KANDY HERALD.

COLOMBO:-TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1870.

VOL. 31.

SHIPPING ANNOUNCEMENTS. SERVICES MARITIMES.

Messageries Imperiales.-PACQBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

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

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

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

For freight or passage apply in Galle at the Office of the Company, and in Colombo at the Office of Messrs. Armitage Brothers.

H. AUBER

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL Steam Navigation Company

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

For	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Marseilles and	11	8	5	3	2	14
Southampton	25	22	19	17	16 30	28
	***				1	13
Bombay	10	7	. 4	16	15	27
	24	21	18	10	29	2.
	•••		•••	***		::
Madras and Cal-	12	9	6	. 4	1	13
cutta	26	23	20	18	15	27
		•••			29	
Straits and	13	10	7	5	2	14
China	27	24	21	19	16	28
		•••			30	
Australia	13	10	7	5	32	28
					30	•••

Rates of Passage Money.

To Suez ...£65 King George's Sound £30 , Melbourne or Sydney 40 , Melbourne or Sydney 40 , Melbourne or Sydney 40 , Madrs, 10 , Madrs, 10 , Calcutta 24 , Transit through Egypt £4 10s. extra.

Children above 3 and under 10 years,—half of first class rates.

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

To Marseilles. To Southampton £50 *
50 *
25 *

Return Fares. Passengers embarking within six months of their arrival from Europe or Suez, and within three months of arrival from all ports Eastward of Suez and vice versa will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent, on the return passage money.

per cent, on the return passage money.

The COMPANY reserve the option of forwarding all Goods, shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose, they also book goods on through Bill of Lading to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Marseilles or Havre.

For rates of freight and further particulars, Apply to

F. BAYLEY,

Point de Galle.

F. BAYLEY,

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

FOR CALCUTTA—Calling at Galle, 11th and 25th Negapatam, Madras, July. 8th & Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Gopaulpore, on or about Septr.

Agents

SALES BY AUDITON 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.

AUCTION SALE IN LONDON OF THE

GALLEMUDONE ESTATE

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.

CARSON & Co.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 50.788. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY. Messrs. Cargill & Co......Plaintiffs.

Mrs. S. E. Dunuwille Administratix of the late J. A. Dunuwille, Esq...... Defendant. Total J. A. Dunuwille, Esq. Derenuant.

Total E 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, Esq.

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

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. The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London

Paris Satapper's son Arumugan and another.

Defendants.

OUICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, the
8th October 1370, at one (1) o'clock, P. M.,
will be sold by public accion at the premises, the
fo'cwing program, belonging to the Defendant
in the name case. an the move case.

All that CCFFEE 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.

MERCANTILE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

> PER PALESTINE. JUST OPENED.

GENT'S Black and Drab Stiff and Soft FELT HATS. do Black Oxonian Black Tyrol and Spanish Helmet Hats, Scotch and Balmeral Caps, BOYS' WHITE STRAW PRINCE OF WALES HATS.

W. BOLAM & Co. Colombo and Kandy.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN HHDS. Price £7 10s. Cash.

Also in Kilderkins, £3 5s. Cash. REID & CO.'S LONDON STOUT IN HHDS.
PRICE £6 158. CASH. Full to the Bung. ALLSOPP'S C. B. ALE 9s. 64. per doz. Cash. REID & CO.'S C. B. PORTER

9s. 6d. per doz. Cash. ALLSOPP'S E. B. BEER in 4 dozen Bárrels. £2 Cash REID & CO.'S E. B. PORTER in 4 dozen Barrels. £2 Cash. CT "NESS' DUBLIN STOUT

4 dozen Cases. £2 Cash. CARGILL & Co.

otombo, 3rd August, 1870. EX "PALESTINE"

> FINE SHERRY IN QUARTER CASKS. DARLEY, BUTLER & Co.

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

J. P. GREEN & Co.

La Grande Marque Cognac VIR UNDERSIONED having been appointed

Lale of the above Cognac, in see prepared to supply it in must be accompanied by a ricerons.

J. P. GREEN & Co.

Colombo, 19th May 1979.

HEANESSY'S
LA GRANDE MARQUE
BRANDIES
in one dozen Cases. FINEST SPARKLING MOSELLE @ 60s. per dozen. from A. Jordan, Ceblenz. J. P. GREEN & Co

E. J. BRAND & CO.'S WINES

CROWN SHERRY, Pale and Dry, n quarter Cask MADEIRA CLARET, Superior PORT, fine old Cases. FINEST VERMOUTH Do. CURACOA Do. CROWN WHISKEY J. P. GRÉEN & Co.

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 Vieux Cognac...... 72s do J. P. GREEN & Co

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. Merino HATS on Cork.

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

FOR SALE.

At the Golowns of the Undersigned: EST STAFFORDSHIRE HOOP IRON Just landed ex "A. O. A.," from London.

LEECHMAN & Co. Colombo, 18th July, 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 SHER

White Seal at 48s. per Dozen at 42s. at 36s. at 30s. ALSO EX "BRITOMART," SHERRY in Quarter Casks and Hogsheads

Hoop Iron 11 in, 11 in, and 13 in.

KEPPEL JONES & Co. Colombo, Feb. 10, 1870. MESSRS. BISSET & CO. TILL act as our AGENTS in GALLE, and receive and forward

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

WHYTE & Co

HAVE received via Suez Canal, "HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN"

as used in the English Church, with and without Appendix, with and without Music and Appendix only, in a variety of type and binding. Family Prayers as sanctioned by G.A.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Hole's "Book about Roses." BAKER'S "ALBERT NYANZA" WINDOW TATS, HAVANNAH CIGARS, Bacon in Flitches.

Kandy. WHYTEI & CO. HAVE RECEIVED BY LAST OVERLAND

SEEDS FLOWER AND VEGETABLE. Apothecaries' Hall, KANDY. 22nd July, 1870.

Apothecaries' Hall,

WHITE & CO.

AVE received Ex "GAMBIA," a new assortment of

CROCKERY

comprising sets and half sets of Br akfast and Dinner-ware of choice and elegant patterns and low priced. SETS CHAMBER WARE, CHILDREN'S MUGS,

SPARE PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS, MILK JUGS, &c. &c. Apothecaries' Hall,

COOLY COATS. DEST BLUE TUNICS.

WHYTE & Co. Apothecaries' Hall, Kandy.

STATIONERY. WELL SELECTED ASSORIMENT.

WHYTE & Co. Apothecaries' Hall,

Kandy.

TAXIDERMISTS' INSTRUMENTS. ND REQUISITES OF ALL SORTS. WHYTE & Co.

Apothecaries' Hall, Kandy.

CEYLON CO-OPERATIVE COM-PANY, LIMITED. SLAVE ISLAND.

THE STORES of this COMPANY will be reopened on Monday, 26th instant, when every
Bazaar requisite may be obtained including
RICE, PADDY, GRAM,
BEEF, MUTTON, FOWLS,
BREAD, CURRY STUFFS, &c. &c.
W. M. YOUNG,

MANAGING DIRECTOR Colombo, 19th September, 1870.

SODA-WATER AND LEMONADE W. M. YOUNG & Co.

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

Line" from JAMES MACMICKAN and Co., Melbourne, a trial shipment of the above valuable Manure, price here £15 per Ton. It is packed in bags.

LEECHMAN and Co. Sole Agents in Ceylon. Colombo, 21st June, 1869

Manures and Chemicals. JOHN BENNET LAWES, F. R. S., 59, Mark Lane, London, nas ready for delivery-

Superphosphate of Lime. Dissolved Bones. Cane Manure. Coffee Manure. Sulphate of Ammonia. Nitrate of Soda. Peruvian Guano.

and all Chemical Manures of Value.

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

BONE DUST.

C. SHAND & Co.

FRESH GROUND BONE DUST, FOR SALE. @ £7 P Ton.

W. M. YOUNG & CO. HAVE TO HAND BY THE ABOVE STEAMER A SUPPLY OF WATCH GLASSES,

Ex S. S. "Great Victoria."

AND HAIR SPRINGS, HANDS, KEYS, &c.

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

Terms, payable quarterly in Advance. For instruction in English and French, German 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,

COLOMBO BOAT COMPANY LIMITED

" Ceylon Times" Office.

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.

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE. BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

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

about 100 acres are under cultivation. The buildings are in excellent order
THE BUNGALOW which is a commodious family Residence being one
of the most beautifully situated in the Central Province.

The Atgalla Estate,

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

For further particulars

Apply to

LEE, HEDGES &Co.,

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

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

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the rate of inverest to be charged on Cash Credit Bonds terminable none year, and collaterally secured by a Mortgage over the Coffee Crops of 1869—1870, has been fixed at 8 per cent. By order of the Directors,

R. V. DUNLOP.

Acting Manager Oriental Bank Corporation, Colombo 7th January, 1869.

NOTICE.

R. EDWARD GUSTAVE VINAY is authorized 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 Ceylon 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.

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, Orders for skins registered, and executed, as soon

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 of this mouth
Proctor for collection.
FRANCIS SCHULTZE,
Assigne

NOTICE.

Colombo, 5th July, 1870.

Is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, up to noon of Friday, the 30th instant, for the Conveyance by Coach of the Mails to and from the General Post Office, and the Railway Station, Marandahn. H. TROTTER,

FOR SALE.

General Post Office. 21st September, 1870.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned: DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. DARLEY, BUTLER & 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, Kandy

> LAND FOR SALE IN DIMBOOLA.

T HAT, 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 J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.

FOR SALE.

TWO COFFEE ESTATES AT TELDENIYA "Kavelewattie" Coffee Estate. TOTAL-160 ACRES. COFFEE-138 ACRES.

"VIÇTORIA" COFFEE ESTATE. TOTAL 500 ODD ACRES. COFFEE 150 ACRES. CROPANOW ON THE TREES ABOUT 1,100 Cwt.

CROP NOW ON THE TREES ABOUT 800 Cwt.

JOHN H. CHEAPE, Newera Ellia. To be sold from 1st July last—everything in good order

PHOTOGRAPHY. THE undersigned have always on hand

VIEWS OF CEYLON

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 pura; Mineri, and other Lakes; the Ancient fortified Rock of Signi, Minineteli; the Ancient pitia, Kraal; Group of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and suite at Kandy, &c. &c. Estates and residences Photographed on resonable erms. Catalogues and Price-lists on application.

J. LAWTON & Co.,
Photographers to H. R. H. The Duke of Edin-

ourgh. KANDY, 1870.

BREAD.

HORTHE 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.

"Ceylon Times Press."

10th September, 1870.

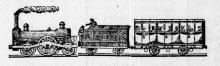
A LARGE and varied assortment of Type and printing Materials having been received, his establishment can now undertake

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, Contro Forms, Store Reports,

Circulars, de., de., BANKERS' FORMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. PROCTORS' PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.



RAILWAY CONSIGNMENT NOTES, PERFORATED AND BOUND. Auctioneers' Catalogues, Posters, &c MILITARY FORMS OF ALL KINDS,

Guard Reports, Daily States, Drill Statements &c. &c. &c. Orders to be addressed to the Manager, "CEYLON TIMES PRESS," Chatham Street, Colombo.

> FOR SALE. 2 IN. AND 21 IN.

HOOP IRON JUST LANDED Ex "Ocean Rover." FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.

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

PRECIOUS STONES FOR WATCH

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.

"THE OVERLAND TIMES,"

COMMERCIAL AND PLANTING CHRONICLE
Published on mail days for transmission to Europe
CONTAINING in addition to all the local intelligence
articles &c. of the fortnight as published in the
biweekly edition, current reports on the state of the
IMPORT AND EXPORT MARKETS
Accompanied by carefully prepared
PLANTING REPORTS,
From the chief Coffee producing Districts of the
Island. Terms of Subscription—18 shillings per year,
excluding postages.

London Agents.—George Street, Crnhill,
F. Algar, 11, Clement Lane, and Batesohendy
& Co., 4, Old Jewry.

Oriental Bank Corporation. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER) PAID UP CAPITAL £1,500,000 RESERVED FUND £444,000 Head Offices :- Threadneedle Street, London.

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

THE CORPORATION are prepared to issue and purchase at any of the above offices Drafts on the following places at rates that may be ascertained on application:
Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Roochoofoo, Hongkong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne Negapatam, Pondicherry, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney and Yokohama.
They draw on the Bank of England (on demand-Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland London, and on the

and on the National Rank of Scotland, Provincial Bunk of Ireland Commercial do do National Bunk do

National Rank of Scotland, Provincial Bunk of Ireland-Commercial do do National Bank do British Linen Company and on Paris and California.

They also i suc Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.

No Drafts are issued on Mail days.

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

6 month's sight 3½ o/o Premium.

4 " " 4½ o/o "
3 " " 5 o/o "
2 " " 5½ o/o "
1 " " 6½ o/o "

Demand fo o/o " "

They receive a new from Depositors on current accounts and at 1, 2 and 6 months' notice of with drawal.

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 remideration. consideration. 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. R. V. DUNLOP.
Acting Manager Colomba, 5th August, 1870.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India

INTEREST.

Money is received on Deposit on the Following

London and China. 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 as not fallen below £100. On Fixed Deposits for 12 or 6 months 5 per cent.

for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application. DISCOUNT. Approved Bills not having more than 4 months to run discounted at current rates for Customers.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Scotland and Ireland, Ceylon, India, Straits, China, Japan and Mauritius at Current rates.

Drafts granted payable at the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales,—Circular Notes issued negotiable in Egypt, Syria and the principal towns in Europe.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Colombo, 1st January, 1869.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(Incorporated by Charter of the Imperial Go-

RESERVE FUND..... BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The Hon'ble Alexander Forrester Brown of Messrs

Parry & Co., President.

