



The Ceylon Times

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE KANDY HERALD.

VOL. 31.

COLOMBO: TUESDAY, AUGUST 23rd, 1870.

No. 67.

SHIPPING ANNOUNCEMENTS

SERVICES MARITIMES.

Messageries Impériales.
PAQUEBOTS POST FRANCAIS

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

For	July	August	September	October	November	December
For Suez, Mauritius and Mediterranean.	1, 15, 29	12, 26	10, 24	9, 23	7, 21	
For India, China, Japan, and Japan.	1, 15, 29	12, 26	10, 24	9, 23	7, 21	
Pondicherry, Madras and Calcutta.	6, 17, 30	14, 27	12, 25	9, 22	7, 20	

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 Frs. 175.....£6 12 0
Dieppe and Newhaven.....£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, AGENT.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL Steam Navigation Company.

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

For	July	August	September	October	November	December
Marseilles and Southampton.	11, 25	8, 22	5, 19	3, 17	12, 26	14
Bombay.	10, 24	17, 31	14, 28	11, 25	9, 23	13
Madras and Calcutta.	12, 26	9, 23	6, 20	4, 18	2, 16	13
Straits and China.	13, 27	10, 24	7, 21	5, 19	3, 17	14
Australia.	13, 27	10, 24	7, 21	5, 19	3, 17	14

Rates of Passage Money.

To Suez	£65	King George's Sound	£30
Southampton	85	Melbourne or Sydney	40
Marseilles	80	Penang	20
Bombay	16	Singapore	30
Madras	10	Hong Kong	54
Calcutta	24	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.

To Marseilles. To Southampton
2nd Class Passengers.....£48
European Servants.....£50
Native do.....£48
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 money.

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

British India Steam Navigation Company (LIMITED).

ONE OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL LEAVE COLOMBO

FOR CALCUTTA—Calling at Galle, 11th and 25th. Nagesham, Madras, July 8th & 22nd Aug. Coconada, Vizagapatnam, Bimlipatnam and 5th and 19th Gopalpur, on or about 5th Sept.

FOR BOMBAY—Calling at Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, 19th and 26th. July, 9th & 23rd Aug. Bepore, Cannanore, Mangalore and Carwar, 6th and 20th on or about 10th Sept.

ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co., Agents.

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 pro passage. These passengers will find in the second deck well-laid 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 fare is the same; and the rate from Galle to Marseilles is twenty-five per cent. less.

NOTA BENE.—The second class passengers can go on the poop, as those of the first. This part of the deck is prohibited to the third class passengers.
The reduced rates of passage from Galle to Marseilles are the following, viz:
First Class (ordinary cabin).....£78 0 0
Second Class.....£59 0 0
Third Class.....£35 0 0
DECK PASSAGE.....£23 0 0
For further particulars apply in Galle at the Office of the Company, and in Colombo at the Office of Messrs. ARMITAGE BROTHERS.
H. AUBER, AGENT.

MERCANTILE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ON SALE

By the Undersigned:
BASS' BEER IN HHDS.

BARCLAY, PERKINS PORTER IN HHDS.
do do C.B. do in qts. and Pints.
B. DAWSON.
37, Chatham Street.

RECEIVED.

Ex 'Wynaud' Gauntlet and S. S. Evora.

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR in Barrels,
KILN DRIED FLOUR small boxes
CAVENDISH TOBACCO in cases
YORK HAMS " "
CHEDDER CHEESE " "
BACON IN SIDES " "
DUTCH CHEESE " "
BUTTER IN KEGS.

Bass' Pale Ale in Hogsheads.

AITKEN'S GOLDEN " "
BARCLAY'S PORTER " "
ALSOPP'S PALE ALE BOTTLED BY HIBBERT.

BARCLAY'S STOUT PORTER
JOPP'S SHERRY in 1 dozen Cases " "
WHISKEY " "

Cutler Palmer & Co's Invalid Port.

WHITE " "
BLACK SEAL PORT " "
RED " "
Pts. CLARET (Cantenac) " "
Quts. " Medoc " "

HEERING'S CHERRY CORDIAL Pints

Nolly Pratt & Co's Vermouth

HODGE'S OLD TOM

PRIZE MEDAL GENEVA

BLASTING FUSE

BEAD PIPING 1 to 1 1/2 inch

ROOFING FELT

COAL TAR in iron bound runlets

FACTORY AND CHURCH BELLS

from 20 to 80 lbs.

W. C. BRODIE & Co.

WINES AT COST PRICE.

TO make way for new brands personally selected in London this year, the balances of previous shipments of the following well-known and approved WINES will be sold off "while they last" at exactly their cost price laid down here:-

"CHAMPAGNE"

Louis Roederer & Co's Carte

Blanche.....@ 80s. per doz.

Moet & Chandon's 1st quality Quarts @ 68s. do

do do Pints. @ 35s. do

do 2nd quality Quarts @ 56s. do

do do Pints. @ 32s. do

Champagne Mousseux Quarts @ 32s. do

do Pints. @ 21s. do

"SHERRIES"

Blue Seal.....@ 25s. per dozen.

Yellow Seal.....@ 30s. do

White Seal.....@ 35s. do

"PORT"

Twenty-five Quarter Cases of a rich full-bodied, fruity Wine @ £10 per Quarter Case

or in bottle

per dozen Quarts. 12s.

do Pints. 20s.

J. R. RELL & Co.

Colombo, 18th August, 1870.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE

IN HHDS.

Price £7 10s. Cash.

ALSO IN KILDERKINS, £3 5s. CASH.

REID & CO'S LONDON STOUT IN HHDS.

Price £6 15s. CASH.

Full to the Bung.

ALLSOPP'S C. B. ALE

9s. 6d. per doz. Cash.

REID & CO'S C. B. PORTER

9s. 6d. per doz. Cash.

ALLSOPP'S E. B. BEER

in 4 dozen Barrels. £2 Cash.

REID & CO'S E. B. PORTER

in 4 dozen Barrels. £2 Cash.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT

4 dozen Cases. £2 Cash.

CARGILL & Co.

Colombo, 3rd August, 1870.

Barclay Perkins' BROWN STOUT PORTER

£6 10s. per Hhd.

J. P. GREEN & Co.

TOD HEATLY'S WINES.

IMPORTED BY H. S. SAUNDERS, and for Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:

Champagne.....80s per dozen.

Sherry.....60s do

Vieux Cog do.....72s do

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.

Colombo, 19th May, 1870.

J. P. GREEN & Co.

Colombo, 19th May, 1870.

J. P. GREEN & Co.

PURSER'S COFFEE MANURES.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received per Steamer "Surbition", via Suez Canal, consignments of these Manures, as follows:-

Purser's Patent Coffee Manure,

in Bags each containing 2 Cwts. Nett, Price £14 10s. & 4 Ton.

Purser's Dissolved Bones,

in Bags each containing 2 Cwts. Nett, Price £10 4 Ton.

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

G. & W. LEECHMAN.

FOR SALE.

THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED

THE FOLLOWING EXCELLENT SHERRIES

in one dozen cases.

White Seal.....@ 42s. "

Yellow Seal.....@ 36s. "

Red Seal.....@ 36s. "

Green Seal.....@ 30s. "

ALSO EX "BRITOMART,"

SHERRY in Quarter Cases and Hogsheads

Hoof Iron 1 1/2 in, 1 1/4 in, and 1 1/2 in.

KEPPEL JONES & Co.

Colombo, Feb. 10, 1870.

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.

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 Fitches.

Apothecaries' Hall,

Kandy.

WHYTE & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED BY LAST OVERLAND

SEEDS

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE.

Apothecaries' Hall,

KANDY.

22nd July, 1870.

Manures and Chemicals.

JOHN BENNET LAWES, F. R. S.,

59, Mark Lane, London,

has ready for delivery:-

Superphosphate of Lime.

Dissolved Bones.

Cane Manure.

Coffee Manure.

Sulphate of Ammonia.

Nitrate of Soda.

Peruvian Guano.

and all Chemical Manures of value.

