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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.	MUNIAHDI: *
AUCTION SALE	ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22ND. wil be published
INDIAN HORSES AND PEGU PONIES.	No. 4, Vol. 8.
ON Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 2 P. M., oppo-	CARTOONS. THE LABORS OF HERCULES No. 1.
7 INDIAN HORSES,	"Hercules attacking the Hydra." THE WOLFENDAHL COQUETTES :
1 VERY HANDSOME PEGU PONY 1 HANDSOME ACHEEN PONY.	" How happy child I be with either, Ac.
H. D. GABRIEL. Colombo, 20th October, 1970.	SOCIALS-BUGGINS PREPARING FOR THE FANCE DRESS BALL.
THE UNDERSIGNED will sell on Saturday	REMARKABLE EFFECTS OF A CAULI-
A WELL BUILT PRETON IN GOOD OFDER	FLOWER FEAST.
A ROOMY PHATON WAGGON ALMOST NEW. A Do. Do. Do. suitable for a horse or pony.	CONTENTS. TO PERSONS PREPARING FROM THE FANCY DRESS
A PHÆTON HORSE	BALL. RULES TO BE OBSERVED AT THE FANCY BALL.
HARNESS.	ADMINISTRATION REPORTS FOR 1870. ESSENCE OF COUNCIL.
A L B O A LARGE IRON SAFE.	FASHIONABLE ITEMS.
H. D. GABRIEL. Colombo, 19th October, 1870.	SABBATH SWEETIES. ROYALTY IN HUMBLE LIFE.
AUCTION SALE	TO OBJENTAL STUDENTS. CUBIOUS CALCULATION.
Cut Glass-were, Dinner Service,	ROAD MAKING AS A BRANCH OF AGRICULTURE.
AND	MOBE FLOWERS FOR THE PHOENIX GARDEN. NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
CHAMPAGNE.	FISCAL'S SALE.
MESSRS. VENN & CO., A RE instructed to sell at their Rooms, on	No. 56,965.
A. Monday, 24th instant, select Lots of the above to close Sales.	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO. P. J. Vanderstraaten
SALE OF CROWN LANDS.	Vs. Wanneechchige Lauiss Perera Hamina, Widow of Payyagalaga Don David Appoo Defendant.
AT COLOMBO KACHCHERI.	16th day of November part at
On the 1st November, 1870. Hapitigam Korle.—24 lots from I to 2 acres each situated in Bataliya of Yatikahapattu.	the premises the following the property of the said
Aluthuru Korle20 lots from 1 to 14 acres each situated in Dagonna and Katuwellegama of	defendant to wit : all that house and ground bear-
On the 15th November 1870	Street, bounded on the East by the property of P. Peries, on the West by the high road, on the North and South by the property of Bastian
Municipality of Colombo1 lot of 2 roods situated in Dematagoda Ward No. 7 adjoining	Perera.
the road from Maradana to North and South Base line road.	Fiscal's Office.
AT KANDY KACHCHERI. On the 26th October, 1870.	Colombo, 20th October, 1870.
Municipality of Kandy10 lots from 1 to 4 scres each situated on the East of Trincomalie Road and about 1 mile North of Kandy Town.	NOTICE. e. M.R. C. J. H. NEATE will sign for us from
Do—16 small lots from 7 to 12 perches each situated in Katukela.	LVI this date, per procuration. d'ESTERRE & Co.
Do-9 lots from 15 perches to 1 acre each situated in Malabar Street.	Kandy, Oct. 17th, 1870.
Walapana District2 lots of 10 and 47 acres each situated in Udapussellawa of Udapalata.	WELL-BRED ENGLISH PIGS FOR PRIVATE SALE,
AT RATNAPOORA KACHCHERI. On the 7th November, 1870.	in one lot if possible.
Sabaragamuva District.—11 lots of Gem land from i to 2 deres each situated in Rakwana, of Medapattu in Atakalan Korle.	THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by private contract, in one lot :
On the 24th November, 1870.	8 large Breeding Boars, 6 do SOWS.
Autra ach situated in Kencheguna, Imbuipe, Alutnuwara, Ratmalawene, Botumbe, Walaboda and Muttettuwajama of Kadawata Korale.	1 do do with 10 SUCKERS, 1 do do 5 do
and Muttettuwajama of Kadawata Korale. AT MATARA KACHCHERI.	All well-bred, young and in splendid condition. The above is a capital opportunity for farmer
On the 10th November, 1870. Matare District1 lot of 1 acre situated	of securing good stock at moderate prices. Apply to,
Further particulars respecting the land may be	AUCTION SALE OF
chained at the Surveyor General's Office and res- recting the conditions of sale at the Offices of the Government Agents.	PRINTING PAPER, &c.
J. G. JERVOIS, Acting Surveyor General.	THE Undersigned will sell at his Rooms, on Saturday, the 22nd Instant, at 12 o'clock,
Surveyor General's Office, Colombo, 13th October, 1870.	3 Bales, containin; 31 Reams,
TO RIFLEMEN AND SPORTSMEN.	DOUBLE SIZE PRINTING PAPER, More or less Sca-damaged,
WE have just received a case of Joyce's	Ex "Lincelles,"
GUN CAPS, Nos. 12, 21, 24, 25 & 26.	from London on account of the concerned.
GUN WADS, Paper, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. do do Felt same numbers in bags.	500 Reams Common Foolscap, 50,000 BLUELAID COMMERCIAL,
CARTRIDGE CASES Nos. 12 & 14. BULLETED CAPS, No. 1.	No. 6 Size Envelopes. J. AUWARDT.
GOULD'S MAGIC RIFLE CLEANER.	FANCY PUNKAH PROJECTORS.
O'HALLORAN BROTHERS.	O <sup>N</sup> COMMISSION SALE at the rooms of the undersigned
FOR SALE, TNDE COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE in 4 dozen	@ 7/6. per pair Cash for Lamps. @ 2/6. per pair for Chimpies.
PONAL DECOURE & CO.S PALE ALE IN 4 dozen Cases.	J. AUWARDT.

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trations : RCULESNo. 1. the Hydra." COQUETTES : I be with either,	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer at 3:	Thermometer	Rain fall in a hours previous pervation.	Ozone 0-10.	Direction.	V-locity per Milles
FOR THE FANCY	1870 Oct.	Sunday.	29.876	80.6		-4	s. w.	8.16
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E FANCY DRESS		The CAL			2.01	2.3		1
FANCY BALL.	Ran bright Friday clear d	hot days. , morning lay.	unday, Thursd bright,	ay, n eveni	ng rai a		B. A.	KING.
	PA	ssenge	RS'B	TE	E GA	LL	). E COA	A. G. A.
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AGRICULTURE. X GARDEN.	do do	do-Mr. I 20-Mr. J Van Galle.	. L. Bu Cuylent	n, and ultjan urgh	2 nativ az to G	alle, rd. J	and Dr. A. Po	e. r. P. H. oulier to
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COLOMBO. 		T ("Our	Sale P		POND	9.9		the
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ERRE & Co.	1915 1915 -	Fo	R THE	CE	LON !	Гім	ES.	lacidi d ATSNI Gettaid d
H PIGS	Th	e Pruss	ians h	ave a	ttack	ed a	Morn and ca	ptured
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M. Jules Favre.

at 650,000 men. By British Indian Cable.

The Berlin Ministerial newspapers recommend the nation to receive the news of places without any material disturbance in peace negotiations with caution: the French they say must first be convinced of their that the client who was conducting his own own need of peace, and to the necessity of case with more than judicial calmness, would

begins next week. ten hours' resistance.

Gambetta has returned to Tours. General Bourbaki has gone to take com

mand in the north. The Germans have levied on Orleans a conion of (six h

Plantation Ceylon middling 62s.

Native good ordinary 47s. Total Stock 20,125 tons.