F. Lushington, Esq., Accountant General.

Col. A. C. Oir, R. J.

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

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

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

BRANCHES—BANGALORE, BELLARY, BIMLIPATAM, CALICUT, COGONADA, COCHIN, COLOMBO, KANDY, OOTACAMUND, TUTICORIN, TRICHINOPOLY, NEGAPATAM. ALEPPY, BERHAMPORE, GUNTOOR AND, MANGALORE. Colombo Branch,

MADRAS.

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

The Bank will also discount approved local Bills not having more than four months to run at current rate. The Bank receives money from densitiars on Current and the control of the co

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

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

for 1 month at 2 per cent per annum.

2 months 3 do do

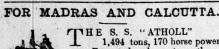
6 do 5 do do

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

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

Colombo, 31st March, 1870.

MACH, CASEL 9 2



Expected early next month,
For freight apply to
DABLEY, BUTLER & Co.

1871. OUR ANNUAL SUPPLY arrived by the last

BOUND OFFICE DIARIES. CHEAP do INTERLEAVED BLOTTING do and

> FANCY BAZAAR, IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF "All Saints" Church,

FANCY BAZAAR in aid of the Building

His Excellency the Governor. BE HELD AT QUEEN'S HOUSE, GALLE, ON MONDAY, THE 3RD OCTOBER,

ADMISSION ONE SHILLING. CHILDREN FREE.

Pulpit, Chancel-stalls, Altar-rails, and Lectern are still unprovided. Special offerings of the will be most acceptable.

GEO. SCHRADER, L.L.D.,

Colonial Chaplain, and Officiating Chaplain to the Troops Galle, 26th September, 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF GALLE. NOTICE.

A DENT OF ROADS will be received at this Office till the 30th instant.

EDWIN LUDOVICI,

Municipal Council's Office, Galle, September 24th, 1870.

A MARRIED EUROPEAN WOMAN, accustomed to the Nursery, wishes to obtain employment in a family in Colombo or eleswhere, employment in a family in Colombo or eleswhere, to take charge of one or two young Children. Good references can be given as to previous

Apply by letter to
"A. B. C.,"
Care of the Publisher,

AUCTION SALE

MR. MOREY is instructed by R. E. LEWIS,

Esq., to sell at his residence, No. 5, Union Place, Slave Island, on Saturday, the 8th October, THE WHOLE OF HIS

Household Furniture and Effects, all in excellent order. THE VALUABLE HARNESS HORSE "RAJAH."

PALANQUIN CARRIAGE, A WAGGON. HARNESS. &c. &c.

Catalogues will be printed. PROVISIONS AND PRESERVES IN 1 th. TINS.

NICELY ASSORTED: a little of everything in

Soups Vegetables 10 do do

AUCTION SALE

Spring and Fancy Muslins, MUSQUITO CURTAIN NETTINGS

DOMESTIC BAR SOAP in 56 lbs. BOXES. AND

THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed to sell Invoices of the above Goods at his Rooms, on Saturday, the 1st October next, at noon.

The above goods will be put up in small lots to suit purchasers, all goods must be paid for and removed within three days from the date of sale, and no goods will be allowed to be removed without Cash payment. H. D. GABRIEL.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

HAVE much pleasure in announcing, they have made arrangements for a supply of FANCY DRESSES

FANCY DRESS BALL

BEST MESS AND FAMILY BEEF.

IN SPLENDID ORDER. K EGS EACH 50 lbs. for £2 Cash. Tierces each 330 lbs. for £8 do J. AUWARDT.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUNDS OF THE

"COLOMBO FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY," A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN BY THE MEMBERS

> COLOMBO QUARTETTE SOCIETY. On Thursday, the 29th 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.

PROGRAMME.

3. BARITONE SOLO...... Der verbannte Polenfürst...... H. Werdt 5. VIOLONCELLO Solo .- Morgen muss ich fort von hier ... F. A. Kummer Part Second. 1. TRIO...... Flute, Violoncello and Piano.... 2. QUARTETTE...... "Come Boys"...... Marschner 3. GLEE FOR THREE VOICES..." Winds Gently Whisper."..... Whittaker The Two Roses Werner 4. QUARTETTE..... 5. PRELUDE IN C. MAJOR | Flute, Violoncello, Piano and Harmonium... | Gouned 6. QUARTETTE Students' Parting Song..... Mendelssohn GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Loors open at 8.30, Concert to commence at 9.

AUCTION SALE.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH INST.
At 1 P. M.
THE UNDERSIGNED has received instructions to sell by Public Auction at his Rooms

> About 750 the Golden Leaf Tobacco In Cases of 22 lbs each, 25 Doz. Champagne 3 Doz. superior Brandy 16 do. Excellent Claret

2 do. Excellent Claret
2 do. Rum
14 do. 1 lb. Tins Soups very superior
7 do. 6 do. do. do. do.
8 do. 6 do. do. Boiled Beef
4 do. 6 do. do. Mutton.
And if not previously disposed of privately
2 ROB ROY CANOES, complete
with Paddle and Sails.

with Paddle and Sails. W. MOREY, Auctioneer. Colombo, 24th September, 1870. Galvanized Pails and Oval Tubs.

> OF SIZES. M. C. ABDUL RAHEMAN.

OILMANSTORES FROM J. T. MORTON. Just received per "Palestine" IN very good order and priced very low to ensure a rapid sale for *Cash*, to suit up-country Store-keepers and Families.

PRICE LIST OF

COMPRISING

TART FRUITS, each case containing 2 dozen, viz, Damsons, Black Currants, Red Currants, Plums, Cherries, and Currants, Raspberries and 258

JAMS, each case containing 12 dozens, ½ lb
Tins, viz Raspberries Damsons, Black
Currant Gooseberries, Plum and JAMS, each case containing 3 doz. 2 lb.

Tins as above assortment—per case 65s.

JAMS, each case containing 3 doz. 2 lb.

Tins as above assortment—per case 60s.

Currants in 14 lb Tins each ... Currants Loose per lb. Eleme Raisins in 14 lb. Tins—each 11s. Sultana Raisins in 14 lb. Tins-each Figs in Boxes, per doz.

Figs in Bottles per doz.

Muscatel R isins in Bottles per doz.

Almonds and Raisins in Bottles per doz. 24s. 36s. 42s 308

Fruits in Syrup in Bottles per doz. Crystallized fruits in Bottles per doz. Mixed Peel in Bottles per doz....

Mixed Peel in Bottles per doz.

French Plums in Bottles per doz.

French Plums in Bottles per doz.

Plum Pudding in 1 lb Tins per doz.

Pickles in ½ Pint Bottles per doz.

Pickles in Pint Bottles per doz.

Sauces Assorted in ½ Pints per doz.

Lea and Perrin', Worcestershire Sauce in ½ Pints per doz.

Lea and Perrin', Worcestershire Sauce in ½ Pints per doz.

Salad Oil, in ½ Pint Bottles per doz.

Castor Oil in ½ Pint Bottles per doz.

Table Vinegar in Quarts per dozen

Table Salt in Bottles per doz.

Mustard in ½ lb Bottles per doz.

Mustard in ½ lb Bottles per doz.

Cayenne Pepper in 1 oz. Bottles per doz.

Casences in ½ oz. Bottles per doz.

Cocoa and Milk in ½ lb Tins per doz.

Epp's Cocoa per doz. lb

Fry's Chocolate Paste in Tins per doz.

Maccaroni in 4 lb Tins per doz.

Sauce In International Sauce de Sauce International Sauce

Oatmeal in 4 lb Tins per doz. Pearl Barley in 4 lb Tins per doz. Pearl Barley in 7 lb Tins per doz.

Wheaten Flour in 4 lb Tins per doz.

Wheaten Flour in 7 lb Tins per doz.

Wheaten Flour in 7 lb Tins per doz.

Split Peas in 4 lb Tins per doz.

Tapicca in 4 lb Tins per doz.
Tapicca in 4 lb Tins per dozen.
Arrowcoot in 4 lb Tins per doz.
Isinglass in 1 oz. Tins per doz.
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour in 1 lb Brewn and Polson's Corn Flour in 1 lb
Tins per doz.
Patent Barley Flour in Tins per dozen
Butter in 10 lb Jars per Jar
Butter in 28 lb Jars per Jar
French Butter in 1 lb Tins per doz.
French Butter in 2 lb Tins per doz.
Sardines (Albert) \(\frac{1}{2} \) Tins, 200 in a case
Sardines (Touret) \(\frac{1}{2} \) Tins 100 in a case
Salmon in 1 lb Tins per doz.
Codroes in 1 lb Tins per doz.
Findon Haddocks in 1 lb Tins per doz.
Oysters in 1 lb Tins per doz.
Cod Fish in 7 lb Tins per doz.
Cod Fish in 7 lb Tins per doz.

Cod Fish in 7 lb Tins per doz.

Fresh Herrings in 1 lb Tins per doz.

Best Quart Corks in a 6 Gross

Best Pint Corks in a case 6 Gross

Common Corks in a case 6 Gross

Confectionery, 1 lb bottles per a case 6 dozen
Confectionery 1 th bottles per a case 12 doz.
Cosaques and Bonbons in case of 12 gross assorted per a case
Cosaques in bottles per dozen
Motto Kisses in bottles per dozen
Satin Glace Starch per 10.
Ball Blue in 7 th boxes per box
Sardine knives 6s to 12s per dozen.
Huntley and Palmer's Cabin Biscuits 4 th
Tins per dozen

Tins per dozen Huntley and Palmer's Cabin Biscuits 8 th Tins per dozen
Huntley and Palmer's Pearl Biscuits 8 1b Tin per dozen Belmont Sperm Candles for Shades and

Belmont Sperm Candles for Snades and Carriage Lamps 25 lb per box Bath Bricks 3 dozen lb per case Canary Seed per lb Crystalized Sugar per cwt. China Ginger Preserves 5 jars per case &c. &c. &c.

M. C. ABDUL RAHEMAN. Colombo, 26th Sept., 1879.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER. IN VERY FINE ORDER.

ON COMMISSION SALE

A T the Rooms of the undersigned for Cash. Pieces Best White Military Drill 1s. 6d. per yard. do Union do at 2s. do
Stripe Linen Drill at 1s. 6d. do
Best Drab Nankin at 1s. do
Best Bed Ticking at 1s. do Best Bed Ticking at 1s. do Strong Linen Russia Godown Towelling Checked Linen Glass Cloth at 1s. do White Damask for table Cloths at 1s. 6d. do Do Best Navy fine blue Twilled Flannel for cents' Coats and Trowsers at 2s. 6d. do

Do do do at 2s. do
Do Best Fancy pure wool Shirting Flannel at 1s. 6d. do
do do Twilled do at 2s. do
Best Twilled White Flannel at 2s. 6d. do
Best thick Superfine twilled white Cricketing Flannels at 5s.
Best Superfine Navy blue Serge
at 2s. do Do Do.

do Heavy Woollen Tweeds at 5s. do. Best white Bed Quilts at 10s. 6d. each Do do Colored Counterpanes at 6s. d Dozens large size Huckaback Towels at 12s. per dozen at 15s. do White Do Best large size Brown Linen Turkish Bath

Towels Best Damask Napkins at 30s. do at 9s. do do Best Damask Table Cloths, viz. do do at 30s. o at 40s. do at 50s. do Extra large Superfine Wool Bed Blankets at 10/6, each.

J. AUWARDT. FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA HARRISON'S LIVERPOOL TO LINE CALCUTTA.

36s

48s 18s

6s

I2s.

18s. 10/6

12s

21s

24s

548.

248.

36s. 21s.

30s.

30s. 12s.

22/6

30s.

188

10s. 10/6

60s

9s. 21s.

60s. 30s.

THE STEAMER "HISTORIAN." 1,900 Tons.

AVING left Liverpool August 30th, may be expected here about Saturday, October 1st, 42s. and will call at Colombo on her return voyage if nducement offers. Previous passage 32 days For freight or passage,

DURHAM, GRINDROD & Co. Will be immediately followed by the "States

COLOMBO BOAT COMPANY LIMITED

GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholder A of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 37, Lower Chatham Street, Fort, on Friday, the 30th September, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By Order of the Directors, ROBERT DAWSON,

Colombo, 23rd September, 1870. EIGHT DAY

STRIKING CLOCKS. English make. JUST OPENED, A FRESH ASSORTMENT

Excellent Time Keepers.
O'HALLORAN BROTHERS. AUCTION SALE.

On Wednesday 28th Instant,

At No. 24, Upper Chatham Street. Commencing at Noon: 24 PIECES 1137 yards FLANNEL SHIRTINGS do 1600 yards PRINTED MUSLINS 75 Dozens White Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS 30 Pieces 724 yards TURKEY RED

AND

6,600 Havanna Cigars, in fine condition. TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

W. MOREY,

September 24th, 1870.

HOLLOW WARE.

RNAMELLED SAUCEPANS, Kettles, fish-boilers, Pie dishes, Frying Pans, Tinned Basins Brass Tea Kettles,

Tinned Pudding Moulds, Spittoons, Bronzed Coffee Percolators, Brass Mortars and Pestles, Nursery Lamps Tinned, hot water Plates, &c. &c. &c. M. C. ABDUL RAHEMAN. LEATHER CLOTH.

> In Drill and Duck, Printed Gig Cloth Gig Umbrellas. M. C. ABDUL RAHEMAN. SODAWATER TUMBLERS.

Beer Goblets Small Salt Cellars Hock Glasses &c., &c., &c., M. C. ABDUL RAHEMAN. IRON BEDSTEADS.

OF sizes and a few Chair Beds with cushions and also Balance Reclining Chairs with cushions.

M. C. ABDUL RAHEMAN.

- KANDY AUCTION SALE.

