SHIPPING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SERVICES MARITIMES.

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

on or about the following days:

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
For Suez, Mauritius and Mediterranean.		1, 15,	12	10	9	7	
		29	26	26	23	21	
" Cochin China, Chi-	4	1, 15,	12	10	7	5	
na, and Japan		29	26	24	21	19	
Pondicherry, Mad- ras and Calcutta	6	17	14	12	9	7	

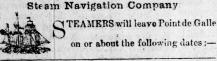
Passengers for London can obtain at Marseilles Railway tickets direct, either via Calais, Boulogne, or via Dieppe and Newhaven at the following rates,

Viz:
Via Calais or Boulogne Fs. 175.......£6 12 0
Dieppe and Newhaven.....134·15......£5 15 4
These tickets are available for one month.
For freight or passage apply in Galle at the Office of the Company, and in Colombo at the Office of Messis. Armitage Brothers.

H. Albert

H. AUBER,

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL Steam Navigation Company



For	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Marseilles and	11	8	5	3	2	14
Southampton	25	22	19	17	16	28
Continuin pronui		4	10	1/4/13	30	
Bombay	10	7	4	2	1	13
Dombay	24	21	18	16	15	27
0		21	10	10	29	
31 1 101					1 20	13
Madras and Cal-	12	9	6	4	1 . 1	
cutta	26	23	20	18	15	27
					39	
Straits and	13	10	7	- 5	. 2	14
China	27	24	21	19	16	28
					30	
A			•••			28
Australia	13	10	7	5	-2	40
					30	

Rates of Passage Money.

to Suez	£65	King George's Sound £30
" Southampton	* 85	" Melbourne or Sydney 40
., Marseilles	* 80	Penang 20
" l'ombay	16	" Singapore 30
,, Madrs,	10	Hong Kong 54
,, ('alcutta	24	., Shanghai 74
. Transit	through	h Egypt £4 10s. extra.
Children above	3 and	l under 10 years,-half of

first class rates.
One child under 3 years. (if with Parent) free.

Return Fares. Passengers embarking within six morths 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 the canal in their own Steamers, or in their own Steamers, or in their own Steamers, or in the canal control of the nurses of the canal control of the canal contr vessels employed for the purpose, they also book goods on through Bill of Lading to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Marseilles or Havre.

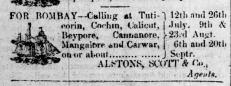
For rates of freight and further particulars, Apply to F. BAYLEY,

Point de Galle.

Br tish India Steam Navigation Company

(LIMITED.) ONE OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL

FOR CALCUTTA—Calling at Galle,
Negapatam, Madras,
Coconada, VizagaPatam, Bimlipatam and
Giopaulpore, on or about
Septr.



# NOTICE.

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

NOTA BENE-The second class passengers can go the poop, as those of the first. This part of the

H. AUBER. Agents.

# FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A. I. CLIPPER SHIP " ORIANA," 997 Tons Register. VAILABLE for light freight only.

For freight apply to

C. MATTHEW, CAPT. D. CURRIE. Vieux Cognac...... 72s do J. P. GREEN & Co

# COLOMBO:-FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1870. SALES BY AUCTION

(ALTERED ADVERTISEMENT.) AUCTION SALE

Valuable Household Furniture.

MESSRS. VENN & Co. are instructed by Captain FITZMAURICE, R. N., (who is leaving the island) to sell on SATURDAY, September 24th, at noon, at his residence, St. James', Union Place, Slave Island—the whole of his WELL-KEPT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND OTHER EFFECTS,

> including a Grand Piano by Collard a first size MINATURE BILLIARD TABLE quite new,

Two Carriage Horses, One Ladies' Riding Horse.
A TRAVELLING CARRIAGE. A Phæton Waggon.

JUNGLE CART, TRAVELLING GEAR, GUNS, POULTRY, CHOICE PLANTS. &c., &c., For further particulars in Catalogue.

### AUCTION SALE IN LONDON OF THE GALLEMUDONE ESTATE

AND FOREST LAND ADJOINING IN AMBEGAMOA

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON & CO. will shortly put up to auction in London, The Gallemudone Estate

together with the Forest Land adjoining, CALLED

PELLEGALLETENNE, consisting in all of 1,792 acres. of which 280 acres are planted with Coffee. The estimated Crop this Season is Cwts. 1,100;—a large extent of the Forest Land is suitable for Coffee. The property is situated about three miles from Navellapettia to which town it is expected the Railway extention will be carried immediately. For further particulars, Apply to

CARSON & Co. AGENTS

# NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell by public auction at the Wharf, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock:—

46 Bales 2,300 Pieces Grey Shirtings More or less sea-damaged, Ex S. S. "Historian" Hughes," Master. from Liverpool, on account of the concerned the concerned.
C. SELEMBREM,

Auctioneer.

### FISCAL'S SALE. No. 49,961.

IN FHE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY.

W. Don Abraham Appoolamy....... Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 17th September, 1870, at one (1) o'clock, r. M., will be sold by public auction at the premises, the following property, belonging to the Defendant in the above case. in the above case.

A portion of the chena called Kahategaha Made-

A portion of the chena called Kahategaha Madeheneyaye, of about 40 ammunams, situate at Willane in Udegampahe of Harrispattu.

On Monday, the 19th September, 1870, at one (1) o'clock, F. M., at the premises. Dadygamegedere Watte, of about 1 amunam, t Gurudenia in Gandahe Korle of Lowe

T. SKINNER, Fiscal's Office.

Kandy, 23rd August, 1870.

MERCANTILE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ON SALE By the Undersigned:

BASS' BEER IN HHDS. BARCLAY, PERKIN'S PORTER IN HHDS. do C. B. do in qts. and Pints.
R. DAWSON. 37, Chatham Street.

# ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE

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. 6-1. per doz. Cash.

REID & CO.'S C. B. PORTER 9s. 6d. per doz. Cash.

in 4 dozen Barrels, C2 Cast. REID & CO.S.E. B. PORTER 4 dozen Barrels, £2 Cash.
VISS' DUBLIN STOUT
4 dozen Cases, £2 Cash. CARGILL & Co. o ombo, 3rd August, 1870.

# ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above for the year 1869-70 can now have their presentation works on application to the Hon. Secretaries, Kandy.

CARGILL & Co., Hon. Sects. Kandy, 24th August, 1870.

# ART UNION OF GLASGOW, 1870-71,

SUBSCRIBERS' names will be registered and receipts granted on application to the underreceipts granted on application to the under-igned where Copy of the Presentation work. PEACE BE TO THIS HOUSE." can be seen. CARGILL & Co. Hon. Secretaries Colombo and Kandy.

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

# J. P. GREEN & Co.

TOD HEATLY'S WINES. MPORTED BY H. S. SAUNDERS, and for Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned: Champagne.... 80s per dozen. Sherry..... 60s do

La Grande Marque Cognac.

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

J. P. GREEN & Co. Colombo, 19th May, 1870.

MARTELL'S HENNESSY'S BRANDIES LA GRANDE MARQUE ) in one dozen Cases FINEST SPARKLING MOSELLE

J. P. GREEN & Co

@ 60s. per dozen. from A. Jordan, Coblenz.

E. J. BRAND & CO.'S WINES CROWN SHERRY, Pale and Dry, n quarter Casks Do. MADEIRA
Do. CLARET, Superior
Do. PORT, fine old
FINEST VERMOUTH
Do. CURACOA

Do. CROWN WHISKEY

J. P. GREEN & Co.

DERRIER JOUET & Co.'s EXTRA QUALITY, Gold Foil 65s. BRAND & Co.'s EXTRA QUALITY
INDIA DRY 60s.

J. P. GREEN & Co.

CHAMPAGNE

FOR SALE. At the crodowns of the Undersigned: BEST STAFFORDSHIRE HOOP IRON Just landed ex "A. O. A.," from London.

LEECHMAN & Co.

Colombo, 18th July, 1870. PURSER'S COFFEE MANURES.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received per Steamer "Surbiton", via Suez Canal, consignments of these Manures, as follows:— Purser's Patent Coffee Manure.

in Bags each containing 2 Cwts. Nett, PRICE £14 10s. # Ton. Purser's Dissolved Bones,

in Bags each containing 2 Cwts. Nett,
PRICE £10 \$P\$ Ton.

Delivered free at the Hultsdorf Mills, or at the Colombo Railway Station.
G. & W. LEECHMAN.

# VIA SUEZ CANAL.

JUST OPENED EX S. S. "EVORA."

GENT'S SHOOTING, Emperor and Blucher BOOTS

Gent's Drab Melton Hats.

do HELMETS. Black and Drab Tyrol and ALPINE HATS do Black Oxonian HATS.

do Merino HATS on Cork.

J. LAWTON & Co. Kandy, 10th September, 1870.

# FOR SALE

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.
A Fresh Supply of the
FINEST AUSTRALIAN FLOUR in 50lb tins. at 16s 6d. LEE. HEDGES, & Co.,

Trincomalie Street, Kandy, 19th November, 1869.

# FOR SALE.

THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FOLLOWING EXCELLENT SHERRIES in one dozen cases.

White Seal at 48s. per Dozen Yellow Seal at 42s. at 36s. Red Seal at 30s ALSO EX "BRITOMART,"

SHERRY in Quarter Casks and Hogsheads Hoop Iron 11 in, 11 in, and 12 in. KEPPEL JONES & Co. Colombo, Feb. 10, 1870.

MESSRS. BISSET & CO. VILL act as our AGENTS in GALLE, and receive and forward

WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c. W. M. YOUNG & Co.

Ex S. S. "Great Victoria."

W. M. YOUNG & CO.

HAVE TO HAND BY THE ABOVE STEAMER A SUPPLY OF

WATCH GLASSES. MAIN AND HAIR SPRINGS, HANDS, KEYS, &c. WHYTE & Co.

TAVE 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. L'HURCH OF SCOTLAND. Hole's "Book about Roses."
BAKER'S "ALBERT NYANZA"

WINDOW TATS, HAVANNAH CIGARS, Bacon in Flitches. 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, 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 Acids.

# SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received per "Caro-line" from James MacMickan and Co., Mel-bourne, a trial shipment of the above valuable Ma-nure, price here £15 per Ton. It is packed in bags. LEECHMAN and Co. Sole Agents in Ceylon.

Colombo, 21st June, 1869

# ON COMMISSION SALE.

An Invoice of choice

KANDY HERALD.

specially selected for and adapted to this market, Sherries and Ports (in casks) of different qualities, Duc de Montebello's 1st quality Champagne, Sparkling Burgandy, Hennessy's Brandy, CURACAO, and Cherry Brandy. An Invoice of

Leather Goods

and Saddlery requisites. An Invoice of assort Cotton and Woollen Blankets, Counter-panes, Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, dark Unions and various other cloths of general demand.

An Invoice of well-assorted GLASSWARE

Comprising best cut and common, and Crockery;
A handsome Zebra-wood

COTTAGE PIANO

with sounding Board,
made expressly to order for the climate, with the
latest improvements, Metallic plate, &c. &c.
complete with cover, Canterbury and Music
Stool to match, of full rich tone, £60.

Two Second-hand Instruments and a Harmonium Four eases Navy Tobacco in bond. 25th Agugust, 1870.

BONE DUST. FRESH GROUND BONE DUST, FOR SALE.

@ £7 7 Ton. C. SHAND & Co.

# FOR SALE.

TWO NEW ENGLISH-BUILT ROB ROY

JUST IMPORTED. May be seen at the Boat-house near the Sally

# NOTICE.

# ROUND DUTCH CHEESE

Just Received ON COMMISSION SALE @ 6s. each Cash. J. A. POPPENBEEK & Co.

Kandy, General Store.

GENERAL NOTICES

# EDUCATION.

MISS WATSON, M. C. P.

29, Finborough Road, West Brompton, London. RECEIVES A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG LADIES to whom she imparts as required a special or general education upon the soundest principles.

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

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

Referee in Colombo. Mr. JOHN CAPPER,

### " Ceylon Times" Office. COLOMBO BOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

WANTED A WHARF MANAGER. PPLICATIONS to be addressed to the Secretary, not later than the 10th proximo. By order of the Directors, ROBERT DAWSON,

Colombo, 9th September, 1870.

# SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance C mpany.

THE Directors have pleasure in intimating that they have appointed, and duly authorized MESSAS. CARGILL & Co. to act as Agents for the Company in Ceylon.

FREDERIC J. HALLOWS,

# SCOTIISH COMMERCIAL.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling. Head Office, 28 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company are prepared to effect Insurances against Losses by Fire on the most favorable Terms,

The Life Premiums will be found to compare favorably with other first class offices.

Agents for Ceylon. colombo, septemb r 1870.

CARGILL and Co.

### DESIRABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE. BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

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

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

The Atgalla Estate,

Situated three miles from the town of Gampola on the road leading to Navelipettia, in extent 411 acres, or thereby of which about 200 are under cultivation. Building's and Machinery in perfect order. For further particulars Apply to LEE, HEDGES & Co.,

CEYLON TURF CLUB NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Ceylon Turf Club, will take place at 2 o'clock, on Thursday, the 22nd Instant, at the United Service Library.

To transact business in accordance with Rule

12, and to elect Treasurer and Secretary, vice the undersigned, who resigns. G. V. LAMBE,

# Colombo, 6th September, 1870.

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

Birds and Animals, SAMBUR AND OTHER DEER'S HEADS, &c. &c. Orders for skins registered, and executed, as soon

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

By order of the Directors, R. V. Dunlop, deting Manage

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Colombo 7th January, 1869.

# NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD GUSTAVE VINAY is autho rized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date:

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.

Galle, 9th September, 1870. THE UNDERSIGNED have received instruc tions from the BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSU-

### RANCE COMPANY, to accept WAR RISKS,

on British Vessels from Cevlon to Europe, the rate for which is fixed for the present at 20/. per cent. J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co. Colombo and Galle. 23rd, July, 1870.

Tattersall's, Colombo Horse Bazaar &c. Colpetty, LIVERY BAIT AND TRAINING STABLES &c.

# Horses &c. bought and sold on commission. Mannager.

NOTICE. S THE UNDERSIGNED is preparing to A leave Ceylon, all persons having claims against him, or having any property of theirs in his possession, are requested to send in their accounts and claim their property on or before the 23rd instant, after which date no claim of whatever nature will be attended to.

So 114 Changing Leaving Control of the Property of their single possession.

No. 14, Cramer's Lane, 9th September, 1870.

# NOTICE.

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

FRANCIS SCHULTZE,

Colombo, 5th July, 1870.

TO BE LET. THE "RETREAT" on the sea side of Colpetty, next below "The Shrubbery," a small Bungalow, pleasantly situated with Stabling and Godowns, all in good repair.

Rent £5 a month. VENN & Co.