THE OLD MUDDLE.

were not deplorable. An officer to orga-and watch over agricultural improvements nise and watch over agricultural improvements throughout this poverty-atricken country, can-not he shought of, but an extra Superintend-ant of Police to help Mr. Campbell to do nothing but pen flatulent reports, and a Registrar of Servants, the officers which the Secretary of State can be "des-patched" into. Notwithstanding all this per-petration of "muddle". His Excellency will no doubt close the Session of Council with a gratulatory review of the flourishing state of the country, induced by wise legislation and paternal Government which, "under Provi-dence." have led to such desirable results ! dence," have led to such desirable results !

## THE GREAT GIFT.

We all know who it was who sang of that great gift which the Gods rarely if ever give, of seeing ourselves as others see us. We think we shall be quite safe in assuming that th chief obstacle in the way of attaining this<sup>e</sup> gift is human vanity; in other words egotism Perhaps there is no quality so thoroughly in-Perhaps there is no quality so thoroughly in-grained in our nature as that of self-conceit. We find it everywhere: In the Court, the Camp, the Council, the Church, nay even on the Banca I There are Judges, men of ability the own inordinate self sufficiency that the detect taints every act of their daily lives, be-ophes a hindrance to business, and a stumbling-black in the way of Justice. block in the way of Justice.

There was yesterday a case of a very rare and delicate nature, -de Lunatico-in which and delicate nature,—de Lunatico—in which the person chiefly interested was skil to be imbaed with a strong taint of monomania, if nothing else. The Principal Civil Medical Officer was called upon by the Judge to give his opinion upon some medical point affecting the case in question, when the latter remarked he would rather be exused as he had been already charged with a leaning against the party implicated. Whereupon the Judge said that if all public cflicers were to pay attention to that which was often said by the public against their mode of conducting business, they would tever enjoy a good night's rest or know what it was to have healthy digestion ! The remark was made with all the emphasis of a man who was smarting under just rebuke. It was made A one public officer by another public officer who allowed the sting of the accusation to abliterate the intended effect of the remonbliterate the intended effect of the remon-trance to which he alluded. He knew well that the mode of conducting the business of his Court had been animadverted upon in here columns, but he was sadly wanting in observent conciousness if he believed that those emarks were intended to affect his night's remarks were intended to affect his night's rest. The sound minded, practical man would have asked himself were hose strictures just? If they were, it was his plain and bounden duty to set himself to work to remove all cause of complaint: if they were not based ling, on truth he might have dismissed them without in any way disturbing his noturnal stambers or his digestion. As there are different shades and shapes of

insanity, so there are various causes leading to mania. The words of King Agrippa to Paul as to the monomaniacal effects of too much learning, might be addressed with propriety to some of the present day, even to those who are occasionally called upon to sit in judg-cont on the mental idyosincracies of others. There were some present during yesterday's praceedings who were wicked enough to de-clare that the Judge and the party whose case was before the Court might have changed the course of events. There were others still own need of peace, and to the necessity of accepting the German conditions. The bombardment of all the Paris forts positions !

> Be this as it may however, we cannot allow that a Judge on the bench is in any way beyond the pale of editorial criticism public interests are in question, and we shall accordingly continue our criticism of the mode in which business is conducted in that Court, thousand) 600,000 even though at the imminent risk of disturb-

Altogether hear there were six slips between the 56th and 63rd miles, of which three

were heavy." Yesterday the morning down train came in soon after 2 p. m. and the afternoons train at 8 o'clock. To-day they have come in as usual and goods trains are again running.

THE 73RD REGIMENT. - The Band of the 3rd Regiment will play the following Pro-gramme on the Galle Face, on Tuesday even-

#### MOUNDA

THE OUTWARD FRENCH MAIL STEAMER Telegraphic advice has just been received from Aden with the information that the Tigre left that port on Wednesday, the 18th, with ten passengers for Ceylon and sixty four for China. She is not expected to arrive at Galle before Tuesday, the 25th instant.

OVERLAND PASSAGES .- The Peninsular and Oriental Company have made another reduction in their rates to and from Marseilles and Southampton, which as may be seen by refer-ence to the advertisement in our first page, are now  $f_{75}$  and  $f_{80}$  respectively, being a reduction of  $f_{5}$  on each.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE .- We learn that the Bishop has communicated to the clergy of his diocese with the object of ensuring a form of who are suffered in all churches, for those who are suffering from the calamities of war, and for the speedy return of Peace.

READINGS IN THE LIBRARY .--- We under stand that the Officers of the Garrison intend giving a Reading in the United Service Libra-ry on Friday evening, the 28th inst., on behalf of the Widows and Orphans of H. M. S.

Captain." Cricket Club and the United Services, has been delayed by weather and other causes, and has we understand, been drawn with the following results for one innings :---

straighter ball than we remember on any pre-vious occasion. He carried his bat out, so that we have no means of knowing how many runs he might have made.

THE ICE COMPANY .- A correspondent writes, 'The sharcholders in this Company have cause for congratulation, the Machine has worked so well during the last year (the company's year closing every 30th September) and the receipts have been so large, that the Directors intend declaring a handsome dividend.

THE WOLVENDHAL CHURCH .- The mem bers of this Church who have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Brotchie, will be glad to learn that he has been provisionally appointed to the Chaplaincy of their Church. Seeing that there were so many candidates for the place, Mr. Brotchie's schiors in service, it was no doubt a delicate, if not a difficult matter for the Governor to accede to the prayer of the Consistory; but if the Governor ever had reason to break through the strict rules of the Service, this was an instance in point. His Excellency has acted very gracefully in conferring the appointment on the nominee of the Consistory, and the people of Wolvendahl we feel assured, feel equally gracefully for the concession .- Examiner.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.—A corres-pondent writes :—" It has given the Tax-payers of Colombe much gratification to find that Mr. Wilson moved in the Legislative Council on Wednesday, for a Return showing the gross and net amount of Revenue on account of Assessment Tax from the Munici-pality of Colombo, and the yearly application of the funds so received. The matter was one of considerable interest to the Tax-payers as remarked by Mr. Wilson, and I am certain that when the question comes on for discussion the Chairman of the Municipal Coun-cil will be able to explain that a reduction of the rate from 1st January 1871, is not only very desirable, but the large balance outstanding on the 30th September last, may easily be a section of the press, who have from time to time, ventilated the subject, and in the second to those correspondents who may have taken an interest in bringing about such a desideratum. If the Municipality in Kandy could remit a quarter's tax in consequence of their having a surplus over the amount actually Government conceded the same privilege to the inhabitants of Rakwana and Tiriwanaketia, apart from the fact that the rate was even reduced from 5 to 31 per cent., why should not the house-holders in Colombo derive similar concessions at the hands of Go-vernment? It may be asked with some reason, what protection do the tax-payers receive for their money? As an illustration, I may men-tion that the Assessment tax of the Pettah Ward exceeds those of any other within the Municipality, and how many Policemen will you find on day and night duty. There was a disturbance last week in 4th Cross Street as will appear from a communication in yester-days *Examiner*; where were the Police ? or as the writer calls it "guardians of peace." Again, on the night of the 17th instant, a daring robbery was committed at Wolfendhal, and Dassanaike Mudaliyar who is the victim, lost bassanake Mutaniyar who is the victim, lost all his Jewellery and cash about f zoo. The Police may get a clue to the Mudaliyar's Medals, Sword and Jewellery, but the difficulty will be to get back the f zoo in cash. The fact is, that the Municipality have no control over the funds they pay for the Police. The distribution of the men is left entirely to the discretion of the Inspector General and his subordinates, and hence it is that the Municipality is in the back ground with the Tax payers for claiming Assessment Tax when is has not the means of providing an adequate return for our monies worth." E DUCATIONAL .- We (Examiner) learn that a on of Mr. Arthur Helps, the well-known author, has been nominated Inspector of Schools for Ceylon. A cotemporary believes that this appointment, which promises to answer all our wants, is due to Mr. Sendall's exertions. We have reason, however, to believe that the Director of Public Instruction is not to be held responsible for the nomina tion, as the injustice done to Messrs. Marsh and Steward is said to have been suggested by Mr. Sendall, who hoped to secure the Inspector-ship for a near relative of his. A son of Archdeacon Jermyn is spoken e as the future Principal of the Colombo Academy. Mr. Marcellus Perera of the Lower School of the Academy has sent in his papers to retire on pension after 35 years' service.

said that the plaintiff was to have the plants. of which there were sufficient for 132 acres, at 8/ per thousand. The judge, in ruling that the defendants' version of the story was the correct one, said that the plaintiff honestly believed there had right on his side, but he was mistaken. Under the circumstances stated the defendant was absolved from the instance with costs. An appeal has been lodged by the plaintiff against this decision.