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

Tartaric, Citric and Sulphuric Acid.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received per "Caroline" from JAMES MACMICKAN & Co., Melbourne, a trial shipment of the above valuable Manure, price here £15 per Ton. It is packed in bags.

LECHMAN and Co.

Sole Agents in Ceylon.

Colombo, 21st June, 1869.

FINE BONE DUST.

THE UNDERSIGNED having received a fresh supply of BONES, are now prepared to register orders for BONE DUST, and to forward same up-country when required. Samples forwarded on application to

C. SHAND and Co.

Slave Island Mills

DAVIS'S "EXCELSIOR"

PATENT KNIFE CLEANING AND POLISHING MACHINES:

A FEW JUST LANDED

Ex "Wynaud."

For sale at the Rooms of the Undersigned:

At £2 10s each Cash.

EMERY for Ditto @ 3s. per tin.

J. AUWART.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING GREEK WINES:

ST. ELIE, PALE.

Do GOLD.

PATRAS, WHITE.

Do THERA.

Do KEPHESIA.

Do RED.

PATRAS do.

SANTORIN do.

J. I. STRACHAN & Co.

GENERAL NOTICES

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.

Tattersalls, Colombo Horse Bazaar &c., Colpetty,

LIVERY BART and TRAINING STABLES &c.

Horses &c. bought and sold on commission.

J. STAFFORD, Manager.

TAXIDERM.

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 as possible.

NOTICE.

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

By order of the Directors,

R. V. DUNLOP, Acting Manager

Oriental Bank Corporation, Colombo 7th January, 1869.

PROJECTED CAYENNE WIRE TRAMWAY Company, Limited.

AS THIS COMPANY will be so largely dependent upon the individual support of those interested in the Districts of HEWARTTIE, MATURATTA, OUDA PUSILAVA, BADULLA, HEWA ELLIA, MADULSSEMA, and HAPPOTELLE, the undersigned will be glad to receive early applications for shares, and to give any information respecting the intended formation and working of the above Company, it being decided that original shareholders will have certain important tariff privileges.

F. NEWMAN, Hon. Secy.

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, Colombo.

FOR SALE.

TWO ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, situated near the Bridge at Navelipittia, Central Province

A. R. P.

Lot A 0 1 25

B 2 1 13

For further particulars, Apply to

W. MOREY, Auctioneer.

Colombo, 8th August, 1870.

FOR SALE.

THE QUEENSLAND ESTATE,

Situate in the Maskellia Valley.

IN EXTENT

Two Hundred and Eighty-three Acres

ALL ORIGINALLY CROWN FOREST, of which, about one hundred acres have been planted with Coffee, now about twelve months old and in fine order.

The Estate is efficiently roaded, is in a good climate, at an

the entrance to Tattersalls (we do not refer to the establishment in Colpetty) invariably applies, "cavet emptor."

The course is in fair order and all the horses (save *Biffins*) are looking well, and doing good work, and from their present form we have no reason to alter our opinion as to probable results. We are surprised that *Beadsman* does not figure amongst the entries already published; we fancy the Centaurs have found *Covenry* to be the faster horse, or at any rate fast enough to suit their purpose. *Darke* was out this morning again, looking like anything but poison, and we can safely say that he is not fit to be taken to the Colpetty stable a certainty for all the most valuable races: we fully expect to see the Centaurs' horses fetching very high prices at the lotteries this week, in spite of the nervous apprehensions of foul play felt towards the Corinthian Cup hero by his owners. *Lath* is much improved in condition and galloping, and may pull something out of the fire, there is no doubt he was once a fast horse, but he is now a slow one. *Star of the South* is a justly admired little horse, he is well trained, and looks as fresh after his gallop as when he started, we consider him one of the best horses in preparation. *Matcham* is no good, and *Midshipman* is not much better. If as we have more than once recommended, the hurdles used at the races are made stiff and stout, we think there is great likelihood that *Enchantress* will come to grief, if on the other hand, the hurdles are weak and slight, she is pretty sure to win the race. In either circumstance *Wolf* is certain to injure himself, or his rider, or both. This morning when practised at the hurdles, he struck every time with his forefoot, and once with his knees, when he toppled right over giving Duffey a spill. In the event of anything happening to *Enchantress* therefore, the race would lie between *Sir Hercules* and *Knight Templar*, in which case we should be inclined to back the *Knight*. The merchants in the Pettah have spiritedly come forward with a "Pettah Cup" which from its conditions is tolerably sure to attract entries, and we should not be surprised if it proved one of the best races at the meeting. Half a mile, and weight for inches ought to suit *Miss Nerada*, *Sir Laurel*, *Shooting Star* and others. Ten pound entries and forty pounds added, is a state which running for. We have heard it reported that the Centaurs contemplated running a fictitious *Biffins*; in the place of their default Arab, we have not a weatherly hand but we fancy "The Rules concerning Horse Racing in General" would prevent such a thing being attempted.

We notice that the Colombo *Observer* in its last Supplement throws a sop to its more gloomy readers in the shape of a feeble protest against the "illegal as they are immoral lotteries." In a recent issue, the *Observer* indulged its more light minded supporters to a column or so upon "the doings of the cracks" only objectionable for its utter unreliability. We can compliment our contemporary upon its tact if not upon its consistency.

MAIL STEAMERS.—The *Candia* left for Calcutta yesterday morning followed later in the day by the *Transocean* for China, and the *Columbian* for Bombay. The *Mongolia* left for Suez this morning, so that letters posted in Colombo last evening, were in time for her.

THE GAZETTE.—It is proclaimed that a Police Force for the effectual protection of person and property, has been established from the 1st August, 1870, within the Town of Haldimulla, and that the tax payable on the annual value of all Houses, Buildings, Lands and Tenements whatsoever in the said Town, within the said limits, shall be at the rate of five per cent.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace:—
For the Central Province, R. Cunningham, Esq.
For the District of Kandy, J. H. Anderson, Esq.

Hudell Haverstock Bowman, Esq., of Baddegama, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Gampaha Patta.

Rev S. O. Glenie has been appointed Acting Colonial Chaplain Kandy, with effect from the 1st ultimo, vice the Rev. Mr. Mooyart, who has obtained leave of absence to proceed to England.

Leave of absence for three days, from the 20th instant, having been granted to Mr. C. H. De Saram, it is notified that Mr. O. W. C. Morgan has been appointed to act during that period as District Judge &c., of Kandy.

Leave of Absence for one month from the 5th proximo, having been granted to Mr. A. Jumeaux, it is notified, that Mr. Sinnatambay Ramalingam has been appointed to act during that period as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate &c., of Kaitis.

Amount of Notes in circulation during the month of July, 1870.
Oriental Bank, £244,709
Mercantile, £48,912

COLOMBO SPORT.—The visitor to Colombo during the races will have other amusements to occupy their time pleasantly during the fortnight as may be seen by notices in our columns of the Athletic Sports and the Rowing Match between the Officers of H. M. 73rd Regiment and Civilians. The programme of the Sports is varied and extensive, and we have no doubt the competition will be of the keenest.

MILITARY.—22nd August 1870.—Leave of absence is granted to the following officers.
Lieut. W. F. D. Schreiber, 73rd Regiment from 21st August 1870, to 14th September 1870, on private affairs.

Lieut. A. M. Walker, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, from 1st September 1870, to 31st October 1870, or until such time his name may appear in the Gazette for his promotion to an unattached Company.

Colombo 23rd August 1870.
Captain Giban's Company (Letter F) 73rd Regiment, proceeds to Galle this day by British Indian steamer "Satara" for duty at that station.

THE COLOMBO HUNT.—The hounds met at the entrance of the Industrial School this morning. A very savoury "drag" of red herrings and aniseed oil was entrusted to a number of the hunt who was allowed 10 minutes "law" and the hounds being then put upon the line took up the scent at once, old cruiser being the first to speak, and ran it at a good pace and almost without a check to the finish the line took the direction of the Cemetery, leading over the "black ditches" which have as often brought ambitious paper hunters to grief, and then turned down the green ride to the Circular, where a hare with feet well aniseed was turned out, and he quickly killed. The run lasted about 20 minutes and may be considered a thorough success.