MR. ARCHBALD S FAVOURED WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM DOCTOR CARBERY,

to sell at his residence, on Saturday, October 1st,

THE WHOLE OF HIS Handsome Household Furniture COMPRISING

Satin, Jack, Ebony, and Nandoon Wood. ELEGANT GLASSWARE, DINNER AND BREAKFAST SERVICES, PLATED WARE AND LAMPS,

WINES, &c. A very choice and beautiful lot of FLOWERS IN POTS;

A STYLISH INDIAN Valuable and carefully selected

GOOD WORKING BULLOCKS. CARRIAGE, HARNESS, SADDLERY, and other out-door effects.

POULTRY.

Kandy, 24th September, 1870. PERFUMERY. FROM R. HENDRIE & Co.

AVENDER WATER; Assorted Perfumes Jockey Club Boquet, Moelline Cosmetiques Rose Water, Powder Puffs, Violet and Rose hai powder, old Brown Windsor Soap, Petroline Cos metic Soap, Rowland's Macassar oil, &c. M. C. ABDUL RAHEMAN.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COLOMBO.

ARRIVAL.

ARIVAL.

Sept. 26—British steamer Evora, J. Raison, 1110 tons. from Caloutta 17th inst., Galle 26th inst., cargo Jute—Passengers Mrs. Mawer, and 2 children.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26—British Farque British Constitution, J. Shaw, 427 tons, bound to London, cargo general.

Sept. 26—British steamer Evora, J. Raison, 1110 tons, bound to Dundee cargo Jute—Passengers Captain the Hon'ble J. T. Fitzmaurice, R. N., Mrs. Fitzmaurice, 4 children and 1 European man-servant. Mrs. Milne and child; Lt. Quarry C. R. R., and Messrs. D. Macgreger, W. J. Skene and Budd.

GALLE.

ARRIVALS. Sept. 24—British Steamer Evora, from Calcutta 16th September—Passengers, Mrs. Mawer and 2 children. do do—French Steamer Donnai, from Hongkong 8th September.

de 24 - French Steamer Ava, from Marseilles 4th September-Passengers for Galle, Mr. Hernandez and family, Mr. and Mrs. Roux, Madame Keene, Madame Aller, Madame Dodswith, Madame Coffey, Messrs. Salvado, Rivandet Williams, Patrick, Boyer, Blanc Malgorn and do 25-British Barque Marion, from Colombo 23rd September-(Wrecked.) do 26-British Steamer Prins Hendriz, from Amster-

dam 7th July.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23—British Steamer Feiho, for Rangoon.
do do—British Steamer Himalaya, for Calcutta—Passengers from Galle, 3 n tives.
do 25—French Steamer Donnai, for Marseilles—Passengers as on arrival.
do 26—British Steamer Evora, for Dundee.
do do—French Steamer Ava, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS BY THE GALLE COACH.

Sept. 22—Mr. Dias from Galle, and Mr. Boake from Amblangodde to Colombo.

do 23—Mr. R. Van Cuylenburg from Caltura.

do 24—Mr. Dias and 2 children to Galle.

do do—Mr. Brownrigg from Galle, and Mr. and Miss Van Cuylenburg from Caltura.

do 25—Mr. Hansard to Galle and Messig. Helmer and S. G. Head to Bentotte.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

Sept. 26th, at the College, Colombo, the wife of the Revd.

Jas. Bacon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Wesleyan Chapel, Kalutara, on the 21st Instant by the Revd. B. Boake, D. D., Henry Morgan Van Guylenberg, Esq.; Registrar of Lands, to Fa ny Rosaline, eldest daughter of Francis Stephen Thomasz, Esq.

DEATH.

On Monday the 26th Inst., at 1 P. M., the infant daughter of Mr. Charles Augustus Joackim.

MUNIANDI. Vol. 2. No. 2. Will be published on Saturday the 24th Inst.,

and will contain
CARTOONS.—"FRITZ AND JULES."
"TRAINING FOR THE BALL." SOCIALS .- "LANKA'S FREE LANCES."

-"AT HOME ON THE COURSE."
Address of Sir Hercules Robinson on open-Settling Day.
Literary Flowers from the Phoenix Garden. From our own Correspondent at the Seat of

War.
On the Statistics of War Telegrams, by Hay
M. Fergusson M. R. A. S.—A. S. S. &c.
Perfect Cures. The Ruling Passion.

A Weighty Reason. Notices to correspondents, &c. &c. &c.

Holloway's Pills.—Health and Vigour.—To the most reg lar livers occasioned disturbances of direction will occur which may be corrected at once by these famous Pills, the alterative and tonic powers of which cannot be too highly extolled. A dose now and then will prove salutary to everyone but a continued course must be taken by the confirmed invalid. It is wonderful how the appetite and digestion improve in proportion as the Pills exert their wholesome influence over the animal economy.

The Ceplon Times. COLOMBO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH 1870.

THE WAR.

REUTLR'S TELEGRAMS. FOR THE CEYLON TIMES.

London 23rd September, 2.47 P. M. (By Indo-European Telegraph.)

The negotiations for peace have failed. The Government at Tours announce that Count Bismarck demands the reduction of France to a second rate power with the annexation of Place (Alsace) and Lorraine as far as Metz, by right of conquest. Count Bismarck's conditions for an Armistice included the surrender of Toul

Strasbourg and Fort Valerian. The Population of Paris will rather bury themselves in its ruins. The War will be prosecuted to a bitter

The Elections to constitute the Assembly re adjourned. The Prussians have established definitive German Postal arrangements in Alsace and

(By Indo-European Telegraph.) London, 25th September, 11 p. m. Count Bismarck formally denies the French Government's statement, that he demanded the surrender of Fort Valerian. The Plebiscite of the Roman States is fixed for the second proximo.

(By Indo-European Telegraph.) London 23rd September, 1-50 a.m. Count Bismarck has addressed a Circular

to the representatives abroad, dwelling upon the necessity when making peace, to have Metz and Strasbourg, and push far back the German frontier as a material guarantee against future French attacks.

Germany, he says, is not desirous of interfering with French internal affairs, and is indifferent as to what Government France

chooses The Official German Gazette of Alsace says Alsace and Lorraine are German in ideas and languages, and that when re-annexed. they will soon adopt German policy.

London, 23rd September, Afternoon. The Coffee market closed dull. " Plantation Ceylon Middling 64s.

TO-MORROW.

Our little Parliament will meet for the despatch of business to-morrow, when as usual, the work will comprise the Governor's Address which we may reasonably expect to differ considerably from Royal Addresses at home, in that it will be the very reverse of vague and unmeaning. His Excellency will no doubt, be explicit on most points connected with the material condition of the island, but we may expect that on certain topics his language will be guarded. This Council Address will possess an additional interest, from the circumstance that it is more than probable it may be the las occasion on which Sir Hercules Robinson may be called upon to open the Legislative Council of this island.

His Excellency will be able to congratulate the Colony on the healthy condition of its finances, and the large amount he has been able to devote to works of public utility and re-production. He may point with unabated satisfaction, to the results of the railway traffic for the past twelve months, and to the initiatory steps taken for the extension of the existing line to Gampola and onwards into the heart of some of our finest Coffee districts. He may congratulate the Colony on the approaching completion of two very important lines of principal road, from Batticaloa to Badulla, and from Galle to Morowaka.

The Galle Harbor Works and Colombo Docks will doubtless be touched upon, but very cautiously, and properly so. His Excel lency has no doubt acted most prudently in calling to his counsels a first-rate professiona from home whose opinion will be certain to carry weight with the Secretary of State not

less than with the public of this island. The Governor may allude to Irrigation Works with unbounded confidence, for not only has the Ordinance been well received wherever there has been any opening for it, but the results are already making themselves felt in several large districts, whilst in others the demands for such works are far in advance of the funds at the disposal of the local Govern ent for that purpose.

Of Legislation we are prepared to be told there is but little calling for special notice. The Insolvency Ordinance, the only one of real moment, has been under consideration for several years, and we need not doubt that e shall be presented with a measure in every way worthy of the occas on which calls it forth.

We are quite prepared to be assured that large as is the current revenue, every farthing of it will be wanted for the establishments and public works: and quite right. The day of hoarding up balances has gone past, that policy is quite out of date: it went out twelve months ago.

THE BITTER END.

The negotiations between the Prussian Minister and the French delegate have resulted pretty much as was expected by thinking people—in non-agreement, though few we imagine were prepared to find Count Bismarck so cruelly exacting in his terms. France has however gained an enormous advantage in compelling the Prussian Diplomat to shew his cards now, instead of one or two months hence, because by so doing she at once enlists sympathies with her that may eventually be turned to account, and at the same time shews to her people what they have to expect if finally conquered and for what they have to fight--for their position as one of the great Powers of Europe. How the news of this result of the negotiation will be received by non-German Eu ope we have yet to learn, though it is not difficult to imagine : how it will be received throughout France there can be no manner of doubt : it is foreshadowed in yesterday's telegram—the people of Paris will bury themselves beneath its ruins! Doubtless they

But will that ward off the blow? Will it indeed come to that. Our own misgivings as to the capacity of the present leaders of the French to effect anything favorable for their cause have in no way decreased : doubtless the refusal of Prussia to agree to any but the most humiliating terms will have the immediate effect of rousing the population of France to the highest pitch of national enthusiasm: but excitement and mere numbers can effect but little against the powerful organisation of the victors. If the French troops and irregulars outside Paris continue to throw themselves in masses on the Prussian army the result must be the destruction or capture of the former. Their sole hope for ultimate success lies in guerilla warfare, in harrassing the enemy night and day, in cutting off supplies, in keeping them ever on the alarm, yet never doing anything in the way of engagements. A few months of this kind of warfare would prove most destructive to the Prussians and probably wring unwilling moderation from them.

But the question still remains, what will the other European Governments say to the pro-posal to reduce France to the condition of a second rate Power? Will they consent to see Prussia or Russia the sole representatives of Power in Europe or will they come forward and insist on moderation? If England, Austria, Italy, and Denmark elect to allow the degradation and reduction of France, if we are to see all our cherished ideas of the "balance of Power" scattered to the winds, then we shall begin to fear a "Bitter End" -of which most people can as yet form a poor conception.

Whilst on this subject, it is curious to note the practical view taken of the war by the Americans. President Grant tells us what he thinks of it: he says, "The war will raise values in Europe, Iron and leather and coal will advance there. Then we can compete with them without a tariff. The war will be a self-imposed high tariff-imposed on every article of foreign importation. This wir (and here the General was enthusiastic) will be the greatest blessing that could be afforded to America. It will raise Europe up to an equilibrium of prices and labour. Our factories will start again. Importations will cease. They will no longer be able to make a coat cheaper in Europe than in this country. Our bread stuffs and bacon will have to furnish their quartermaster's department indirectly.

Pork will advance, and general farm produce will bring corresponding high figures if the war lasts, as I now think it will. Our bonds will come home at first, but they will be quickly absorbed. They are safe and foreigners are even now making large deposits of them in American banks. Many are coming back, but few want to realise on them. They make a sure revenue from them, no matter how the war turns out at home."

THE SERVICE.—The return of Mr. Macready will cause Mr. Bailey to take up his duties as Second Assistant in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Mr. O'Brien replacing Mr. Mainwaring in the Colombo Magistrate's

PENNY READINGS .- On Tuesday evening Penny Readings.—On Treesday evening last, the first of a series of Penny Readings was given in the Garrison Library by the Officers of the forces here, and we are glad to be able to report the complete success of this first effort. The room was quite full, and everyone entered most heartily into the humour of the readings from "Pickwick" "Handy-Andy" and "Ingoldsby Legends," all of which were given with considerable taste and skill. Colonel Cox commenced with an admirable selection from Lover's humorous work, and selection from Lover's humorous work, and was quite at home in his rendering of the Irish character. Captain Harris read two selections from 'Pickwick" with great success, whilst Lieutenant Guntor was equally happy in his rendering of "Look at the Clock" from the Irigaldaby Legends. Other readings with the Ingoldsby Legends. Other readings with a few songs, made up a most pleasant evening's amusement for which the men of the Garrison are under obligation to their officers. We should think that the public would gladly attend such think that the public would gladly attend such readings had they an opportunity of doing so, but we would suggest that the duration of the entertainment might be advantageously curtailed from two hours to one hour and a half.

COLOMBO HUNT —We have been requested to announce a meet of the Colombo l'unt for to-morrow afternoon, at the old entrance of the Training College formerly the Industrial

THURSDAY'S CONCERT.—Our readers will learn from the published Programme in our present issue, that the Concert to be given by the 'Colombo Quartette Society' on Thursday evening, will be in no way inferior in attraction to their previous performances. There are doubtless many now amongst us who were not in Colombo on former occasions of the Society's Concerts: to such we can only say that their presence at the United Service Library on Thursday evening next, will ensure for them entertainment of an order but seldom found in any Colony, whilst they will at the same time assist the funds of a most excellent Institution.

ORDINATION. - The Bishop of the Diocese has admitted the following gentlemen into Holy orders. At Jaffna on Sunday September 11.

The Rev. E. Hoole) C. M. S. Native Priests. ,, T. P. Hardy Missionaries. At the Cathedral, Colombo, on Sunday Sep-

Priest. The Rev. Fredk. Jas. Bateman. St. Thomas College. Deacon Cornelius de Mel. S. P. G. Native Mission.

tember 25.

drowning.