KANDY .- A Correspondent writes from

hear the verdict in re Bligh zs. Edema.—The Magistrate spoke seriously to Mr. Edema on the enormity of his offence and wondered at a man in Mr. Edema's position so far forgetting himself as to commit so flagrant a breach of the peace, and wound up by fining him 20s. I presume this leniency was in consequence of the castigation he received, as a similar fine was I believe, inflicted on a gentleman when driving, for striking a cartman for obstructing the high road.

We are all thrown out of our reckoning here by the change of the Newara Eliya and Ba-dulla Mails to a day service from Peradeniya. The consequence is that it now takes 4 days to receive a reply to a letter posted at Kandy to any outstation beyond Gampola, thus a written here on Monday evening is sent to Puselawa at 11.15 on Tuesday, reaching its destination say 21 p. m. the estate tappal men reach their Estates say at 5 p. m., the post out from Puselawa leaves at z p. m. reaching Kandy at 6 p. m. and the letters are not delivered until next morning Thursday. same rule applies to Nuwera Elliya: this is evident retrogression, but we trust the alteration will be so timed as to give the public, some benefit as well as the Contractor. The rain continues without any sign of

amendment. Heavy cloudy morn ngs end in rain which continues from S. W. until the afternoon, when the wind generally changes to N. E. with thunder and heavy rain to follow.

Coffee market continues lively. Parchment (good bold) garden at 9/44 to 9/6. Ordinary 9/3 to 9/44. Native good sample (triage 10 to 9/3 to 9/43. Native good sample (triage 10 to r2 per cent.) guaranteed 33/6 to 34/. Ordinary 33/.

(We may remark on the above in reference to the Postal changes on the Pusilawa line, that no arrangement could possibly be made to suit all parties, and that it is not fair to look at the convenience of one or two Stations, but at the greatest advantage to the greatest number which we consider the present arrangement *Batimer* 2 sures. - Editor.)

GALLE .--- A correspondent informs us that about half a dozen of the crew of the American ship " Whittier" have deserted from the ship and are being sought for by the Police. The and are being sought for by the Poince. The weather in that port is described as being very stormy, and altogether unseasonable for the time of year. The man charged with a triple murder about six months ago, after being dili-gently tracked by the authorities, has at length been discovered at Be the set of been discovered at Bentotte, and brought in cus tody to Galle where proceedings will be taken preparatory to his trial at the Criminal Sessions. Two men found guilty of murder at Matura, at the last Sessions here, will be hung on the 28th instant.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL .- At the meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday, a rather warm discussion arose on the consideration of Mr. Gabriel's motion regarding a reduction in the rate of Assessment Tax in view, of the balance now in hand. It appears from what we have been able to learn that the balance we have been able to learn that the balance which should be in hand, is about  $f_{3,300}$ : the amount remaining for collection is  $f_{4,000}$ — whilst the sum actually required for the year's expences of the Police is only  $f_{3,500}$ . It is strange that rate-payers have so long allowed matters to remain in this automations state. matters to remain in this anomalous state.

# THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## Wednesday, October 19th. 1870.

The members not present were the Govern-nent Agent, C. P. and Mesors. Harrison and Dehigame.

The previous minutes having been read, Mr. Wilson said he would make the motion of which he had given notice viz .- "for a Return of the number of Deaths which have occurred in each District of the Island from Cattle Disease or Murrain, during the first six months of 1870.-Also for a statement of the measures if any, which were taken by Government in each District, to prevent the spread of disease." wiped off by a remission of the amount in excess of actual requirements. The thanks of the Tax-payers are due in the first instance to Governor to inquire into Cattle Disease. In October of last year the Commissioners had handing in a very voluminous and interesting Report in which, whilst stating, that they had not been able to discover any specific for the disease, they nevertheless pointed out numcrous measures that might be advantageously adoped for the prevention and repression of murrain. During some portion of the present year, it was officially reported that in two districts alone, there had been six thousand deaths amongst vil-lage cattle, which at the lowest computation involved a loss to the people of fully  $f_{3,000}$ ! That however, was not the whole extent of the loss for the cultivators suffered indirectly in the effects of this mortality on their agriculture. It was further stated, that the carcases of the cattle that had succumbed, under the Disease, were allowed to decompose on the plains, while the diseased animals were a'lowed to roam about the coun ry, thus sowing the seeds of contagion. These were matters which called for Government intervention, and the authorities were seriously to blame, it they had been as lax as they were represented. At the present time of year with inclement weather the cattle of this country, poor as they were, suffered very severely from the want of housing much more so than cattle that were cared for. He failed to see why the recom-mendations of the Commissioners could not be carried out. He considered it was a duty that should be impressed on the natives, because it was a well established fact, that disease amongst Estate herds was in nearly all cases introduced by village cattle. He thought it was quite time something should be done to arrest the spread of disease, and if possible bring about better state of things amongst the cattle of the country. M1. Coomaraswamy said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion as he considered the subject, one of considerable importance. The question naturally divided itself into two separate questions, that of the treatment of the disease, and that of the improvement of the breed of cattle. With regard to the latter he belived the Government had done all in their power, by the import tion of a better breed of cattle from India. The great wants of this country were no doubt, the (xtreme scarcity of pasture and shelter. In India, the cattle were far superior to ours? he had seen some as high as 12 and 13 inches (Query "hands") The Commissioners had recommended the enactment of an Ordinance, and he was at a loss to know why no steps had Cattle been taken to act on the suggestion. trespass was another evil noticed by the Commissioners and required early attention. The *Colonial Scoretary*, in reply to the motion just made, begged to inform the Council that Reports would be called for from Provinces, as to the number the Agents of of deaths from marrain, &c., and the infor-mation duly laid on the table. As to the general question, however, of preventive measures being taken to arrest the spread of the disease, it had been for some time under the consideration of the Government. It was

ine. The Official Journal . f. St. Petersburg says that the conditions have been rejected ough they were conside ed acceptable by

The German forces in France are estimated

London 20th October 4 p. m.

The Germans have taken Chateudun after



the Judge's slumbers or hindering his digestion.

## "THERE'S MANY A SLIP."

We have always been prepared to hear of slips on the railway incline during bad mon-soon weather, and it will be some if not many years, before Railway communication between this and Kandy, can be carried on free from liability to interruption, at any rate over "the Bank" between Rambukkan and Kaduganawa. In this as in other matters, we shall no doubt receive a few practical lesson in connection with the old adage that "the longest way round is the nearest way home," and that in short the cheapest is not always the best. Not

an engineer who has gone over the line and seen anything of the adjacent country, but agrees that the trace should never have been carried along the present treacherous line where casualties are not only probable but certain. It is now pretty generally admitted that the Railway should have been carried along the left side of Allagalla instead of to the right, by which means although an additional two miles in the length would have been the result; the present dangerous trace over the Meangalia and Sensation rocks would have been avoided. The public and the Government are not aware of the very dangerons condition of considerable portions of the line owing to the fissures in overhang-

ing masses of rocks some of which amount to thousands of tons in weight. All this is well known to certain officials, but has never made public. It may not be generally known that after the great rock slip on the line in the early part of the year, the officers charged with the work of reparation were called upon to report the line "safe for traffic" which was refused, and the ordinary business of the line was resumed and has been carried on to this day without any such certificate.