The next meet will be on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Industrial School.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.—The first performance of Abel's Great American Circus took place on Saturday evening, when the spacious tent which was brilliantly lighted, was crowded to overflowing, but every plan had been resorted to which might prove conducive to the comfort of visitors. The time advertised began punctually at nine, the time advertised in the hand bills for commencing. The performance which had the charm of great variety, was good in the extreme, and excelled anything of the kind which we have before witnessed in Colombo. The daring feats upon the single and double trapeze by Mr. James Chalk and Mr. John Smithers deserves

our special commendation, and the gymnastic part of the entertainment was far above the average. The riding of the lovely Mlle Louise was grace itself, and the Band of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment being in attendance there was no lack of good music. The only contretemps was occasioned by the sudden collapse, of the boxes, and all the first and second class seats which although very comfortable appear to have been slightly insecure. Although great was the fall thereof, nobody was injured, and after Mr. Abell in a neat speech had informed the spectators that every precaution would be taken to prevent a similar occurrence on future occasions, the entertainment was continued. Of course accidents will happen in the best regulated circus. We notice that the next performance takes place on Thursday the 25th instant which will doubtless be brilliantly attended.

SALEM SCUDDER.—We have, since the publication of our correction of the *Observer's* mis-statement about the sale of the *Karnak* horses, ascertained the facts, that on the morning following the sale of "Salem Scudder" for £150, the bargain was declared off on account of the reported lameness of the animal. Nevertheless we are assured by one who is not likely to be mistaken that the horse is not lame. The gentleman who reported on the lameness doubtless considered this was the case when he saw the horse, but he was mistaken, "Salem Scudder" has not yet got over the stiffness caused by his long voyage to "Ceylon," but he is a sound horse.

We may state that as soon as Mr. Rudd was informed that the purchasers thought the horse lame, he offered to cancel the sale. And now the best horse that ever came to "Ceylon" will go on to India.

COFFEE IN BRAZIL.—The latest Brazilian Journal contains the following paragraph:—"Since 4th instant (June) a fair amount of business has been done in Coffee sales reaching about 85,000 bags, chiefly for the United States."

Receipts from the country continue moderate and our Stock may be estimated at 200,000. It is reported that in the Upper Districts of Sao Paulo and some others similar in altitude for inches ought to suit *Miss Nerada*, *Sir Laurel*, *Shooting Star* and others. Ten pound entries and forty pounds added, is a state which running for. We have heard it reported that the Centaurs contemplated running a fictitious *Biffins*; in the place of their default Arab, we have not a weatherly hand but we fancy "The Rules concerning Horse Racing in General" would prevent such a thing being attempted.

CONTINENTAL COFFEE MARKETS.—The markets of Germany are for the present closed against all imports, except by land from neighbouring countries, and this will doubtless have its effect on the home Coffee Market: on the other hand it would appear that enormous quantities of Coffee have been taken by France anticipatory of the new war tax on imports, as well as for army supplies: this has had the effect of reducing stocks in the London Market to a thousand tons below those at the same time last year.

RAILWAY COLLECTIONS.—Abstract of Traffic for the week ended—14th August, 1870.

Passengers	626 13 2
Horses	16 19 6
Carriages	3 15 0
Dogs	3 13 0
Live Stock	2 3 8
Mails	24 9 3
Parcels	26 19 9
Merchandise	2039 5 3
Total for the week	2743 18 7
Do. corresponding last year	4117 16 10

Increase 1373 18 3
Decrease 1373 18 3

Train Mileage—4693.
BUDDHIST LITERATURE.—The following quoted from the London *Times* will be interesting to many of our readers, representing as it does recent negotiation on the subject:—

"The Government of Ceylon has in the interest of learning and historical research, sanctioned the preparation of a descriptive catalogue of the Pali, Sinhalese and Sanskrit MSS. to be found in the libraries of the Pansalas (Buddhist Monasteries) and other places in Ceylon, and it is also proposed to form a public library of works in those languages. The Governor has received, through the Government of India, information of a very liberal offer by the King of Burma to present to the Ceylon Government a complete copy of Buddhist Scriptures, which will be a most valuable contribution to the proposed library. The King stipulated that the work should be preserved in a suitable building, secure from fire. The Government of Ceylon, in reply, had to acquaint the Government of India that there was no such suitable building available. A recent despatch from the Secretary to the Government of India, written before communicating to His Majesty the letter of the Ceylon Government, states that from a personal explanation received from Col. Phayre, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, it appears that the King is prepared to undertake the construction of a suitable building at his own cost if the Ceylon Government will grant a site for the purpose. The Government thankfully accepted the offer."

After a rather protracted season of dry weather we have the rains upon us in profusion. It has now been showery for ten days, and you would scarcely credit the marvellous change that has been wrought on the face of all nature up here by the welcome downpours that we have had. The estates are in excellent order and all that was needed was the rain that we have had; crop promises well, so well indeed that some of us begin to feel very anxious about the means of transport for it to Ratanapora: the Traction engine and the railway between them appear to have so completely disheartened the race of cart owners and drivers, that they are fast abandoning some lines of road and this amongst others. We are asking ourselves whether it will at last come to "Wire Traction."

On the subject of transport I must not omit to mention that the planters of the district have addressed a letter to the Governor on the subject of the contemplated extension of the district road to Colombo. We are all opposed to the road being carried from Madampe road that side of the range as I need scarcely tell you who know the district so well, and are so intimately acquainted with its wants, that a district road to benefit the majority of our estates should follow the present track past Madampe at the 75th mile post to the 81st mile-post, and thence bearing away to the right through some of the new estates, come out by an easy gradient, at the top of the Bulatotte Pass, thus abandoning only 24 miles of the existing road instead of about six miles if the road truck off at Madampe.

(We bear testimony to the accuracy of our correspondent's statement, in regard both to the necessity for the continuation of the road, and to the superiority of the upper track to that diverging at Madampe, which would take the road for miles of already existing road, but would take the track far away from the heart of the district, going far below them instead of through them. The Rakwana Planters spent so much money on the present road, that it would be a pity if they were to have a very strong claim on the Executive for full consideration in this matter.—Editor Ceylon Times.)

RAKAWANE, August 18th 1870.
After a rather protracted season of dry weather we have the rains upon us in profusion. It has now been showery for ten days, and you would scarcely credit the marvellous change that has been wrought on the face of all nature up here by the welcome downpours that we have had. The estates are in excellent order and all that was needed was the rain that we have had; crop promises well, so well indeed that some of us begin to feel very anxious about the means of transport for it to Ratanapora: the Traction engine and the railway between them appear to have so completely disheartened the race of cart owners and drivers, that they are fast abandoning some lines of road and this amongst others. We are asking ourselves whether it will at last come to "Wire Traction."

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RAKAWANE, August 18th 1870.
After a rather protracted season of dry weather we have the rains upon us in profusion. It has now been showery for ten days, and you would scarcely credit the marvellous change that has been wrought on the face of all nature up here by the welcome downpours that we have had. The estates are in excellent order and all that was needed was the rain that we have had; crop promises well, so well indeed that some of us begin to feel very anxious about the means of transport for it to Ratanapora: the Traction engine and the railway between them appear to have so completely disheartened the race of cart owners and drivers, that they are fast abandoning some lines of road and this amongst others. We are asking ourselves whether it will at last come to "Wire Traction."

On the subject of transport I must not omit to mention that the planters of the district have addressed a letter to the Governor on the subject of the contemplated extension of the district road to Colombo. We are all opposed to the road being carried from Madampe road that side of the range as I need scarcely tell you who know the district so well, and are so intimately acquainted with its wants, that a district road to benefit the majority of our estates should follow the present track past Madampe at the 75th mile post to the 81st mile-post, and thence bearing away to the right through some of the new estates, come out by an easy gradient, at the top of the Bulatotte Pass, thus abandoning only 24 miles of the existing road instead of about six miles if the road truck off at Madampe.