BOAT ACCIDENT IN GALLE HARBOUR Robert G. Frans, Shipping Clerk in the service of the P. & O. Company, whilst getting into his boat from the S. S. "Rangoon" was accidentally drowned. The boat was capsized by the gangway coming violently on its gunwale. The three boatmen saved themselves, but the unfortunate young man went down and was not seen again alive. The day before yesterday the body was found on the beach at Magala, and the Jury at the Inquest held by

Mr. Blythe, brought in a verdict of death by

THE GAZETTE -It is proclaimed that from the 1st October next a Police Force will be established within the town of D mbulla, in the Central Province, the limits of the town are thus defined: On the North, by the Mirisgoni Oya; on the East, by Kadurugaha Kele; on the South, by Kongaha Mula E.a. A Supplementary Proclamation, received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, embodying the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870: An Act of the Imperial Parliament, in-tituled "An Act to regulate the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at Peace." Sections of an Imperial Act referring to the penalties for assisting or pursuading to desection from the Royal Navy, are published for general information, and a reward of £5 will be paid for the apprehension of any deserter from the Royal Navy. All public officers are required to give every assistance in their power to secure the apprehension of such deserters.

A notice from the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty, giving the Sailing Directions for the roads and harbours of Port Victoria, Mahe Island, Seychelles, communicated by W. H. Franklyn, Esq., H. M. Civil Commissioner, May, 1870, is published.

The Supplementary Supply Bill for 1870 if published disposing of \(\int_{2,120} \) on account of Establishments and \(\int_{10,035} \) for other services total \(\int_{21,155} \). A Draft Ordinance is also published extending the Ordinance No. 7 of 1848, relating to Palanquins and other carriages let to hire, to the Municipal limits of Kandy.

Mr. W. C. Maeready having returned to the Island from leave of absence, has been permitted to resume duties as Assistant at Puttalam

to the Government Agent for the North-Western Province, from the 20th instant. Memorandum of the Arrivals and Departures of Coolies at the Ports of the Northern Province, during the month of August, 1870.

Ports. Arrivals. Departures. Arrivals. Departures 50 3 0 Women. Children Men 4,966 1,044 21,568 5,791 1,197 10.054 2,343 632 Women. Children. 49 1442 277 44 9757 2802 785 Children. Total ... 6,689 1,258 30,319 26,426

TRACTION ENGINES IN CEYLON-The Planting community are fast losing confidence in the Traction Engine as a means of transport in hilly districts, and their thoughts are now taking the direction of very cheap tramways and wireways; whilst, meantime, they are in some districts organising a means of horsetransport by Vans capable of carrying too bushels. This is already in operation on the Haldamulle and Teldeniya roads, and answer far better than the old bullock carts.

DELAY OF THE EXPRESS COACH FROM GALLE. -It appears that the accident to the Galle Coach on Saturday night which led to the death of the two horses and the saturation of the mails, was caused by a bullock jumping up from the middle of the road where it had been lying, and cannoning against one of the horses so frightened them as to cause them to rush down an embankment into deep water. Fortunately there were no passengers in the coach and the driver and runner managed to escape with their lives, but both horses were drowned. The driver at length succeeded in getting the mail bags out, and they were brought on to Colom-bo by the ordinary coach which left Galle at 6 P. M., the letters and papers were completel saturated, and no portion of the letters for Kandy could be sent on the 7 A. M. train yesterday There are several newspapers without covers lying at the General Post Office, awaiting

LAND .- According to the Pioneer which has received a letter from an officer of the Galata at Simon's Bay, the Duke of Edinburgh is not to place himself under the orders of Commodore Stirling, on the Australian station, but will proceed to New Zealand until January when H. R. H. will leave for England. " Pioneer's" correspondent says :-

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN NEW ZEA-

"New despatches had been received from the Admiralty, and the Duke was under orders to

juarts.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 B, 11 D, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36. J. MAITLAND & Co.

GALLE.

Fund of "All Saints" Church, will, with the

To commece at 3 P. M.

Very liberal contributions are needed to enable the Church to be completed. Help is earnestly sought from those whom God has blessed with the

PPLICATIONS for the Office of SUPERINTEN

Salary,-£150 per annum.

TO FAMILIES.

CEYLON TIMES OFFICE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Cases of 61 dozen each containing
4 Tins Beef Sausages do Pork do do Oxford do

Assorted Beef and Mutton do Fish Salmon, &c. do Potted Meat 78 tins (a cooly load) £4 4s. Cash.

J. AUWARDT.

CLARET OF VARIOUS QUALITIES, BREAKFAST TEA 5 lbs. & 10 lbs. BOXES,

EARTHEN-WARE BREAKFAST SERVICES.

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Celebrated Hams and Bacon. FURTHER SUPPLY JUST BECEIVED at 1s. 6d. per lb. Cash.
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> OWN DUBBING. ARNESS AND SADDLERY, s at 2s. Cash.
> J. AUWARDT.

NICHOLL'S & CO.

to be held in December next, both Ladies' and Gentlemen's. The Ladies' Department will be superintended by a First-class European Dressmaker and Milliner.

N. & Co. take this opportunity of informing the Ladies of Ceylon that they will open their DRESS-MAKING AND MILINARY DEPARTMENT about the beginning of November, particulars of which will be duly communicated by Circular.

Colombo, 26th Sept., 1870.

SINCLAIR'S

TABLE VINEGAR. N CASES of 1 dozen quarts, for 6s. Cash. J. AUWARDT.

ger Wine.

J. AUWARDT.

sail on the 13th of July for Wellington, New Zealand. After leaving Wellington the ship was to visit the Fiji Islands and other groups in the Pacific, returning to New Zealand in December. In January 1871 H. R. H. sails for England, calling by the way at the Falk-land Islands or Monte Video. All letters for the ship are, we are told, to be addressed to Sydney until December; but it may be as well to state that H. R. H. no longer commands the Galatea. That beautiful ship is now flying the flag of Commodore Stirling, the Duke of Edinburgh being condemned (for after the Galaka any change is for the worse) to the Clio a vessel with only half the good looks and two-thirds of the good qualities of the Galatea. The Olio, it was expected, would reach Wellington on the 2nd of September."

WRECK OF THE MARION .- A Galle corres-

pondent writing vesterday, says: - "Birque "Marion" from Colombo with a part cargo of occanut Oil, came in yesterday morning, and was boarded by a Pilot, Mr. Pendigrass. At the time all the hands were in such a state that the orders of the Pilot were useless, His command to furl sails were utterly useless and the ship went direct to the shore. However the anchor dropped just before it was too late, and the fate of the ship was delayed for a time. Owing to the swell on, the chain cable gave way and the ship drifting on some sunken rocks sprang a leak. The assistance rendered by the pumps was useless, and water commenced to fill the hold. After a board of survey it was decided that the vessel be run ashore at Magala and having set a few sails she left her unsafe position right for the sea beach. After the Barque struck she commenced rolling so fearfully that all her cargo of heavy casks settled on one side, and by degrees the unfortunate vessel fell over on her beam ends exposed to the fury of the waves which now commenced washing in and filling her hold. All hopes were then given up, and pieces of the vessel commenced to drift ashore. It was indeed a pitiful sight as the vessel lay with her keel on the surface and her yards and masts touching the surface of the water. The casks &c., soon commenced rolling ashore. She is to be sold at 4 p. m. The Agents Messrs. Clark, S ence & Co, are doing their utmost, and upwards of 100 casks which to date have been washed ashore, are being removed to the Queen's

OPEN AIR PREACHING. - A Correspondent writes "As I was passing the Slave Island Roman Catholic Church last evening I observed a large concourse about this place, and when I drew near I found the Rev. Mr. Higgens, of the Church Missionary Society, preaching to a crowd of natives in Singhalese. The earnestness with which he addressed his hearers and his humble manner might well be an example to the many other Clergymen of different denominations, who usually prefer driving out to call on their friends (not those in a lower sphere, although members of their own Church but those whose social position is equal to their own and in many people of the world") than preach to the many on the bye-ways and lanes.

I feel that a great deal of good could be done if the many clergymen in our town (who have a perfect knowledge of the native lanwould follow the example of Mr. guage)

THE UNPROTECTED STATE OF THE FORT .-At noon this day there was a quarrel between a drunken boy and another of course sober opposite to one of the offices in Queen Street, not a policeman could be seen to disperse the crowd, of persons gathered to hear the quarrel, until a gentleman happened to send for one of them, who took charge of the boy.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTION (Promised and Paid) IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE LOSS OF

H. M. SHIP " Ciptain."		
H. E. Sir Hercules Robinson £5	0	0
1 i.ut. N. Westaway, R. E 2	0	0
H. Walsh 0		0
Chas. C. olley I	0	0
G. Nicholls 1	0	0
R. V. Dunlop 2	0	0
aptain Miller C. R. Regt I	0	0
W. D. Bosauquet 2	2	0
J. J. Grinlinton	0	0
Hugh Ledward	ol (0
F. Carey	10	0
S. Le ('ocq 1	o i	0
W. J. Carver 5	, 0	0
	1 0	0
L F. Lee 1	0	0
	ol (0
	01	0
J. B. Pilkington	; 1	0
James Taylor	0	0
G. H. D. Elphinstone 2	0	0
W. H. Anderson 2		0
CHIMINAL SPESIONS GALLE		

CRIMINAL SESSIONS-GALLE

The Supreme Court was opened here by the, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Temple, on the 15th Inst. when a guard of Police under Mr. Inspector Keegel received him at the Gate. There were ir cases on the Calendar, as follows.,

No 1. 4 Prisoners Burglary
2. 4 do. Fraud and Conspiracy. ,, 2. 4 ,, 3. I do. Assault and Arson. Cutting and wounding.
Assault, and Man-" 4· 4 " 5· 2 do. slaughter. Possessing and uttering false Coin. do. Rape. (the Unanse) Cutting do. and wounding. " 9. I prisoner assault and manslauhter

11. 4 prisoners aggravated assault. nst day. Tase No. 4 was tried. The 1st accused was found guilty, and the rest acquitted. Case No. 8 was also taken up, in which the Unanse who cut up another of his fellow priests so severely, was found guilty. Remanded.
and day Sept. 16th. Case No. 1 was taken

" 10. 1 prisoner Fraud and receiving

money under false pretences.

up, 3 prisoners, on a charge of Burglary by the Balapitia Court: they were severally found guilty. Case No. 3 Assault and Arson. 1 prisoner committed by the Balapetia J P., was found guilty. Prisoners remanded. The Court then adjourned till the 19th.

3rd day, 19th September, 1870. Case No. 6 1 Prisoner charged with possessing and utter-false coin, tried and found guilty. Remanded. 4th day, 20th September 1870. Case No. 2 charge, Fraud and Conspiracy, 5 prisoners, tried and found not guilty, each.

5th day, 21st September, 1870. Case No. 5 charge assault and manslaughter tried, the prisoners were severally found not guilty. 6th day, 22nd September. Case No. 7 charge of Rape, against one Endars, was tried: the accused was found guilty, and sentenced to 3 years hard labour and 50 lashes.

7th day. Prisoners in Nos. 9 and 10 found guilty. Three Prisoners in No. 11 guilty, 4th no

The acting Chief Justice on the 25th proceeded to pass sentences in the cases convicted. Case No. 1. 3 prisoners, 3 years hard labor

each.

acquitted.

months hard labor and 30 lashes. acquitted. prisoner, 2 years hard 3 years and 50 lashes.

given on the conviction.) (The Unanso) 2 years. st prisoners 2 years.

ist prisoner, 3 years hard labor

4. 1st prisoner convicted 18

10. 1st prisoner 2 years. 11. 1st accused 2 years and 30 lashes, and and and 3rd 2 years each.

DOLOSBAGY, 23rd September, 1870. During the last fortnight we have had very heavy rain, accompanied with high variable winds coming from all parts of the compass playing at whirligig with young unstaked coffee. It is even now raining and about time it should cease, as the cherries cannot stand much more wet with advantage.

Health is remarkably good, and Doctor's stuff at a discount. Estates are generally clean and in good fig, though the bricklike appearance of some properties, promise more cry than wool. The very heavy pruning of past notwithstanding years shows terribly: but there is sufficient young coffee to keep old Dolasbagey well to the front.

The crops of the district will be most de cidedly short, and what has been picked presents a good deal of light. The Conductors and others however are confident of getting over a ton the acre, and bid fair to equal the famous Maskellia crop of 1858, when the owner of 15 TREES actually sent 180 packloads of clean Coffee to Colombo, said trees moreover had been prunned on the hat-peg system. Could we but get such miraculous crops now and again, we would have little to

The usual weeding is going on almost en tirely on contract, manuring mostly with cow dung and Leechman's compost, with here and there an Estate made compost of green-stuf and ashes. Handling is being done slightly as we don't go in for new methods. We are of course picking at the rate of from 2 to one

bushel per day.

Labour.—Tamils are scarce, but as I suggest ed some time ago Singhalese are being em plo, ed, and seem to do first rate Cutting 75 arge manure holes per man at from 9d. to 1s a day. Were native headmen more extensive y employed on estates, the supplement of Lov Country Singhalese always obtainable, would go far to relieve the labour market. advances are small and quickly repaid, whilst having no women or children with them, the number of field hands is not augmented by non-effectives who consume more than they are worth and swell the estimates.

The main outlet to Gampola is in a shame ful state, with numberless land-slips which en danger life and land. There is a talk of a Cart Road being made to the old Police extreme, and circulars are going round on the subject: but before we believe in such hap piness let those whose business it is, put the present trace in proper order.

Carl Hire .- Equal to the demand at fai rates. Tavalams are always to be had and when the Traction Engine is again at work, we wil

have little to grumble at.

Rice of first quality 7s. a bushel in Gampo's Bazaar. Garden parchment sells at 8s. to 8s. 6d. good quality, little Estate parchment

to be had as vet. We are too busy minding our own affairs to have any news to tell-better luck next time.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

OUR MINOR ROADS.