Most of our readers are by this time aware that communication between Colombo and Kandy, was interrupted from Tuesday afternoon until about the same time yesterday, owing to numerous heavy earth and rock slips along the incline. The following account of what occurred as stated by a cotemporary, is we believe, as nearly accurate as possible. "The 12 noon goods train from Kandy, after setting some distance down the Incline from Kaduganawa, had to-pull up owing to a slip of earth and rock, and the efforts made at once by some coolies to remove this obstacle proving insufficient, it was discovered that in the meantime two other serious slips had occurred near Kaduganawa, thus closing in the trair. Fortunately the 2 P. M. down passenger train was stopped at Kaduganawa, and senger train was stopped at Kaduganawa, and soon afterwards returned to Kandy, while the one from Colombo also returned. Yesterday, the postal notices would shew the delay which occurred in the transmission of mails. A

BANNER 75. SMITH .--- We (Observer) are un-able to include in to-day's paper the report of this case, in which judgment was delivered by Mr C. H. De Saram, D. J. of Kandy, a few days ago. The matter in dispute between the litigants, Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Harmood occurred in the transmission of mails. A considerable number of men has been employed both yesterday and to-day in clearing, and it is expected that the 2 P. M. trains to-day will run as usual. The passengers by this been planted for him and was to be paid for morning's trains had to be exchanged, walking a short distance past the most serious slip. It is a short distance past the most serious slip.

Trin nalie. 17th October. 1870.

JNO. GALE, Sergt., Army Hospital Corps

THE CEYLON TIMES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1870.

anggestions on the different matters on which they were called upon to report, but there was not a little difficulty as to the executive machi-In the towns there would not be many nery. In the towns there would not be many obstacles in the way of inaugurating a reform, but it was not only in the towns that the question demanded attention. There were large tracts of country in the interior, far from the machinery which alone can work the from the machinery which alone can work the required changes, and it was here that the disease first asserted itself, and was most destructive. Large herds of cattle were accus-tomed to ream far from the sight of their owners, who were often not aware of the outbreak of disease, until sometime after its ap-pearance. Cases such as this opposed many ficulties towards devising means for arrest ing the spread of cattle disease; but Govern-ment had notwithstanding prepared a code of regulations, which they were hopeful would do much good when introduced and properly worked. In reference to the remarks which fell from the hon ble member who had spoken last, Government had full legal powers to act in the matter, and the delay was owing solely to the circumstances he had just recited. The Council might, however, be assured that the subject would receive the anxious and best

consideration of the Government. The Colonial Secretary then moved the 3rd reading of the Bill "An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 9 of 1869."

The Queen's Advocate seconded the motion and the bill was read accordingly and referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

The Colonial Scerelary moved the and reading of the Bill. "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1870."

Charges for the year 1870." The Queen's Advocate seconded the motion, and the Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor General, the Treasurer, and Messrs. Coomaraswamy, Wise and Wilson. The Colonial Secretary announced that since

the last sitting of Council the Municipal Coun-cils of Colombo and Galle had informed the Govennment, that it was desirable to extend the provisions of the next Ordinance to the

Iunicipalities of those towns. The Council then went into Committee on the Bill "An Ordinance to extend the provisions of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1849 to the Municipal limits of Kandy" amending it, so that Colombo and Galle were included within its provisions. The Ordinance was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, and, Council adjourned to Wednesday next.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

OUR OWN COURT.

DRAB MR. EDITOR, --Of course you were in the District Court yesterday, and saw and heard suffi-cient to make you form your own opinion as to the manner business is conducted, there this is what cient to make you form your own opinion as to the manner business is conducted, there this is what occurs every day-jaw, jaw, jaw, and all sorts of "bosth" spouted, even to the remark made to Dr. Charsley, about "not caring for public opinion," or something to that effoct, (for I was not near enough to catch exactly what fell) is now almost of every day occurrence, since you and the *Examiner* tackled him it is a pity that our worthy has not been told, what your Baillie Street contemporary once told a Puisne Judge that to talk of "con-tempt for public opinion" (for something of that nce told a Puisne Judge that to talk of "con-empt for public opinion" (for something of that ind was meant yesterday) was the most contemp-ible way of talking : of course his most disinfer-sted, and very worthy object is (shade of Mr. lustice Lawson help us) to "correct all the errors and irregularities which have been creeping in, for the last three or four years at the risk of sacrificing any little popularity he might pos-sess, this, every one knows, has nothing to do with the love he has for his predecessor." Further-Of that highly honorable proceeding of

with the love he has for his predecessor. Further-Of that highly honorable proceeding of Further-or that highly honorable proceeding of discussing certain passages in Law Books, with the two principal witnesses in yesterday's case, no one has any right to speak because it took place in Chambers and of course no one saw it. It is an end to all this. Suitors, Procton taken to put an end to all this. Suitors, Proctors and Advocates are alike disgusted, instead of one party appealing, there are now generally appeals from both sides, and what is better still, more than one judgment has been tampered with, after the Petitions of Appeal have been filed, in one case in particular, where a question arcse, as to whether a landlord or a special mort-gages of moveables in a shop, had a preferent right the judgment after being pronounced has been ragge of moveables in a shop, had a preferent right the judgment after being pronounced has been taken back for the purpose of being altered, because the Counsel for the appellant in the Petition of appeal cited an authority which he did not produce when arguing the case!!! nearly a month has elapsed and there is neither the old "love" nor the new One "to be seen as wet. Conv of this indement "as this" and "to be yet. Copy of this judgment "as it is" and "as i used to was"!! with some of the other tampered

nes, I will send for your next issue. For the Judge personally I have always had, kind hearted and very courteous man, but his manner of conducting business is most intolerable espcially after what the public have been used to for the last six or seven years, and must be put

to send fatigue parties great distances to a central point to seek their supplies, and as the number of men is necessarily very great, much time is lost and disorder frequently sets in. Notwithstanding those faults and short-comings the General belived that France might still get the better of the Prus-sian armies, by not delivering any great battles, garnishing the ramparts of Paris with heavy marine and siege pieces, and placing sharpshooters a little behind the detached forts in field, works, seeking by all means to keep the hombardment at a distance from the capital, so that the inhabitants a distance from the capital, so that the inhabitants might gradually become habitated to that terrible necessity. Also some corps of troops should scattered on the flanks of the enemy, and coming necessity. Also, some corps of troops should be scattered on the flanks of the enemy, and coming to the aid of the guerillas, not able to deliver great combats, but to worry and crush small bodies, to pass between the enemy's lines, to destroy the rail-ways. blow up bridges at all points where the ad-versary is to be found, carrying off the horses and vehicles behind the Prussian columns; finally, and in one word, abandoning the system of a great for that of a little one, carried on incessantly and with

The cavalry of Generaly Nansouty, almost entire, which escaped as it were by miracle from the dis-aster of Sedan, has arrived in Paris with several gung and mitrailleuses.