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consideration of the subject, I am more than ever convinced that the crops this year will be most decidedly short.

The works now going are the usual weeding, &c., but some properties have been very late in pruning, and are now being taken in hand, whilst others will not be pruned at all this season. The Estates however that have been kept in good fig are snug for crop, and excepting experiments in the manuring line, keep steadily in the beaten track. Labourers not over-plentiful, most of us could employ more hands, but—crop will not be lost for. Korle men, men from Ruwella and Poosala are always to be had should Tamils fail.

Transport is quite up to our wants at moderate rates, and we require but little beyond food supplies, and as the Chittie affects us but slightly. Our Engine is disabled for a time, but it would be a poor thing indeed if there were not Engineers in the Island capable of putting it in order in a few days.

The Minor Roads show the effects of the late rains, but the principal one is in good order.

General Remarks. You can expect but little news from this out-of-the-way District as we are all staid old stagers, and cannot compete with other Districts in practical joking. Some of us however determined to break the monotony of jungle life by taking a run into Gampola last night, to see the Circus. If the performance were valued by the display of Artistic skill, I fear the troupe would do us no good. But the Artists did their best to amuse a company determined to be pleased with everything, consequently everything went off comfortably. The music however was abominable, and the instrument was trivial, styled by one of the Lady-performers—a slight improvement on a tolerable grid-iron, which of course was the cause of the occasional discordant notes, for the musician is, I believe, will up in his art.

Health of the People.—The general health of the people has been good, no more serious complaint than fever of a mild type being reported as having prevailed.

Accidents, &c., at Kewla close to Matale a man was accidentally shot, and two men died from injuries received in falls from trees. There was one case of suicide.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FORTIFICATIONS.

DEAR SIR,—As some doubts have existed in many minds (since the war began) as to whether we were right after all in pulling down our fortifications, and whether orders for replacing them in statu quo will not soon be received. (The home authorities, apparently agreeing with my friend Mr. Smith who all my life has stated his belief that "you never know what may happen" I hasten to inform you that instructions have already been given—and in fact men had already been two days at work at fortifying the Master Attendants office by means of a plentiful supply of glass stock in a truly substantial manner on the top of the wall thereabout. It is understood, and I sincerely trust that this will have the desired effect and should anything else occur the possibility of a landing at Colombo is now considered out of the question. As the equilibrium of some people seems to have been upset by the late news of taking Emperor's prisoners, shooting Crown Prince, and smothering Prince Imperial, your publishing this might in some degree tend to allay any nervous fears still existing, to say nothing of the probability of a reaction in our local markets.

Yours &c.
ONE ASSURED.

August 19th.

MISTAKES.

SIR,—It is a mistake to say that the Belgians are a French-speaking race. They speak Flemish, and though French is pretty generally known in Belgium as in most Continental countries, yet amongst the lower classes at least the language is still Flemish, and French is very uncommunicative so that it is curious in public places to hear those whose mother tongue is Flemish, conversing together in French, but this is *ala mode*.

Yours,
THIRCO.

August 20th.

EUROPE.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
LATEST VIA BRINDISI.
From the "Times" July 30.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, July 29, Evening.
The *New Prussian Cross* contains an article on Lord Granville's statement in the House of Lords, in which it accuses his Lordship of taking up a position inconsistent both with the political situation and the state of public opinion in England. The *Cross* Gazette adds that the people in Germany are beginning to take notice of the English attitude towards the Prussian army. The newspapers of all shades of opinion blame the course pursued by England in the exercise of her neutrality, especially the unimpeded supply of coal, horses, and ammunition to France for warlike purposes by England, and the evasive answers of Lord Granville to the questions in the House of Lords with reference to the representations of the North German Ambassador. Public opinion, in many quarters, already dissatisfied in this matter, is becoming embittered. It is officially stated that the conversation reported by the *Daily Telegraph* is so far correct that Count Bismarck said, "Not one word of territory, whether Prussian or not, can I surrender." But it is formally denied that he hinted to the Emperor that some territorial concessions might be made to France in case Prussia should be allowed to make further acquisitions.

The semi-official newspaper *La Correspondance* contains the following:—"Belgium is now enlightened upon the subject of French covetousness. The Belgian people will henceforward attach an altogether different meaning to Belgium's neutrality, which must be real and sufficiently powerful to make herself respected by herself, supposing the enemy vanquished, if that were possible, the road to Brussels would be open, and England alone could prevent its being taken. But Belgium, by adopting to-day the attitude required by the gravity of the circumstances, and by giving to her neutrality the character and the strength of a national defence, reduces Napoleon to the necessity of pursuing without object a war which he has entered upon without a cause. We will not doubt but that the Belgian people, without deviating from its course of self-defence, will understand the duties that the present position of affairs imposes upon its patriotism and its courage. Upstanding upon her frontier Belgium will fulfil her task. Prussia and Germany undertake the rest."

Saarbrück, July 29.
In the course of yesterday Prussian reconnoitering parties crossed the frontier, and came upon the French troops at all points. In spite of a heavy fire opened upon them by the enemy the Prussians suffered no losses. In the afternoon the French advanced with artillery, throwing shells, which, however, only hit some of the houses of the town, and inflicted no damage upon the troops. After a short cannonade the French troops retired across the frontier. Yesterday morning also a force of French Hussars crossed the frontier at Perl, a village on the Moselle, but very soon returned into their own territory.

Paris, July 29, Evening.
The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Emperor and the Prince Imperial left St. Cloud direct for Metz this morning.

General Lebrun, the Adjutant-General of the Army, arrived at St. Cloud early this morning, and the intelligence brought by him from the frontier is presumed to have somewhat hastened the Emperor's departure. It is expected that the Imperial Proclamation to the Army of the Rhine will be issued to the troops this evening. The Emperor's departure for the east of France is believed here on good authority to indicate the immediate commencement of the great operations prepared for by the movements of different corps towards the frontier during the last week. To-day it was stated in well-informed quarters that a considerable French force was already in the enemy's territory.

Paris, July 29, Evening.
The following Proclamation has been issued by the Emperor to the French Army:—"Soldiers! I am with you, and I will follow you to the end of the world. I will be with you in the most dangerous moments of the war. I will be with you in the most glorious moments of the war. I will be with you in the most painful moments of the war. I will be with you in the most joyful moments of the war. I will be with you in the most difficult moments of the war. I will be with you in the most easy moments of the war. I will be with you in the most dangerous moments of the war. I will be with you in the most glorious moments of the war. I will be with you in the most painful moments of the war. I will be with you in the most joyful moments of the war. I will be with you in the most difficult moments of the war. I will be with you in the most easy moments of the war. I will be with you in the most dangerous moments of the war. I will be with you in the most glorious moments of the war. 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NOTICE.

M^R. KENNEDY has the pleasure to inform the residents and Travellers in the district of Gampola, that he will open his "CROWN HOTEL," on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Gampola, 15th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

M^R. D. McMULLAN will sign for us in Colombo and Kandy by procuration from this date.

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Cocoa above all others. For homeopaths and

invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or

valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all

fair competition they have invariably maintained their

position as the best makers of this class of machinery.

.. catalogues can be had of the Publisher of this

Paper, or direct, free by post, from

CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH.

NOTICE.—In the advertisements of some makers of

Portable Engines, &c., it is stated that they have

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, offering

medals and prizes for the best Engines and Agricultural

Machinery, without any efficient test of real value, have

multiplied enormously during the last few years.

C. & S. do not as a rule attend any but a few of the

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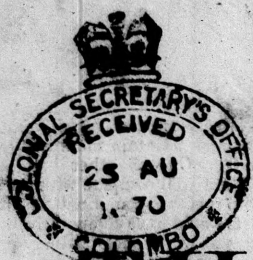
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THE CEYLON TIMES

EXTRAORDINARY.

COLOMBO:—AUGUST 24TH, 1870.

THE WAR.

NOW READY.

A MAP OF THE RHENISH PROVINCES, &c.