SIR,-Will you please call the attention of Mr Daniel, the Superintendent of the Minor Roads, the neglected state of that portion at Kanatta. The late rains have cut it up very much, and it s full of ruts, and dangerous to both man and beast.

If Mr. Daniel will take a drive that side, he will find what I say is not

Colombo, 27th September, 1870.

MAIL NEWS. THE WAR .- If telegrams sent to India have forded one half the mystification which these messages have given at home, it will be well to run over the line of march as it is now known to have been. Marshal MacMahon, then, left Chalons and Rheims respectively on the 20th and 23rd of August, with the avowed purpose of releasing Marshal Bazaine's army the main bulk of which, at least, was known to be shut up at Metz; while some of its corps with perhaps the Marshal himself, were sup posed to be at large somewhere, but cut off from all communication, and in some unaccountable manner paralysed in their move ments. From the early morning of the 23rd ill he evening of the 29th -that is, during six days-Mac Mahon had so little thriven in his enterprise that he had advanced no further than Sedan; for all that had been said about his reaching Montmedy on the Chiers, or Stenay on the Meuse, or Vouziers on the Aisne, must either be considered pocryphal, or we must conclude that if the Marshal ever reached any of these points, he may have had good reasons for falling upon Sedan, since by the last accounts it was there that he had taken up his position. The Marshal was there at least eighty miles from Metz, and, had he ever attained any of the other points abovenamed, he still would have been no nearer than fifty o sixty miles to Metz. Between him and the object of his enterprise, between him and Metz, and therefore between him and Bazaine, there were the Prussian armies by which Metz was beleaguered, and which were evidently equal to the double task of shutting up Bazaine in Metz and confronting Mac-Mahon outside of it. MacMahon had probably reckoned upon a large portion of the Prussians forces being taken from Metz to strengthen the columns that were marching westward upon the capital, and his heart fail ed him when he saw that, whatever might be the force left before Metz, it was more than he could venture to attack. But, if he perceived his mistake, and if he looked upon his enterprise as hopeless, why did he seem to persevere, and why did he tarry on the spot can it be that, if he felt unequal to an attack he still thought himself able to fight on the defensive, and he would do his country good service if, by standing his ground on the Meuse, he delayed the Prussian advance on the Marne, and gained time for Paris to com-plete her armaments and preparations? Large einforcen ents, we were told-a corps of less than 50,000 men—had been forwarded by the Paris War Office to MacMahon. Hi army was raised, as people asserted to a force of 300,000 men, and with these, it was supposed, he need hardly dread a collision with the 370,000 combatants which, in the Marshal's estimation, was all the Prussians could muster against him. The strength accruing to MacMahon from the arrival of these reinforcements was so great that he was supposed to have returned to his original scheme of an attack upon the Prussian armies before Metz, and the only question seemed to be whether he would have to deal with the forces under Von Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles, or, at the utmost, with those two armies and the other one which had lately appeared in the field under the Crown Prince

forty-eight or thirty-six hours. The last was, after all, the real truth of the situation. MacMahon had ventured into the lion's mouth. He had advanced against a force which was already quite a match for his own, and he had been immediately fallen upon and closed in by other forces. He began to see himself compassed round by a circle of iron through which it daily became more difficult to break-a force to which he could not give battle, and from which there was not much hope of escaping. MacMahon's position, indeed began in a great measure to resemble that from which he was attempting to rescue Bazaine, was at least in a strong place—a place

of Saxony, or whether he would, besides all

hese, have also to contend with the Crown

Prince of Prussia, who was following him from Epernay, Rheims, and Rethel, and on whom

he (MacMahon) was said to have the start by

from which, if he could not break loose he could also not be driven, in which he was unassailable by any other force than famine; while MacMahon was also hemmed in by a force from which he could only extricate himself by fighting, but to whose attack he was exposed in open ground - a force which he had to face with his back upon a frontier line, and from which, if worsted, he had no other escape than across that frontier into neutral ground, where he would have to lay down his arms where his campaigning must come to an end THE COURSE OF EVENTS .- The following are the

recent events reported from the battle-fields of France in order of date: August 25.—The fortress of Vitry capitulated. Sixteen cannon were taken.—Two battalions of Mobile Garde having lost their way, were scattered by Prussian cavalry at St Menehould; 850 men nd seventeen officers made prisoners.

August 28 (Sunday).—Fighting at Dun, Stenay.

and Mouzon, probably small encounters.

August 29 (Monday).—The 12th Saxon Army Corps successfully encountered the 5th French Army at Nouart, near Vouziers.—Prussian Hussars stormed a village called Vrivy or Vonce between stormed a village called Vrizy, or Voncq, between Vouziers and Attigny. Infantry troops and two of

Marshal MacMahon's staff were made prisoners.
August 30 (Tuesday).—Great battle. A portion of MacMahon's army defeated at Beaumont, near Buzancy, driven north across the Meuse to Mouzon leaving twenty cannon, eleven mitrailleuses, 7,000 prisoners, and the encampment in the hands of the Germans. The 4th, 12th, and a Bavarian corps were engaged. Marshal MacMahon, advancing on Montmedy, was attacked at noon, and driven ack to Vaux. Germans occupied Carignan.

August 31 (Wednesday).—Continuation of battle

between Carignan, Mouzon, and Sedan, com-mencing at 5 A. M. French defeated; the carnage terrible; the population flying panic-stricken. September 1 (Thursday).—Renewal of fighting. A report from Bouillon, on the Belgian frontier, indicating that the French had gained a temporary advantage contradicted.

. THE SICK AND WOUNDED. Berlin, August 23.

Excellent as the sanitary arrangements of the

army are, even the largest number of medical men compatible with the limits of a military organism would not suffice for the casualties of last week. When three battles are fought within six days and something like 15,000 wounded are suddenly thrown upon the hands of the surgical staff, it becomes matter of sheer impossibility to relieve every one in due time. In such a case the horrors necessarily incidental to warfare must be aggrain due time. vated by the unavoidable neglect of many a brave fellow who has bravely given his blood, and now lies writhing on the battle-field without proper or timely aid. Not a few instances of this deplorable neglect seem to have occurred after the sanguinary encounters near Metz. I will give but one example. Opposite the chapel of St. Thiebauld some 30 sufferers were seen lying on the bare ground on the 19th. They had been wounded on the 16th, dressed on the 17th, but owing to the immense press of similar business on hand it had been found impossible to remove them and get them under shelter by the morning of the 18th. day a new and more terrible battle ensu a new and more terrible battle ensued, when services of surgeons and sick-bearers were urgently required in a different direction, and the poor victims of the preceding encounter remained just where they were. On the morning of the 19th the gentleman on whose authority I relate this me-On the morning of the 19th laucholy story, on passing by, found them in their original position, and, as every house in every village in the neighbourhood was crowded with the dead and dying, he had no choice but to leave them in their pitiable plight. That many of the sufferers are more fortunate in the treatment they receive is nevertheless true. Owing to the charitable exertions of the ambulance corps, both professionals and volunteers, thousands who otherwise miserably perish are saved and ared for with the systematic energy characteristic of the Prussian service. I happen to know that, whereas the helpless heroes of my story above were still on the ground on the 19th, others wounded in the same engagement with themselves had on that day already arrived at Hamburg to be consigned to the hospitals there. There is some difference in the fate of these two batches of men. The chief diffifate of these two batches of men. The chief diffi-culty always consists in finding a roof for the sufferers immediately after the battle is over. If their number is large, and if the towns or vil-lages in the neighbourhood are small, what is to be done? But, supposing this primary requisite of a roof can be satisfied, the rest is comparatively easy. The slightly wounded, after a day or two's are sent home, to be lodged in one of the many infirmaries established for their accommodation. A few days more and one portion of the severely wounded is likewise ready for transport, while another is undergound; a remnant of course, must be allowed to stay for some time longer. until it is gradually removed either to Germany or the better land. There is a dreadful regularity in all this. Ever since the beginning of the war a continuous flow of the sick and maimed has been pouring into Germany from France. Some steamers—steamers that have had on board many a gay company on fine autumnal days like these—are plying on the Rhine to transport the worst cases. Those less severely hurt are conveyed by special trains, composed of goods vans fitted for the occasion. Still others go in ordinary trains, sad and groaning travellers, yet with the hope of recovery and perhaps another return to quarters. In the last few days the influx of these pale and wornthe last lew days the influx of these pale and worn-out tourists has become so large as to exhaust all arrangements for their nursing. Though there is hardly a large town in which spacious hospitals have not been opened for them, and though in Berlin a little city of wooden huts, with 1,500 beds, was specially constructed at the outbreak of the war, the demand for accommodation vastly exceeds the spremand for accommodation vastly exceeds the supply. Evidently the carnage is much greater than had been expected. Bad had been anticipated, but what we witness is worse. After vainly endeavour-ing to meet the dreadful requirements of the case, the authorities have now appealed to the citizens, and entreated all married people to throw open their houses and receive and tend those patients who cannot be lodged in public institutions. Ham-burg, Lubeck, and Bremen have been the first to respond to the call, having each of them received respond to the call, having each of them received some 500 wounded into their best families. Other cities will follow, and in a few days no doubt ample provision will be made for any number of victims that may yet be supplied by the miraculous chassepot. They will be cured, if cured they can be, pot. They will be cured, if cured they but who or die carefully tended, if die they must. But who will indemnify the thousands doomed to a life of mounts, even if not sickness, and consequent poverty, even if not snatched away forthwith? Who will maintain their families? Who will take care of the hundred housand orphans the war is likely to produce?

Apart from the attention bestowed upon the wounded, exertions of every description are being continually made in aid of soldiers in the field and their families and orphans at home. Already some millions of thalers have been subscribed for various charitable purposes connected with the war, and charitante purposes
the provisions and clothing contributed are also
estimated at a pretty large sum. The different classes of society vie with each other
in rendering themselves useful each according
to its means and ability. A number of surgeons
its means and ability an provided with lint, to its means and ability. A limited of singeons will go out in a special train, provided with lint, bandages, litters, and all other necessary appliances. The innkeepers of a city will club together and send a deputation to the front, with bandary and the first and war of the product of the ther and send a deputation to the front, with bar-rels of beer and wine, and waggon loads of ham, beef, and sausages; or boys of 18, too young to undergo the fatigues of a campaign, will form themselves into a body of Krankentager, and assist in picking up the wounded and conveying them from spot to spot. It is a consolation to see that if the to be alleviated is boundless, so is the charity that endeavours to mitigate it .- Times Correspondent.

FRENCH HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS. -Some infort mation in regard to the French arrangements for the sick and wounded comes to us in the following letter from Paris :- " From reading the English papers I cannot help thinking that a false, or at any rate an imperfect, impression exists among you as to the way in which the French people are acting in reference to their sick and wounded ment. Every journal that arrives here contains letters full of details about the wonderful generosity of the Germans, the enthusiasm of the women, and the lavish care bestowed upon every one who has in any way become even temporarily disabled. Now it may all be very true, and one would not wish to discredit even a single word. But do you not think that we are the single word. that we are quite as much alive to our responsibili-ties and equally ready to do our duty? The same things are happening here and in a quiet manner, without any talking or fuss, contrary to the ordinary notion of the mode of action among the French. As an instance of this I may mention one fact actually accomplished in Paris by the Society of Jesuits, which remains almost unknown to

great bulk of their fellow-citizens. They have here two large educational establishments, one iu he Rue des Postes and another at Vaugiraud. Both of these are now opened, at their sole expense, as appendages of the great military hospital Val de Grace. At Vaugirand there are 400 heds Val de Grace. At Vaugiraud there are 400 beds at the disposal of the authorities, and of these 120 are occupied. In the Rue des Postes, 25 private rooms are set apart for the use of officers, and 300 beds for the reception of soldiers. This morning there were 73 under medical and surgical treatment, which is given by some of the eminent of the staff of the Hotel Dieu. members of the college devote themselves to the nursing and general management. I speak from experience when I say that in cleanliness, purity, order, and uniform look of comfort they are not excelled by the best arranged and oldestablished hospitals. And not only are the inmates dealt with as sick men to be cured, but as convalues on a divances they are traced. valescence advances they are treated as guests to be entertained, and measures are taken of all kinds to meet their intellectual wants, and to provide what, under such circumstances, is most important—all sorts of reasonable recreation and amusement. A certain number of the society take up more active work and follow the movements of the army. Other religious bodies are imitating this example. The Parisian press has already equipped and despatched one ambulance in con-nection with the Societe de Secours aux Blesses, and are now engaged in getting ready two more in the city on a large scale, for which the use of some public buildings has been granted. Private persons and hotel keepers in all di-rections within and around Paris are making ready in their houses a certain number of beds, and have secured the best medical services. But small iron bedsteads with the bedding are now becoming scarce, and people come up from country places in search of them. There must be a large stock of such things ready for use in England. Why not send some of them to us? Ladies are why not send some of them to us: Ladios are volunteering and training themselves as nurses; and one may fairly assert that for every man ready to fight and bleed for his country, there are two ministering angels waiting to succour him if hurt, or to welcome him if victorious."

