of war is in every one's mind.

Accounts of preparations for war have been received from various parts of France and Germany during the excitement of the last few days. The *Salut Public* of Lyons states that on Saturday many young men of German nationality, enrolled in the cadres of the militia reserve of North Germany, received orders to repair to Mayence within five days at the latest. The *Eclair* of St. Etienne states that the gunmakers of that town have received orders to supply a large quantity of interchangeable parts of muskets to the various arsenals. The *France* comments on the fact that received by telegraph at the arsenal at Besancon to put eight batteries of artillery on a war footing. Howitzers are being got in order, and 4,000 cartridges are already loaded, and orders have also been given to prepare the armament of the fortifications of Besancon itself. From Brest we learn that the iron-clad squadron of the North, under Rear Admiral Diadonne, left the roads on Friday night. Should war break out the ships were under full sail in the offing, steering with a westerly course. In the *Message du Midi* of Toulon we read that the large two-decked transport *L'Entrepreneur* has received orders to fit out, and to bring back cavalry from Africa. A correspondent of the *Gaulois*, writing from Emu, states that the fortifications of Prussian towns are now in the same condition as they would be if they were actually besieged. The troops can be put in motion within 48 hours. In a week the reserves and the furlough men could be collected and armed, and the frontier are already covered with strong battalions. There are panton equipments at Cologne, Sarrelouis, Treves, and Saarbruck, with 10,000 or 12,000 men. The railroads are protected by real fortifications, and each *tele-de-pont* has casemated towers on which guns can be mounted. The roads are protected by a kind of iron gate, with loopholes for musketry and embrasures for the firing of the King of Prussia has summoned to him the commandant of Mayence, General de Goitz, commander of the 8th division of the cavalry of the Guard, Colonel de Thile, commandant of Frankfurt-on-Main, General Comte de Steinfeltz, commanding the 1st Corps d'Armee, and the commandant of the fortress of Coblenz.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—In the earlier part of the fortnight an increased demand was experienced, especially for Plantation descriptions, and large quantities offered were taken off at an advance of 1s 3d per cwt. The market advanced before for color sorts, but the market afterwards became dull, and prices declined 6d to 2s; and upon the receipt of the news of troubles on the Continent a further decline of 1s to 1s 6d was accepted, and prices show a total decline of fully 1s for common sorts, even more for fine. Native has sold at 1s 2s 2d advance, which is not now obtainable. Foreign sorts have not followed the course of other kinds, prices have shown little if any fluctuation, but the market has been quiet. The whole has since been lost, and a reduction accepted at the close, and prices at the close are fully 1s to 1s 3d below the quotations of a fortnight ago. The highest prices obtained were 6s 10s for middling, 7s 10s for good middling, 8s 10s for fine, 9s 10s for superior, closing at 6s 10s to 7s 10s for middling, 7s 10s to 8s 10s for good middling to fine. Native after selling at 6s 10s to 7s 10s for good ordinary, closes at 4s 8s. The sales of Coffee since the 30th ult. have consisted of 5400 cases 4000 cases 4000 cases 4000 cases 4000 cases, the closing prices being, (triage and ordinary) 4s 6d to 5s 8d, small gray and dull 5s 8d to 5s 10s, middling 5s 10s to 6s 10s, bold 6s 10s to 7s 10s, small 7s 10s to 8s 10s, good to fine 8s 10s to 9s 10s, pea-berry 7s 10s to 8s 10s, 4000 bags Native Ceylon, 3000 bags, small good ordinary greenish 4s 8d to 4s 10s, fine ordinary 5s 8s, bold 5s 10s to 6s 10s, pea-berry 5s 10s to 6s 10s. *Public Ledger*, July 14, 1870.