MAY BE OBTAINED at the office of the "Ceylon Times" a lithographed Map of the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, including adjacent sections of Luxemburg, France, &c., with the fortified towns on the Rhine, the lines of Railway, roads &c. *distinctly* printed on good paper.

Price One Rupee.

Application should be made at once. Up-country residents are requested to enclose postage stamps of the above amount with their orders. The Maps can be obtained at the Oriental Hotel, Galle, and at the Oriental Hotel, Kandy.

Copy of Letter to The Editor of the "CEYLON TIMES."
August 16th, 1870.

DEAR SIR,
Be good enough to send me two of your Maps of the Seat of War; I have seen one and like it much. I had one from the Observer office which was quite illegible—in fact it was a complete imposition.
Yours &c.

See the Observer for the following foot-note to the advertisement of its WAR MAP.

[Some portions of the above map having been rather indistinctly printed, we have prepared a small map of the Country between Metz, Nancy and Strasburg, which is given as a Supplement Gratis to all purchasers of the large map.]
Observer Office: 18th August, 1870.

THE WAR.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FOR THE CEYLON TIMES.

(By British Indian Cable)

London, 22nd August 2.40 (Afternoon.)

The Prussian Official account of the battle on the 18th states that the Royal Guard and Seven Prussian Army Corps engaged the whole Army of the enemy with the sole exception of Marshal MacMahon's Corps.

Two divisions under General Failly occupied a position equal to a fortress.

At nightfall all heights were stormed and captured, and several thousand prisoners taken.

(By Indo-European Telegraph.)

Paris 21st August (Afternoon.)

No war news received to-day.

A decree announces the issue of a loan of seven hundred and fifty millions francs at 60/60 subscription opens to-day.

(via Russia.)

London, 23rd August.

Frequent conferences of the diplomatic body have been held at the Hotel of the British Embassy in Paris with the view of mediating at the first favorable moment.

The Italian foreign minister has declared to the Chambers that Italy, Austria, England and Russia have agreed not to take any mediatory steps without a previous understanding among themselves.

(By British Indian Cable.)

London, 23rd August.

The Independence Belge asserts that England and Russia have agreed to prevent any dismemberment of France.

A Proclamation of General Frocher declaring he relies for order on moral force and patriotism of the Citizens, has produced an excellent impression in Paris.

The Loan for Seven hundred and fifty Millions francs has been fully covered.

President Grant, America, has issued a proclamation enjoining the strictest neutrality.

London, 22nd August,

(By British Indian Cable.)

We, Reuter's Telegram Company Limited, are authorized to give full contradiction to the statement telegraphed to India on Saturday from Allen's Indian Mail and represented by Temps, (query reprinted by the Times,) relative to arming British and Native Troops in India with Snider Rifles, and equipment of 26 Batteries of Artillery.

THE RIFLE BAND.—The Band of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment will play on Friday next, the 26th instant in the Cinnamon Gardens, at 5 p. m., the following

No.	PROGRAMME.	COMPOSER'S
1—	Overture.... <i>La Figlia del Regimento</i>	Donizetti.
2—	Waltz..... <i>Ernani</i>	Verdi.
3—	Selection..... <i>Mahmeh aus schone Zeit</i>	Faust.
4—	Air..... <i>La Fidanzata del Marinajo</i>	Ricci.
5—	Galop..... <i>The Skating</i>	Pappe.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.—Last night a Government Gazette Extraordinary was published containing the Royal Proclamation on the subject of Neutrality during the present war, also a despatch from East Granville to Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, containing Her Majesty's pleasure on various matters connected with existing hostilities, such as the equipment of ships for war purposes, or the stay of ships of war in any British port or harbour, the supply of coals, provisions &c. to ships of war of either belligerent in any of our ports, &c., all of which are to be strictly obeyed within this island under pain of penalties: these rules to be put in force in six days from the publication thereof.

DOCKS.—The feeling in Colombo is so strongly in favor of Docks at our capital, in preference to Harbour works at Galle, even though a Railway were to be added as a sop, that the mercantile community have learned with regret the Governor still adheres to the original scheme of a Breakwater at Galle. It is true we are as yet without any estimates for the construction of Docks, but that fact should not be an argument against their feasibility. We are not unmindful of the great influence possessed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the House of Commons, and it is quite probable that they may have exerted that influence in such a way as to induce the Imperial authorities to oppose any attempt to remove our packet station from Galle to Colombo: in this case the Governor would receive his instructions, and be bound to carry them out, but such a course would not tend to popularise his government, or the Colonial Minister. The least concession we might expect in any case, would be that the Colony should not be committed to any outlay for any such purpose until after the most careful and reliable examination of the several localities, with estimates of the cost of the work to be undertaken. Of one thing the Government may be quiet certain, that the Colombo Merchants would never consent to forward their produce for shipment at Galle, so far removed from their control. No one at all acquainted with the mode of conducting Mercantile business in Ceylon, or aware of the responsibilities of the Mercantile Agent, would dream of expecting them to do so.

COMMERCIAL.

(From the Ceylon Commercial Circular)

EXPORTS.—The export business of the past fortnight has been rather less than when we last wrote, the weather having been unsettled, and produce coming in slowly from the interior. The shipments of Coffee to the 18th inst. leaves the total for the season very slightly in excess of those at the same period of last year, and were thus distributed:—

PLANTATION COFFEE.		Cwts.
To Great Britain,	785,446 against last year,	719,662
do Foreign Ports,	48,352 do do	18,492
do Australia & India	12,638 do do	14,065
	846,436	752,219

NATIVE COFFEE.		Cwts.
To Great Britain,	64,238 against last year,	138,211
do Foreign Ports,	58,860 do do	69,400
do Australia & India	2,366 do do	9,171
	125,464	210,782

COFFEE.—We have scarcely any business to report in this article, both planters and dealers, being indisposed to sell at the prices now offering, and as crops of either description do not come forward to any extent, and shippers shew a good deal of caution, the fortnight has been unusually bare of transactions.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—This article has been dealt in at slightly lower rates, though not at any considerable extent. The price last given was 25s. 3d., at which the market closes rather firmly.

COTTON.—Dealers decline to meet buyers, though the latter it is said, have offered up to Rs. 130 per Candy, and the market is devoid of transactions in consequence. The *Leonidas* and *Sarah Anderson* are loading at Tuticorin for London.

FREIGHTS.—We requote all our previous rates for London, with the exception of *Coffee in bags*, which are readily taken on easier terms: below are the closing rates:—

Coffee in Cask Per Ton	£3 5s.
Do. in Bags	7s 6d.
Cocoa-nut Oil	£2 15s. to £2 17s 6d.
Cinnamon	£2.
Do Chips	10s to 12s 6d.
Coir Yarn	12s 6d to 15s.
Ebony	£1.
Plumbago	22s 6d.
Cotton from Tuticorin	Nominal.

IMPORTS.—The arrivals from Great Britain during the fortnight have been the Steamer *Evora* from London, and the Steamer *Bellona* from Liverpool, both with part cargoes for this port.

GREY GOODS.—There is no improvement in the value of any description of *Cotton Goods*, in which

there has been little business done during the fortnight. There was for a few days a revival of enquiry for 9 lbs. goods, and some sales were made at our last figures, but the demand has since ceased. In addition to the cause of the prevailing stagnation, alluded to in our last, the sudden decline in the value of raw cotton at home has made the native dealers extremely averse to entering into operations in our import market, except to supply their immediate requirements.

PRINTED AND COLOURED GOODS.—The same prostration in trade prevails in this branch of the import trade, and we are literally without a single transaction to report.

RICE.—The demand for this grain in the up-country bazaars, is still very limited and although the landings during the current season have fallen off by the eight hundred thousand bushels, there are still large stocks in importers' hands, without any improvement in price.

EXCHANGE.—We have no alteration to notice in the Banks' rates for approved six months bill on England, which we re-quote at 3½ premium selling the purchasing rates being still 1½ premium for documents, and 2 premium for credit bills.

SOVEREIGNS.—British 4 per cent premium.
" Australian 3 per cent do.