FOR SALE. THE UPTON ESTATE, SITUATED in the Moorawa Korle district. In extent 193 acres, of which 122 acres were planted with Coffee in 1866, the remainder is fine available forest. The Coffee will be in full bearing

ALSO

A BLOCK OF FINE FOREST LAND, stuated in the same district, 208 acres in extent For further particulars, Apply to

Messrs. H. & W. BOWDEN SMITH, 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.

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

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN CEYLON.

MESSRS. PROVOST & Co., HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN

IN OCTOBER WILL BE PUBLISHED

AN account of the DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S visit to Ceylon, comprising descriptions of the Elephant Kraals near Avishavella and Kornegalle, the Colombo and Kandy festivities, Elk Hunting on the Benetalawa Patraseth Estivities. on the Bopatalawa Patenas, the Entertainment at Alfred House, a Trip in the Galatea, Elephant and Alligator sport in the Trincomalie district, &c. &c., copiously illustrated by first-rate artists, from photographs and sketches taken on the spot. BY JOHN CAPPER,

" Times Correspondent," and author of " Picture. from the East," " The Three Presidencies of India," de., de. The above work, Royal Quarto, will be printed

on the best toned paper, and handsomely bound, forming an elegant drawing-room book, and a reliable record of the Royal Visit to Ceylon.— PRICE 21s.

THE undersigned have always on hand

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

also
The ruined Cities of Pollanarua, and Anaradha

The ruined Cities of Pollanarua, and Anaradha-pura; Mineri, and other Lakes; the Ancient fortified Rock of Sigiri, Mihimeteli; the Ambawela-pitia, Kraal; Group of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and suits at Kandy, &c. &c. Estates and residences Photographed on resonable terms. Catalogues and Price-lists on application. J. LAWTON & Co., Photographers to H. R. H. The Duke of Edin-burgh

PURPOSES, &c., WANTED by SAMUEL HOLDSWORTH, 54,

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

OFFICES IN CEYLON. COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, JAFFNA, BADULLA NEWERA ELLIA and HALDUMULLE

owing places at race that amplication;

Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Roochoofoo, Hongkong,"
Madras, Manritius, Melbourne Negapatam, Pondicherry, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney and Yokohama.

They draw on the Bank of England (on demand Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland: London,

Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland London, and on the National Rank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland Commercial do do National Bank do British Linen Company and on Parks and California.

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

No Drafts are issued on Mail days.
The following are the Rates raling for Family Remittances by the next mail to England:

6 month's sight 3½ b/o Premium.

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drawal.

They are prepared to discount at current rates for constituents, approved Local Bills not having more than four months to run. Such Bills are required to be lodged with the Manager before 12 o'clock. If sent in later they will be retained until next day for consideration.

Colombe, 5th August, 1870.

R. V. Dunlop.

Acting Manager

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

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Minimum monthly Balances credited Half Yearly if the balance during the Half Year has not fallen below £100.

for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on

EXCHANGE. The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Scotland and Ireland, Ceylon, India, Straits, China, Japan and Mauritius at Current rates. Drafts granted payable at the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales,—Circular Notes issued negotiable in Egypt, Syria and the principal towns in Europe.

BANK OF MADRAS. 

Hon'ble W. Rierson Arbuthnot, of Messrs. Arbuth-net & Co.

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

Head Office.

MADRAS. BRANCHES—BANGALORE, BELLARY, BIMLIPA-TAM, CALICUT, COCORADA, COCHIN, COLOMBO, KAN-DY, COTACAMUND, TUTICORIN, TRICHINOPOLY, NEGA-

Colombo Branch,
Rules and Rates of Business
THE BANK will negociate Bills, and issue Draft
Irwn on demand, on the above places, and on the
Head Office and Branches of the Banks of Bengal and
Bombay, at rates to be ascertained at the office.
The Bank will also discount approved local Bills not
aving more than four months to run at current rate
The Bank receives money from depositors on Current
Account, upon which interest is allowed at the rate
of 2 per cent per annum on the minimum mentally
alance, provided the same has not fallen below £100.

salance, provided the same has not fallen b. w £110 luring the half year.

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

for 1 month at 2 per cent per samum.

, 2 months ,, 3 do do

The Bank receives for safe custody Government ecurities, Bank and Railway Stock, purchases and lisposes of the same, and realizes and remits the lividends, interest and proceeds of Sale, as continuents may direct, on the following terms:

On receiving charge of Securities or Shares—Ni Realizing interest or dividends on do 1 per cent Buying or Selling do 1 Returning to constituents 10 1

No. 74

# PHOTOGRAPHY

VIEWS OF CEYLON

WANDY, 1870.

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

RESERVED FUND £444,000 Head Offices :- Threadneedle Street, London,".

THE CORPORATION are prepared to issue and purchase at any of the above offices Drafts on the fol-owing places at rates that may be ascertained on

CASH CREDITS.

They are also prepared to grant advances on Cash Credit Bonds, collaterally secured, on terms specially adapted to the requirements of Planters and Agents.

Particulars may be obtained on application at the colombo Office.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China.

INTEREST. Money is received on Deposit on the Following

On Fixed Deposits for 12 or 6 months 5 per cent. '

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

JAMES ROBERTSON, Colombo, 1st January, 1869. Manage

The Hon'ble Alexander Forrester Brown of Meters Parry & Co., President.

Col. A. C. Orr, R. E.

R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Deputy Accountant General.

Hon'ble Alexander Forrester Brown of Meters Parry & Co., President.

E. Col. A. C. Orr, R. E.

Col. A. C. Orr, R. E.

Han'ble W. P.

E. Lecot, Esq., of Messrs. Lecot & Co. T. H. Allan Esq., of Messrs. Bainbridge, Byars,

PATAM. ALEPPY, BERHAMPORE, GUNTOOR AND MANGALCRE.

Colombo Branch,

A. RIACH. Agent.

Colombo, 31st March, 1870.

Subscribers names received by Messrs. Provost & Co., Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, and at the Office of the "Ceylon Times," Colombo.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

FROM the Rhenish Sparkling Wine Company. Prices 20/. and 25/. per 1 doz. Case.
J. R. BELL & Co. Colombo, 15th September, 1870.

OVERLAND.

JUST OPENED: GENTLEMEN'S BLACK SATIN AND DRAB HATS made to order for us by the well-

Lincol and Bennet, London. W. BOLAM & Co., Colombo, and Kandy.

September 14th, 1870.

LANDING EX "PALESTINE."

BARCLAY & PERKIN'S LONDON STOUT in Hilds. BAROLAY & PERKIN'S XXX STOUT in Hhds.

BASS' PALE ALE in Hhds.

J. R. BELL & Co.

WINES OF THE RHENISH SPARKLING WINE COMPANY.

SECOND SHIPMENT OF THESE FINE comprising all the qualities lately advertised, now landing Ex "Palestine." J. R. BELL & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF CUT GLASS TEMPLE ORNAMENTS.

ON Monday, the 19th instant at noon, at the Rooms of the undersigned A consignment of Cut Glass Temple Ornaments.

H. D. GABRIEL. Colombo, 15th September, 1870. PER OVERLAND.

ORIENTAL WATERPROOF COATS, JACCONETS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, WHITE PIOUE, &c.

CABIN BISCUITS In 2 lb. Tins.

NICHOLLS & Co.

J. AUWARDT.

FROM HUNTLEY AND PALMER. JUST OPENED ON COMMISSION SALE. @ 2s. per tin-Cash.

"GUSTAV BOEHMS" TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP. "A Luxury within reach of all."

AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. " Gambia." ON RETAIL at the Rooms of the undersigned:

@ 1s. per Box of 3 tablets, Cash. @ 3s. per Box of 12 do do J. AUWARDT.

> AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN FLOUR.

THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed to sell at his Rooms, on Saturday, the 17th instant,

Eighty Bags Australian Flour. EX "DAVID AND JESSIE," on account of the concerned. H. D. GABRIEL.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 50.788. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY. Vs.

Mrs. S. E. Dunuwille Administratix of the

late J. A. Dunuwille, Esq. ..... Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given, that on Munday, the 10th October 1870, at one (1) o'clock, P. M., will be sold by public auction at the premises, the following property, belonging to the Estate of the late J. A Dunuwille. Eso.

All that upstair Building and Ground bearing assessment Nos. 386, 387 and 388, situated at Trincomalie Street, in the Town of Kandy, known as the "MOLLIGODE HOUSE."

at present in the occupation of Messrs. Miller & Co., and others. T. SKINNER,

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

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 51,370. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY. 

Paria Satappen's son Arumugam and another OTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 8th October, 1870, at one (1) o'clock, P. M., will be sold by public auction at the premises, the following property, belonging to the Defendant in the above case. Defendants

in the above case.

All that COFFEE GARDEN called Wattegode Nicke Cotue Hene, comprising nine allotments of land of about 9 amunams and 3 lahas, situated at Halolue in Harrispatu, with the Buildings and plantations thereon.

T. SKINNER.

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

DAWSON'S PALE ALE

AND LONDON STOUT. FIRST SHIPMENT of these now landing Ex "PALESTINE,"—prices as follows:—

Pale Ale per Hhds. £7 London Stout do £7

J. R. BELL & Co. Colombo, 15th September, 1870. Haltsdorf Mills, Colombo.

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

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

G. & W. LEECHMAN.

Hultsdorf Mills, Colombo. PATENT STEAMED BONE DUST

Price £8 10s per Ton.

DACKED in strong Gunny Bags and delivered free at the Colombo Railway Station.

G. & W. LEECHMAN.

Colombo, 2nd May, 1870.

Hultsdorf Mills, Colombo

POONAC MIXTURE.
Price 25 per ton.
ONTAINS a large proportion of Cocoa Nur
Poonac for which as Manure it will be found
a good substitute for application with Bone Dust.
Packed and delivered free at the Colombo Railway Station.

Further particulars and samples on application

G. & W. LEECHMAN.

NEW BOOTS, &c. PER OVERLAND.

NICHOLLS & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF NOVELS,

DICKENS' WORKS

complete in a cheap form, Hymns Ancient and Modern with Appendix,

As used now in St. Peter's Church, WITH AND WITHOUT MUSIC.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 54.350. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO. Don Adrian Perera Jayetileke Cargoon...Plaintiff. Don Necholas Rajekaroona Goonetileke

All that part of a Garden called Del-

All that part of a Garden called Delgahawatte, situated at Daloogame in the Adicarepattu of the Cina Corle, and the Buildings standing thereon, bounded on the North by the Kandy road, on the East by the other part of the same garden, on the South by the old road and by the Cinnamon garden, and on the West by the garden of Catoowellege Siman, containing in extent 2 acres 1 square rood and 20, 1-10 square

J. H. PERIES,

Fiscal's Office, Colombo, 15th September, 1870.

JOHNSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

NICHOLLS & (O. HAVE been appointed Sole Agents in Ceylon for the sale of the above useful Machines, Price,-LOCK STITCH ..... £6 6 nett.

DOMESTIC MACHINE .....£5 5 ,, Complete with Oil Can. Screw Driver, Needles &c These Machines bear very high Testimonials and will be found the most useful Hand Machines ye

A useful present for a lady, as it does not get out of order, and is noiseless: well adapted for Invalids. NICHOLLS & Co. Colombo, 15th Sept. 1870.

AUCTION SALE

OF

WINES.

THE UNERSIGNED will sell at his Rooms, or Monday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock :— SEVERAL DOZENS OF EACH, Superior English bottled:

SHERRIES MADEIRA GINGER WINE

CLARET SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE LIQUEURS,

&c. &c. Samples now on view.

J. AUWARDT. TO LET

FURNISHED. FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1871. MARANDAHN VILLA,"

THE RESIDENCE OF MR JUSTICE STEWART. For terms enquire on the premises,

OR OF MESSRS. GEORGE STEUART & Co. Colombo, 16th September, 1870;

CONCERT IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

"Colombo Friend-in-Need Society. A CONCERT will be given by the Members OF THE

COLOMBO QUARTETTE SOCIETY, On Wednesday, the 28th Instant, AT THE

United Service Library. In aid of the Funds of the Colombo Friend-in-Need Society.

TICKETS AND PROGRAMMES may be had on application to Mr. E. Rusbridge, Messrs. Nicholls & Co., J. Maitland & Co. and O'Halloran Brothers. Price of Admission 5s.

ABELL'S

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS. On Saturday, 17th September, 1870.

PRICES AS USUAL. SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

AT COLOMBO KACHCHERI. ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1870, AND THE FOL-

LOWING DAYS.

Alutkuru Korale.—44 lots from 1 to 42 acres each situated in Urapane, Kelepitimulla, Katuwellegedara, Alutapola, Kinawinna, Adikaremulla and Hempitagedara of Dunagahapattu.

Siyane Korale.—12 lots from 1 to 13 acres each situated in Alutgama, Mudungoda, Heneratgoda and Tihariya of Medapattu.

Raygam Korale.—3 lots from 4 to 40 acres each situated in Handopangoda of Udugahapattu.

On the 4th October, 1870.

Alutkuru Korale.—58 lots from 1 to 20 acres each situated in Walpola, Dagonna, Akaragama and Godigamuwa of Dasi and Dunagaha pattus.

AT KANDY KACHCHERI. LOWING DAYS.

AT KANDY KACHCHERI. AT KANDY KACHCHERI.

On the 28th September, 1870

Badulla District.—7 lots from 163 to 278 acres
each situated in Udapalata of Udakinda. These
allotments adjoin Crown land at Dimbulla sold on
the 10th August.—The land is said to be of superior
description; gently undulating and well-sheltered.
Lower Hewaheta.—21 lots from 2 to 6 acres
each situated in Udademiya of Hewawissa Korle
Adjoining the road from Kandy to Hanguranketa
and about one mile North West of the Iron Bridge
at Maha Oya.

at Maha Oya.

\*\*Upper Bulatgama.- - 1 lot of 97 acres situated in Dik Oya. Adjoining and on the East of Annfield On the 12th October, 1870.

Lower Hewaheta.—21 lots from 3 to 12 acres each, situated in Uddadeniya of Hewawissa Korle, Adjoining the road from Kady to Hanguranketa. AT NUWARA ELIYA KACHCHERI. On the 12th October 1870,

Upper Hewaketa.—11ot of 3 acres each situated in Moragolla of Kolioka Korale.

AT BADULLA KACHCHERI.

On the 1924 Service 1970.

On the 28th September, 1870.

\*\*Badulla District.—1 lot of 1½ acre situated in Attampitiya of Dehiwinnepalata. Close to Attam-

pitiya rest house.

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

Surveyor General's Office,
Colombo, 14th September, 1870.

COLOMBO. ARRIVAL.
Sept. 16-British Steamer Burmah, from Labuan. do 16-British Ship Florence, from Bombay.

GALLE: ARRIVALS. ARRIVALS.

Sept. 14—British Steamer Great Northam, from London August 3rd and Aden September 1st—Cargo Telegraph Cable. Cable.

do 14—British Steamer Atalanta, from Calcutta 7th
September—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Mantell, Mr. Chambers, Capt. Cherry, Mr. Hurdle. Departures.