COFFEE.—Although the stock in the principal European ports as stated before is large, and as usual at this season is larger than a month since, still the excess over 1869 which stood at two months since at the formidable figure of 80,000 tons, and one month since at 60,000 tons, is now only 10,000 tons, and the smaller quantity afloat, especially from Brazil, leads to the belief that this crisis will be further diminished. There are much stockholders in the market since our last, notwithstanding the large quantities sold, for all kinds of good and fine Coffee, which during the last ten days were generally 1s to 1s 6d dearer, but the wretched political complications of the last few days on the Continent have entirely disturbed the trade, and have caused this week a fall of fully 2s in the prices of Plantation Ceylon. The Native Ceylon prices are 1s to 1s 2s lower than a month since; and for Costa Rica, East India, in cases of the common types, the grey and small kinds of Plantation Ceylon, and all kinds of common Foreign Coffee, prices are lower, with a very sluggish market. Last week a cargo of fair and good Ceylon Rice was sold for the Mediterranean at 44s, and one of fair Ceylon with some portion of the same at 4

THE "Ceylon Times Press."

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STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. hofis Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words

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Osborne & Co.'s Cosmetic Paste Soap prepared with the pure Barbadoes 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 1s. per box.

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This is a beautifully hand Soap, distinguished for its refreshing Odour.

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Pancreaticized Cod Liver Oil, and Pancreatine in Powder,

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Chloral Hydrate

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

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

Most of the iron-clads—the *Minotaur* and *Northumberland*, of 6,500 tons burthen, and 450 feet in length, were fitted out in the Victoria Dock.

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

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

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Passengers are conveyed to and from the Dock by trains between the Fenchurch Street and Bishopsgate Stations every quarter of an hour.

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December, 1869.

"Berkeley, Sept., 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity, for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

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FRAUD.

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

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

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

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

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CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufacturers of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every Respectable dealer in India.

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STEAM THRESHING, PUMPING for IRRIGATION, Grinding, Sawing, Cotton Ginning, &c., &c., &c.

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NOTICE.—In the advertisements of some makers of Portable Engines, &c., great stress is laid by them upon the fact of their having obtained a large number of medals and prizes at Agricultural Shows and other Exhibitions. Exhibitions, both in England and abroad, having medals and prizes for Portable Engines and Agricultural Machinery, without any efficient test of real value, being principally bestowed during the last few years.

C. & S. do not as a rule attend any but a few of the principal shows, and whenever they have entered into full competition they have invariably maintained their position as the best makers of this class of machinery.

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Preserved Provision Manufacturers, Export Oilmen and General Purveyors,

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

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Commercial Union Fire

AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, 19 and 20, Cornhill, London.

FOWLE, RICHMOND & Co. Agents.

Colombo, 9th October, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

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THE CEYLON TIMES

EXTRAORDINARY.

COLOMBO:—AUGUST 11TH, 1870.

THE WAR. REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FOR THE CEYLON TIMES.

London, 9th August.

(By British Indian Cable.)

The greater part of the French Army is concentrated round Metz.

The Chief Command of the Army has been transferred to Marshal Bazaine.

The Chambers re-assembled at Paris to-day.

The Cabinet has resigned.

Falikao (sic) has been deputed to form a new Ministry.

BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians in opening the Legislative Chambers expressed his gratitude towards England for the firm determination to defend Belgium and neutrality.

The Paris official journal contains leading articles dwelling upon the dangers of Prussian ascendancy, and appealing to the Government and the people to aid by their alliance and sympathy the saving of the European equilibrium.

The French Ministry has issued an appeal to the people to defend the national territory.

The French Army at the Seat of War now numbers 230,000 men, including 50,000 men with Marshal Macmahon at Avesnes, and 50,000 men with Marshal Canrobert at Nancy.

The statement that the Prussians had crossed the Rhine near Colmar is unfounded.

Forbach, Surrequimines, and Hagonaut are occupied by the Prussians.

Marshal Macmahon has re-established communication with General Faily.

WHO WILL WIN.

The following opinions from the Bombay Gazette of last year, do not seem likely to be realised so far as events have yet gone.

"The population of France proper, which is certainly somewhat higher this year, was given in the Census of 1867 as 33,067,094 souls; and if we add the people of Algeria (who are here excluded, and who as Turcos, Spahis and Zouaves contribute largely to the ranks of the army) the number of the population of France must have been well over forty millions. The results of the Census of Germany taken in the end of 1867 have just been published, and show a population of 29,910,377 in the North German Confederation, and of 38,712,778 in all Germany, exclusive of Austria, which, in case of a war, would most probably be allied with France if at least neutral. In order to show the exact state of the German population I take the following table from the Census just published.