M. Esquiros, the new Prefect of the Bouches

M. Esquiros, the new Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone, has decided that, in consideration of the number of Italians wishing to enrol themselves in the French army, a corps shall be formed with the title of "Legion Garibaldienne" to "co-operate in the defence of France". A rumour was current at Lyons the day before yesterday that the advanced guard of a corps of Garibaldians, several thousand strong, had arrived, and that the General himself was expected in the evening. The fact is that a small number of Italian volunteers, some four or five wearing the traditional red shirt, had made their appearance. They marched through the streets with the tricolor side by side with the flag of Italy, green, white and red, singing patriotic songs, and were enthusiastically received. "A Lyons Journal has the foreign as "The ob-ject of the fortifications now being executed here is to prevent a suiden attempt et a bombardment, and to intercept by means of cuttings, commanded by the present or projected works, the roads the enemy would probably follow. Lyons is not placed in the ordinary conditions of fortified towns; it is rather an entren-bed camp in which the army of defence may find a powerful support.

owns; it is rather an entrenched camp in which the army of defence may find a powerful support and be able to sustain in favourable conditions, a combat with a very superior force. In this latter order of ideas, the proposed works are intended to prepare defensive fields of battle for the national

army." The Cologne Gazette publishes some curious statistics showing the losses in dead and wounded in the battles of 1813 and 1814, from which it ap-pears that war was quite as destructive them as it is now. At the battle of Lutzen (May 2, 1813), in which 26,000 Russians and Prussians, with 524 guns, were engaged with 120,000 Frenchmen with 250 guns, the allies lost 13,000 men, and the French 15,000 Russians and Prussians fought against 130,000 Frenchmen. The losses were 18,000 men (including 6,000 killed on the side of the allies, and 8,000 dead and 17,000 wounded on the side of the French, who were the victors. In the battle of Dresden (August 26 and 27, 1813) there were 200,000 Austrians, Russians, and Prusthe battle of Dresden (August 26 and 27, 1813) there were 200,000 Austrians, Russians, and Prus-sians against 100,000 Frenchmen. The allies lost on this occasion 15,000 dead and wounded, and 23,000 prisoners. In the battle of Leipsic 300,000 allies, with 1,384 guus, fought against Napoleon with 174,000 men and 700 guns. On the first day of the battle (October 16, 1813) the regiments en-gaged lost upwards of one-half of their men. The 7th landwehr regiment of Silesia was reduced from 1,800 to 160 men; and on the three following days the allied army lost 45,000 men. The losses of the French were 15,000 dead, and 15,000 wounded. Summing up the losses of the whole campaign, we find that Napoleon lost in Russia 500,000 men; in Germany, up to the armistice of the 4th of June, 1813, about 40,000 men; in the battles which ended with Leipsio 160,000 men; the stat of dure, 1313, about 40,000 men; in the battles which ended with Leipsic 150,000 men; and 100,000 in the campaign of 1844, which, with the losses of 1815, makes a total loss of nearly a million of men before Napoleon was subdued. The losses of the allies during the same period ere only 100,000 men less.

The Gaulois gives the following extract from a

sounded from one end of France to the other, the same that was pronounced by our fathers in 1792; and which made Europe recoil—namely. "The country is in danger—to arms!" I went through the streets of Sedan the whole night, and gave the word—'Every one to Paris.' There were at Sedan about 55,000 prisoners; but in the course of the night 12,000 escaped. The Prussians killed about 200 of them, but the rest got off. Several officers adad in a ain clothe succeeded in gaining beigum in plan clothes; and the train which brought me to Paris held about sixty who had got away without signing anything. The Prussians have not taken a single French flag. All ours were concealed or burnt. I myself saved three from Sedan."

able to gain Montmedy. Fortune decided other-wise and reserved for us the lesson that our military organisation is completely in arrear. The induite variety of our military uniforms, however induite variety of our military uniforms, however picturesque they may be has several times had the effect of making one corps unconsciously fire upon another. Our bivouse fires, our eternal and noisy sounding of trumpets for this or that purpose, only served to indicate our presence to the enemy, who cook their soup in a small hole in the ground, and do everything at such times by an indication given by a whistle, scarcely heard at a distance of 200 vards."

yards." BIRMINGHAM GUNS FOR FRANCE.—M. Chassepot, the inventor of the French breechloading rifle, has been in Birmingham for the last few days, engag-ed in making purchases of breechloading arms and ammunition, as is believed, for the French Govern-ment.—(*Times.*)

BISMARK'S VIEWS.—Count Bismarck has of late BISMARK'S VIEWS.—Count Bismarck has of late been very communicative to the bewspaper corres-pondents. In a conversation has had recently with a correspondent of the *Standard*, the Count said :— "We must have Strasburg and an improved fron-tier," and he added: "We will fight ten years a correspon sooner than not obtain this necessary security M. Favre, Count Bismarck said, had asked wheth M. Favre, Count Bismarck said, had asked whether it would be possible to open negotiations for peace on the basis of the integrity of the French territory. "I am only surprised," he added, "that he did not ask if Germany would not defray all the expenses of the war." During the same interview the Count also spoke of the absence in France of any com-petent authority to treat for peace. The Count

petent authority to treat for peace. The Count observed, the correspondent says :--"When I saw the Emperor after his surrender-ing himself a prisoner, I asked him if he was dis-posed to put forward any request for peace. The Emperor replied that he was not in a position to do so, for he had left a regular Government in Paris, with the Empress as its head. It is plain, therefore (continued Count Bismarck), that, if France neasances any Government at all, it is still therefore (continued Count Bismarck), that, it celebrity among their fellow-sufferers. France possesses any Government at all, it is still the Government of the Empress as Regent, or of the Empress and of the Prince Imperial might not be manual as an abdication, he said very positively the could not so construe it. The Empress had been forced to make it throws the starty as the starty and the starty as the starty he could not so construe it. The Empress had been forced to go by the gentlemen of the pave-ment, as the Corps Legislatiff had been obliged to suspend its sittings; but the action of the gentle-men of the pavement was not legal. They could not make a Government. The question was, Whom does the fleet still obey? Whom does the army shut up in Metz still obey? "Perhaps Begaine still recognizes the Emperor. If so, and army shut up in Metz still obey? "Perhaps Bazaine still recognizes the Emperor. If so, and if we choose to let him go to Paris, he and his army would be worth considerably more than the gentlemen of the pavement and the so-called Government. We do not wish to dictate to France Government. We do not wish to alctate to reason her form of government; we have nothing to say to it. That is her affair." I pointed out that it would be extremely difficult for the French people would be extremely diment for the French peop at the present moment even to employ the mean necessary for ascertaining the national will "That is their look out," replied his Excellency "we know what we want, and that is enough national will. for us."

The same objections to recognize the Government in Paris as one sufficiently stable to treat for peace have been urged in various forms in a communique addressed to the Rheims news-papers and in an article in the North German Correspondent.

papers and in an article in the North German Correspondent. A rumour was published the other day that Russis was preparing for war, and would protest against the ann-xation of Lorreine to Germany j but this is in such striking contrast to many items of news recently received that it is utterly incredi-ble. For instance, it is stated that the Czar, on receiving the news of the battle of Sedan, at Mos-cow, on the 3rd of September, gave a dinner, when, having drunk to the health of his Royal uncle of Prussia, he broke the glass according to German custom, which prescribes that none shall drink again from a glass which has been used for very solemn toasts. The Czar has also cenferred upon the Crown Prince of Saxony the military Order of St. George of the second-class in honour of the successes obtained by the troops, under his command, and on Saturday last the Journal de St. Petersbury, in an article upon the best means for bringing about a conclusion of peace, said that France must net onnow as the demolition of her for bringing about a conclusion of peace, said that France must not oppose the demolition of her fortresses, adding that "the conscience of Europe and the civilized world declare that her honour does not require her to expose herself for such a cause to fresh catastrophes."