Sept. 13—French Steamer Combodye, for Marseilles—Passengers as on arrival, and from Galle, Messrs. Pringle, Johnson, de Lesparda, and those from the Meinam.

do 14—French Steamer Meinan, for Calcutta—Passengers from Galle, Mr. Washington McOoy and servant, and these from the Cambodge and Guicinne.

do do—Passed by British Steamer Burmah, bound to Colombo.

do 14—French Steamer Guienne, for Hongkong—Passengers as on arrival, and from Galle, 3 matives.

do 15—French War Steamer Volta, for Pondicherry.

Sept. 15—British Steamer Great Northam, for Hong-kong with Telegraph Cable. PASSENGERS BY THE GALLE COACH.

FASSE.NGERS BY THE GALLE COACH.

Sept. 12—Mr. and Mrs. Andree, Mrs. Kriekenbock, and Master Saulie from Galle.

do 13—Mr. N. M. Roche Victoria, and Mr. F. J. De Saram junior, to Galle.

do do—Mr. D. T. De Silva from Galle.

do 14—9r. J. R. Loos, Mr. and Mrs. Storer and servant to Galle.

do do—Two natives from Galle.

do 15—Lieut. Col. Jervois, Mr. J. Posner, Mr. L. Burteaux, Mr. Mooneresinghe Modliar and O. B. C. Shroff to Galle.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

At Kandy, on the morning of the 12th September, the wife of Mr. Truetand D. Vandendaellen, of a daughter.

At Kandy on the 13th September, the wife of L. H. Kelly, Esq., of a son
On the 12th September. Kelly, Esq., of a son
On the 14th September, at Colombo, the wife of Dr. W.
Carden Rec, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, of a daughter.
On the 15th Instant, at Steuart Place, Colpetty, the wife
of Henry Trotter Esq., of Twins, a Boy and a Girl.
At Pettah, 'olembo, 16th Sept., 1870, the wife of Mr.
Peter Daniel De Silva of the 'Chartered Mercantile Bank of
a daughter, named Alice Eliza.

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

£ s. d. For a whole column they will be charged as new advertisements. No insertions charged for a second insertion will be two-thirds of the above, and one-half for all following insertions if on succeeding days of publication, otherwise they will be charged as new advertisements. No insertions charged less than one shilling and six tance.

pence.
All orders should be in writing, and every advertisement not otherwise ordered, will be inserted until notice in writing to the contrary be received.

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"JACKO" writes on a subject not deserving of notice in a newspaper.

"B. L. S.",—"D. M." and "VIATOR", are received and shall have attention.

We will institute enquiries into the subject of our correspondent who writes from Mahamodera.

"VERAX" shall have room in our next issue. "PLAYBOY'S GAME" should authenticate.

The Centon Times.

COLOMBO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1870.

THE WAR

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. FOR THE CEYLON TIMES.

London, 13th September, 11.30 a m (By Indo-European Telegraph.)

Eighteen Survivors of the Turret Man War "Captain," have arrived at Portsmouth,

They report that the vessel capsized and sank in three minutes. Great hopes are entertained at Paris, that the efforts of the Neutral Powers will

secure an Armistice. The Diplomatic Body have consequently postponed their departure.

The Orleans Princes have quitted Paris The Orleans Princes have quitted Paris at the request of the Provincial Government. The Empress Eugenie is staying at to them as one would fling any other garbage

(By British Indian Cable.)

London, 13th September, 11 a.m. The King of Prussia telegraphs that after The King of Prussia telegraphs that after impartial actor, says in a pamphlet just publish-the capitulation of Laon, and the entry of the ed by him: The General reminds Count Bis-Troops into the City, the Citadel was blown up, killing and wounding Ninety-five Germans and three hundred French. The disaster is attributable to treachery.

The Paris Ministry announce that Toul repelled an assault of the Germans on Saturday with great loss. mandant at Soissons has refus

to surrender the Fortress The Pope protests against the Italian oc-

cupation of Roman Territory, but has orde ed his troops not to resist.

(By British Indian Cable.) Tours, 14th September 5-5 p. m.

The Prussians advanced yesterday to Charny, Compiegne and Provins.\* The French have destroyed the Railway bridges at Corbeil and Creil. It is stated that the American government.

ITALY.

has refused to authorize the tender of their

good offices since Count Bismark has de-

clined mediation.

The Pope remains at Rome, Italian Troops are within a few miles of the city.

(By Indo-European Telegraph) Tours, 14th September, 8-53 p. m.

The Proclamation for the transport of the eat of Government to Tours has been issued. M. Cremieux the Minister of Justice, is entrusted with full powers to represent. Government, accompanied by Belgian (sic) and various (query, other) Ministers.

The Proclamation by M. Cremieux at

Tours to-day, appeals to the patriotic support of the Citizens. (By British Indian Cable.) Tours, 15th September, 1-52 p. m.

The negotiations for an Armistice continue but the result is still unknown. Most energetic preparations have been made for the defence of Paris. The French have cut, (query felled) the woods round the City.

Prussian Scouts appeared yesterday after noon at Nogent Sur Seine, but were repulsed. Scouts have also appeared at Mormant, and Nanges.† There are Prussian Encampments at Croix

Gaston and Aclastain. London, 15th September. (By Indo-European Telegraph) THE ST. LEGER.

The St. Leger Stakes bave been won by

Mr. Heslop's Hawthornden, first, Lord Fal-month's Kingcraft, second, Lord Falmouth's Wheatear, third. The Berlin Government Organs denounce the explosion of the Citadel at Laon, as a token of the moral deterioration and growing barbarism of France.

settle terms of peace with France alone. . Distant from Paris on the south road about forty + On the road from Provins to Paris, and distant

m the latter 35 miles.

They firmly oppose mediation and will

(By Indo European Telegraph).

London, 14th September 12-50 p. m. M. Thiers arrived in London yesterday and immediately saw Earl Granville, who after-

wards visited Court Bernstoff. The Times says it is reported that M Thiers asks the Neutral Powers to intervene, and compel the Germans to retire from France, but makes no proposition of a nature to induce the King of Prussia to withdraw. The United States of America, Spain, Swit-

zerland, and Belgium have formally recognised the French Republic. London 12th September Afternoon. Coffee Plantation Ceylon middling 64s.

13th September Afternoon. The Coffee market closed quiet.
,, Plantation Ceylon middling 64s.

Plantation Ceylon Mative good ordinary 47s. ", Native good ordinary 47s.

Arrived from Ceylon "Hanover" "Hilarion"
Hesse Darmstadt" "Teesdale" "Princess of Wales" "Queen of the Bay" "Boyne"
"Brierly Hill" "Jane Avery."

WHAT WILL THEY DO.

Next in importance to the fact of victory, is the question, what will the Prussians do with it? Will they be moderate in deference to the opinions of the neutral Powers, or will they insist on harsh and unreasoning terms? How ever this may be, one thing is quite certain that for many years to come France will not be in a position to cope with the Prussian power, or serve as a barrier to its insatiable ambi-tion. France has been hitherto the only continental Power likely or able to act in opposition to German policy: she can no longer do so. Russia is not likely to interfere; Austria cannot. And now it has come to this, that England looking quietly on at the spoliation of Austria and Denmark, at the absorption of Hanover and other small German States, will have to face the further aggrandi ement of one of the most unscrupulous Powers in the world. Prussia has been talking for some time past of the unification of Germany: practically she means the absorption of the smaller States and the founding of an Empire on their ruins. Prussia drags Germany to the conflict, calling on Providence to bear witness to the justice of her cause, and the cry has the effect intended of hoodwinking the British public who are easily gulled by a little pious declamation: as a consequence nearly the whole of the English Press are blatant on behalf of the unscrupulous Bismark, and foud in their denunciation of the French Emperor, whom they accuse of being the perpetrator of a foul crime in originating

the war,

It will be well to enquire who is really auswerable for this war. As Napoleon truly said, "the power that commences hostilities is not always the aggressor." It is even so in this case. We shall find the same unscrupulous subtility and hungry ambition which wrested Posen and Dantzig from Poland, Silesia from Austria, Holstein from Denmark, Hanover from its rightful Prince, which suppressed the old Hanseatic Towns, and trampled on the Prussian Parliament and the liberties of that nation in 1865, were at work to bring about the state of things which in 1870 compelled France to throw down the gauntlet to a Power becoming dangerous to Europe. Is there a single people but the English that have shown any sympathy with Prussia in this netarious any sympathy with Prussia in this netarious transaction? And why do our countrymen take this view? Because of the expense of an opposite course! Well has it been said by continental writers that Britannia should replace her helmet by a cotton night-cap that England is a nation of lions controlled

by hares. into the maw of a hungry shark: they thought not of probabilities, they did not pause to look at the character of the man who cast them the morsel, but gulped it down at once. Let us see what the Hungarian General Turr, an mark of a conversation they had at Berlin in 1866, just previous to the Austrian campaign when the Prussian Minister said :- "Ah! If the Emperor Napoleon wished, the war would be so easy, and he could without the least difficulty take Belgium, Luxemburgh, and even make other alterations in the French frontier. Again in 1867, after the war, the same parties

I proposed all this, and he didn't wish to accept it.' had another conversation in which Bismark said:-" My wish is to be in friendship with France, and I do not desire at all having war with her. We owe all our successes in 1866 to the Emperor Napoleon. He made them possible by his loyal attitude and his neutrality for which he did not ask any amends, and for that reason I am ready to come in aid to France in everything. But here, at Berlin, we are obliged to go to work slowly, for we can't attack our King abreast. But if only the Emperor made known to me by writing, what he desires, I answer for obtaining in a few months what he would ask. Supposing he wishes to annex Luxemburg to France, he has only but to try and get in that country a French party who would ask to be annexed. I won't even try to inquire whether this party is the greatest part of the population, and I will silently accept the accomplished facts. As for Belgium I have already said it several times, and I boldly repeat it, the Emperor has only but to take her. And if there is a single Government who opposes to it, we will cross bayonets with that government." This is the evidence of an entirely disinterested party. Of course the astute politician who made such proposals would not be likely to besitate at denying the

fact: he has done so, and England believes! England has no memory for anything that is inconvenient to remember, but we are greatly mistaken if the Nations of continental Europe have forgotten the history of the past, the history of the great struggle against First Napoleon, when Prussin held aloof whilst Austerlitz was being fought, and accepted Hanover as the price of her neutrality; Prussia at length emerged from her subserviency, when she could do so with impunity and came forward when least wanted, to join in crushing the man before whose

power she had so lately bowed down.

It has been said by the philo-german Press of England, that France had no right to make a demand on Prussia with which the latter could not with dignity comply : but they stubbornly refuse to recognise the fact that France merely required that King William whose puppet the Prince of Hohenzollern was, should a sociate himself with the renunciation of all the Neutral Powers of Europe: and this e refused.

War is bad, hateful, and demoralising, but there are things worse than war. There is something more hateful, more demoralising in the unscrupulous rapacity of a great military Power utterly defiant of public opinion at home and abroad, and dangerous to the peace and liberty of Europe. It would be well if the Cottonridden Press of England would for a moment consider the probable effects of Prussia's success, a success which we are powerless to control, and which we would not, if we could lest we gave offence to the Lords of Manchester; and yet who have those pocket-magnates to thank for treaties of reciprocity, but France: who have they to blame for the Zolleverein protectionist tariff, but Prussia!

# IRON ON WATER.

The latest telegram in reference to the melancholy loss of the Turret ship "Captain," confirms our conjecture as to the cause of the catastrophe: as surmised by us, she capsized ship is lying over on one side, hourly expected and sank almost momentarily. It is something to break-up. to be assured of this, because it will serve as a warning to those who clamour against the British Government for not at once spending millions on what are supposed to be triumphs of science: it will stay the hands of the Government, and induce them to desist from adopting imperfec ly developed engineering, inventions. Like the Chassepot and the Metrailleuse, the ponderous Turret ship appears destined to lead to difficulties contemplated by their inventors or their

The following is a specification of the illstarred "Captain."—and it is impossible to read it without being struck with the audacity of the man who could believe in the buoyancy under all circumstances of such a mass of metal so placed. She was 320 feet in length, 531 feet in breadth, tonnage 4272, displacement 7650 tons H. P. nominal 900, speed 14-32 knots. armament 4-600 pounders, 2-115 pounders, weight of broadside 2515 lbs., tonnage 4272, cost of ship £257,000., cost of Engines £95,000.

cost of ship £257,000. Cost of Engines £95,000. of armament £90,000. "The hull of the "Captain" was wholly protected by armour from 6 feet 6 inches below the water-line to the upper deck, which was 6 feet 6½ inches above the load-water line, thus affording complete protection, not only to the midship part of the ship were the machinery and turrets are placed, but also to the quarters for officers and men. The hickness of armour opposite the turrets was eight nches, and on the remainder of the midship portion seven inches, slightly reduced towards the ends. These plates rested on a backing of East Indian teak 12 inches thick, through which they are bolted to the skin of the ship which was 1½ inches thick (formed of 2¾ inch plates), the whole supported by massive framework 10 inches deep. This backing was further supported by longitudinal girders 10 inches deep. The upper deck at the level of the top of the armour was covered with iron 11 inches thick for the length of the turret spaces, and with 1 inch over the remainder, supported by iron beams 14 inches deep, and covered with leads

In a lengthy paper read by Captain Coles the inventor, before the Royal United Service Institution, in 1867, that officer certainly made out a very strong case as it reads, in favor of his system: but the reading of the paper was followed by a discussion amongst the naval officers present, which on the whole tended to make the vaunted Turret ship appear far less desirable affair than was made One commander stated distinctly that the danger of the "Captain's" build was in her low free-board over which a sea would wish on to the deck, and swamp everything just as a searolls up and over a breakwater. It appears from another lecture delivered before the same Institution in the present year, that Mr. Reid, the Navy constructor, has proposed to government to go even still further than (apt. Coles in one respect, by the construction of ships with 18 and 20 inches of iron-platin, though he says nothing as to the free-board. Now when we are told that during the last ten years England has spent about £110,000,000 in construction, and that the result is only one ship\* that is able to resist the heaviest projectiles of the present day, it does appear that a little more experience should be had before launching out in outlay on new-fangled schemes, and the fate of the "Captain" is certainly a warning in this direction.