PLANTING NOTES.

Monsoon weather again. Rainy and showery this month has been and it promises to continue. It will do good, though if it had come earlier it would have been more seasonable and valuable. However better late than never, and we are thankful to see it.

Crop is shewing better on the trees, but not ripening fast. Next month little parcels will be arriving at market. At present only small lots of such late districts as Maturatta, Badulla, &c. find their way to Kandy.

After the long spell of dry weather even very sanguine men are now reducing their estimates, having come to the conclusion, we have all along expressed, that crops will be light.

War affects Coffee like other things, and ever since this Franco-Prussian war was declared the market for our staple has been very depressed. So much so that 6/ to 7/ per Bushel of Parchment was the price offered with 20/ to 25/ for Native. We did not hear of any parcels changing hands however at these prices, though had there been stock in the market 7s. and 25s. would probably have been submitted to. The Prussian victories appear to have inspired buyers with more confidence, and we hear how of 9s. for Parchment and 32s. for Native having been given for small parcels. There is however very little in the market, and it is therefore almost premature to quote prices where there is nothing to buy.

Chinchona we learn is dying out in considerable quantities at Pusilawa, Dickoya and Hackgalla. No cause is assigned for this singular mortality among young trees, chiefly about 5 to 6 years old. Surely this is not to be the age of the Ceylon febrile. Is it so in India, can we learn? Would it not be wise of our Government to ascertain this and the cause. Mr. Thwaites of Peradenia might be ordered to make it the subject of scientific enquiry; or a Commission might sit for the purpose—he being one.

Tea is being successfully cultivated by the Ceylon Company Limited at Kondegalla in Rambodde and elsewhere. Let us hope it will turn out as well in the manipulation as in the growth.

Coolies are arriving, but many complain of a scarcity: and serious apprehension are entertained for the safety of Crops on Estates where heavy advances are out, and no Coolies as yet forthcoming. The heavy advance system has this year been returned to by many timid Planters, but it has not had the desired result. One man who advanced £180 got 40 Coolies, and they bolted almost to a man. Even had he been able to retain them their cost would have been £4 10s a head. When would such an advance be recovered? It is that vile system of giving large advances to Canganies, most of which money they convert to their own use, leaving but a small sum for their coolies, that causes much of the bolting. The coolies know they will have to pay back a sum much in excess of what they received, and feeling the impossibility of this they decamp. A better system must be introduced, if safety and a return for such outlay be expected.

AGRICOLA.

HAPUTALA, —August 19th.

"We shall have a very large amount of crop to send down this next year, and probably great difficulty in finding transport. The wire tramway is all very well, but we have a good road to Colombo, and should make use of it. The wire rope should certainly be regarded merely as a cheap means of getting over a line of country where roads do not exist. It will never carry passengers, and has been found to require a great deal more horse power in the gins, than was at first thought necessary. There is a very cheap form of tramway now used in Europe, which might be laid down on our present road in a very short time, still leaving space for carts, this would be just the thing for Haputala. No particular news from this district; weather unusually cold for the time of year in some parts. A large blossom just coming out.

"On dit" that some lots of land have been applied for on Horton Plains. But considering the cheap rate at which we shall, probably in a year or so, obtain passages home. Newera Eliya will supply far more space than will be wanted as a sanitarium. Horton plains during a great part of the year is totally unfit for habitation on account of the wind and rain, and houses there would be even more difficult to keep in repair than in Newera Eliya."

EDWIN DROOD.

By Charles Dickens.

CHAPTER XIV. (Concluded.)

John Jasper passes a more agreeable and cheerful day than either of his guests. Having no music-lessons to give in the holiday season, his time is his own, but for the cathedral services. He is early among the shopkeepers, ordering little table luxuries that his nephew likes. His nephew will not be with him long, he tells his provision-dealers, and so must be petted and made much of. While out on his hospitable preparations, he looks in on Mr. Sapsea; and mentions that dear Ned, and that inflammable young spark of Mr. Crisparkle's, are to dine at the Gate House to-day, and make up their difference. Mr. Sapsea is by no means friendly towards the inflammable young spark of Mr. He says that his complexions is "Un-English." And when Mr. Sapsea has once declared anything to be Un-English, he considers that thing everlastingly sunk in the bottomless pit.

John Jasper is truly sorry to hear Mr. Sapsea speak thus, for he knows right well that Mr. Sapsea never speaks without a meaning, and that he has a subtle trick of being right. Mr. Sapsea (by a very remarkable coincidence) is of exactly that opinion.

Mr. Jasper is in beautiful voice this day, in the pathetic supplication to have his heart inclined to keep this law, he quite astonishes his fellows by his melodious power. He has never sung difficult music with such skill and harmony, as in this day's Anthem. His nervous temperament is occasionally prone to take difficult music a little too quickly; to-day, his time is perfect.

These results are probably attained through a grand composure of the spirits. The mere mechanism of his throat is a little tender; for he wears, both with his singi-robe and with his ordinary dress, a large black scarf of strong close-woven silk, slung loosely round his neck. But his composure is so noticeable, that Mr. Crisparkle speaks of it as they come out from Vesper.

"I must thank you, Jasper, for the pleasure with which I have heard you to-day. Beautiful! Delightful! You could not have so outdone yourself, I hope, without being wonderfully well."

"I am wonderfully well."

"Nothing unequal," says the Minor Canon, with a smooth motion of his hand: "nothing unsteady, nothing forced, nothing avoided; all thoroughly done in a masterly manner, with perfect self-command."

"Thank you. I hope so, if it is not too much to say."

"One would think, Jasper, you had been trying a new medicine for that occasional indisposition of yours."

"No, really? That's well observed; for I have."

"Then stick to it, my good fellow," says Mr. Crisparkle, clapping him on the shoulder with friendly encouragement, "stick to it."

"I will."

"I congratulate you," Crisparkle pursues, as they come out of the cathedral, "on all accounts."

"Thank you again. I will walk round to the Corner with you, if you don't object; I have plenty of time before my company come; and I want to say a word to you, which I think you will not be displeased to hear."

"What is it?"

"Well. We were speaking the other evening, of my black humours."

Mr. Crisparkle's face falls, and he shakes his head deplorably.

"I said, you know, that I should make you an antidote to those black humours; and you said you hoped I would consign them to the flames."

"And I still hope so, Jasper."

"With the best reason in the world! I mean to burn in this years' Diary at the year's end."

"Because you—?" Mr. Crisparkle brightens greatly as he thus begins.

"You anticipate me. Because I feel that I have been out of sorts, gloomy, bilious, brain-oppressed, whatever it may be. You said I had been exaggerative. So I have."

Mr. Crisparkle's brightening face brightens still more.

"I couldn't see it then, because I was out"

of sorts; but I am in a healthier state now, and I acknowledge it with genuine pleasure. I made a great deal of a very little; that's the fact.

'It does me good,' cries Mr. Crisparkle to hear you say it!

'A man leading a monotonous life,' Jasper, proceeds, 'and getting his nerves, or his stomach, out of order. dwells upon an idea until it loses its proportion. That was my case with the idea in question. So I shall burn the evidence of my case, when the book is full, and begin the next volume with a clearer vision.'

'This is better,' says Mr. Crisparkle, stopping at the steps of his own door to shake hands, 'than I could have hoped!'

'Why naturally,' returns Jasper. 'You had but little reason to hope that I should become more like yourself. You always training yourself to be, mind and body, as clear as crystal, and you always are, and never change: whereas, I am a muddy, solitary, moping weed. However, I have got over that mope. Shall I wait, while you as if Mr. Neville has left for my place? If not, he and I may walk round together.'

'I think,' says Mr. Crisparkle, opening the entrance door with his key, 'that he left some time ago; at least I know he left, and I think he has not come back. But I'll enquire. You won't come in?'

'My company wait,' says Jasper, with a smile.

The Minor Canon disappears, and in a few moments returns. As he thought, Mr. Neville has not come back; indeed, as he remembers now, Mr. Neville said he would probably go straight to the Gate House.