Strange stories come to us through the German papers of the extravagances detected by the con-querors in the military system of the late Empire overrun by their armies. Chief among these are the revelations of the style in which the General of the revelations of the style in which the General of the Nancy Military Division formerly held court, in a palatial building now tenanted by General Bonin, Governor of Lorraine. The German gover-nor keeps a plain table and a small staff, and drinks ordinaire; but the last French tenant of the building sat down every day to a dinner of eight courses, washed down with the most costly wines. The office papers of this latter functionary show that on his last inspection of the troops at Luuné-ville, he charged the Imperial exchequer 800f. for his entertainment of the staff at that fortress I And this general was no other than De Failly, the hero of Mentana's easy victory, the same who shared noither the defeat of Forbach on his left, nor that of Woerth on his right, but escaped with his that of Woerth on his right, but escaped with his corps direct from the frontier he was guarding to Chalons, and never saw the enemy at all until Der Tann's Bavrians walked unopposed into his camp near Beaumont. Truly moral causes are great in their effects on war, as well as numbers, weapons, and strategy. One of our correspondents with the Chalons, writing on the 1 out

ed by couple of comrades. Twice did the wave | of conflict bring these men in contact; and on last occasion the Prussian, who was himself ba wounded in the chest, pressed the young Fren man hard, and had indeed his sword uplifted man hard, and had indeed his sword uplifted to administer the cosp de grace, when the latter, who was faint from loss of blood, made a hasty sign to his view which blood, made a hasty sign was faint from loss of blood, made a hasty sign to his victor which caused the latter to stay his hand. Parley was impossible, both from the exigencies of language and the turmoil of battle; and besides, both men lost conscionsness and fell at each other's side. It, furned out that the young E-mehman had been made a Freemason a few

and besides, both men lost conscionsness and fell at each other's side. It, jurned out that the young Frenchman had been made a Freemason a few months before the outbreak of the war, and that he had instinctively made the sign by means of which members of the fraternity are taught to ask their brethern for help. The Prussian was an old Mason who recognised it instautly and who as instinctively paused, and before there was time for consideration both men fainted away. When con-aciousness was restored they found themselves side, by side, and with the dead and dying round them. By a strange coincidence their wounds were such that each could give the other some slight relief, and the late enemies employed their weary hours, in which they lay disabled and untended, in "tendering little kindnesses to cach other, and in thus cement-ing the friendship which had begun so strangely. When help came, they petitioned to be permitted to keep together, telling their story with consider-able effusivenges to the doctor, who after some time came to them on the field. This gentleman, who was not a military surgeon, but a member of the blessed society which dates from Geneva, raised his hands in pleased astonishment at the tale he heard, and at once showed himself to be a Free-mason too; so that three brethren of the mystic tie were to be seen wondering over the strange chance he was dis-beace. The ware to be seen wondering over the strange chance to position to were to be seen wondering over the strange chance which had thrown them together. It is asserted that the wounded men are supremely satisfied at It is plain, the result, and their story has given them quite a oelebrity among their fellow-sufferers. At Iges, where the French prisoners were placed keepent, or of after the constitution of Sadan and whore it is

wind the provided in any instances, the energy uninitiated Prussians langthing the masonic tures to scorn, wherever it succeeded the men tained little comforts which were priceless stont trooper was seen handing a warm frieze coat to one prisoner, and giving part of his rations to another; and explained his conduct to an inquirer another; and explained his conduct to an inquirer with a sheepish smile, which speke volumes, "They are my brothers, although I have fought with them, and they are hungry and cold, and must be helped. They would do it for me." These are merely typical cases. But it is impossible to mix much with the troops, particulary after a bat-tle, without hearing of kindred instances of massive usefulness. The Masons themselves are more read of their ander and of the way in which very proud of their order, and of the way in which its principles have, they say, risen superior to war. How it is that these loving brethren can ever have flown at each other's throats, and manufed each others bodies, is another question, parti-they tell you that Louis Napoleon an Frederick William of Prussia are both Fr articularly as and Prince

of high degree. LETTERS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.-Sir Henry LETTERS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD. Verney has forwarded a very interesting letter from one of the most efficient of the young sur-geons now employed in the rear of the Prussian

Pont-a-Mousson, Thursday, Sept. 15.

Pont-a-Mousson, Thursday, Sept. 15. Picture to yourself our Guards, wounded and dirty, being marched through London as prisoners of war; and fancy what would be your thoughts and feelings at such a sight, and you will perhaps have an idea of what the French inhabitants of this town have had to suffer day after day for the past.week. Words are idle to express one-tenth of the chilling woe that every one with a heart must feel at such a sight—the dejected look and cast-down eyes of the French soldiers which guail at the half-averted glance of the conquering foe, as file after file, officer after officer, goes to swell the mass under German constraint. The French peasants never own themselves beaten. Nous sommes trakis, nous sommes trakis! is their cry, peasants never own themserve brack. The sommes trakis, nous sommes trakis / is their cry, as their dark, force eyes cast tiger-file glances at the German officers and men in charge of the pri-Really the Germans have in oners, way to their prisoners. I have not seen a single case to the contrary, and I have not seen a single trimmands of prisoners. Complaints from Sedan are quite natural. How can the Germans, on the only-four hours' notice, supply a fresh con-tioner 80,000 theory of the fresh conthere they have it they give it. On good thority I state that a society in this town, conthere have the they give it. On good withority I state that a society in this town, con-sisting of Germans, gives to each wounded French fficer, on entering the town, a change of clean linen and 100fr, for little laxuries. To unwounded prisoners money is forbidden, for in such cases it becomes a weapon. Thus, 1 maintain, the Ger-mans not only act kindly but generously to their fillen foes. But to return to my mission. Dr. Sandwith, of Kars celebrity, and myself (who am acting as his German interpreter), after distribut-ing some of the bounties supplied by the Interna-tional Committee, went to the various hospitals.

made at the battle of Sedan, 83,000 soldiers, cluding 1,000 officers, have been taken by the capitulation. We have also found i 4,000 wounded, 400 field successful including the state of the sta capitulation. We have also found 14,000 wounded, 400 field-pieces, including 70 mitrailleuses, and 150 fort-guns; 10,000 herees and a considerable war material have fallen into our, hands. In counting the losses sustained by the enemy at the battle of Beaumont, as well as the \$,000 dispersed in the Belgian territory, the calculation is that the army of Marshal de MacMahon before the battle may be set down at about 150,000 men."

ASA

#### HENDON AUTUMN MEETING.

Racing on the pretty racecourse at Kingsbury appears to increase in popularity, for the attendance this afternoon was larger than ever, amongst the patrons of the meeting being several turfites of note and many of the leading London bookmakers. For the first time a portion of the enclosure was railed off for the members of Tattersall's, &c., and The weather was fine, and the going rather hard, but as there were plenty of horses on the spot the racing was of an enjoyable description, and more favourable to backers than was that at Hampton. There were seven items on the card, and a dead heat for the Anglesey Cup helped to lengthen the proceedings, which began at half-past one with the Farmers' Plate, this going to Mistake, who started with the call of the half-dozen competitors, started with the call of the half-dozen competitors, For the Kilburn Haudicap there were eight competi-tors and this was easily carried off by South Durham, whose owner subsequently took the Harp Staken with Glen Rosa, whom he claimed a slort time ago. This time the winner was claimed by the owner of Bonnie Katie, and prior to her triumph a Hurdle-race went to Miss Middleton, next to whom finished the favourite. The Maud colt was backed at evens for the Anglesev One, but Patience whom finished the favourite. The Maud colt was backed at evens for the Anglesey Cup, but Patience managed to make a dead heat with him and to win the decider, upsetting the odds of 6 to 1 laid on the other. The Weiter Hagdicap brought out five competitors, including the notorious Cockney Boy, the cause of so much merriment on the Derby-day. He performed some antics at the post, and after going a short distance, holted, in com-pany with Miss. Thackeray, though subsequently is all his inery, then and there proceeded to his training quarters in Whitechapel. For the race alluded to Miss Middleton was again successful, and the last event on the card was the Metropo-litan Cup. There was not much doing on the

litan Cup. There was not much doing on the Ceearewitch, and the heaviest transaction was 1000 to 40 about Mars. Details are subjoined :--