North German Confederation.....	29,910,377
Southern Hesse.....	565,659
Baden.....	1,434,699
Wurtemberg.....	1,778,479
Bavaria.....	4,823,606
Luxemburg.....	199,858
Independent Hesse.....	823,138

Total of Germany..... 38,712,778

"Now looking at the composition of these numbers, at the character of the opposing nations, and at the political influences at work, it seems to me a mistake for the Germans to hope for success in a war with France. On the one side we have a high-spirited military nation, a homogeneous people of forty millions, in the highest state of organization, both civil and military, in the hands of one able man, without any serious differences among themselves, full of military pride and inspired with the not altogether unjust convictions that they are the first people in Europe and on the earth. On the other, we have a population which cannot on the whole, be considered so hardy as the French, or nearly so ready to sacrifice itself in a great crisis, a population which is broken up into numerous states with conflicting interests, some of them ruled by families highly inimical to the power of Prussia, which state, in case of a war, would have to take the lead. Moreover, we find a decided opposition between the nine millions of the South German States and the thirty millions of the North German Confederation, while Austria, with its nearly forty millions of population and its still formidable military power, is looking on, full of hatred against Prussia, for any event which may tend to restore its position in Germany and vindicate the traditional claims of its once mighty Empire. In these circumstances I think there cannot be any doubt as to what the result of a war between France and Germany will be; and the Germans themselves seem to be getting a little uneasy on the subject. Referring to the continued armament over the border, the *Kolnische Zeitung* complains that the French are going on with their *Blut-und-murder-Programme*; and there can be little doubt that if the terrible *furia Francese* is once thoroughly aroused, and that great and splendid nation throws itself in arms across the Rhine, the Germans will have no more chance than would a nest of bumble bees before a swarm of infuriated wasps. In such an event it is earnestly to be hoped that no old feelings of antagonism against France will be allowed to have any effect in influencing Great Britain.

"As regards the quality of the two forces, it must be admitted that foreigners generally underestimate the material of the Prussian army, because they know it only by passing through the Rhine province, where the people are inferior both in physique and intelligence. In time

of peace each Prussian regiment is quartered in its native province, so that travellers passing up the Rhine see only the Rhenish Prussians. If they saw, as I did in 1866, 50,000 of the Prussian soldiers in the field they would form a much higher estimate of them. Especially the men of Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Westphalia have most powerful physique and yet show remarkable activity. It may be remembered, however, that though the Austrian army is one of the finest looking in Europe it has almost invariably been beaten by the French, which is one of the worst looking. There is a fire and nerve in Frenchman when excited which make him more than a match for the larger-bodied Teuton; but I doubt even whether the Prussian or Royal Guard or any of the Grenadier regiments can compare with the Imperial Guard, the Chasseurs de Vincennes and one or two of the regiments of Zouaves. Unless the Prussian Artillery has been greatly improved since 1866 it is not fit to cope with the French; and efficiency is not by any means yet such an open professional career in the Prussian army as it is in the French. At Strasburg I saw a Colonel in command of a regiment who was only twenty-nine years old, and had risen to that position without any special influence. On the whole I have no doubt that if France and Germany, exclusive of Austria, come to the *ultima ratio* and the other powers remain neutral, France will win—it must win; but at first there may be a terrible conflict, one dreadful to contemplate."

WAR PRIZES.—The French men of war will surely have opportunities of making some rich captures in the Eastern seas. From June 22nd to July 6, the arrivals of North German vessels at Hong Kong had been ten against three French. The departures eight German against one French. Of shipping in the Harbour sixteen were German and seven French, the latter including three Messageries steamers. At Singapore, from 29th June to 14th July the arrivals included one North German vessel and three French; two of the latter Messageries steamers. The departures include one North German and six French, three of the latter being Messageries steamers. Of the shipping in Singapore Harbour three were French, including the steam man-of-war "*Aceylon*" of 3,700 tons; while there were three North German merchant vessels. Prussian men of war seem conspicuous by their absence.

COAL IN WAR.