'Bad manners in a host!' says Jasper. 'My company will be there before me! What will you bet that I don't find my company embracing?'

'I will bet—or I would, if I ever did bet,' returns Mr. Crisparkle, 'that your company will have a gay entertainer this evening.'

Jasper nods, and laughs Good Night! He retraces his steps to the Cathedral door, and turns down past it to the Gate House. He sings, in a low voice and with delicate expression, as he walks along. It still seems as if a false note were not within his power to-night, and as if nothing could hurry or retard him. Arriving thus, under the arched entrance of his dwelling, he pauses for an instant in the shelter to pull off that great black scarf, and hang it in a loop upon his arm. For that brief time, his face is knitted and stern. But it immediately clears, as he resumes his singing, and his way.

And so he goes up the postern stair.

The red light burns steadily all the evening in the lighthouse on the margin of the fide of busy life. Softened sounds and hum to traffic pass it and flow on irregularly into the lonely Precincts; but very little else goes by, save violent rushes of wind. It comes on to blow a boisterous gale.

The Precincts are never particularly well lighted; but the strong blasts of wind blowing out many of the lamps (in some instances shattering the frames too, and bringing the glass rattling to the ground) they are unusually dark to night. The darkness is augmented and confused, by flying dust from the earth, dry twigs from the trees, and great ragged fragments from the rooks' nests up in the tower. The trees themselves so toss and creak, as this tangible part of the darkness mady whilst about, that they seem in peril of being torn out of the earth: while ever and again a crack, and a rushing fall denote that some large branch has yielded to the storm.

No such power of wind has blown for many a winter-night. Chimneys topple in the streets, and people hold to posts and corners, and to one another, to keep themselves upon their feet. The violent rushes abate not, but increase in frequency and fury until at midnight, when the streets are empty, the storm goes thundering along them, rattling at all the latches, and tearing at all the shutters, as if warning the people to get up and fly with it, rather than have the roofs brought down upon their brains.

Still, the red light burns steadily. Nothing is steady but the red light.

All through the night, the wind blows, and abates not. But early in the morning when there is barely enough light in the east to dim the stars, it begins to lull. From that time, with occasional wild charges, like a wounded monster dying, it drops and sinks; and at full daylight it is dead.

It is then seen that the hands of the cathedral clock are torn off; that leads from the roof has been stripped away, rolled up, and blown into the Close; and that stones have been displaced upon the summit of the great tower. Christmas morning though it be, it is necessary to send up workmen, to ascertain the extent of the damage done. These, led by Durdles, go aloft; while Mr. Tope and a crowd of early idlers gather down in Minor Canon Corner, ahading their eyes and watching for their appearance up there.

This cluster is suddenly broken and put aside by the hands of Mr. Jasper; all the gazing eyes are brought down to the earth by his loudy enquiring of Mr. Crisparkle, at an open: window

'Where is my nephew?'

'He has not been here. Is he not with you?'

'No. He went down to the river last night, with Mr. Neville, to look at the storm, and has not been back. Call Mr. Neville!'

'He left this morning, early.'

'Left this morning, early? Let me in, let me in!'

There is no more looking up at the tower, now. All the assembled eyes are turned on Mr. Jasper, white, half-dressed, panting, and clingink to the rail before the Minor Canon's house.

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH BALTIC FLEET.—The French fleet, under the command of Admiral Count Bouet Willaumez, consisting of eight ships of war, accompanied by two steam tenders, passed Dover on July 25, and proceeded to the North.

It appears that the Deal cutter, with its pilots, spoke the fleet at Dungeness, and, as a matter of course, the pilots offered their services. At first the admiral was indisposed to take any, as he said he was well provided, but at length he engaged the services of one of them, Mr. Crowhurst, who went on board the flagship *Surveillante*, and proceeded in her, piloting the fleet so far as off the Gallopers, some distance from Ostend, were he left them proceeding northwards. A French pilot was on board the flagship, who spoke English almost as well as Mr. Crowhurst, and appeared well acquainted with the coast on each side. All the ships had Baltic pilots on board. The fleet had no troops on board, and passed off Dunkirk without communicating, but after leaving Dover one of the gun vessels was sent to Calais with despatches. Going up the Channel the fleet passed several German merchantmen, which hoisted the North German Confederation flag. Their capture could have been easily effected, but the French admiral took no other notice of them than to remark that he supposed the poor fellows had not been warned of the declaration of war.

The french admiral said, on the pilot leaving the flagship, that he should like to send his compliments to Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, the senior naval lord of the Admiralty, with whom he was acquainted when he served as flag-captain to Admiral Hamelin in the Black Sea during the Crimean War.

Five of the ironclads are rams, and are formidable ships. It was no secret that the destination of the gallant admiral's fleet is the Baltic, first communicating with the cruisers that are already in the north. It is reported that within a week no less than thirty French men-of-war will have passed Dover on their way to the north, Dunkirk being the rendezvous of a squadron of men-of-war and troopships.

ALGERIAN TROOPS.—Prussia is believed to stand in grim awe of the Turcos, as I told you. Enlistments continue to be made in Algeria, as I am informed by an officer who has just quitted that country, but it is found necessary to give large bounties to induce the Arabs to enlist. It is most amusing to observe the way that the Parisians treat these great swarthy Turcos. They know that the Turcos have the tastes and habits of children, and they deal with them as such. I saw yesterday a sergeant-de-ville showing a picture of the Imperial Family to one of these children of the desert, and explaining to him what was the rank that they occupied. The Turco was mightily pleased because the Prince was painted with

preternaturally red cheeks, and caracolling on a steed which in nature would have been impossible to have stuck to for other than a demon or a Turco. The Turcos have had, however, a squabble with the French chasseurs at Metz, it appears, and the two bodies pelted each other with stones. The officers soon restored peace, and the contending parties were constrained to shake hands and swear eternal friendship. The French describe the manner of fighting of the Turcos as something terrific. They are said to have the ferocity of tigers united to the agility of apes.—*Paris Correspondent of Globe.*

THE FRENCH "MITRAILLEUSE."

To destroy your enemy in the shortest time, in the easiest manner, and at the least possible expense, is the first maxim of war. The stone that whistled from David's sling, the bullet of the "zundnadelgewehr" and the volley of the "machine gun," had all the same object. Since the days of Roger Bacon the aim of all improvements in fire-arms has been to carry the greatest possible number of deaths to the greatest possible distance. Grape, canister, or case and shrapnel, all contain bullets, and are all means for multiplying deaths. The field gun mows down its hundreds by showers of course at close quarters or at longer distances rains bullets from the bursting shrapnel. The mitrailleuse, or machine-gun, on the contrary, sends a large number of small projectiles independently, and with precision, to a considerable distance. We may divide arms on the latter principle into two classes—first, those which discharge their bullets from a single barrel, fed by many-chambered breech; and, secondly, those in which each cartridge has its corresponding barrel, the changing and discharging of which is direct, and more or less simple. It is obvious that, for rough usage and continuous firing, it is better that a large number of rounds should be fired from a considerable number of barrels, so placed as to support each other and add strength to the whole machine. The French mitrailleuse, as well as the Belgian Montigny, belongs to the second class, and the following brief description is equally applicable to both arms.—The machine-gun consists of a cluster of barrels, either bound together or bored out of the solid, and mounted on the same principle as an ordinary field gun. At a few hundred yards, indeed, it would be difficult to distinguish between these weapons, as far as outward appearance goes. To the barrel is attached a massive breech action, capable of being opened and closed by a lever. In the Montigny arm the cartridges are carried in steel plates perforated with holes corresponding in number and position to the holes in the barrel. This steel plate, in fact, forms the "vent piece" of the system. The central fire cartridges being dropped into the holes in the steel plate, stand out at right angles from it, and the plates, thus ready charged, are so carried in limber and axletree boxes specially fitted for their reception. When the gun comes into action the breech is drawn back, a steel plate full of cartridges is dropped into its corresponding slot, and the breech-block thrust forward and secured. The gun is now on full cock, contains from 30 to 40 cartridges, which are fired by a "barrel organ" handle, either one by one as the handle works round click-click, or in a volley by a rapid turn of the wrist. When the gun is empty the breech-block is again withdrawn: the steel plate, carrying the empty cartridge case lifted out, and a fresh plate dropped in, if necessary. The advantage possessed by the machine gun over infantry fire is that it is never in a funk. Bullets may rain around, bursting shells may fill the air, still the 37 barrels of the mitrailleuse shoot like one man, and at 800 or 1000 yards will pour volley after volley of deadly concentrated fire into a circle of from 10 to 12 feet in diameter. No boring or fixing of fuses is required, and the whole opera-