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS. -In Paris the prepara tions for a siege are being carried out energetically. Vast numbers of sheep and oven are being daily driven into the city, and as all this cattle must be herded somewhere, it is seriously in contemplation to shut them into the squares and parks. The Garden'of the Acclimatization has already received a ruminating population. The park of Monceaux and the square of Temple are spoken of as sheepfolds, and a thousand oxen are already in Bois de Boulogne. Last week general Trochu issued a proclamation ordering the expulsion from Paris of every individual having no means of subsistence, and whose presence would be a danger to public order and to the safety of persons and property, or who might act in such a manner as to weaken the measures taken for general defence and safety. Under thi order some 2,000 vagrants, thieves, and women of bad character have been arrested and sent out of the city, and the measure was followed up on Sunday by a decree ordering all foreigners except such as should obtain a special authorization to remain, to quit Paris within three days, and either to leave France or withdraw to the other side of the Loir. The municipal authorities have issued an order calling upon the inhabitants to lay in all possible stores o sions against the siege in prospect, or to leave Paris if not capable of facing the enemy. Numbers of families are daily leaving the capital for the northern and southern departments, while the peasantry from the surrounding districts are flocking into it by thousands. It is stated that the Government has decided to remove the Ministries of War and of the Interior from the city; the great railway companies also contemplate removing their central offices, and the authorities of the Bank of the greater portion of their still large reserve of specie to one of the western seaport towns—probably Havre or Brest—for safety. Many of the foreign bankers have already transferred the most portable of their effects, including securities, plate, &c., to London. The Empress is said to have made up her mind to remain in Paris.

. WAR INCIDENTS-The Etoile Belge publishes

the following:—
"The Prussian Government has decidedly created a patriotic code entirely new, and a school of morals for its own particular use. The Staatsonzeiger declares, as may be seen by the telegraphic despatches, that the French corps of free marks men must be 'provided with an authorisation from the Minister of War in Paris, must be subject to the military law of France, and be commanded by French. Otherwise,' continues the Prussian official organ 'they can only be considered as bands of brigands.' This is equivalent t saying 'Frenchmen are forbidden to fight for their country against the Prussian invasion, under the penalty of being treated as infamous bandits.' To transform thus brave men who are defending their omes and their families is something more than any Power can do, even had it ten millions of and rower can do, even had it ten milions of soldiers under its orders. The Laws of right and duty remain immutable, notwithstanding the ordinance of the King of Prussia. His armies cannot change into evil what is good in the eyes fall become ward with the control of the cont of all honest men and patriots of all countries. Declarations like those made by the Staatsanzeiger are acts of barbarity unworthy of a civilised nation and which tend to transform modern, wars into odious massacres, instead of distinguishing them

from those of former times by sparing disarmed men, no longer able to molest the enemy." The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin publishes an article headed "Germany's wishes with regard to Alsace and Lorraine," in the

"These provinces, which were torn away from the German Empire, have become France's hief points of support for menacing attacks upon Germany. How should it be possible, after lorious victories of the German army, after the reconquest of two old German provinces, and after the heavy and costly sacrifices by which our after the heavy and costly sacrifices by which our triumph has been gained—should it be possible o avoid the irresistible conviction that the and the safety of Germany imperatively demand the removal of that lasting shame—a German country serving as the starting point for German enslavement? The European Powers, true to the attitude of neutrality, endeavour to arrest the con equences of the war, so long as no substantial European interest is injured by the conditions of the treaty of peace. The German people however, is conscious that in its demand it doe net aim at any preponderance over other nations which might endanger the so-called European equilibrium, but that it seeks only a firmly-established peace, which it intends to wring for itself and for other nations from the old enemy of the peace of Europe."

FRENCH AND GERMAN .- As against any doubtful spirit the Crown Prince seems a very able com-mander, ready to use the weapon of conciliation and consult the self-interest of those he has to de with, with peculier dexterity. Witness his address of the 25th to the citizens of Nancy, on hearing that they were assisting to restore the railroad which was to join his own main communication. "Germany is making war against the Emperor of the French," it runs, "not against the French. The population has no reason to fear that any hostile measures will be used towards it. I an exerting myself to restore to the nation, and to the people of Nancy in particular, the means of com-munication which the French Army has destroyed, and I hope that industry and commerce will soon eir usual way, and functionaries of every class continue at their work. I only require fo class continue at their work. I only require for the support of the army the surplus of provisions over what is necessary for the French people. The peaceful part of the nation, and Nancy in particular, may count upon the utmost consideration." We doubt not that every Englishman will praise and admire these words. Be it so. Yet they might be put, almost without altering a word, for the proclamation of Nandan Levi December 2. for the proclamation of Napoleon I. on occupying some new part of Europe. We do not mean to say some new part of Europe. We do not mean to say that they have no more truth in them than his had.

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.—The strong sense of langer has aroused everybody in Paris to the necessity of combined action and individual energy. While thousands of workmen toil at the fortifica all through the city the clash of arms is But what strikes the eye and challenges ettention at every turn is the general arming of the civilians. One sees cabs full of men in plain clothes taking home the muskets and bayonets that have just been served out to them. In every street one encounters men in a state of transition, half-uniformed, some with a military cap and belt, others in uniform trousers, hurrying to complete their equipment or to answer at roll-call.

On the Boulevard des Italiens, at noon to-day

August 25) much attention was attracted by the ppearance of a squad of about twenty men in black felt hats and blue woollen blouses, with com-

mon red Turkish scarves twisted round their waists. The dress was both picturesque and well adapted for service in the field. At their head was a smart fellow wearing the medal of the 1859 a smart follow wearing the medal of the 1859 campaign and a couple more decorations. They marched in military order. On all sides the raising of such bodies is briskly proceeding. There are the "francs tireurs," or free shots, otherwise known as MacMahon's "eclaireurs," and the "enfans perdus," under Captain Riviere, who commanded a sharpshooting force in the Crimea, and was one of the first men in at the Malakoff, and the "chasseurs reunis," a sort of guerilla club that has just been formed in Paris, and a variety of similar associations.

In pursuance of the decrees issued by General Trochu, 2,000 persons have been arrested.

I have just seen (says a Paris correspondent) a

score of women in silks, gold chains, feathered hats, high-heeled boots, &c., marched down the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre towards the police Rue du Faubourg Montmartre towards the police-station of the Rue Drouot just exactly like a flock of black sheep. Some of the women were incom-pletely dressed, their clothes looking as if they had been huddled on with a pitchfork; for it seems the modus operandi is extremely summary, the women being turned out of their rooms anyhow, and made to dress in the court-yard of their houses or in the street itself; while the police seize upon every rag of property they possess. At some distance from this first procession comes a second, much larger, composed of men, most of them respectably attired. I suspect there are not a few Chevaliers d'industrie simply that they are foreigners Two Italians are gesticulating indignantly, and shrieking that they have done nothing to be molested in this way. I deem it prudent not to follow the captives to their destination, lest, having arrived there, I should be

invited to step in with them.

The Parisian, is intensely hopeful, and a carica-The Parisian, is intensely noperin, and a carica-ture just published is a perfect image of his thought. There is a huge mouse-trap, on the raised doorway of which is inscribed "France." A regiment of mice dressed as Prussian soldiers are marching towards it. Their leader points with his sword to the cheese inside, which has the with his sword to the cheese inside, which has the tempting inscription—". Paris." It is quite certain that more than half the population of Paris, looking at this sketch, take it for an accurate prophecy of what will happen. The mice will rush upon the cheese, and will be caught in the trap. On all is echoed and re-echoed the excla-mation, "Not one of them will return." And newspapers are divided between two theories of the advance upon Paris—either it is a feint or is a desperate move, the last desperate plunge of

gamblers, whose game is up.

While the French authorities are putting Paris into a state of defence, the Prussians are said to be receiving exact particulars of every addition to the fortications. It is hardly an exaggeration to them to say that the knowledge of the fortifications of Paris is more precise in Berlin than in Paris itself. The German officers have been furnished with maps of France more complete than any which the French possess. Every village and cross-road, every particular respecting the country and its productiveness which may prove of value to an invading army, will be found noted as a least of the point of the p desired. Nor has Pairs been forgotten. The fortifications, on which M. Thiers prides himself so highly, are not better known to him or General Trochu than to Count Bismarck and General von Moltke; every officer in the German army is equally acquainted with them. Elaborate plans f these fortifications have been distributed among the German officers. No less than 5,000 copies have been printed during the past few days. These plans contain all the latest additions and alterations.

CARRYING ON THE WAR.—The Monde speaks with a certain sadness of the manner in which Prussians are carrying on the war, and the dread-ful expedients to which they have had recourse in several instances:—
"A new system of warfare," the writer says, ap-

pears to have prevaled in the Councils of our enemies, that of terror. After thunderstrokes of the first days, the Prussian army has spread itself like a devastating torrent over Alsace and Lorraine. It has since enterred Champange, pillaging, sacking, burning everything in its passage, with the avowed design of creating consternation in the hearts of the inhabitants, and paralysing the national resistance. The Prussians have national resistance. The Frussians have sought to break down, by a single blow, the thousand barriers that opposed their march. They have declared themselves masters of the provinces which the fortune of war had momentarily placed in their hands, and they have subjected the inhabitants to the military or civil codes that govern their own nationals. Nothing can be more irregular or illo nationals. gical. A temporary and contested occupation cannot be assimilated to an ancient possession recognised by treaties, and sanctioned by the law of nations. As long as there is a conflict, the rules of a stable and tranquil State cannot be applied. The inhabitants of the invaded provinces remain still French, and ought to be treated as such. It is not enough for King William to terrify the natural defenders of the country into dropping their weapons. He rages with a deliberate cruelty against inoffensive populations, women, and children. The bombardment of Strasburg will be stigmatised in history. Whilst the walls and citadel, whose formidable aspect scare the assailants, are respected, the bombs are directed with consummate care on the public edifices, with view of setting the whole in a blaze. the view of setting the whole in a blaze. One or two centuries ago, when Europe was still Christian, people fought with a certain courtesy. War, con-sidered as the ultima ratio of kings and nations when all methods of conciliation had been exhausted, as a sort of judgment of God, to be practised only with a sort of respect, and with the obser of consecrated formalities, did not emanci pate belligerents from all the rules of humanity and honour. Now, all means are good for crush ing the adversary, the conscience is revolted by no deception, no treachery, no infamy. And it is the country of the Pantheist philosophy that gives the signal for the frightful butcheries

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.—From the proceedings Paris at the present time we can form some in Paris at the present time we can form some idea of the sacrifices we should be called upon to make in the event of London being threatened with a siege. It seems that among the other horrors of war would be involved the loss of all our had characters. Two thousand bad characters have, it is stated, been arrested by the Paris police and ordered to quit the city. These unfortunate exiles are probably now on their way to our hospitable shores, where they may depend upon meeting with the ready sympathy of an influential portion of our population. An "address" from the back of our population. An "address" from the back slums of St. Giles's and the freedom of White-chapel is the least we can present to them, should they honour us with their presence. Here they may find a home where they will not be disturbed, and a nice Thames Embankment on which they may keep their Sabbaths. Nor in our pity for our may keep their Sabbaths. Nor in our pity for our guests must we forget those whom a stern necessify has compelled thus to part for a time with her erring children. We can only realize what Paris must be with only good characters left in it by faucying London in a similar melancholy position. No roughs with their playful gambols in park or street. No men chanting blasphemous litanies in college caps and gowns. Respectable women able to walk through the streets without being insulted. No elderly gentlemen doubled up for the insulted. No elderly gentlemen doubled up for the sake of their purses, or hurried into enternity for the sake of their time-pieces. No bad language— no violence—no tradesmen selling adulterated articles with short weights and measures. How little can we in this favoured metropolis who the blessings of peace imagine it deprived of roughs and rascality!

The Constitutionnel remarks on the mourning The Constitutionnes remains on the mountains which has suddenly spread itself over Germany in consequence of the dreadful losses in King William's armies. Our contemporary expresses self in these terms:
"According to the Prussians journals several

regiments have been entirely destroyed; notably, in the 7th corps, the 13th, 73d, 27th, 7th, and 15th of Infantry; in the 1st corps, the 10th Dragoons. the 4th, and 10 of Infantry. What renders these losses still more severe is that there are in the Prussian army, without counting the Kingdom of Hanover, 327,860 fathers of families, and that the communes have at present to take care of 260,410 women and 470,540 children, whose male relatives serve in the landwehr and are gone to France. Prussia boasts that her army is 'a nation in arms there is, as may be seen, an ugly reverse to this medal. Thus, in this host of fathers of families discipline becomes gradually relaxed in conse-quence of the privations experienced, of the increasing hostility of the inhabitants of French departments, and of the appearance, at different points of guerilles and free marksmen, who decis enemy. All this begins to be known in Germany, and people do not allow themselves to be an longer duped by the rodomontades like those of the Augsburg Gazette, which pretends that the French are quite demoralised and incapable of rising to

defend themselves, and that the only course left them for safety is to burn down Paris, which they the courage to do. We shall would not have the courage to do. We shall not, indeed, but we shall have one of a more useful kind, which will enable us to conquer the invading armies and drive them from our frontiers."

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FUGITIVES FROM FRANCE.—The steamer Cologns which left Boulogue early on August 29, brought to London upwards of a hundred fugitives from

to London upwards of a hundred fugitives from different parts of France; they mainly consisted of ladies and children, but there were many French, German, and English gentlemen amongst them. The tediousness of the passage was enlivened by stories of the personal losses of the voyagers.—One party consisted of three ladies and seven or eight children from Complegne; they were English, and they had left behind them the head of the household and two young men able to carry a weapon, in the hope of defending the house in which they resided. The case of a German and his wife engaged in business at Paris was particularly hard; they had been unable to dispose of cularly hard; they had been unable to dispose of their business or to induce anyone to take charge of it, and under an order to quit were compelled to leave their house and shop to the protection of a single lock. Before the outbreak of the war they had sent their four children to a village near Strasburg, and had heard nothing of them since. Where they were, and what had become of them, they had been unable to learn. An English lady, eighty years of age, was accompanied by two other ladies and a gentleman. There was also a Scotch gentlemen with his family on board, who had been engaged in the iron trade in Paris. His house was near the inner line of fortifications, and had abandoned it to first simply ladies; the he had abandoned it to fate, simply locking the door and bringing off the key in his pocket. He had been unable to dispose of his furniture either by sale or by depositing it in a safe place, and was under the confident belief that his house would be one of the first to suffer if a bombardment took place. There were also several English hotel-keepers, but they had managed to dispose of their stock, although furniture and fittings had been left to chance, as in the other case. One young woman came from Rheims, and she stated that no English woman remained in that city at the time she came away. To further show the hetero-geneous composition of the passengers, it may be mentioned that there were several gentlemen connected with the racing establishments of Comconnected with the racing establishments of compiegne and Chantilly, accompanied by stable-boys and jockeys; and four or five nuns, bringing anumber of young titled ladies out of the way of danger. They described the state of Paris as being one of unexampled confusion; while without the city the utmost terror prevailed, in consequence of the number of lawless people who had been expelled. Every train to the coast on Sunday carried enormous numbers of people, every seat and every available foot of standing ground being occupied.