 1000 to 40 about Mars. Details are subjoined :--The FARKR'S PLATE (Handicap) of 50 sove. winner to be claimed for 50 sove; winners extra. Five furlongs, straight. Mr. J. Bench's Mistake (late Duchess of Kent), by Rataplan-Miss Maria, 3 yrs, 7st 71b... Bench 1, by Rataplan-Miss Maria, 3 yrs, 7st 71b... Bench 1, Mr. Staple's The Sheans, 3 yrs, 7st 121b... Wyatt 3 Betting.-2 to 1 aget. Mistake, 100 to 30 aget. The Sheans, 4 to 1 aget Romance, and 5 to 1 aget Sweetbrias filly. Sheans made play with a clear lead of Mistake and Romance to the bottom of the hill, when the favourite went to the front, and going on won in a canter by three lengths: Agate Agate Aget. going on won in a canter by three lengths; Agate passed Actress on the post, and was a length behind Sheans, and half that distance in front of Actress, next to whom came Romance. The Sweetbriar filly did not pass the post. The winner

and, never afreewards being headed, won by a length and a half; a head between second and third; Succession was fourth; Sour Grapes fifth; Mimus sixth; and Breach of Promise next. Elec-tion was fractious at the start, and was left at the

A HURDLE RACE (Handicap) of 5 sove each 2 ft (to the fund), with 50 sovs added; winners extra. About one mile and three quarters, over

extra. About site and site and seven hurdles Mr. W. Burton's Miss Middleton, by Gamester --Hollandaise, 5 yrs, 10 st Mr. W. Bambridge Mr. J. Nightingall's Sarcolite, 4 yrs, 11st Eb R. FAuson Mr. C. Guy's Vivandiere, 6 yrs, 10st 71b Law-

Mr. C. Guy's vivalidere, syrs, 10st 71b Law-reage 3. Betting.—6 to 4 aget Sarcolite, 4 to 1 each aget Mise Middleton and Vivandiere, and 9 to 2 aget Beautiful Spring. Vivandiere made play, followed by Dr. Wilson, the favourite, and Miss Middleton, to the second flight of hurdles, were Dr. Wilson retired and at the top of the hill fell away into the company of Hungerford, Vivandiere at the same time going to the front, attended by Miss Middleton, this pair running clear of Sarcolite. Three-quarters of a mile from home Miss Mid-dleton took the lead, and always have the best of it, won by four length; a bad third; Beautiful Spring was fourth; and Ramble fifth; Dr. Wilson and Hungerford bolted, and did not complete the course. course. The HARP STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 30 add

years later, and the Derby a year later still. The st. Leger has always been run over the same course, although formerly the distance was rather shorter; whereas the other two great three year old contests have had not only the distance, but the courso changed more than once. In 1776 there were 6 no-minations to the St. Leger, which was the lowest number, except in 1785, when there were only 5. Since which year the number of both subscribers and starters have sleadily increased, nutil 1865, commonly known as "Gladiateur's year," when the list of the former comprised 248 names : whils the largest field started in 1825, when thirty, ran, and Mamnon won... On the last few anniversaries the fields have not been large, caused chiefly, no doubt, by the increased facilities, of fraveling borses about, so that now, by the time we get to September, they are all pretty nearly run through. Kingcraft, as first favourite and winner of the Blue Biband, of course claims notice first. When a two year old he was almost, though not quite, top of the tree; he started nine times, lost his first and two less rooms and won dit he intermediate and two less rooms and won dit he intermediate and two less rooms and won dit he intermediate and two less rooms and won dit he intermediate and two less rooms and won dithe intermediate and two less rooms and won dithe intermediate and of the tree; he started nine times, lost his first and two last races, and won all the intermediate ones. With long odds laid on him, he made an unsuccess-ful debut at Ascot, where he was beaten by a head by Mahonia, Claudius heing the only other runner, in the Seventeenth Ascot Biennial Stakes. He won the next six races off the real wirt the Chartefield in the Seventeenth Ascot Biennial Stakes. He won the next six races off the reel, viz, the Chesterfield at Newmarket, where he turned the tables on his previous conqueror, who ran "nowhere;" King o' Scots, Agility, Cestus, St. George, &c, being also behind him. In the Ham, at Goodwood, he had only sunlight to dispose of, which he did by half a length. At York he wen the Convivial, beating La Calonne, Nobleman, Performer, and Falkland, in the order named. At Newmarket First October Meeting he only managed to beat Normanby by a head for the Buckenham, but later in the week im-proved upon this performance by winning the Triennial Produce Stakes in a canter by six length; Nobleman, however, proving the best of the half proved upon this performance by winning the Triennial Produce Stakes in a canter by six length; Nobleman, however, proving the best of the half dozen that opposed him. Having walked over for the October Produce Stakes, his victorious career was ended for the year; for we saw him, in the Middle Park Plate, obliged to lower his colours to those two splendid fillies, Frivolity and sunshine, to the former of whom he was giving 61b., to the latter 3b. Up to this time he had been defeated only in fillies, none of his own sex having, with the exception of Normanby who got to his head been able to stretch his neck. In the Criterion, however, giving 7b to each, he was not only beaten by Hester, a stable companion of the beautiful Frivolity, but the erratic Sunlight beat him by four lengths for second place; and thus ended King-craft's two year old season. His performances this year are too recent to requise repetition. He started favourite for the Two Thousand Guineas, and was a bad third to Macgregory, Normanby, who had been a thorn in his side before, separating the pair. His next appearance was at Epsor, where, as all

year are too recent to require repetition. He started favorite for the Two Thousand Guimeas, and was a bad third to Macgregory. Normanby, who had been a thorn in his side before, separating the pair. His next appearance was at Epson, where, as all the world knows, he bowled over the greatest Der-by favorite of modern days. Having walked over for the Great Surrey Foal Stakes he retired, and after three months seclusion will reappear next Wednesday. He is said to be very well, and much improved since last we saw him. He will, of course, be ridden by French, who has hitherto shared with him alike every vietory and defeat. Macgregor, as winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, and at the time of writing, second favourite for the St. Leger, comes next. His performances are confined to the present year, for, contrary to the usual Russley tectics, he did not ap-pear in public as a two year old. His first race yas for the Two Thousand Guineas, which he won by five, lengths—easier than any horse had been known to do for many a year before. He was next, on the eve of the Derby—many said un-wisely—sent to Bath. The day was infensely bot, the ground as hard as inon, and he did not look his best; however, he won the Eighteenth Bienniaf Stakes by twelve lengths, beating , Recorder, Gamos, who, mirobile dictu, won the Caks a week after, and another. At Epsom he Started the greatest Derby favourite almost ever known, was ridden by one of our best jockeys, thi was simply disgraced—there is no other word for it. Since then he has been kept as midch as possible. from the vulgar gaze; but it has recently oozed out that he has been kept as midch as possible. Thom the vulgar gaze; but it has recently oozed out that he has been kept as midch as possible. Thom the vulgar gaze, teven weights, over any dis-tance, the only proviso being that the ground is in racing order! Whilst I don't go anything like se-far as his detractors do, I certainly doo't agree with each falsome schulation. He won the Two Thousand Guinees, it is itwe, in a can race **njust** seventeen yards more than a mile; but he did not look at Bath, when he rolled about the course, as if distance was his *forte*; and he shut up in the Derby at the end of a mile. I never ex-pected to see a horse with such fore legs as he possesses come down the hill at Tattenham Carner, especially with the ground as herd es it may one possesses come down the hill at Tattenham Carner, especially with the ground as hard as it was on the 1st of June; but I certainly did not even dream that I should be so hopelessly beaten. Fore legs and down hill, all given in, I think one mile is more his cut than nearly two; and although Doneaster. Town Moor may suit his infirmities better than Epsom Downs I don't think Macgregor will stay long enough to win the St. Leger. He will have J. Snowden for his jockey. The next on the list, Palmerston, the second for the Derby, is a horse of a very different stamp.