tion is performed so rapidly that two steady cool men could maintain the fire of ten discharges per minute. On the other hand, the mitrailleuse could not well compete with the field-gun, and it is with this weapon it will assuredly be met. Its bullets would have comparatively slight effect at the ranges at which field artillery projectiles are perhaps most effective, while its size would offer a very fair mark to the gunner. The foreign press are well come to write *fanfaronades* about the sudden death of wretched horses at incredible distances. This is peace practice. The horses came from the knacker's yard, not from the banks of the Elbe, and there were no Uhlands sitting on them. We are also tempted on such occasions to take the square root of the reported distances as the actual range. The future of the mitrailleuse, however, depends on coming facts. The day's experiments are over, there are hundreds of machine-guns trundling towards the Rhine. The drum-like roll of their volleys may ere long be heard in the vineyard of Rudesheim, or on the edge of the Black Forest; and the "thud" of the bullet may come from something softer than a wooden target. Yes, the machine-gun is *en route* for the Rhine; the experiments will now be on a gigantic scale; and Mr. Cardwell may adjourn his special Committee until after Christmas at any rate. By that time the voice of war will have given the verdict; by that time the Chassepot, the Zund-nadel-gewehr, the shrapnel, and the volley-gun will each be credited with a ghastly account, and we shall know which engine destroys human life in the shortest time, the easiest manner, and at the least possible expense.

PASSENGERS BY THE GALLE COACH.

Augt. 15—Mr. W. F. James from Galle.
do 16—Mr. Watson and 2 natives from Galle.
do 17—Mr. W. F. James and Mr. J. G. Batta to Galle.
do 18—Mrs. Garvin. Revd. Tozzi and Revd. Busi from Galle.
do 19—John De Silva to Galle.
do 20—Mr. J. G. Batta, and Mr. J. Robertson fr Galle.
do 21—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eaton and Mr. Gran Galle.
do 22—Mr. Douglas and servant from Galle.
do 23—A native to Galle.
do 24—Ship captain to Galle.
do 25—2 natives to Galle.
do 26—One native to Galle.

KANDY WEATHER.

Observations taken at the Survey Office, Kandy, feet above Mean Sea Level, and Read at 9-3

Day of Week.	Day of month Aug. 1870.	Thermometers.				General direction of Wind.	Rainfall in inches.
		Barometer corrected and reduced to temp. of 32°	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Max. in Sun.	Min. on Grass.	
Th.	11	28.151	74.6	69.5	137.0	68.8	S W 0.05
Fri.	12	28.178	71.9	69.2	109.0	65.4	S W 0.41
Sat.	13	28.199	71.5	69.3	122.5	67.9	N W 0.13
Sun.	14	28.192	73.2	70.4	118.0	68.4	N W 0.77
Mo.	15	28.173	73.0	68.5	129.2	66.6	N W 3.03
Tu.	16	28.208	73.0	68.0	113.5	67.4	N W 1.01
Wed.	17	28.167	74.0	68.7	125.2	67.9	S W 1.01
Th.	18	28.175	73.3	68.7	123.3	68.9	N W 3.00
Fri.	19	28.171	73.3	68.7	121.0	67.9	S W 3.00
Sat.	20	28.189	74.4	68.8	134.0	66.9	W 4.00

DOMESTIC OCCURREN

BIRTH.
On the 22nd Instant, at Demetogodde, the of Mr. Henry Jacobs, of a son.

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT LANDED AT COLOMBO SINCE OCTOBER 1870

Articles.	During the month of June 1870.	Previously Landed.	Total this Year.	At the same Period i
BEER IN BOTTLE.....Gallons	1,921	49,818	51,739	70
BEER IN WOOD.....do	19,573	95,523	115,096	13
BRANDY.....do	1,677	24,912	36,589	4
COTTON YARN.....Packages	33	1,784	1,817	530
COTTON GOODS.....do	1,168	11,583	12,751	112
Do. FROM COAST.....do	394	3,238	3,632	805
EARTHENWARE.....£	127.5.6	9,739.16.8	9867.2.0	9.4
GIN.....Gallons	106	16,899	17,005	77
GLASSWARE.....£	347.1.7	4,173.3.1	4,520.10.8	7.5
HARDWARE.....do	1,042.3.10	15,106.18.6	16,149.2.4	23.6
IRON BAR BOLT AND ROD.....Tons	80.0.0.9	233.12.3.23	263.12.3.23	568
Do. HOOP.....do	50.0.2.0	1,702.8.1.18	1,752.8.3.18	767
Do. SHEET.....do	307.47.4	22.0.0.27	22.3.1.9	87
RICE.....Bushels	307,474	2,091,243	2,398,697	1,008
WINE.....Gallons	961	23,625	24,586	5,584

QUANTITIES OF COTTON GOODS, SPIRITS AND WINE IN BOND ON THE 1ST JULY COMPARED WITH THOSE IN PREVIOUS MONTHS.

Articles.	1st. July	1st. June.	1st May	1st. April	1st March.	1st. Feby.	1st Jan'y.	1st Dec.	1st. Nov.	1st. Oct.	1st. Sept.	1st. Aug
COTTON GOODS, Bales	2,016	2362	1,575	1,284	1,558	824	1,980	1,403	1,469	1309	981	1,080
Do. Cases	2,424	2370	1,790	1,529	1,678	1,237	1,380	1,153	1,148	1115	1,144	1,084
COTTON TWIST Packages	695	619	578	524	514	359	153	153	157	96	48	77
BRANDY.....do	4,680	5632	5,094	5,650	5,931	5,780	6,877	5,775	5,632	5,945	5,905	5,828
GIN.....do	3,140	3443	3,256	3,038	3,138	31,04	3,704	3,552	3,051	3,835	3,185	2,864
WINE—French...do	849	1008	983	1,058	1,027	878	895	845	860	853	72	970
Do.—Spanish...do	878	1306	1,194	1,183	891	878	932	869	866	939	95	606

SHIPPING IN THE COLOMBO ROADS.

ARRIVED.	VESSELS.	TONS.	COMMANDERS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	W	Sail.
1870.	FOR GREAT BRITAIN.						
July 10	A. O. A.	474	Young	Lee, Hedges & Co.	London	1	atch
do 12	Elliotts	285	Liverseed	Leechman & Co.	do		
do 30	Southern Belle	541	Benson	Armitage Brothers	do		August
do 30	Cresswell	484	White	George Wall & Co.	do		atch
do	British Constitution	427	Shaw	Lee, Hedges & Co.	London via Galle.		
	FOREIGN PORT.						
	INDIAN PORTS &c.						
July 12	Ann Lucey	270	Noble	Armitage Brothers	Sydney		
July 27	Martaban	781	Gun	J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.	Calcutta		
do 27	Alabama	948	Harrison	Fryer, Schultze & Co.	Maumlein		Aug. 1st
do 28	Woodcote	474	Wilson	Armitage Brother	Melbourne		
August 1	Hermit	984	Mills	Fryer, Schultze & Co.	Calcutta		week
	UNCERTAIN.						
July	William	210	Masurier	Fryer, Schultze & Co.			charging
do	Wynaud	521	Jones	Mackwoods & Co.			
August	Gauntlet	667	Pfort	J. M. Robertson & Co.			
do 9	Ranee	152	Lafrenais				
do 11	Sea Belle	307	Taylor	Leechman & Co.			
do 17	Marie Collet	397					charging