### MUNICIPAL SALARIES.

A correspondent calls our attention to the following extract from a communicated article in a late Examiner, in reference to the salaries of Municipal officers: it runs thus:-

"The only appointment in the Colombo Municipality where a judicious view has not been taken in this respect, is that of Superintendent of Public Works, whose salary of £750 per annum, is, to say the least, a lavish expenditure of the funds. This is the opinion of many—the more so, as it often happens that having a highly paid Superintendent, the Council is obliged to pay other Engineers in the Public Works Department for Superintending the construction of Municipal Public Buildings, at the same time their superintendent is being maintained at a heavy cost to the Municipality. We are informed, that for super-intending the construction of St. John's Market and the Market at Grandpass, the Council was compelled to pay some time ago a large sum as remuneration to a gentleman in the Public Works Department, who draws a lower salary than the Superintendent of Works of the Colombo Municipality. This is one way how the funds of the Municipality are dis-

In taking us to task for passing over this case in silence, our correspondent falls into an error. From the earliest days of our Municipality, we protested against the absurd waste of public money involved in paying an officer £750 a-year for the discharge of duties for assistance in which large sums have to be paid. On more than one occasion we have been charged with personal animus in this protest, but unfortunately for those who make this charge, our accusation instead of being disproved has yearly become strengthened, until at length the Council, aware of their blunder, would gladly retrieve their error, did they know how. It is not that the Superintendent is unable

to design Markets and Town Halls: such belong more properly to the Architect : but he is unequal to such ordinary work as taking out quantities of earth-cuttings, or of putting up the simplest forms of Slaughter-sheds or Latrines. So long as this anomaly exists, the public have a right to feel that their interests are not faithfully cared for.

THE 73RD REGIMENT. - The Band of the 73rd Regiment will play the following Programme on the Galle Face, on Tuesday evening, at half-past 5 o'clock. PROGRAMME.

No. 1—Overture. "Le Macon". Auber

, 2—Walzer. "Blue Danube". Strauss

, 3.—Grand Selection. "Rigoletto". Verdi

(Solos for Cornet Clarionets and Baritone)

, 4—Qnadrille. "Lettand". uck

(Variations fer Cornet Clarionets. Piccolo, Baritone

and Euphonium)

, 5—Galop. "Rosalien". Kuhner PENNY READINGS.—Colonel Cox is, we learn, about to inaugurate a series of "Penny Readings" for the advantage of the Garrison of

Colombo, and we have no doubt that his well

meant efforts for their amusement and instruction, will be appreciated. FANCY BAZAAR, -On Wednesday afternoon a Fancy Bazaar under the patronage of Lady Robinsor, was held in the Assembly Rooms, in aid of the Funds of the Schools for Female Education in Colombo. The stalls were well filled and the attendance was as good as could have been expected in the then state of the weather. The proceeds of the sales amounted to about £00.

THE "BURMAH"-This steamer arrived resterday from Labuan with a cargo of camphor &c., and Ensigns Price and Perkins, Assistant Surgeon Barry and a detachment of 80 men, (27 women and 65 children) of the Ceylon Rifles, as passengers. THE COLOMBO HUNT.—We understand that

a meeting of the Hunt will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 5-15, in the Circular THE DAVID AND JESSIE.—The Wreck of this unfortunate vessel was sold to-day. We believe the Hull fetched £450. Mr. Stephen the Reciever of Wrecks for Colombo, will hold an official enquiry into the casualty, to-morrow. All the cargo, more or less damaged, is now removed from the hold and stored in St.

\* The " Hercules".

Execution.—On Monday last at 6 o'clock n the morning, the convict Hateracorlegedera Byah, underwent the extreme sentence of the law in Kandy, by hanging. He was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of poisoning a

child with arsenic. THE HOMEWARD STEAMER has not yet

been telegraphed from Madras. COLOMBO REGATTA. - The final heats this Regatta and a scratch match came off yesterday afternoon, particulars of which reached us too late for our issue to-day: we may mention however, that the Colombo Club won the final heat against the 73rd Regiment crew. The final heat between Mr. Dobree's and Mr. Pater's crews, came off in favor of the latter with Mr. Bois as Coxwain. The Sculling Match was won by Mr. DOBREE.

SUICIDE BY A PLANTER.—We regret to learn that on Monday night Mr. J. Booth, late of Opalgalla Estate, Ratotte, put an end to his Opalgalla Estate, Ratotte, put an end to his life by hanging. It appears he had been employed in Dolosbagey for some time, and having lost his berth obtained employment in Rattotte, but owing to habits of intemperance was again dismissed. He went to the Execution of the native murderer on Monday, and at night he retired to his room and committed the deed: the next morning he was found hanging from the roof, life being extinct. The Coroner, Mr. George Stewart held an inquest on the body, and the verdict was that the deceased had committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity.

BREAD.—It is one of the peculiar characteristics of Eastern Society, that in many matters even where their health is concerned, colonists are apt to place themselves entirely in the hands of their servants, and at the same time bewail their unfortunate lot. As a matter of course native servants are opposed to all change for their masters' good, if it brings no grist to their mill, or if it tends to take from it. This will doubtless explain the otherwise unaccountable fact of an English Baker having been carrying on his business in the Fort for the last month or two, with scarcely any support from the public! His bread was delicious, as we can testify, not to be compared with the spongy, unsatisfying production of the native bakers, but in character similar to what may be known to a few amongst us, as "Farm House Bread" in Eng-The Appoos were all opposed to the innovator who would not of course, allow them the little "commiss" they obtain from Juan Silva and his fraternity, and so John Smith had but few customers. Now however, that Messrs, Young & Co., have taken the Bakery in hand there will no doubt be found a means of pushing the business extensive. In Kandy the Peradenia Farm supplanted nearly all other bread and the same may be done here if it be made thoroughly known to the public.

# PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,—I shall be obliged by your publishing for the benefit of the Planting Community, the the enclosed letter, which has been kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Tytler, from a gentleman in Cochin, who offers to supply Coolies for Estates in Ceylon. Yours faithfully, Secretary

The Editor

Decrease

Caylon Tines. Kandy, September 15th, 1870.

September 1st 1870. September 1st 1870.

R. B. Tytler, Esq.,

SIR,—I am given to understand by a friend of mind here, that large numbers of Coolies are quired for plantation work in Ceylon, so I write to say that if such be the case, I shall be glad to undertake their supply; after receiving full particulars of wages that will be allowed them, their psage, advances for their families, travelling expenses for inland Coolies to seaport, and commission for myself, &c.

mission for myself, &c.
I am myself a Civil Engineer and am employed in carrying out just now some large works, for the British Government on contract, and have a large

number of work people at my command. Sir, Yours faithfully, (Signed) H. C. R. HARTLEY.

220 2 6

RAILWAY COLLECTIONS.—Abstract of Traffic for the week ended 4th September, 1870. Carriages . . . . . Live Stock Mails .. 27 17 7 .. 1948 16 10 Parcels Merchandize .. ..... Total for the week 2580 15 9 Do. corresponding last year 2369 13 3

Train Mileage - 4443. GAMPOLA,-14th September, 1870. Weather .- The first part of the fortnight was cloudy and dry, but during the last week we have had almost constant rain, the river has risen very much, and the colour of the water shows that very heavy showers must have fallen in Dimboola.

Health —Coolies as well as Europeans are very

healthy, and not a single serious case.

Appearances of Estates.—Very clean, with scarcely a single exception: but properties owned by natives, "who generally after the first few years" allow the bushes to get on as best they can. years anow the busines to get on as best they can, are dirty enough, and present a shabby appearance, these, when in the neighbourhood of cultivated estates, are a great nuisance, and some Ordinance should be made to remedy this evil. The quantity of Spanish-needle and hulangtallor seeds thus prepogated costs poor hard-working Superintendents a deal of agony, and Propietors thousands of pounds to keep their estates clean. The shuck estates, which were heavily pruned begin to look green, but alas! I fear the next handling will undo nature's present labour.

We are now sufficiently advanced to be able to

we are now sufficiently advanced to be able to make pretty sure estimates, and are now certain the present crop will be very short. Native fields however will "where young" show pretty well, owing to the number of shucks allowed to grow on

owing to the number of shucks allowed to grow on the trees, these are loaded with fruit, to the almost certain death of the parent stem.

Work on Fstates.—Picking has commenced, as yet but slightly, handling and occasional pruning is in progress with the everlasting weeding, and figging up. Some Estates are reverting to the old mode of renovating (by turning up the soil with mamoties &c.,) it is expensive, but will pay Manure is being made on Estates, in many cases without the slightest knowledge of the ingredients required by the coffee plant: in one property I saw without the slightest knowledge of the ingredients required by the coffee plant; in one property I saw large heaps of soil taken from a swamp and united with nothing but manna grass. This, after lying a while was being carried to a considerable distance and applied to the roots of the Coffee plants, costing considerable sums of money, for what in my opinion will cause more injury than good. I explained the matter to the Superintendent showed him that the out-me soil was intendent, showed him that the swamp soil was so sour that even Mauritius grass would not grow in it (and heaven knows such soil is not required for this grass), told him what was required to make the heap really useful, but the answer I got, shut me up completely, viz. It is my Agent's order!! I dare not disobey!!

I dare not disobey!!

Labor is certainly not over plentiful, and the chance of keeping those we have rather insecure. The Court is daily crowded with parties complaining of desertion and crimping, insomuch that the Secretary can attend to little else than Planters Warrants. The bulk of the charges is from Kotmalie and Dickoya, where Managers, Conductors and Coolies seem to bid with each other who will make the most noise. By the bye: this state of things makes the Conductors think no state of things makes the Conductors think small things of themselves, and incline them to give their employers and sometimes benefactors great trouble, witness a case in this Court.

John's Warehouse for sale: the hull of the

THE TENENS THE TRIBAR SEPTEMBER 10th

troops were seen, marching from every road on to

troops of King William. A certain young lieute nant of the Brunswick Hussars had orders to patro

audacity of youth, he cantered into it with his two Hussars clattering after him. He reined up op-

posite the market-place, demanding the nearest way to the burgomaster's house, which was pointed out to him; but in the meantime a crowd had

Hussars back to his regiment, about five miles off, with the intelligence that the town was empty

and in two hours afterwards the Brunswick

captured town. The lieutenant in question, quite a boy. Herr von Koenig, by name, was for two hours entirely at the mercy of 1,000 inhabitants at the very least. When we arrived we found the

the very least. When we arrived we found the town—or rather, I should say, the hospitals, of which I cannot speak too highly—full of French soldiers wounded at Forbach. They were treated with the greatest kindness. as may be supposed, and had all, more or less, suffered from wounds inflicted above the waistbelt, which speaks volumes for the precision of the Prussian troops. Some

had hands shot away, some scalp wounds, some were shot through the stomach, and one poor fellow was dying while I was mere from a ball through the lungs. It was quite touching to see these poor fellows waited upon by the Sisters of Mercy, who,

fellows waited upon by the Sisters of Mercy, who, with their black robes and their white crosses, seemed indeed ministering angels from Heaven. Of all horrors attendant on so great a horror as war nothing trikes the observer to much as a hospital. They all the enthusiasm is hushed, there none of the glories of a victory are evident—nothing but the poor tool gasping out his remaining moments in this world, and, from inanition,

THE FRENCH ARMY. -Chalons, August 12th. The subject which has attracted my attention for several days past, and of which I wished to give you an idea, was the general and almost inconceivable mismanagement of the French army.

But to speak of this before Frenchmen themselves began to do so would have been too bold on my

part, and would perhaps have made our position here still less tolerable. Now that Marshal LeBœuf has been dismissed, and that his nickname

of "Guide de l'Etranger en France" is almost in every mouth, I venture to think I can expose some

of the aspects under which the recent disasters of

the valliant French army appear to a man whose task it is to observe as impartially as he can the

How far the French nation is right in bringing

How far the French nation is right in bringing this kind of accusation against the late head of the military administration, I am unable to judge but on all sides I have ample proofs of the most lamentable state of affairs. In the first place the

villages adjacent to the Palatinate and Rhenis

provinces went daily across the frontier, pursuing

their usual trade in rural produce. It seems it was a girl of fifteen years of age who gave for a thale

all the information concerning the division of the

connoitering detachments across the frontier, not could expect Prussian or Bavarian peasants to

chief reasons why the 1st and 2nd a my corps we

almost the whole of MacMahon's lines there was a want of ammunition as early as two o'clock in the

afternoon. The mitrailleurs could not be brought

into action for the same reason; and the cuirassiers made their now glorious charges with

the view only of rendering possible the retreat of infantry and artillery, deprived of all means of defence. And what is the explanation of such

a fact? The explanation is that MacMahon had his stores at Straasburg, and that his communica-

tions with that fortress were cut off. Well, precise tions with that fortress were cut out. Well, precisely the same thing might have happened with the main body of the army had the Prussians been audacious enough to attack it, not at Forbach, but somewhere higher up towards Merzig or

Saarlouis. In case of success they would hav

turned the French front northwards, driven bac the lines towards Chateau Salins, and cut off the

communication with Metz, which is the basis of

operation of that army, as Strasburg was of Mac-Mahon's. Is it intelligible that a line of defence

some 100 miles long from Sierck to Strasburg should have only two points for revictualling the

troops, and two such points from which the army could be easily cut off, and for communication with

which a couple of days were wanted? Certainly not, and it can never be explained unless we really

admit some treason, or, what is much more reasonable, an utter disregard of defensive consideration,

for the simple reason that a plan of offensive action had alone been contemplated at head quarters. But as General Moltke is reported to have said, "If

the Emperor Napoleon is not on the Khine on the 21st of July he will never see it," the advantage-

one time for an attack was lost, and the French

army was itself attacked before it had time to pass

from offensive to defensive arrangements, before

t had the slightest idea either of the number of

roops about to attack, or of the points chosen for

the attack.

the attack.

Such is the general aspect of the business, to which a few additional particulars may be added. For instance, it would appear that Marshal MacMahon not only remained without a proper supply of fresh ammunition, but that he did not use what he had. He is, as you know, chiefly an African general, and in Africa the troops are often

taken by surprise and so defeated as they were.

ncapable of thinking of the next.

Hussars, trotting into the place, proclaimed it

In the Police Court, Gampola.