LIVERPOOL.—Extensive shipments of various kinds of provisions for France are being made from Liverpool. American ships arriving at the port continue to bring numbers of Germans from the States who wish to take an active part in the war. Owing to the strict enforcement of the blockade of the Weser and Elbe, these patriotic blockade of the Weser and Elbe, these patriotic volunteers proceed to Berlin via Rotterdam. Intelligence has received in Liverpool of the fall upon the battle-field of two or three Germans who lately left the town in order to serve as officers with their countrymen in the great pending contest. Recruiting for the English army is being vigorously and successfully prosecuted in Liverpool. It is a noteworthy circumstance that some of the recruits prefer 12 years service in the Line to six in the Line and six in the Reserve; and that others have a preference for 21 years' service in others have a preference for 21 years' service in

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Carl at Havre August 25th from Colombo Philis at and from Gibralter August 20th for Trieste from Colombo.

Peri at Gravesand August 29th from Colombo. Surrey at Gravesand August 26th from Ceylon.

T. B. Ord Passed E. of Dungeness August 25th at Gravesand from Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Chacma at London August 30th for Colombo.

Alcyon at Cardiff August 26th for Point de Galle.

Conway Castle at Cardiff August 24th for Point de Galle. John Bunyan at Liverpool August 26th for Point de

Velocity at New-Castle August 26th for Point de

Clarata from Colombo for Havre July 27-St. Montrose from Colombo for Falmouth August 14th (110 days out.)

THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

A freeting of the council was near on the zoth ultimo, for the express purpose of appointing a Committee to examine into and report upon the working of the various public offices in the Colony. Messrs. Read, Adamson, and the Colonial Secretary, were appointed for the purpose, and they will assisted in their labours by the Hon'ble Mr. Brown of Papage. It was originally intended we under of Penang. It was originally intended, we understood, that the Lieutenant Governors of Penang and Malacca should also be appointed on the Commission, each in their own Settlement; but we learn that the Lieutenant Governor of Penang has been appointed President of the Commission, and, with the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Brown, will with the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Drown, will meet the unofficial members from Singapore at Malacca to morrow. Whether the Lieutenant Governor of Malacca will also be appointed on the Committee, we have not learned; if so, the comsition will not be altogether in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, who pre-ferred it to consist mainly of unofficials.

The Chief Justice went to Malacca on the 31st ultimo, to hold the Criminal Session, and returned here yesterday. The business was light and un-

By the French mail from Saigon we learned of by the French man roll Salgon we learned on the capture of two North German merchant vestels,—the Georg, from Bremen to Shanghai with coals, and the Turandot, from Hamburg to Hongcoals, and the Turandot, from Hamburg to Hong-kong with general cargo.—by the French gunboat Segond, within 15 to 20 leagues from Saigon. Prize crews were put on board the captured vessels, and the chief officers were detained to navigate them to Saigon. The masters and crews were taken on board the Segond and carried to Saigon, where they were liberated. These are the only captures we have yet heard of in these waters. The arrivals of steamers from Europe via Suez

Canal have been few. The Danish frigate. Tor-denskjold, arrived here on the 30th ult., having on board 40 miles of shore end, and 100 miles of spare sea line of the Danish company's cable that is to be laid between Hongkong and Shanghai. She left here for Hongkong on the 3rd inst. The Eldon arrived here from Liverpool on the 28th ult., the little steamer Argyle on the 2nd inst., and the Sri Sarawak yesterday. The advantages of the Canal, nowever, are not so readily apparent in regard to nerchant steamers as in the benefit derivable from merchant steamers as in the beneat derivable from the P. and O. steamer reached here on the 31st day from London, but the French mail steamer Hoogly, which followed, delivered the mail here on the ly, which followed, delivered the limit was selected as the day out—a saving of three clear vessels on the quickest passage by the overland route.

The news from China is not reassuring. Although no open demonstration has been made at Tientsin by the Chinese, the mass of troops continue to remain outside the city, and it is said the authorities assert the number to be only 2,5000, while there appear to be as many the Whatever movement has been in contemplation it is impossible to say, but the presence of several foreign gunboats and vessels of war has had effect in checking any further outrage. The Viceroy Ma, of Nanking, who frustrated the project of destroying the missionaries in that city, has been assassinated, but it is difficult to learn under what particular circumstances. He was stabbed in the groin. The wound, however, though serious, may not prove fatal. If Her Majesty's Minister has taken any step towards demanding reparation for the murder of one of the Sirters, who was a British subject, or for the destruction of the Protestant chapels, he has given no public assurance of the fact, and British subjects in China experience uneasiness on this account, feeling that if their Go. vernment allow this outrage to pass unpunished, it will only embolden the Chinese to worse deed -Straits Times ...

Municipality of Colombo.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the pre-paration of the Smith and Founder's work paration of the Smith and Founder's work required to be done in the erection of new Public Markets and Municipal Offices at Colombo, Ceylon, from designs by Mr. J. G. Smither, F. R. S., B. A., Architect, Colombo. The plans and specifications may be inspected and further particulars obtained from the Secretary, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 31st January, 1871. The Municipal Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender The Municipal Council to her accept the lowest or any tender.

S. GRENIER,

Secretary, M. C.

Municipal Council's Office, Colombo, September 19th, 1870.

Municipality of Colombo.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the execu-EALED TENDERS are invited for the execution of certain Mason's, Carpenter's, and other works required to be done in the erection of the superstructure of the new Public Markets and Municipal Offices, Colombo. Forms of tender and further information may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom the Tenders are to be delivered at the offices of the Municipality, on or before the 30th November, 1870. The Municipal Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest. Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. No tender will be accepted that is not made in the printed form issued from this Office.

S. GRENIER,

Municipal Council's Office, Colombo, 19th September, 1871.

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is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

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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 productions

ID. NICHOLSON & CO., Silk Woollen and Manchester Wareho

Colonial and Foreign Agents. 50, 51, & 52 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

LONDON. INVITE the attention of Officers of the Military and Civil Services, and of Families proceedings and Civil Services, and of Families proceeding to or residing in India or China to the fact that they have had twenty-five years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that hey undertake the execution of Indents and Outfitting Orders on the closest wholesale terms.

N. B.—A Price List of 72 pages (sent post free), containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Underclothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hoisery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Harberdashery, Jewellery, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. and Co's London Warehouse.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent to accompany

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent to accompany Indends and Balance against Bills of Lading. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Sad-

dlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beer, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, &c., &c., bought in the best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices. Sole Agents for the Wanzer and the Britannia Sewing Machines for the City of Loudon. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission

of 2½ per cent.

Price list can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co Bombay; and Messrs. BALMER, LAURIE & Co. Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & Co., 50, 51, & 52 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

BENSONS' GOLD JEWELLERY CLOCKS Of the Newest Designs. all kinds. Of all kinds. BRACELETS DRAWING-ROOM. BROOCHES, HORIZONTAL. EAR-RINGS. CHRONOMETER. KEYLESS. CHURCH. LOCKETS.
CHBONOGRAPH. HALL AND SHOP. NECKLACES GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 8, and 35 Guinea 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., late Smith Elder & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

FRAUD.

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

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Lendon, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Pheare to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same mouth for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSED AND BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION .- Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S TOTAL Any one Selling Striction Chairs as STORES under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every Respectable



LEA AND PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the

name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior bounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

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

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have

and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins nave been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with powers of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitation by which their right may be infringed.

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

and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Colombo, 2 ith June, 1867.

LIFE AND FIRE AS SURANCE NOTICES

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

The Southern Insurance Company

(Limited.) Agents. C. SHAND & Co

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital £2,000,000, ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND

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

description of increasing the profession of a policy cannot take place from unintentional misstatement. FIRE.

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. The Right Hon: F. J. Van Hemert D. J. L. W. Grebling Esq. H. Klein Esq., D, J. C. F. A. W. Lechtenberg 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.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT BONUS PERIOD, on 15th November, 1870.

PERSONS who may assure before that date, will have a share in the Division of Profits to be made in 1871, which will include the whole divisible Profits which have arisen since 15th NOVEMBER, 1865.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

Colonial and Foreign Assurances.

A N Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the Business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted 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 Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The new Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

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

In India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of businessed where Premiums may be received and claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe or other temperate cimate without Medical Certificate

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

Will Thos. Thomson, Manager and Astuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Fereign Secretar.

(Ceylon Board.)

J. T. WHITE, Esq. of Messrs. J. M. Rober: - A. WISE Esq. of Messrs. George Stevans & Co., Merchants. W. P. Charsley, Esq. M. D., M. R. C son & Co. Merchants. RICHARD CAYLLY, Esq. Barrister at Law.

Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Medical Adviser—Dr. W. CARDEN ROE. Agents & Secretaries of Board - Alstons, Scott & Co. SUB-AGENTS:

J K. DUNLOP Esq. - Juffna.

Messrs Keir, Dundas & Co.- Kandy " DELMEGE, REID & Co.- Galle.

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 following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers: THE CAPITAL

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

TWO MILLIONS STERLING. The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

•					
	INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE	COMPA	N	Y,	
	30th June, 1869.				
	Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571			
	Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500 28,085			
	India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures	100,000	0	0	
	English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090 335,476			
	Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have	000,170	11	"	
	obtained the sanction of the Secretar. of State to borrow the amounts Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	1 5,560			
	Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co	10,000			
	Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,1 0	0	0	
	United States Government Stocks	101.330 31.106			
	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			
	Losus on Security of Life Policies	63,938	8	5	

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

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

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868

exclusive of Shareholders' Capital £1,122,275 8 144,945 12 2

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

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

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 Company issues policies by which the sums assured are made payable to the policy Holder himself on his attaining a specified age, or to his representatives in case of his death before arriving at such age thus enabling the assured to provide for their 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 Proprieon more favorable terms than in any other office.

Full information may be had from

FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.,

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Ceylon

Capital £2,000,000.

Fully subscribed by upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED SHAREHOLDERS, whose individual responsibility is unlimited. ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF #200,000.

Head Office: ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND AT I MOORGATE STREET, LONDON. Life Department.

THE COMPANY has two distinct scales of premium for the assurance of lives in the East, suitable respectively to persons residing there for a short time only, and to those whose residence is likely to be of longer duration. By one scale ("Reducible Rates") Premiums are lowered to the Home Rates, and the 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.

Fire Department.

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

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

The City of Glasgow Life Assurance

ARMITAGE BROTHERS.

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

Colombo, 7th April 1870.

19 and 20. FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co. Colombo, 9th October, 1869. NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSUR-

Commercial Union Fire

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE.

ANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

Established 1809. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament,

President:

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

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

H E DIRECTORS begs to intimate that with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have resolved upon establishing a Branch Office in Calcutta.

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

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. & K.S.I.

THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRECIDENTS, and DIRECTORS 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 In addition to which there is the un-

363,604

THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate and gene-NINE-TENTHS of the whole proper in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS. The next Division of Profits will be

All Policies on the participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

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

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.

Galle and Colombo

made at 31st December, 1870.

MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS. long celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable medicine in

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

Purchasers should see that each box is wrappel in

white paper, and has C. KEARSLEY, printed on the Government stamp.

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

Dr. Locock's Lotion for the Complexion,

e certain renedy for insect bites, tan, sunburns, any roughness of the skin; in bottles 1s. 1½d., sold everywhere.

J. SANGER & SONS, 150, 0XFORD STREET, LONDON.

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

WHITMORE'S

Sold everywhere.

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

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARRICA.

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

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

In bottles, small, medium, and large. Chilblains, &c.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES. Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in frritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs Fronchtis, Increment Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be feund invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful one to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S

STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS. No Pill is so efficacious in promoting DIGESTION strengthening the STOMACH, correcting ACIDITY, preventing or removing HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c.,

arising from a COSTIVE HABIT, DEBILITATED STO MACH, or TORPID LIVER.

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

safety.
Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAFARILLA with the greatest succe s.
In bottles small, medium, and large.
Agenta it.
COLOMBO.-O'Halleran Brothers. Apothecaries' Hall
Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
KANDY.—Trowe'l & Co. Apothecaries Hull; d'Este
& Co., Medical Hall.
POINT-DE-GALLE.—Fredk. Piters, Baptiste & Co.

PREPARED ONLY BY THOMAS WILKINSON.

At Wilkinson's Gelebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginge and Camomile Depot. 270, Regent Street, London.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT.

Diseases of the Skin. Universal approbation has been awarded to this farmous Ointment for its efficiency in removing disease: of the skin. For scrofula, scurvy, scald heads, and all cruptions 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 it should always be at hand to case the many skin affections to which the majority of children, are liable. tions to which the majority of children are liable. In all heat and tooth rashes the Ointment is wonder

In all heat and dooth rashes the Ointment is wonder fully cooling and curative. To soldiers, sailors miners, and travellers in foreign lands, it is invaluable Sores, Wounds, Bad Breasts, B Legsda 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 sore, but be briskly rubbed for some inches round about the diseased swellen or painful parts. It will penetrate

diseased swollen or painful parts. It will penetrate to the blood vessels, nerves, and muscles, and even to the bone, and will exercise the most wholesome healing and purifying power over every tissue requisite for horough 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 thing clse, as the young and new flesh which appears like a eream, would be washed away

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

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

Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints.