The English Government are determined to maintain something better than the nominal neutrality which offended the United States of America with so much reason during the Civil War. They have practically included coal among articles contraband of war; and have drawn up stringent provisions against the building and equipment of war vessels *a la Alabama*. These precautions are calculated to annoy France rather than Prussia, for France will effectually blockade the Baltic, and stop all shipments of coal to Prussia, whose need of it is small. Her navy being insignificant in extent. But the French fleet will require an enormous quantity of fuel. In 1867, France imported from the United Kingdom £1,500,000 worth of coal, from Belgium £2,750,000, and from the Zollverein £890,000. The Zollverein and British coal-fields are now closed to her, and if Belgium as a neutral power, is influenced by the example of England, and the menace of Prussia, to exclude French buyers from her coal-fields, the Imperial Navy will be most seriously embarrassed. Supposing, then that France some day were to declare war against England, how comparatively powerless in aggression would she find herself if shut out from German and Belgium coal-fields. Coal is now one of the most important of munitions of naval warfare, and England has enormous stores of it within her own limits. She is thus indebted to her geological formation for a passive bulwark against invasion, supplementary to her formidable "iron walls" afloat. By Cobden's over-rated commercial treaty of 1800, England gave coals, in exchange for French claret—a necessary of war in lieu of a luxury of peace. It is well indeed that our law officers have now "practically annulled that treaty. To have allowed the French fleet to be "mobilised," if we may employ this military word in a nautical sense, by our aid, would be but little different from ourselves invading Prussia. Coal is a weapon of war, deprived of which all screw and paddle-propelled ships of war are so many immobile hulks. We might with just as much justice sell France gunpowder for the use of her chassepots, as fuel for the use of her fleet. We have manfully taken the bull by the horns, acted up to our declaration of rigid neutrality, and will abide the consequences. All this tends to confine the present war to Central Germany, and by increasing its difficulties to improve the prospects of an early peace.—*Madras Mail*.

WILHELM-HAFEN.

A French Fleet of seven iron-clads passed Dover, going north. Bound whither? It has long been the ambition of Prussia to secure not only

in the Baltic, but also in the North Sea a commodious harbour for the German Fleet of the future. With the acquisition of Schleswig-Holstein she obtained Kiel. With the constitution of the North-German-Confederation, the long planned seaport at Heppens in Oldenburg was vigorously pushed on to completion, and in June of last year the opening ceremony took place in the presence of the King of Prussia, and the Captain of the *Minotaur* as the representative of the Queen of England. The port has been since then named "Wilhelm-hafen."

The harbour lies on the western bank of the river Jade, the estuary of which extends over several square miles. The river itself is 36 feet deep and two English miles broad, where it falls into the North Sea. The work has been incessantly carried on for twelve years at a cost of £1,500,000. Owing to the nature of the soil, and the high spring tides, the difficulties of the work proved almost insurmountable. The entrance into the outer harbour, 700 feet long and 350 feet broad, is in a North-Westerly direction, and is reached by two iron sluice-gates one for the flood the other for the ebb-tide. Similar gates lead from this outer harbour into the harbor-channel, which is 260 feet broad and 3,500 feet long, whence the harbour proper is entered. Its basin is 1,200 feet long and 750 feet broad, built with Rhenish trass, Portland cement, Elbe sand-stone and the Swedish granite. When full, the water is 29 feet deep, which by means of large steam-pumps may be emptied within two hours. A third dock is only 380 feet long. The fortifications consist of very strong batteries, which are far advanced towards the sea. The cannon in use are Krupp's famous rifled cast steel heavy guns, a monster specimen of which excited the admiration of the military world at the Paris Exhibition.

The Jade is at all times navigable for vessels of 26 feet draught. At high water mark the sluices have 27 feet, at ebb-tide only 15 feet. The Prussian iron-clad "*Konig Wilhelm*" draws 26 feet. There will therefore be no natural obstacle for the French fleet to enter the harbour, if it can force a passage through the land batteries.—*Idem*.