Cripps..... Complainant. Durand Kershaw, Esq...... Defendant.

slap, but pleads great provocation, not only from the words used by Cripps, but from the insolent mode of pronouncing them, and that in the pre-sence of all the workmen. Moreover Cripps had petitioned for employment, was never ill-used or offended, and Mr. K. considered the complainant's offended, and Mr. K. considered the complainant's conduct very ungrateful as well as insolent. Mr. K. had no wish to detain any wages justly due, but could not leave all his business aside to attend to Cripps, besides Cripps had not given over all the goods entrusted to him, and a sieve was missing. Mr. K. considered himself very ill-used, and that the insolent conduct of Complainant was beyond

-The Magistrate considered the con Judgment.—In Majistrate considered the con-duct of complainant grossly insulting, and that he got much less than he deserved. At the same time the slap "however gentle" was an unlawful act, and his Worship must fine defendant, but only in the lowest sum the law allowed, viz. one Penny. Roads.—Pretty well outside, but in the town

Roads.—Pretty well outside, but in the town very much cut up, as the patching done some months ago has entirely given way, and the mud is ankle deep on every part of the Lower. The Officer in charge, is however carting in metal, which is piled along the side of the road from the bridge, to be put out. Some day, our worthy Magistrate's attention is respectfully called to the dirty muddy state of the street opposite the Chetty Kittangies near the well, which is sufficient in it-self to create Cholera in its worst form. The Chetties are rich enough, to be able to afford a sweeper, and as the nuisance is entirely of their own creation, a caution from the Police, that they can be prosecuted under the nuisance ordinance, will at once bring the cure. At the same time a glance at the state of the public, will do no harm, as the waterman pay little attention to the cleanliness of waternan pay little attention to the cleanliness of their feet, when they mount the platform to draw water, the consequence is that a great quantity of disgusting matter daily drops into the well, which a little alteration of the platform would entirely prevent. I cannot tell you the route of the intended Railway through Gampola, for the very good reason that even the Surveyors at work have not yet come to a decision. They continue however, chaining in every direction, to the infinite ever, chaining in every direction, to the infinit disgust of the native householders, and amuse to the infinite carts are plentiful and hires low.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIM.—I am led to write a few lines on the subject of the Chaplaincy of the Wolfendahl Church owing to some statements made by certain correspondents in the columns of your contemporaries. They mention that the entire body of the congre-They mention that the entire body of the congregation is willing to have the Revd. Mr. Brotchie as the pastor of the Clurch. When the question arose last year, there was a distinct and emphatic objection to a Scotch clergyman holding the chaplainer. This strong feeling was proclaimed and displayed by the congregation at a general meeting held in July 1869, and further endorsed in their memorial to the Governor. Strange to observe in 1870, the writers I allude to state that the members of the Church are anxious and willing to secure the Revd. Mr. Brotchie a Scotch clergyman as their minister. What evidence is there of such a change of feeling in the congrega What evidence i tion? Has a general meeting been held t explain it? Will His Excellency the Governo explain it? Will His Excellency the Governor depend on the views of a deputation selected from the members of the consistory, when he has the previous memorial before him containing weighty objections against the appointment of a Scotch minister for Wolfendhal? "But also (and "chiefly) on principle," as there are various differences in doctrine and ritual between the "Scotch Presbyterian and the Dutch Reformed "Churches and more than once the other mem-Churches, and more than once the other mem-bers of the Consistory had occasion to differ from their President and to interdict the introduction of changes incompatible with the spirit of their acient constitution (vide Exa miner, 6th Oct., 1869.) Where is the principle now, or is it changed suppose it is so elastic as to suit circumstances and particular individuals. In fact the Consistory is acting independent of the members of the Church, and the latter, from my experience of the previous memorial, will sign any blank sheet of puper placed before them, without knowing what they are subscribing to. It would be more dignified for the Consistory to leave the nomination and appointment in the hands of the Governor, without being itself made chargeable for a breach of asking the appointment to be conferred

Yours truly,

Colombo, 14th September, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to see that the question of "shortness of labor" is being brought forward, and I hope it will be as well ventilated as "Superintendents, holidays" were and that it will "Superintendents, hondays" were not die the same natural death.

That we are short of labor this year, is an indisputed fact, a few isolated cases to the contrary notwithstanding, and ere crop time has passed, I have little doubt that a sufficient quantity of crop will be lost to induce those most interested to combine, and either try and find out new fields of labor, or put are present system on a better abor, or put our present system on a better cooting, and above all to make a decided stand footing, and above all to make a decided stand against the present system of so-called "Coast advances." It would do no good now to talk of the "reason why," they are so large; but now that they are an institution, and one in many ways objectionable, the soonerwe can put an end to it the better. The name itself is a "misnomer" the money given to Canganies is not sent to the Coast to bring coalies that it is most tent to the Coast to bring the coalies that it is most to the Coast to bring the coalies that it is most to the Coast to bring the coalies that it is most to the Coast to the coast to bring the coalies to the coast to the coast to bring the coalies that the coast to the coast to bring the coalies that the coast to bring the coalies that the coast to be coalies to the coast to be coolies, but it is used to pay off old debts in this country, o sent to India to be invested in land, or laid out at interest, and a few miserable wretches are sent over, in many cases merely as an excusato ask for more advances for coolies who are

to ask for more advances to "coming."

The Cauganies, are our maste 's. They are all hopelessly in debt to their coolies, and in many cases they are so deeply indebted to the estate for "old advances," that the Superintendent is puzzled to decide whether to dismiss them and lose the money, or keep them on in the faint hope of recovering it. So long as these recovering them to the Coolies men are kept on, they will prerent other Coolie coming. Changes of Superintendents, are a god send to these men, they thrive and get rich upon them. And any advances that they do repay is either out of their Coolies pay, or by fresh advances obtained from some confiding Superintendent who believes the well-told tale of the hundred of Coolies that they have at their beck and call, where is this to end? Wait for a year or two and see. Something must be done soon! it's no use blaming the Superintendents. It's the faul of the proprietor's Agents. Superintendents are so migratory that any combined action is impossible, but let proprietors and Agents combine, and order that no advances be given till the men are on the estate, and let any infringement of this order be punished with loss of situation, and we shall have an end of so-called "Const advances and as many Coolies as we ever had, Canganies n bring men to the Country to make money honestly, instead of getting it now-any how. Your's truly,

EVERY MAN HIS OWN BANKER.

SIR,-I take it we have lately arrived in a Bank Manager's Paradise. The magic wand by which this has been brought about is the Firman lately promulgated by the three Banks, that the Banks would no longer discount Promissory Notes
signed or endorsed by representatives of Native
firms on the Coast, unless powers of Attorney were
in the first instance registered at the Banks.
So far-therefore as Discount business is concerned, the Banks look on whilst "every man is
now his own Banks."

Every one conversant with business understands the use and necessity of powers of Attorney, and one quite comprehends the purely representative character belonging to the Attorney of present or absent partners of European firms. The position of the Chetties residing here and trading with and for their principals on the coast has been claimed

by our Bankers to be analogous, and therefore should be treated in the same manner. The great gain to be obtained in case of default of the local Chetty, to proceed against his principal on the Coast. A great gain certainly, for when the local defaulter has bolted, there is little to expect from working the Courts in a foreign jurisdiction against his principal, except considerable expense and formidable trouble. In the meantime, how stand the Banks? not hurt one atom. If they have discounted any of the defaulter's paper, they did it on the credit of the British Merchant sole'ly, and they lose nothing but the envelope, pen. ink, and clerk's time who returned the protested Bill. I am told, and I readily believe the Firman does not work, and only Promissory notes representing transacby our Bankers to be analogous, and therefore and only Promissory notes representing transactions with men who are not Agents find their way

to the Banks.

Now I contend the analogy claimed between the Chetty Agents here and the Attornies under English Mercantile practice does not exist. The Chetty Agents here who use the initials of firms in India, are following a practice which as regards Ceylon must have existed ever since British Imports began to come into the country; amongst themselves it is fully recognised as giving power to deal with the capital and goods of others. and such a Chetty if he represents a strong firm is looked upon as a stronger man than most men who stand alone. The British Merchants here deal who stand alone. The British Mechanis nee deam with the Chetties generally according to their apparent means and their punctuality of payment, the partners or principals in India not being con-templated in the transactions. The local Chetty cuttly and shrewdly knows the value of credit, and of the reputation which secures credit, and his re-presentative character, as far as the British Importer is concerned merges into the individual Status With that status the Merchant deals and puts his With that status the Merchant deals and puts his trust accordingly. As there always has been, and always will be, good and bad faith in business, there have been occasional and serious losses and there ever will be, and the action of the Banks will not lessen one of them, unless it be by driving the business to Madras. It is a question whether the decree of the Banks, suppose it fully complied with, (there are no symptoms at present of its being complied with at all, except by Rice Chetties) would not place the merchant in a worse position. complied with at all, except by Rice Chefties) would not place the merchant in a worse position, by in a mannor detaching the Chetty from a code which at present binds him to his own people, and gives him a personal interest in honorable dealing with English Merchant; whilst the new system would reduce him to the individual and remove the responsibility affixed to him by his own code. The responsible parties are some his own code. The responsible parties are some people in the Madras Presidency, whom our courts will not reach, and who cannot be dealt with except at enormous disadvantage. I assert therefore that the change decreed is not an improvement, and the more it is carried out in the direction of English law of attorney, the worse for the safe

trade of the Merchant.

The Banks must have been extremely sanguine as to the powers of the Merchants, when they expected holders of large stocks of Goods to stop selling in order to carry out their views. It was easy enough for them to refuse to discount Rice easy enough for them to refuse to discount face
Bills until the parties to them procured Powers of
Attorney, they had them on the hip and in their
power. A power the Merchants did not possess.
English Merchants never combine, especially to
carry out an arrangement of doubtful expediency.
The haste of the Banks to upset a system which
had worked fairly for generations, might have
been tempered with the consideration, due to those

been tempered with the consideration due to those who know nothing of their intentions. If it was their design to refuse to discount Bills made by Agents without powers, it was certainly incumbent upon them to exempt Bills already so made, and bring action to bear only on Bills made in the inmediate future. I consider this question requires discussion, and I contribute these lines in this direction, for I am persuaded its bearings are

Your obedient servant

MAIL NEWS. WAR CORRESPONDENTS LETTERS.

I rode over to Saarbruck to-day, about eight miles from this place, to view the battle field. If any of my readers happen to know Aldershott as well as I do, they will recollect a certain height called Cæsar's Camp, the scene of many a mimic combat. Well, that is as like the hill which on the great day was three times stormed before it could be wrested from the French as I can describe it—with, be it understood, not quite so bluff a summit, and here and there a tree on it. This centre hill was flanked on either side, a little to its rear, by two others, thickly covered by fir trees. "In shor a stronger position for a Division to take up it is impossible to imagine. In front of these hills are open plains for at least a quarter of a mile, which the Prussians had to traverse under fire before they the Prussians had to traverse under fire before they could come to the charge. To give you an idea of the steepness of the abolite hill itself, I can only say that I was obliged to dismount and lead my horse up it. The whole ground for a mile in circumference was strewed with knapsacks, pouches, helmets, rifles, kepis, and the thousand and one helmets, rifles, kepis, and the thousand and one accountements that complete a soldier's kit. As I arrived a party of countrymen were disinterring the body of a captain in the Prussian army, under the superintendent. arrived a party of countrymen were disinterring the body of a captain in the Prussian army, under the superintendence of the clergyman of Saarbruck, to whom his sorrowing relation. to whom his sorrowing relatives had written, begging that his body might be sent home to them. Three French officers were found to have been Three French officers were found to have been interred with him, whose picturesque appearance even four days in the earth and hardly destroyed. Poor fellows, they were gently laid back in their last resting-place, and the little cross, with "Three brave French officers rest here" inscribed on in pencil, was stuck again at the head of the grave; and so we left them. I should estimate that the Prussian loss must have been fearful, as the ground are strongly with the strength of the grave. was strewed with helmets— certainly ten helmet to one kept—and in only shows with what indomi table courage these troops are endowed, although twice beaten, to be able to carry such a position. Towards the summit of the hill the trees were rid Towards the summit of the hill the trees were rid-dled with shot, all, however, high up, which would be natural from the men firing as they ascended the hill. I then came upon another grave, with a cross and a Prussian helmet stack on it. One the former were these wards: "Hier ruhen tapfere Krieger, Preussen und Franzosen." A little further on a grave with the simple inscription, "69 Franch and 28 Prussians, and deri Scheitter grave French and 28 Prussians, und drei Schritten am rechts Der Franzosische Lieutenant Borman. Then I came to a French tumbril with three dead then I came to a French tubbril with three dead houses by it, which reuder the rearon of its being there clear enough. Now will it be credited that and all these sad traits of human suffering, crowds of countrywomen wandered chattering and laugh-ing, and that I even came upon a party picnicking among the debris of blood-stained uniforms, one of vhom had made use of a stretcher, which had ev lently done its duty copiously, as a table? Thes people, so long as they are not molested in their own homes, seem perfectly indifferent as to what happens outside them, and, if by chance the blast of war should pass them on one side, look upon ar excursion to a battle-field as one of the pleasantes trips the can be made. I saw a little ruffian of a boy walking about with a Prussian helmet on through which a bullet had passed and he was pointing out to his confreres in a patois half German, French, what an escape he had. Its former owner was probably at that moment forming one of the tapfere Krieger that I before mentioned. The King is at this moment at Saarbruck, and Prince Karl (not Prince Friedrich Karl) I saw myself to-day going over the field of battle. Long strings of artillery, cavalry, and infantry were at the moment that I stood on the summit of the hill making their way to the front, which cannot now be very far from Metz. - (Times.)

FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN .- While the telegraph lines are cut in the rear of the Prussians, the French on their side are very chary of giving any news at this all-important moment. The great conflict that is now being waged between such inmense masses of men must of necessity be, as in the American war, perhaps a three days' battle; or the fighting may even extend over the week before we know definitively the absolute and tangible result. But even now, during the struggle, the word "Peace" is put forward by Neutral States, and it is not to be denisted that the Germans would gladly accede to it if proposed on their own terms But the task of the peacemaker, beneficent as it may be, in seeking to spare effusion of blood and hideous misery now inflicted upon both combatants and non-combatants, meets an insuperable obstacle in the national pride of France. The French people will never submit to the terms of a conqueror when the whole manhood of the nation has risen to dispute his march. When the Germans shall have won victories such as may afford them an entrance to Paris, the French may ultimately capientrance to rans, the French may duminate; capitulate. But the tempor of the whole people is at the present moment to fight and fight again. The continuation of the war appears inevitable, and the endeavours of Neutral Powers, and especially of England, to bring about peace, seem for the present to be absolutely futile.—(Post.)

have been that out of the ninety cartridges which a French soldier is provided with he had only thirty, the remaining sixty having the left on the battle field together with the knapsacks. Add to this that the Turcos and the Zouaves did not listen to the repeated signals of retreat, and that there was no light cavalry in the corps, so that the attack upon Prussian mitrailleurs had to be made with cuirassieurs, and you will have a pretty clear idea of the real state of things. It not a picture of THE WAR.—Our special correspondent with the Head-quarters of the Second As y writes from Saargemund (Saareguemines) August 9: idea of the real state of things, it not a picture of the fight itself

We made a most interesting march to-day, in-asmuch as we crossed the boundary on to French ground. It was curious to see on the side of the roads the camp fires that had been left by the foe, the ashes of which could searcely have been cold, with here and there an odd shako on easi, thrown on one side in their somewhat hastly retreat after Forbach. A little further and in the far distance Forbach. A little further and in the far distance could be descried the solitary vedette: a little way further, and we had fresh intelligence of the foe—broken telegraphs, etc. We traversed many miles amid the most lovely scenery, and soon came to some fallen trees and broken roads, evidences of where the enemy had intentions of making a standhad such been necessary. Very soon our own troops were seen marching from every road on to But does all this prove that the position of the French army is a desperate one? Not at all. The celebrated movement de concentration, of which the official French telegrams have spoken so much, is now a reality. Marshal Bazaine has under his command some 130,000 to 150,000 fresh, vigorous, and well-provided soldiers. Marshal MacMahon has half as many. The Generals Trochu and Vinoy are forming two new corps, 35,000 men strong each—the former at Chalons, the latter at Paris. The 6th the one road which was their culminating point.