Glandular welling's , Bronchitis. Mumps. Sore Throat and Diptheria. To cembat these diseases with success, a remedy is required which will have the whole absorbent system under its control. Such a remedy is Holloway's Ointment, when rubbed on the skin. It penetrates to the glands, and removes my obstruction or impurity which may be impeding their healthy action. This Ointment acts on the very mainspring of life, for through the glands, ass all new matter required for he bedy's reparation; in all the above class or of cases the Ointment and Pills used conjointly, will act so searchingly, and certainly, as to effect cures in the

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

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

All juffammations and ulcerations of sensitive

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

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:-

Bad Breasts
Burns
Burns
Bunions
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies
Cocolor Bad Legs Scalds Sore Nipples Sore-throats Skin-diseases Scurvy Sore-heads

Glandular Swel-lings Coco-bay Chiego-foot Chilblains Tumours Ulcers Wounds Chillains Lumbago Chapped Hands Piles Yaws Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following-prices:—1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s

There is a considerable saving by taking the lar-N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

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

each Pot.

THE CEYLON TIMES

EXTRAORDINARY.

COLOMBO:-SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1870.

Wednesday, September 28th, 1870.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Ham sure you share the grief which is felt at this moment, throughout the whole civilized world, at the deplorable events which are succeeding each other with such startling rapidity, on the Continent of Europe.

Although far removed ourselves from the scene of this lamentable strife, its effect has been felt even here in the suspension of trade; been left even here in the suspension of trade; but the prosperity of the island rests, I think, upon a solid basis, and we may therefere con-fidently look for a compensating reaction when the telegraph shall convey to us, as I trust it soon may, the welcome intelligence of the restoration of peace.

The financial position of the Colony is most satisfactory. The revenue of last year, not-withstanding the gloomy forebodings which were at one time entertained with respect to were at one time entertained with respect to it, proved to be quite an average one—yielding over £ 946,000, whilst the expenditure amounted only to £881,000, having been reduced as low as possible so as to create a reserve fund, for emergencies, of £50,000. The excess of revenue over expenditure or the year amounted to £65,000, and the total surplus balances of the Colony, on the 31st December last, exceeded £84,000. ceeded £84,000.

The revenue of the current year, without Export duties, but inclusive of Railway receipts, was estimated at £1,085,700, and the expenditure at £1,081,600. It is thought, from the results of the first eight months, that the revenue will be quite up to the estimate, whilst there will probably be a slight saving whilst there will probably be a sight saving on the expenditure. There is every reason to expect, therefore, that the close of the current year will shew a surplus cash balance of \$100,000, which will enable you to dispose of \$50,000 by a Surplus Fonds Ordinance, without encountries on the reserve required by Her Majesty's Government.

The revenue for next car may, I think miely be estimated at fired, boo: the ordinary expenditure, including Military and Sinking Fund contributions, and the exceptional items of a Cansus and a Steamer, may be taken at fore, coo—leaving a balance of f 250,000 for Public Works. Of this, £110,000 will be absorbed in the usual upkeep and departmental charges, leaving a sum of about £120,000 available for appropriation to either new undertakings, or the advancement of works already in progress. ready in progress.

In disposing of this sum, the two great wants of the country, more food and increased facili-ties for locomotion, should, as in former years, be kept steadily in view.

will go far towards transforming the face of the country. Already seven works, irrigating apop acres, have been successfully completed at a cost of £4,761—being an average acreable rate of £1 3s. 3d., the payment of which being spread over ten years, will involve an average annual charge on the land benefited of 2s. 4d. per acre. There are, in addition, sixteen works, either in progress or sanctioned per acre. There are, in addition, sixteen works, either in progress or sanctioned, capable of irrigating 40,427 acres. The estimated cost of these works, for which the funds have already been voted, is £40,154, being an average cost of 19s. 10d. per acre, or an average annual charge on the land for ten years of less than 2s. an acre. The demands for Government assistance under the Ordinance are large and urgent,—chiefly from of 5 per cent. debentures upon the security of the general revenue of the Colony.

appear at present to be the most promising

Thus, you will see, that Irrigation works. fields for the development of rice cultivation. It is estimated that £120,000 can be profitably expended in these districts in the next five years, and probably £30, 000 in the remaining four Provinces. But as this £150,000 could not be expended to advantage in less than five years, an annual grant of £30,000 which I think the revenue can well afford to hear will be expended. bear, will be sufficient. I propose therefore, to submit for your approval an appropriation for that amount in the votes of next year; and if you will only adhere to the policy thus sketched out for the four following years, you may reasonably hope by that time to have added nearly 200,000 acres of permanently irrigated land to the grain cultivation of the Island.

The main trunk road scross the Island to Batticaloa—a work, in my opinion, second in importance only to the Railway—is progressing favourably, and may be opened through-

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE out in fess than two years. Since I proposed this scheme to you, four years ago, as the solution of the long-standing Badulla difficulty, a sum of the long-standing Badulla difficulty, a sum of 103,000 has been expended in bridg-Wednesday, September 28th, 1870.

At one o'clock this day the Governor of the route between Colombo and Batticaloa. There remains now but 35 miles to be openopened the Legislative Session of 1870, ed, to complete the communication of 236 with the usual formalities. The attendance of the public was large, and the following Address was listened to with marked attention.

The attendance miles from point to point. A further sum of £40,000 will be required for this purpose towards which I propose to ask you to vote £25,000 in the estimates for next year. Of all rice producing portions of the Island which I have visited, the Batticaloa distributed for the producing portions of the Island which I have visited, the Batticaloa distributed for the producing portions of the Island which I have visited, the Batticaloa district has struck me as the most promising.
The country is generally healthy. There is an abundance of fertile land, a plentiful supply of water, and an unusually enterprising and industrious population. With a good Cart taking a Census of the population at such time as the Government shall think advisable, and it is now proposed, if you should industrious population. With a good Cart taking a Census of the population at most provide the necessary funds, to make an enumeration of the inhabitants of Gevlon in April

SEGEN S

shewn to you that the profits on the under-taking, even at the main line rates of charges, will not be less than £18,000 a year, which would yield over 81 per cent. on a capital out-

Viewed, therefore, as a mere investment, the extension promises to be a safe and remunerative speculation. But, apart from the direct return for the capital outlay, important results to both the public and individuals would be sure to follow from this improvement in the means of communication. The saving to the Planters in the neighbourhoods of Gampola persistently carried out for the next few years, and Nawalapitiya upon the cart rates of the will go far towards transforming the face of existing traffic passing along the present road, existing traffic passing along the present road, would alone exceed £26,000 a year; whilst of the Native Chiefs and Headmen—the with cheap and certain transport into the very heart of the Coffee districts, brought within easy reach, too, of the great forest reserves in the Wildreness of the Peak, the resources of the country would assuredly be largely developed, both by the opening of new land, and by the increased productiveness of the existing estates through the facilities which would be end of the country would assured by the increased productiveness of the existing estates through the facilities which would be end of the country with the proposed cultivation. afforded for improved cultivation.

The cost of the extention, if determined on, I would purpose should be met as follow: £50,000 from surplus balances, £50,000 from general revenue, in two annual instalments, and the balance say—£110,000—by the issue

the Batticaloa road, and Railway extension, will together absorb £80,000 out of the by private munificence, which I must not £120,000 available for the undertakings. omit to mention. If the "Alfred Model Farm" £120,000 available for the undertakings. Fortunately, the liberal outlay which has taken place of late years in eyery direction upon new roads and bridges, has already met many of the most pressing wants of this description. The balance thererore, at your disposal, although not large, will, I trust, be sufficient to enable you to proceed with the extention of the Dimbula and Dik Oya grant-in-aid roads, —with the improvement of the Ratnapura and Badulla road,-and with the continuation of the road in the Southern Province towards the new Coffee district of Morowakkorale. I are not numerous, they are, I think, well calhope, also, that you will find no difficulty in culated, under God's blessing, to consolidate providing the usual amount for continuing the reforms and improvements which are in pro-gress in the Hospitals and Prisons throughout which we cannot be too devoutly thankful. the Island.

As regards Legislation, I have really little to propose to you. Five Sessions of more than ordinary legislative activity have added 105 Ordinances to the Statute Book; and beyond the annual Supply Bill, there remains no measure of any importance to be laid before you, except one for the consolidation and amendment of the Law of Insolvency, and, in connection with it, enactments relating to Pro-perty and Trustees, and General Mortgages.

A new edition of the Laws of the Island made up to the close of last Session, is now being printed in London, and will, I hope, be

in your hands early next year.

The Ordinance No. 5 of 1868 makes provision for taking a Census of the population at such time as the Government shall think ad-

respondence on the subject, when complete, will in due course be laid before you.

Since I last had the pleasure of meeting you, Ceylon has been honoured by a visit from one of the Queen's sons, and I think I may fairly congratulate you on the manner in which the event passed off. The hearty welcome with which the Duke of Edinburgh was everywhere received during his progress through the Island, could not but be gratifying to His Royal Highness personally, whilst it evinced at the same time the loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign of all classes of the community. Thanks to the cordial co-operation of all, arrangements made to enable the Prince to that he would carry with him a very pleasing recollection of his visit, and I am authorised by the Queen to express to you Her Majesty's satisfaction at the reception accorded to her son, and the proof thus afforded of the loyalty and attachment of the people of this country to her throne and person, I believe that good results have followed, and are likely to flow, from this visit. One permanent and valuable memorial of it is about to be raised prove successful, as I trust it may, the Natives will have good reason to look back with pleasure and gratitude on the first visit to Ceylor of a son of our beloved Sovereign, in honour of whom this institution is to be established by two of their own countrymen.

With these observations, I leave you to the business of the Session, in the confident hope that through your labours it will be made productive of benefit to the Colony. For, although the proposals I have submitted to you to-day

THE EXPEDITION TO THE WHITE NILE.—Sir Roderick Murchisen has received a long letter from Sir Samuel Baker, dated the 15th of June, at Towfikeeya, on the banks of the White Nile, in lat. 9 26 N. He has there established a station in the Shillock country, in which he will pass the rainy season, and has erected magazines of galvanised iron to protect his provisions and materials. His flotilla of fifty-three vessels is moored along the wharf; the troops and Europeans were comfortably housed and in good health. Sir Samuel has been satisfactorily joined by all branches of the expedition, via Khartoum, Mr Higginbottom, his chief engineer, having conveyed the vessels and stores across the Nubian Desert on the backs of more than 1,800 camels. But the delay caused by the abstraction of all conveyances during the opening of the Suez Canal, and the absence of all preparations at Khartoum, which Sir Samuel had directed to be ready, caused the loss of the favourable season for the voyage up the White Nile.

abundance of fertile land, a plentiful supply of water, and an unusually enterprising and visable, and it is now proposed, if you should findustious population. With a good Cart road, temporary assistance in carrying and visable, and the most sanguine expectations which were formed of it, and I am enabled therefore to submit to you a proposal for an extension of the most sanguine expectations which were formed of it, and I am enabled therefore to submit to you a proposal for an extension of the most sanguine expectations which were formed of it, and I am enabled therefore to submit to you a proposal for an extension of the most sanguine expectations which were formed of it, and I am enabled therefore to submit to you a proposal for an extension of the most sanguine expectations which were formed of it, and I am enabled therefore to submit to you a proposal for an extension of the most sanguine expects will, it is now believed, reach £212,000. The working expenses will be only about 56 per cent. of the receipts, or £75,000, to which, however, must be added an expenditure of £85,000 to the Sinking a probable expenditure of £85,000 to the Sinking a

"THE GERMAN'S FATHERLAND."

What is the German Fatherland? Good people take your maps in hand, And then inquire in wonder what The German Fatherland is not. Bismarck and Arndt at least agree Europe their Fatherland must be. What is the German's Fatherland?
Pray is it the North Schleswig strand,
Which once was thought—it seems in vainTo be the country of the Dane?
The German's troops make good the plea,
That this his Fatherland should be. Where is the German's Fatherland? Where 's Silent William' made his stand?
Ah, yes! The difference is not much
Between the sound of "Deutsch" and Dutch.
Her sword from Spain set Holland free,
That she the Fatherland's might be. What is the German's Fatherland? What is the German's Fatherland?
The Switzer's mountains next are scanned
No wonder, countrymen of Tell,
"Your land and people please him well,"
Which to the riddle is the key
Why they the Fatherland's should be. What is the German's Fatherland?
"Unhappy" Austria, close at hand,
The "marriage portions" of thy lord
Weigh light against the Prussian sword:
Hapsburg may hold his crown in fee,
But it the Fatherland's must be. What is the German's Fatherland? What is the Germany expand.

Our sires once lived by Woden's laws,
And German gutturals cracked their jaws.

Thou, England, empress of the sea,
Part of the Fatherland must be. What is the German's Fatherland? All that the Prussian may demand, Towards which his Bismarck gives a nod, For which King William calls on God, As Naboth's vineyard he will see, And this his Fatherland must be. That is the German's Fatherland Inat is the terman's Fatherland Where'er philosophies are planned, Where'er professors hold their cliques, Where students slash each other's cheeks; Where'er to "geist" they bow the knee; That, that his Fatherland will be. Therefore the German's Fatherland, Good people now you understand. Herr Arndt has sung it in his rhymes (See the translation in the *Times*).

Printed and published by J. CAPPER.

You all no doubt will think as he,

A noble Fatherland 'twill be.