THE KNAVE MARKET.—If our admirers will pay the expense of transferring this establishment to the goodly city of New York, we will pledge our soul with a bond of blood, to produce a journal compared with which the *News Letter* of to-day would seem a religious weekly of exceptional stupidity. The dullness of San Francisco is becoming positively intolerable. Nothing creditable, like the McFarland trial, ever occurs here: no eminent idiots, like Beecher, come, like fish, to our net (for we are fishers of men); no famous villains, like Judge Barnard, toddle to our shambles, like a lamb to the slaughter. For Beecher we have but a paltry Scudder; instead of Barnard, a ridiculous Pappy Sawyer. How may one work upon such material as this? Our old stock sinners will not oblige us by dying horrible deaths, neither will they intelligently offend; they just drag out a miserable substitute for existence, and every new stupidity is only a challenge to push over a body already virtually dead, and which, moreover, will not remain prostrate. When that gentle savage, the dear public, clamors for a scalp with ears attached, we are even compelled to travel East to get it. It is a wearisome and thankless task to go through our old repertoire of stale scoundrels, and then turn back to the beginning from sheer lack of new names upon which to lavish our modest competence of wrath. But what is a poor female to do for a living? We should esteem it a favour if some really respectable scoundrel would burst into our circle of dolts, and vary the monotony of their inanity by some overt act of exalted knavery. We are something sick of this tiresome damp-phoolerie. As it is we are half inclined to emulate the impotent wrath of a rattlesnake balked of his victim, and turn and bite ourselves.—*American Paper*.

LAND SALE IN KANDY.—A correspondent writing from Kandy yesterday, says: "there was a spirited competition for the lots of forest land adjoining the Agra Patenas, nearly all of which is of very fine quality. The attendance was large and it was quite evident that investors were well aware not only of the quality of this land, but of the fact that there is not much more really good crown forest to come into the market, and so the bidding ran up to above £3 10s. the acre which the lots were well worth."

COLOMBO HUNT.—The hounds meet tomorrow morning at 5.30 at the kennels.

PLANTING NOTES.

Such an extraordinary run of dry weather as we are having at a period when rain heavy and frequent is our due, is a thing that must surprise the oldest inhabitant. It is bad for the country too, as it is unseasonable and must have a prejudicial effect on crops generally and early crops in

particular. June and July have been unusually free from rain: the latter particularly so. A few showers fell on the 14th and 15th, and again we had some on the 30th and 31st. But all planting operations have been carried on at great risk or stayed altogether. In the new districts of Dimboola and Dickoya, the early bird has not caught the worm this time. Many a planter will have caught a Tartar instead. It was right to expect rain and it was natural to plant out with the first of the season. But many who did so will be sadly sold as the dry weather of July will have told severely on the planting of June. Let us hope there will yet be rain in time to save such clearings from being regularly scorched out.

Crops are now generally expected to be but moderate. The wet weather early, and the dry weather later, will have considerably lowered estimates everywhere.

Prices have fallen greatly in consequence of the war. There is however, but very little coming to town and that little is held by the holders who are unwilling to accept 7s. per Bushel per Parchment or 25s. per Cwt. for Native. Yet these are the figures beyond which it would not be safe for buyers under present circumstances to operate. Let us hope things will brighten up ere long, and that the present depressing state of matters will soon pass away. Fortunately for our staple the fighting nations of Europe are Coffee drinkers and even in the field their armies must have their coffee, which as was wisely remarked by a military speaker at the merchants dinner the other day is better for the soldier than wine or spirits. Prussia gives coffee to her troops in the field. Let us hope France will do the same: in which case our market should feel a favorable influence.

AGRICOLA.

COMMERCIAL.

(From the Ceylon Commercial Circular.)

EXPORTS.—With the exception of some showery mornings, the weather has been favorable for curing and shipping operations, and a good deal of Coffee has gone afloat during the fortnight, though the clearances outwards with cargoes for Great Britain, have been few. The shipments of Coffee to the following destinations stand thus:—

PLANTATION COFFEE.		Cwts.	Cwts.
To Great Britain,	765,445 against last year,	699,458	
do Foreign Ports,	48,114 do do	18,492	
do Australia & India,	12,637 do do	13,443	
		846,197	731,403

NATIVE COFFEE.		Cwts.	Cwts.
To Great Britain,	64,238 against last year,	131,005	
do Foreign Ports,	51,076 do do	67,753	
do Australia & India,	2,316 do do	8,633	
		117,630	207,591

COFFEE.—Parchment of the past season's growth from high-lying and remote districts, continues to find its way in a few parcels of low grown Coffee from Kornegalle, Kaduganawe, and Matelle have also reached Colombo, and it is expected that the season will generally be rather earlier than usual. In the market there has been no business in any description of this produce, if we except a few small parcels of Native Ouwah for the Australian market, and we may call the past fortnight a blank as regards our chief staple.