Masses of infantry and columns of artillery were
passed in detail till we reached Saargemund, which
is a French town and which the French had
left only 12 hours before it was transferred to the Corps of Canrobert is quite intact, notwithstanding all that the absurd German telegrams have said towards the town with only a couple of his men. As he approached it, to his astonishment, he saw no signs of French troops in it: and, with the

all that the absurd German telegrams have said about Prussian troops having fought at Woerth against the combined forces of MacMahon, Canrobert and Failly. I can assure you that Failly was then at Nancy amd Canrobert at Mourmelon, with the whole of their forces.

One point, however, is not quite clear in these new arrangements. As far as I have understood, Marshal Bazaine has taken the command of the joined corps, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, upon the special stipulation that he is the unlimited master of his action. Now it is positive that MacMahon will not submit to him, as he is elder in rank. It has also not been distinctly stated that Canrobert is to serve under his orders. stated that Canrobert is to serve under his orders Therefore three separate armies are to be antici pated, which must have some general command. Is it the Emperor who still preserves it? Who is to take the place of Marshal LeBœuf if it is not General Trochu? These questions seem to cause some uneasiness in the public mind, and the an-swer of the Count de Palikao given the other day in the Corps Legislatif does not seem to have set

out to him; but in the meantime a crowd had collected, who began to show somewhat hostile indications. He had his revolver in his hand, and one of the peasants, with more courage than his neighbours, said, "What's the good of that? He dare not fire at us." "Daren't I?" replied the Hussar, levelling his pistol and firing over the man's head, which, I need not say, so intimidated the valorous townsfolk that they instantly cheered him. He then proceeded to the burgomaster and demanded quarters for two infantry regiments and a battery of artillery, which he expected would shortly enter the town. This being accorded, he sent one of his Hussars back to his regiment, about five miles off, RHEIMS, August 14. I arrived here last night from a visit to the camp of Chalons, or, more correctly, from the small village of Mourmelon, around which the camp is usually held on the vast plain extending itself from Rheims to the eastern limits of the Champagne. I am here in a good hotel of a comparatively quiet town, the inhabitants of which have not yet quiet town, the inhabitants of which have not yet attempted to arrest me, and whose post arrangements seem to be still in a normal state. These are luxuries which I greatly enjoy after a mouth of Bohemian life. Some of your readers may, perhaps, object to my being quite safe for a couple of days; but then they ought to keep in view that if a correspondent's decompting of the safe for a couple of the safe for a couple of the safe for the safe f

they ought to keep in view that if a correspondent's danger gives often a chance of making a little sensation, on the other hand it increases the probability of his letters not reaching London. Now every one of us has learned so much, and been able to write so little, that the best way of spending the few days before some great and decisive event takes place, seemed to me to go to some quiet place and to write out what I had in my note-book. I intend to go even farther than Rheims; but before leaving I must give an idea of the force, 500,000 strong, of which Marshal Niel intended to make something worth having, and of which Marshal nething worth having, and of which Marshal LeBœuf has made something like the English

volunteers.

The similarity between the Garde Mobile and the The similarity between the Garde Mobile and the volunteer is, indeed, very considerable. The former only locks a little more soldier-like because of his uniform, and is a little more witty because of the capacity which Allah bestowed upon him of making fun. But in all other respects the French moblo and the English volunteer are twin brothers. Both are equally fond of getting tipsy sometimes, although they absorb different liquids. Both have equally little notion of their duties; both have absolutely no idea of discipline; and both understand the management of arms only as much as it suits them, and by no means as much as it is desirable them, and by no means as much as it is desirable they should understand. The only serious dif-ference I have noticed yet between them is that every English volunteer has a gun, while the ma-jority of the Garde Mobile have none. As far as I know there are only eighteen battalious armed and assembled at the camp of Chalons. All of them belong to the department de la Seine; as to the great bulk of the provincial battalions, they are only in course of formation, and will hardly be ready before a couple of weeks. How long it will then take to drill and arm them, that I am unable

task it is to observe as impartially as he can the events going on around him. Some sinister whispering concerning the late Major-General and Minister of War was going on already a week ago at Metz, and one could have heard "treason," "court-martial," and "donjon de Vincennes," as plainty spoken of as people in dear old England speak of a breach of promise or of a suit in the Divorce Court.

How far the French nation is sight in the With regard to their guns, it must be remarked With regard to their guns, it must be remarked that they have no Chassepots, but old guns transformed into fusils a tabatiere. That kind of arm is generally reported to be almost as good as the Chassepot, in all respects but one—that of the tabatiere not opening itself quickly enough after a number of shor's have been made. Some of the Mobiles themselves told me that they were forced to use the buttend of their neighbour's gun to open this tabatiere; and they anticipate that on the battle-field this simple, easy way of managing one's arm will not always be practicable. On the other hand, their costume is sensible, plain, and appropriate. It is much better fit for the field than that of the regular French troops, and certain is not to be compared with the ugly fancy dresses which a certain insular nation has invented French Etat Major was constantly in complete ignorance as to the movements and plans of the Prussians, while the Prussians seemed to know everything that was going on all over France as well as in every detachment of the army of the Rhine. It was, for instance, natural that the Prussians should obtain information from some of the peasants of Alsace and the German part whole costume, destitute of any sort of organient. A little red lace for the soldier, and of gold twist for the officer, is all that makes the uniform dis-tinct from plain clothes. It gives you the impression that a tired man might sleep perfectly well in it, without having need to unfasten a sin

all the information concerning the division of the late General Douay. But supposing even that her information could not have been very precise, it is obvious that the Prussians, exerting all their efforts for getting news, and speaking German with the borderers, who are German, all along the frontice, have an enormous advantage over the French, who neither took the trouble to send reconsistency described as cross the frontier, nor Gle Dutton.

Unhappily, however, "! habit ne fait pas le moine," and the Garde Mobile, well dressed as it is, is not a force yet, and will hardly be so unless it is incorporated into the line regiments—a measure quite unlawful, very likely to provoke great discome over to talk with item. This want of in-formation in the French head quarters is one of the content in the family, but not opposed by the young warriors themselves. Once enlisted they prefer to play their part to the end, seeing, as they do, that Further, the want of ammunition and provisions in the lines is quite inexplicable. The troops had been sent to the frontier without being duly provided for, and even without the means for transport having been organized; and so you see that two postoon trains—two purely offensive military bodies—are left in the hands of the Prussians at Saarbruck, while the French troops are in want of the most elementary things in their present condition they run the risk of being singhtered like sheep without rendering any kind of service. The want of discipline and drill is not their only dec. They have no regular officers, all their command we having been appointed by way of election, chiefly from among the richest way of election, chiefly ite a minor in the critizens, who know nothing about military affairs. The only hope they have rests upon the few retired officers who entered the Mobile as a second service. the Prussians at Saarbruck, while the French troops are in want of the most elementary things for defensive purposes. At the battle of Woerth, or Reichsoften (I do not know how you call it, for it is the same thing, only the Prussians call it the battle of Woerth according to their chief point of operation, while the French call it Reichsoften,) on But then these also are as a rule old men, and have no idea of the reforms which have been introduced

in tactics.

The spirit of the Garde Mobile, with a very exceptions, is exceedingly good. What is still more important is that there is no rivalry either between rich and noor in the battalions themselves or between the Mobile and regular troops, all of whom constantly cry "Vive la Mobile" whenever they meet a detachment of it in the street or on the rails. For the purposes of local defence I have not the slightest doubt they will be a capital force. but I am utterly unable to preceive what kind of use can be got out of them in a great field battle, unless they are sent on desperate charges, just as sometimes the Prussians deal with their andwehr when they wish to spare the regular troops. It is hardly probable, however, that such proceedings will be tolerated in France. The late Marshal Niel formed a project of training this force, and making it really useful, but all possible parties opposed his plan, and Marshal LeBœuf when he entered office made it his business to undo all that Niel had done, and so the Garde Mobile is all that Niel had done, and so the Garde Mobile is what it is now-that is to say, a force bearing no comparison whatever with the landwehr. Besides this, it is also not a very safe body. The Parisian Mobile, for instance, is highly revolutionary, and might turn troublesome both in case of victory and defeat. At all events, a judicious general has no reason whatever to wish to have many troops of this sort in his detachment, although each will forced to take some of them: they number 500,000 men, and some use must be made of a force like

As to the spirit of the Garde Mobile, you form for yourself a pretty good idea by what I beheld during one evening spent at Mourmelon. As a matter of course there is a cafe chantant, at a matter of course there is a cafe chantant, at which the Garde Mobile makes the whole audience, and in which the most indescribable noise prevails the whole evening. The "Marseillaise" is sung an masse, one of the female singers having the solo part. By-and-by, when the public is sufficiently excited, all the professional men are put aside, and the Mobile itself furnishes a number of preformers, af which many are capital singers. All imaginable patriotic and warlike songs are brought forward notwithstanding a placard declaring in high forward notwithstanding a placard declaring in big letters that "Il est interdit au public de chanter dans l'etablissment et de monter sur la scene poury interrompre les artistes." Champagne is drunk ordered to put off their knapsacks with a view to much as beer is in England, and a speculative firm of Rheines has already issued a "Champagne his troops at Reichsoffen, and the result seems to de le Garde Mobile."—Pall Mall Budget.

FEELING ON THE WAR. -It is curious to observe that, not withstanding the eagerness displayed to obtain the latest news from the seat of war, there is not that profound feeling of horror at the rivers of blood which are flowing almost at our feet that of blood which are flowing almost at our feet that might be expected from a people so highly civilized as ourselves. We hear of a battle and of immense loss on both sides, but it is only a piece of exciting news to us. We are far more deeply interested than deeply shocked. Yet it its really very shocking, and we should think so if instead of the pavement covered with newspaper placards we saw the battlefield strewed with mangled corpses, and instead of the cries of the newspaper boys we heard the groans of the wounded, or, more painful still the bitter cry of the bereaved when the list of killed tells its story of the war. News of slaughter is not natural food, and, like absinthe, may become unwholesome; if we suffer ourselves to look forward to our daily dram of bloodshed, the effect on our moral consitution may be the reverse of good. Adam Smith observed that if a man in Europe were to go to bed with the conviction that at the hour of twelve on the following morning the whole empire of China would be swallowed up by an earthquake, it would not disturb his night's rest so much as the certainty that at the same hour he binestly would be obliged to underse the service. much as the certainty that at the same hour he himself would be obliged to undergo the amputation of his little finger. Great evils at a distance are not felt like little evils at home, otherwise we should all be in tears at the present moment when we think of the dark cloud of misery which hangs over the heads of our continental brethren, perhaps all the darker because of the very slender

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all the darker because of the very slender rays of glory by which it is streaked.

The Garde Mobile.—Although the want of patriotism displayed by the Garde Mobile at Chalons, as evidenced by the inhospitable welcome they lately gave to Marshal Canrobert, is very deplorable, it should be remembered that the hardships and inconvenience of war probably fall more severally on them than on the recular terms ignorated. and inconvenience of war probably fall more severely on them than on the regular campaigners. They have none of the excitement enjoyed by the former; many of them are married men who are compelled to leave their business and their families and without previous training undergo the drudgery and privation of camp life. One of the Paris Journals instances the case of a young grocer not long since married who kept a shop in the subjucts of Paris. His business was one of the suburbs of Paris. His business was not a very thriving one, but sufficient to support the young couple. His wife was expecting her confinement at the time her husband was called to the Garde Mobile. The shop is now closed, confinement at the time her husband was called to the Garde Mobile. The shop is now closed, the wife ill in a hospital, without means and without relations to assist her, for her own and her husband's are dead. It is not surprising that this young grocer, who is now at the camp at Chalons, has some little difficulty in getting up his martial ardour to that point at which he finds himself able, like a hardy veteran, to burst into tears on hearing of the coolness of the Prince Imperial at the sight of bloodshed. This is a pleasure to come; at present he weeps for his wife and the ruin which has fallen on his once happy household. If this country should ever become the theatre of war, many a small grocery establishment will, in like manner, be broken up. It is terrible to reflect how much misery will have to be endured under such circumstances, but there will be compensating influences at work which must not be forgotten. When the young grocer finds himself compelled to discontinue for a time the adulteration of articles of food, to drop the unfairly adjusted scales and gird on his sword he leaps at one bound from a life of meanness to an atmosphere of glory. The vestryman, when he lays aside a greasy satin waiscoat for a scarlet coat, is transformed in an instant from an inefficient "Nuisance authority" into a Sir Galahad on Sir Launcelot more probably into the an inefficient "Nuisance authority" into a Sir Galahad on Sir Launcelot, more probably into the latter. "Thus ont of evil cometh good," and rascals and fools find their purification in a "baptism of fire."

"baptism of fire."
WAR INCIDENTS.—A communication from Metz
of the 14th, in the Contitutionnel, says:—
"A detachment of French infantry, coming to
rejoin the army, and travelling in a railway train,
came suddenly on a body of 150 Prussians at Pointcame suddenly on a body of 150 Prussians at Pointa-Mousson, who were just on the point of cutting the railroad. To alight from the train, to attack the enemy, to kill six men, take 45 prisoners, and disperse the rest was to the French troopers the affair of a moment. The skirmish finished with the loss of one man. The French remounted the cars with their prisoners, and got up steam for Metz, where they arrived at 11 o'clock. The prisoners were placed in a barrack; two of them, officers, remained in an elegant pavilion near the Prefecture. They are Hanoverians; the staff-cap-Prefecture. They are Hanoverians: the staff-cap-tain on duty offered them eigars and beer. At the Imperial head-quarter orders to leave for the camp are expected from one moment to another. The enemy is at six kilometres from the city; but he has not all his forces there, his intention doubtless is to entice us, as he has already done, across the woods in which he is massed in order to crush on afterwards. We shall not fall into the snare, and shall profit by the lessons we have received. The forces before us exceed 300,000 men, and consist beautiful structure was filled with an agitated crowd. A chaplain from head-quarters officiated. The Chasseurs d'Afrique and the Hussars incessantly track the Hulans and kill them or take from them prisoners and horses. This is an improve-

ment on the past.' Another letter from Metz, in the Figaro, says: "The army has twice, according to report, offered battle in front of its positions before this place the Prussians, have refused it, and continue their novement on our right. Since the day before yes terday two squadrons of Uhlans have entered Nancy, which is an open town and not to be defended. As to Metz, it is surrounded by a veriable zone of the enemy's scouts; two routes only are free, that of Thionville and Verdun. Wha listinguishes the tactics of the Prussians in cam ats is their skill in always providing a reserve which at the last moment crushes the adversary even when victorious. Remember Waterloo. And ouly a few days ago had not Marshal de MacMa non with his 35,000 men already routed and dis-persed 50,000 Prussians, who where flying before him, when he came upon a reinforcement of fresh troops, who opposed to his own, already exhausted by a day's fighting, a fire of 80 guns? What was to be done? There was no help, and the Prussians gained the day. We need not fear such a disaster at present. Marshal Bazaine has taken all his measures; he will have a formidable reserve. Everything is prepared, everything for seen as far everything is prepared, everything for seen as far everything is prepared, everything for seen as far everything is prepared. Everything is prepared, everything for seen as far as provision can count in the destiny of tattles. The labour has been carried on night and one a compact army, well-disposed and full of spirit, departs to meet the Prussians. May God rotect France! We are leaving Metz; the old itadel, besieged in vain by Charles V., fears nothing behind its strong walls, and I hope the army will return there after the victory. But at this day the inhabitants see only one thing, the forces retreating. The Emperor is quitting the place; the fourgons file off by the Porte Serpenoise; the williant staffs control of the control of orilliant staffs, cantoned in the hotels. brilliant staris, cantoned in the notes, depart to rejoin the Corps d'Armee. Everybody is starting for the place of danger. We learn that Marshal Bazaine has just confided to H. Henri Arnour de Riviere, the ex-Commander of the scouts in the Crimea, the task of forming a similar corps, descrimea, the task of forming a similar corps, destined to act for the army of the Rhine. Any well-inclined persons may find a post in this corps d'elite by applying in person or by letter to M. Riviere.—During the combat of Sunday, Marshal Bazaine had masked by a battalion several battaries of mitrailleuses. Four regiments of the Prussian Royal Guard advanced, the murderous wearons were uncovered and two recipients upon weapons were uncovered, and two regiments wer

TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED .- The Opinion Nationale points out the vast difference that is to be seen between the treatment of wounded soldiers in former times and at present; and all in conse quence of the devoted services of the admirabl Association for affording aid to the unfortunate men who lie maimed or injured on the battle-field

The writer says:—
"What is certain is that in war, balls, bullets. and grape-shot destroy much fewer persons than the want of proper attendance. It is now known beyond doubt that for one man killed or mortally wounded in combats, there are three, four, perhaps ten who perish from other causes. These are, for the wounded, the want of immediate care; for all the maladies arising from bad hygienic conditions, and the neglect springing from the insufficient number of surgeons and medical attandants. At Solferino, the wounded remained five days on th field without being taken up, and 800 of them could only be fed for four days by public charity. As to maladies, it follows from the statistics of Dr. Chenu that if in the Crimea France lost 95,615 out an effective of more than 300,000, 75,000 died of

cholera, scurvy, hospital fever, and typhus, the share of the enemy's sword stands therefore for only 20,000. To what are we to attribute this frightful mortality? We have said it—to the want of attendance and the scanty number of physicians. In the Italian compaign, there were only 132 surgeons for 160,000 men, and yet the fatal experience of the Crimea only dated three years before. The preceding figures are taken from an article of M. Michel Chevalier in the Revue des Deux Mondes, and the writer has himself found them from the important work of Dr. Chenn on the sanitary state of armies in the field, embracing the wars of the last twenty years." last twenty years."

MATERIAL FOR AN ARMY.—The Volontaire makes the following calculation:—At the last census France counted men, because 20 and 30, 3,760,000; from 30 to 40, 3,128,000. And are we to be uneasy, adds M. Clement Duvernois, on account of three or four battles lost? We should become the laughing-stock of Europe.

The French Fleet.—The French fleet in the Baltic, commanded by Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, has commenced its operations. The important ports of Konigsberg and Dantzig are in a state of blockade. A Prussian monitor has been sunk by the armour-plated frigate Semillante. The guns of the marine have begun to boom along the coasts

the armour-plated ffigate Semillante. The guns of the marine have begun to boom along the coasts of the German Ocean. In another quarter, a French cruiser in the straits of Gibraltar watches two Prussian ships of war, which since the departure of our squadron, have been seeking to gain the Atlantic to take refuge after in some port of the Adriatic. These vessels were in station in the Echelles of the Levant, when they were surprised by the declaration of war. by the declaration of war.

by the declaration of war.

A NECESSITY.—A ghastly though very practical little order has been published to the Prussian army. Every man of the regiments ordered into the fight has to wear round his neck. underneath his clothes, a ticket with a number corresponding to the one standing against his name in the lists, in order that this might be ascertained in case of death, without delay; while the officers are furnished with diaries containing their designations in French as well as German. The soldiers have already found a name of their own for the above appendage. They call it the little death bell. It is indeed astonishing how quickly the army, high and low, have developed a special slang. To have is indeed astonishing how quickly the army, high and low, have developed a special slang. To have got into good quarters is called to have gone "by first special," the reverse "fourth-class smoking carriage," and so forth. Few things, indeed, are called by their right names, and if the humour of all this be small it keeps the men alive.

called by their right names, and if the humour of all this be small it keeps the men alive.

A SANCTIMONIOUS SCOUNDERL.—The other day, William Walker, the owner of several aliases, was committed for trial at Bilston, for robbing a poor widow of a sovereign. The prisoner appeared in the dock wearing dark-coloured clothing and a white neckcloth. His habit bad been to get some knowledge of the history and domestic relations of needy widows, and then, representing himself at one time as a Methodist preacher, and at others as a man of wealth who believed it to be "his mission," as a well-to-do Christian, to promote the well-being of widows, visit them at their homes, read the Scriptures to them and their children, and pray with them. After such preludes he usually found little difficulty in obtaining refreshment, and by-and-bye in inducing his victims to believe that he was in earnest when he protested his intention of marrying them right away, and placing them and their families beyond all further want in this life. This, in its turn, secured him bed as well as board—in one case an adulterous bed, the easy virtue of the widow yielding to the solicitations, on the promise that "she should be made his wife next morning." It was this woman whom he had robbed of the sovereign. The money was all possessed, and it was the product of the sale of the clothes of her husband, who had been postman in Bilston. The police have a whole list of cases against him. There are traces of his having travelled in most parts of the kingdom.—

Home News. having travelled in most parts of the kingdom .-Home News. TIGHT BOOTS AND WRAK EYES .- There is some-

TIGHT BOOTS AND WRAK EYES.—There is something after all in the petition and belief of our old lady friends that tight boots produce weak eyes. Since the fashioned boot made for and worn by ladies has come into use, we have been consulted in various instances for a weakness, of vision and a stiffness about the ocular apparatus, which we found at first difficulty in accounting for, since we were unable to detect any abnormal condition of the eye to cause this disordered vision, or to trace any constitutional disturbance likely to provoke functional phenomena. A mother wise in her generation, given to bestowing roses to Harpoerates, the God of Silence asked us if the tight boots worn by her daughter might not produce the distressing symptoms of asthenopia complained of. To this we assented, and upon the tight boots being dispensed with, discovered that the cause of the mischief must have been removed, for the injurious effect upon the eyes ceased—sublatur causa, tollitur effectus. However disposed our fashionable ladies may be to wear the high built, conical-shaped heeled boot of the period, with narrow toes and light top soles which throws the foot so prominently forshall profit by the lessons we have received 300,000 men, and consist of three formidable corps d'armee: that of the battle-field this simple, easy way of managing of three formidable corps d'armee: that of the of three formidable corps d'armee: that of the prince Royal, that of Prince Frederick Charles, and appropriate. It is much better fit for the field than that of the regular French troops, and certainly is not to be compared with the ugly fancy dresses which a certain insular nation has invented for the purpose of martyrizing its army. A plain black great coat with a red collar, coppel buttons, blue trousers, a kepi, a black belt, with bayonet blue trousers, a kepi, a black belt, with bayonet beautiful structure was filled with an agitated sequent production of coras and bunions and disconnected than a sequent production of coras and bunions and disconnected that the conditions are sequent production of coras and bunions and disconnected that of the prince Royal, that of Prince Frederick Charles, of three formidable corps d'armee: that of the Prince Royal, that of Prince Royal, that of Prince Frederick Charles, of the period, with narrow toes and light top of the period, with narrow toes and light top of the period, with narrow toes and light top of the period, with narrow toes and light top of the period, with narrow toes and light top of the period, with narrow toes and light top of the period, with narrow toes and light top of the period, with narrow toes and light top of the period, with narrow toes and light top of the period, with narrow toes and light top of the period, with harrow toes and light top of the period, with narrow toes and light top of the period, with a soles, which the held the high built, conical-shaped heeled boot of the period, with harrow toes and light top of the period, with harrow toes and light top of the period, with harrow toes and light top of the period, with harrow toes and light top of the period, with harrow toes and light top of the period, with harrow toes and light splendour and fashion, that the localised pain siffered from compression of the foot, and the consequent production of coras and bunions and distorted toos, so patiently endured in the self-sacrifice to outward show, are nothing compared to other symptoms which undue and persistent pressure provokes, and which may be readily recognised in the unsteady bashful look about the eyes the perpetually winking of the lids, and the contraced brow, so pathogomic of approaching weakness of sight—the asthenopia of the oculist; whilst we must remind them Propertius has written oculi sant in amore duces, and we now teach them that, at the expense of a neat foot, they must not injure their eyesight.—(Medical Press.)

TEA AND COFFRE.—Tea and coffee, though often found in juxtaposition on the breakfast table, are not by nature allied to one another. Dr. Gardner has therefore made a curious discovery in having ascerstained that the leaves of the one plant may be subtituted for those of the other without any considerable loss of the peculiar properties belonging to the tea plant. Twenty years ago Dr. Gardner made the result of his experiments known to the public, and succeeded in attracting the notice of many merchants and chemists to the matter; but the coffee and succeeded in attracting the notice of many merchants and chemists to the matter; but the coffee planters, fearing that the price of the berry would be lowered by the employment of the leaves, contrived to divert from it all general attention. "But," says the doctor, "the other day on passing a grocer's shop where a large variety of teas were somewhat ostentatiously displayed. I noticed that one chest, labelled 'Assam tea, had a very unusual appearance. I purchased some, and found it to be prepared coffice leaves. The leaves are in small fragments, not rolled, being too harsh and brittle for that operation, but convenient for measuring with a spoon, and yolding a pleasant infusion," acceptable to the poor because of its comparative cheapness. Without disputing Dr. Gardner's taste, we must still condemn the dishonesty of the transaction. Chicory may be palatable enough, transaction. Chicory may be palatable enough, but the same law which forbids it from being sold under the name of coffee, should defend the customer from buying coffee when he wants tea. COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—There is no material alteration to report. 80 casks, 20 tierces Plantation Ceylon, at auctton, went from 61s, to 64s. 6d.; 1,700 bags Costa Rica were chiefly disposed of from 48s. to 59s.; 400 bags Guatemala realised 49s. to 58s. 6d. Privately, 400 bags native Ceylon have been sold at 47s.

COFFEE.—A moderate business only has been transacted, at the previous vilue. Only one public sale was held on Tuesday, consisting of 60 casks plantation Ceylon, of which a portion found buyers at 71s 6d. Yesterday 500 bags native Ceylon, at auction, were disposed of, from 47s to 50s for fine ordinary to good bold. Privately, 1,000 bags have changed hands from 46s 6d to 50s.—Overland Mail, August 19.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES. DEPARTURES.

August 4, M. E. Ray, for Colombo at Glasgow.

June 21, Palmerston do London.

July 30, Seawiell do do

August 11, Chevoit, for Point de Galle at Cardiff.

Do 3, James Lister do from London at Cardiff.

Do 15 Saga do Cardiff.

Do 1 Walmer Castle do do

ARRIVALS.

August 11, Emma Ash S. S. from Gibraltar for Lonon from Galle.

Do 5 Stagshaw S. S. at Trieste for Havre from Colombo.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Irwell from Shields for Point de Galle, of Falmouth ugust 14.
Lettice Catherine from Cardiff for Point de Galle.

Macedon from London for Cey'on. Shields from Shields for Point de Galle.

Ocean Beauty from London for Colomb

\* The Italics as in original.

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

DESCRIPTION on the shortest notice and in the best style. PLANTERS MONTHLY AND WEEKLY REPORTS, of the most approved forms:

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

BOUND IN BOOKS. Muster Rolls, Pay Lists, &c. EVERY VARIETY OF FORM IN USE BY MERCANTILE FIRMS.

Customs Entries, Boat Notes, Cart Notes, Contra Forms, Store Reports, Circulars, Sc., Sc.,

BANKERS' FORMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION PROCTORS' PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.



RAILWAY CONSIGNMENT NOTES, PERFORATED AND BOUND.

Auctioneers' Cate logues, Poster i, &c MILITARY FORMS OF ALL KINDS, Guard Reports, Daily States, Drill Statements,

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

NEW HOME NEWSPAPER.

THE EUROPEAN MAIL

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

The EUROPEAN MAIL Ceylon Agency. Colombo, Ceylon Times Office. Galle, T. M. Barker. Jaffna, Freeman Office. Trincomalie. W. H. Buttery.

FOR SALE

2 IN. AND 21 IN. HOOP IRON JUST LANDED Ex "Ocean Rover." FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.

BREAD.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS, we have made arrangements with MR. GREEN, the English Baker, to supply us with BREAD from 15th of this month, and shall be glad to receive orders.

W. M. YOUNG & Co.

10th September, 1870.

### MARAVILLA COCOA. FOR BREAKFAST.

THE GLOBE SAYS:

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

FRAUD. On the 27th June, 1866, MOTREWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Suprame Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Mesers. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Lendon, and as sentenced by Mr. Justice Pheare to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT And on the 30th of the same month for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE at d BLACKWRLL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburbau Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Cosse & 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 Manufactures of Mesers, Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every Respectable dealer in India.

Joyce's Sporting Ammunition Established 1820. FREDERICK JOYCE & CD.



Invite the attention of a Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances, And every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder. FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

Hilk Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen (Wholesale and Retail), India, Colonial and Foreign
Outfitters.
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE),
LONDON.

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

paper.
Great saving of Freight via Suzz and.

Berkeley, Sept., 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I ove to you to express my gratifule for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pille.' 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 remarky prescribed, but without destring any benefit as 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 Alleass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to seems the country is to

compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stapper, and bottle.

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

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Power & Rese Name

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

BENSONS'

GOLD WATCHES CLOCKS JEWELLERY Of the Nemest Designs. all kinds. DRAWING-ROOM, BRACELETS HORIZONTAL. CHRONOMETER. CARRIAGE. BROOCHES. CHUNCH. CHUNCH. LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH. HALL AND SHOP.
GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 8, and 35 Guineas
SILVER do do 5, 7, 11, and 20 do

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO 25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON; Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (1ste Smith Elder & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 30 Hore Power, MACHINERY

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

And 78, Lombard St., London.

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, offering medals and prizes for Portable 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 principal shows, and whenever they have entered into fair competition they have invariably maintained their position as the best makers of this class of machinery.

atalogues can be had of the Publisher of this Paper, or direct, free by post, from

CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

STORES and WAREHOUSES, PRISONS—LAVATORIES, ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,

ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and
Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other
vermin excluded.
A LIST of WORKS to which the material has
been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years,
can be had post free on application to
J. FARRELL, Secretary,
Parliament Street, London
Orders must describe the class of work for which
the material is wanted, and the superficial area.

the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT

SEYSSEL.



PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.

PEPSINE
WINE-LOZENGES-GLOBULES. The most agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes.

PANCREATIC EMULSION in 4 oz. 3 oz. and 16 oz

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for Invalids and Children in

GELATINE AND CRESOTE (Morson's). Chlorodyne, in bottles (Morson's). Pure Chemicals and Latest Preparation

\*\*. See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

JURORS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1862,

39 & 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London Orders to be made payable in London, SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES. all of superior quality.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.

JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.

ORANGE MARMALADE.

TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

PRESERVED FRESH SALMON.

KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.

PICKLED SALMON

PICKLED SALMON.
FRESH AND LOCHFYNE HERRINGS.
FRIED SOLES.

FRIED SOLES.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE. PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES. YORKSHIRE GAME PATES. YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.

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

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

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

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of inferior brands. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF
THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

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

# SOAPS FOR THE TOILET

Osborne & Co.' Cosmetic Petroline Sosp properties at Co. Cosmetic Petroline Soap properties with the pure Berbadoes 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 entinent skin doctors. Price Is, per box.

OSBORNE & Co.'s PETROLEUM SOAP, prepared with the same ingredients as the above in a more concentrated form, for acute cases of skin cruptions. It will be found especially useful as a disinfectant. Price 6d, per tablet.

OSBORNE & Co.'s PURE OATMEAL, for the

osborne & Co. s PURE GATMEAL, for the softening and whitening the skin, fragrantly perfumed. 1s. per box.

OSBORNE & Co.'s CARBOLIC TAR SOAP, prepared with the medicinal Carbolic Acid in combination with Barbados Tar, and invaluable preparation for hot climates. 1s. per box of 3 tablets.

Dex of 3 tablets.

OSHORNE & Co.'s ORRIS ROOT TABLET, a new Soap for the Toilet. Recommended for its mildness and refreshing perfume.

OSBORNE & Co.'s "BABY'S SOAP, 6d."

OSBORNE & Co.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, 26 dd no neglet.

SOAP, 2s. 6d. per packet.
OSBORNE & Co.'s 1MPROVED DITTO, 1s. and 2s. per packet, or in boxes of 3 tablets 1s.
OSBORNE & Co.'s FAMILY DITTO, 1s. per lb. packet, or in wood boxes of 7 and 14 lbs. This is a beautifully bland Soap, distinguished for its refreshing Odour.

PERFUMERY Oborne & Co.'s Celebrated Extracts

Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Stock Exchange
Bouquet, Oriental, &c. &c.
OSBORNE & Co.'s NEW TARTAN PERFUMES
—"Queen's Own," Rob Roy, Royal Stewart.
Delightfully fragrant and lasting.
OSBOURNE & Co.'s BRILLIANTINE (Flower
Scented), for imparting a beautiful gloss to
the Hair and Whiskers.

OSBORNE BAUR & CHEESEMAN. PERFUMERS TO HER MAJESTY, Golden Square, Regent Street, London

For upwards of a quarter century Manufacturers and Managers to the late ROBERT HENDRIE. Agents in all parts of the World. . See that you get OSBORNE & Co.'s Preparations

LIFE AND FIRE AS SURANCE NOTICES.

Universal Marine Insurance Company (Limited.) Agents C. SHAND & Co

Colombo, 26th June, 1867. The Southern Insurance Company (Limited.)

Agents. C. SHAND & C. THE ROYAL INSURANCE

COMPANY. Capital £2,000,000, ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND £1,500,000. Is entitled to rank amongst the first.

LIFE. Large participation in profits, undoubted security and exemption of insured from Hability of partnership Forfeiture of a policy cannot take place from unintentional misstatement,

F.RE. MODERATE PREMIUM, PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS. AGENTS FOR CEYLON. LEECHMAN & Co.

Agent in Kandy. J. RUSSEL GRANT. Agent at Galle, P. L. VANDERSTRAATEN, M. D. LIFE and FIRE risks accepted on the spot withou reference to England.

Batavia Sea & Fire Insurance Coy ESTABLISHED 1843. HEAD OFFICE IN BATAVIA.

Trustees. Directors. Klein Esq., D. J. F. A. W. Lechten-The Right Hon; F. Van Hemert D. J. L. W. Grebling Esq. berg Esq. Agents in London-Messrs. Baring Bros: & Co. Do do Liverpool Do.

Director in Amsterdam-Jan Ter Meulen Esq THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for this Company and are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance on first class Mercantile Risks LEECHMAN & CO. - COLOMBO.

CLARK, SPENCE & Co .- GALLE.

# CAUTION.

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

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY,

are engraved, on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Ceylon, IN PACKETS.

# SUEZ CANAL.

THE VICTORIA DOCK offers special advantage for the long steam vessels likely to be engaged in trading between ports in the East and London, by mean of the Suez Canal.

The Victoria Dock entrance is the first dock entrance

arrival at on coming up the River Thames. It is situat-d half-a-mile below Blackwall, and by it steam vessels avoid all the bends in the more crowded parts of the river.

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

Most of the iron-clads;—the *Minataur* and *Nor-thumberland*, of 6,620 tons burthen, and 450 feet in length, were fitted out in the Victoria Dock.

length, were fitted out in the Victoria Dock.

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

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

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

Stations every quarter of an hour. THOMAS CHANDLER.

London and St. Katharine Docks House,

Leadenhall Street, London.

December, 1869.

D. HOGARTH AND Co.,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers, Export Oilmen and General Purveyors,
ABERDEEN, BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING,

\*Bon Accord" Wharf, 223, Wapping,
LONDON,
And by Special appointment to "H. M.'s Navy," at
the ROYAL VICTORIA YARD,
DEPTFORD; PREPARE (OF THE FINEST QUALITY) FOR EXPORT,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Poultry and Game, Vegetables
Bacon and Hams, Jams, Jellies, Sausages (all kinds)
and Pates. They also supply Pickles, Sauses, Tart
Fruits, Biscuits, &c., and all Articles for Domestic Use
Price Lists forwarded on application. DIVISION OF PROFITS. 1870.

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

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

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will close on 15th NOVEMBER 1869, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's cutry to the PROFIT SCHEME, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date.

# THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1820.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Colonial and Foreign Assurances.

N Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the Business of the United Companies will henceforth be inducted under the title of the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Fundamount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The new Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Fremiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES.

charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES In India and in all the British Colonies, where every locility will be afforded in the transaction of business and where Premiums may be received and claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium: on return to Europe or other temperate climate without Medical Certification of the Very five vears.

The new Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the chief offices of the Common, or to the agents at home or abroad.

WILL THOS. THOMSON.

Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR.
Colonial and Porcign Secretar.

Colonial and Foreign Secretor.

1. T. White, Esq. of Messes. J. M. Roberson & Co. Merchants.

Gighard Cayley, Esq. Barrister at law.

1. J. DE Saran Esq.

Medical Adviser - Dr. W. Carden Roe.

Agents of Secretaries of Bilard - Alstons, coit & Co.

SUR-AGENTS.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs hein, DUNDAS & Co .- Kundy " DEI MEGE, REID & Co.- Galle. J R. Di RLOF Esq. - Jaffin.

# ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

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

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually raid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Canaday upwards of CNE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount invested as follows:

INVESTED HUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

30th 3the, 1869.				
Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571	11	3	
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500	0	0	
£30,000 Reduced 8 per Cent. Consors.	28,085	1	3	
india dovernment a per Cent. Debentures	100,000	0	0	
English Rallway Depenture Bonds	59,090			
First-class English Gallway Preference and Guarantond Stock	335,476			
Loans to Local Authorities of Various towns in Great Pritain mb. h	000,171			
obtained the sauction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	1 5,560	12	6	
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62.341			
bonds of the billish and Irish Magnetic Telegra, h Co	10,000	0	0	
Fionds of the Liverpool Corporation	5.1 0			
United States Government Stocks	101,830			
Canada Bonds and Canada Pominion Stock Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins,	31,106	11	6	
from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values	477,195	0	0	
Loons on Security of Life Policies	63,938			
		-	-	

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company of the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly virving, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st Dec., 1868, these stood at...... £1,672,356 16 11

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

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT. 

... £1,122.275 8 THE DIRECTORS ALSO THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And that the LIABILITY of it Shareholders is LEECHMAN & Co.

# CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Life Assurance Institution. HEAD OFFICE, 9 & 10 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840, (Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.) Capital One Million.

I N addition to all ordinary Assurances this Com-pany issues policies by which the sums assured are made payable to the policy Holder himself on his attaining a specified age, or to his representatives in case of his death before arriving at such age thus enabling the assured to provide for their families and secure Retiring provisions

for themselves.

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

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

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

# NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000. Fully subscribed by apwards of SEVEN HUNDRED SHABEHOLDERS, whose individual responsibility is unlimited.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £200,000. Head Office: BERDEEN, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND AT I MOORGATE STREET. LONDON.

Life Department.

Life Department.

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

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

Prosnectuses and particulars furnished on applica-

thatch, also on Oil stored in open yards.

Prospectuses and particulars furnished on application to the Agents. C. SHAND & Co.

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

### Commercial Union Fire MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE.

19 and 20, Cornhill, Lond FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co. Colombo, 9th October, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

Established 1809. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of

President:

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

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. & K.S.I. THE DIRECTORS begs to intimate that with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have resolved upon establishing a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Contal.

Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.
THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRECIDENTS, and DIRECTORS are all Shareholders of the Company.
THE SECURITY afforded by the Company to meet the obligation under its Life Policies consists of:
1.—THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS of the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting as at

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

The City of Glasgow Life Assurance during the previous Five Years.

Prospectuses, containing Table of Rates and conditions of Assuarance, Forms of proposal, and every information, may be obtained from the Company's Agents.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co. during the previous Five Years

MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BISHOPS. GRANULAR

Effervecent Citrate of Magnesia INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY ALFRED BISHOP

Manufacturing Chemist, 18, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN LONDON.

THIS perfectly white and delicately clean granulate preparation possesses remarkable effereeses qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seldin Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperies around its particularly well adapted for wome and adapted for wome and young children, on account of its most agre, ble flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon its Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured it as perfect a manner that it may be shipped with as perfect a manner that it may be shipped with as perfect a manner that it may be climited. Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervesces Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carhonate of Lithia in Tube Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAI EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—M. Bishe having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such limitation. The Injunction was immadiately granted, and the Detendant was ordered a apayall Mr. Bishop's costs and destroy the Label complained of.

# WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA

Compound Liniment of Arnica.

A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism. Jumbaga Sciattica, Sprains Contusions, Weakness of the Joing Childrains, &c.

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

In bottles, small, medium, and large. WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician and experience has fully justified their recommendation

# and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, CATHARRAL COUGHS PROMEHITS. INC. PIENT CONSUMPTION, SPITTING OF BLOOD, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be feund invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful one to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacions in bromoting Digestion strengthening the STOMACH, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddines, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Sto. Mach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION may take them with safety.

MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION may take them was safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARNAPARILLA with the greatest succe s.

In bottles small, medium, and large.

Agents in

COLOMBO.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall

Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.

KANDY.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries Hall; d'Este

& Co., Medicat Hall.

POINT-DE-GAILE.—Free R. Piters, Baptiste & ta. PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON.

At Wilkinson's Celebrate | Sarsaparilla, and Camourile Dejot 270, Regent Street, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Diseases of the Skin. Universal approbation has been awarded to thish mous Ointment for its efficiency in removing disease of the skin. For scrofula, scurvy, scald heads as all eruptions of the skin, both in infancy and matter years, no remedy can be applied which so quickly cures as Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery should always be at hand to case the many skin affections to which the majority of children are liable in all heat and tooth rashes the Ointment is wonder fully conling and curative. To soldiers, sailor fully cooling and curative. To soldiers, sail miners, and travellers in foreign lands, it is invalua-

Sores, Wounds, Bad Breasts, Bad Legs

Sores, Wounds, Bad Breasts, Bad Legs
In this class of maladies an improvement in the appearance of the disease of the patient, follows the first dressing with the ointment.

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

Blood to the Heart, Apoplexy Nothing gives so much ease in these complaint from which so many suffer as Holloway's coolingain healing Ointment. When rubbed upon the spine, acts most energetically in drawing surplus blood for the brain; even to children in teething; this Ointmeh has a miraculous effect in preventing fits, and contains, so often attendant on tooth cutting. The Fill should be used according to the directions,

Every one suffering from these painful affections hould use this purifying ointment, as it has rescued thousands from a life of forture, efter every other means had been tried in vain. The ointment should be well rubbed into the skin at least twice a day after it has been properly fomented with warman and water, and dried. The inflammation soon yield and the patient no longer belpless, re-umes his accustomed occupation.

Glaudular Swalling's Brogobitis Mumas Sara Thrist Glaudular Swalling's Brogobitis Mumas Sara Thrist Glaudular Swalling's Brogobitis Mumas Sara Thrist Change S

Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints.

Glaudular Swelling's, Bronchitis Mumps. Sore Throat and Diptheria. and Diptheria.

To cembat these diseases with success, a rendy's required which will have the whole absorbed system under its conirol. Such a remedy is Holloway subment, when rubbed on the skin. It penetrates the glands, and removes my obstruction or impurity which may be impeding their healthy action. The Ointment acts on the very mainspring of die, for through the glands; as all new matter required he bedy's reparation; in all the above class of cases the Ointment and Pills used conjointly, willed so searchingly, and certainly, as to effect as is mid-

so searchingly, and certainly, as to effect cares in most deplorable cases. Fistulas and Piles.

All inflammations and ulcerations of sersitive parts may be presently relieved, and ultimately sure by the diligent use of this cooling and healing citiment, aided twice daily by butning the parts includ water. Immediate case springs from this treatment persecuerance is necessary to effect a permanent care. Asthma, Shortness of Breath.

In these complaints the Dintment should in these complaints the Outment should be rubbed twice a day apon the chest and between shoulders, it will penetrate to the augr, stimulation to renewed exertions, prevent stagnation blood, moderate the judsations of the heart, regulations of the heart, regulations of the part of the control of the penetration of the stagnation of the penetration of the current of air through the bronchial tubes

hus effect a permanent cure Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in following cases:

Sore Nipples

Skin disease

Sore-heads

Bad Legs Bad Breasts Corns (Soft) cancers Centracted and Stiff Joints Burns Elephantiasis toes and Sand-Flies Fistulas Gout Glandular Swel-

Coco-bay Chicgo-foot Chillanins lings Lumbago Chapped Hands | Piles Yaws Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLD WAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London: when the strand Pealers in Medicial by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicial throughout the civilized world, at the final prices:—1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and seach l'ot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the learn rer sizes.

ger sizes.

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

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