COCOANUT OIL.—Makers of this oil have acceded to buyers' terms, and one or two transactions have resulted during the past few days at 25s 6d., at which there are still buyers.

COTTON.—The market for this article it closed for the time, no one being willing to purchase at the rate demanded. The following vessels have cleared out from Tuticorin, since the date of our last Circular:—the "*Patrician*" with 6,738 bales, the "*Margaret Pugh*" with 3,765 bales, the "*Damio*" with 4,466 bales, all for England, and the "*Britain's Pride*" for China with 1,180 bales, making the total exports of the season 18,724 bales, against 45,328 bales at the corresponding period of last year. The "*Otterclap*" is loading there for China and is nearly full.

FREIGHTS.—With abundance of tonnage in our roads, and but little produce coming forward, the rates for London are nevertheless fully maintained as below:—

Coffee in Cask Per Ton	£3 5s.
Do. in Bags	12s 6d.
Cocoanut Oil	£3 15s.
(Innason)	£2.
Do Chips	10s to 12s 6d.

RICE.—This grain continues in the same neglected condition as when we last wrote, it being impossible to make sales.

EXCHANGE.—There is a fair demand for Bank bills for remittances, but in other respects not much doing in Exchanges; the Banks' rates remain as last quoted, viz. six months bills selling at 3½ per cent discount, the purchasing rate being 1½ per cent.

TOTAL QUANTITIES OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM COLOMBO AND GALLE DURING THE UNMENTIONED PERIODS.

VESSELS' NAMES.	DATE OF CLEARING.	FOR WHAT PORT.	COFFEE, CWTs.			CINNAMON.		Cocconut Oil.	Plumbago.	COIR CWTs.				Ebony.	Deer Horns.
			Plantation.	Native.	Total.	Bales.	Chips.			Rope.	Junk.	Yarn.	Fibre.		
Total Exports from 1st Oct. 1869 to 21st July 1870.	1869 to 21st July 1870.		818332	108160	926492	1114099	963215	110334	102295	2981	..	40270	3821	19734	883
S. S. Albatross (from Galle) ..	July 20 Singapore		113	5988	6101	16000	..	..	850	..	..	12	..	..	..
Amoy ..	" 26 New York		4372	193	4565	49085	1008	1005	1076	..	..	791	138	..	..
Golden Fleece (and from Galle) ..	" 27 London		..	..	..	..	..	769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. S. Satara (from Galle) ..	" 26 Bombay		..	12	12	..	..	106	..	..	..	34	..	..	..
S. S. Asia (Do.) ..	" 27 Calcutta		2402	3136	5538	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..
Francis Milly ..	" 30 Havre		8140	..	8140	12300	..	..	1381	23	..	688	..	..	..
Winlow ..	Aug. 2 London		12638	..	12638	5126	17870	1436	591	..	..	240	205	..	92
Monarchy ..	" 4 Do		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Exports from 1st Oct. 1869 to 4th Aug.	1869 to 4th Aug.	1870	846197	117630	963827	1197211	982093	113650	106208	3277	..	42322	4168	19734	975
do 1st Oct. 1868 ..	do 1st Oct. 1868 ..	1869	731408	207691	938999	1019228	1863039	93448	179275	3563	..	48569	5717	16814	1358
do 1st Oct. 1867 ..	do 1st Oct. 1867 ..	1868	672575	223526	896101	920642	815922	78796	69716	1721	883	38639	4834	20145	1107
do 1st Oct. 1866 ..	do 1st Oct. 1866 ..	1867	688784	178418	867162	685479	..	78122	43069	8966	701	32073	2554	17076	808