the Derby, is a horse of a very different stamp. Writing of his appearance in the paddock at Ep-som, I expressed my humble opinion that he was the best looking horse there; he appeared to be very fit, but was not overdone, and might have been wound up a little more, for he neighed and jumped about a good deal. Of his performance I wrote, "In the race he made nearly all the running, proved he could not only go fast, but stay as well, and will be worth looking after on Doncaster Town Moor next September." I have not changed my mind in the least, and orly regret I did nof follow my own tip, and back him then. His performan-ces as a two year old were three, and he showed vast improvement each time he ran. His first vast improvement each time he ran. His first attempt was for the Abbey Stakes (five furlongs,) at Reading, won by Cestus, in which he was "no-where." In his next race, which was a T.Y.C. H andicap at the Second October Meeting, he gain-ed the barren honour of being placed third to Where in mis next race, which was a 1.1.1. H andicap at the Second October Meeting, he gain-ed the barren honour of being placed third to Flash and perfume; and there being luck in odd numbers, he won his third, the Nursery, over the Criterien course, beating nine others, to all of whom except three he gave weight. His only appearance in public this year was in the Derby. I think his chance is second to none, and if he has improved this year as he did last he will make it hot for the best of them. A good many reasons have been urged against his winning; amongst others, that the second in the Derby seldom wins the St. Leger, and that he has to reverse the Derby running with Kingcraft. There is nothing impos-sible in all this. Last year Pero Goinez turned the tables on Pretender, and a few years ago. The Marquis and Lord Chifden, two Derby seconds, won the St. Leger in successive years. Why should not Pero Gomez and Palmerston do the same 7 Chaloner rides. Chaloner rides. Taking the Derby horses still in turn, a great gulf intervenes; but Normanby, having won four races since we saw him at Epson, deserves first notice. At Ascot he won the All-aged Stakes, beating nothing very grand; but next day he as-tonished the world by beating Sunshine, behind whom were Claudius and Champion. He walked over for a 100 Sovereigna Sweepstakes at New-market, in the July Meeting; and ran next at York, where he won the North of England Biennias Stakes by ten lengths; having only Champion and Chaloner rides. where he won the North of England Biennial Stakes by ten lengths, having only Champion and Lady Hilda to dispose of. On the Thursday, how-ever, he was not in the first four for the Great York-shire Stakes, won by Kingcraft's stable companion, Gertrude. He appears to be an uncertain horse, his best performances making him pretty near the same as Kingoraft, while his worst would go to prove he is very moderate indeed.—Sparing Caractic THE WAB AT HOME .- The siege of Paris is being Postal communication between the two capitals is almost suspended, and letters and papers from almost suspended, and letters support circuitous Paris now only reach us by a very circuitous route. There has also been a large influx of French families into London, not merely of the well-to-do classes, with whom the West-end hotels and lodgingclasses, with whom the West-end hotels and lodging-houses are now thronged, but of crowds of desti-tute fngitives who have been driven out of Paris as "useless mouths". From the Channel Islands, too, we learn that the exodus of French people has set in there in a strong current, particularly in Jersey. From St. Malo and Granville—and especi-ally from the latter port, which affords the more direct route from the capital—large numbers have come by each passage of the steamers belonging to the London and South Western Company, and so great has been the demand at Granville for passa-ges across to Jersey that the steamers have been ges across to Jersey that the steamers have been making extra trips. Londging-house keepera i Jersey are now making up for the slackness of th summer season, and are scarcely able to meet th emands made upon them:

1) and a second second second	I remain,
and the state	Yours truly, "ST. ELIE."
colombo, 21st October, 1	870.

## EUROPE.

How IT HAPPENED.—An officer, who had re-mained with General de Wimpffen to the last before the capitulation, writes as follows to the

before the capitulation, writes as follows to the Gaulois:--"Never, I am firmly convinced, would Marshal de MacMahon have signed the capitulation of Sedan; he would have died rather than contribute to such an act. He was wounded on Sept. 1, at about six in the morning, at the very beginning of the last battle, which he could no longer direct. It was by order of the Minister of War, Count de Palikao, and of the Committee of Defence, that he executed the march towards Basaine which became so fatal to the arms of France. His own intention was to retreat upon Paris, after having reorganised the army which so unfortunately perished at Sedan. He was not persuited to execute his prudent pro-ject. The Marshal, as soon as his health permits, will not fail to publish authentic documents to prove that he cannot be made responsible for the immense catastrophe that occurred. General de Wimpffen has discussed very freely in my hearing the causes of our various defeats. 'It is to be remarked,' said he, 'that if we had possessed at illery capable of contending in this campaign with the Prussian, we should, perhaps, not have had such reverses; but our hollow projectiles burst at between 2,000 and 2,400 metres, whilst those of the enemy reached 1,000 further. Consequently, their artillerymen, calm and skilful, rectified their fire as if they were in a polygon, and easily suc-ceeded in destroying our material. I saw in the wood of La Garenne three pieces placed there by the officer in command, which he was obliged to withdraw, because their inefficiency was obliged to with formidable field batteries. The fact is to be remarked that they never engage their infantry before having crushed their adversaries under a storm of projectiles. Their gunners do not, like most of the French have filled their armies with formidable field batteries. The fact is to be remarked that they never engage their infantry before having crushed their adversaries under a storm of projectiles. Their gunners do not, like most of the French have filled th most of the French, burry and aim carelessly; they never amuse themselves by firing at an uncertain point; but they shoot with a well defined and determined purpose. The 3 erman army is better disciplined than the French, and more obedient. It manœuvres with more order and unison and rarely deviates from the line traced out for it. In marching it takes precautions not to be surprised, and so easily take advantage of an adversary so negligent as the French are in that respect. Their troops habitually skitthe roads in small partices close together, leaving the highway itself for the artillery and baggage waggons, is an order analogous to that of a bai-tulion in a battle, the companies of which at the same level would be in column. This methed may be more fatiguing on ploughed lands, but the march also. 'I do not know, what is certain is that their administration provides for all their wants. That sorvice, in the French army, leaves much to be desired, even when a means exists of making regular distributions. Thus our troops are obliged

The Nouvelliste of Vervains has the following

account of the surrender of Laon :--"On Thursday, the 8th, was perceived from the ramparts of the towu, in the direction of the small ramparts of the town, in the direction of the small village of Epps, a body of five or six hundred Prussians encamped on both sides of the rosd. About five o'clock four of them, of whom one was a Lieut.-Colonel, presented themselves at the gates. The officer being blind-folded, was led to the citadel, where General Theremin d'Hame, accompanied by the Prefect, awaited him. The French Commander refused to surrender. The Prussian officer was then taken to the Hotel-de-Ville, where he was received by the Mayor, M. Vinchon. It is necessary to remark that, al-though the citadel of Laon is ranked as a fortified place, the town is considered an open one, and

though the citadel of Laon is ranked as a fortified place, the town is considered an open one, and could uot think of resisting. An arrangement concerning it was come to, and the Prussian was conducted back in the same manner that he had been brought. General Therenin d'Hame was persisting in his intention to hold out when a telegram from the Minister of War arrived during the night contribute intervient telegram from the Minister of War arrived during the night, containing instructions that as the citadel was not in a state of defence it was to be surrendered. Iu consequence of that message, at eight in the morning of the 9th, two officers of the Guard Mobile MM. de Chezelles and de Berthoud, were sent to the Prussian camp, bearing the deci-sion to give up both the town and the fortress. At noon a body of 1,000 Prussian infantry, preced-ed and followed by horsemen, joined the party, and afterwards escorting a group of superior offi-cers, entered the place headed by a band of music. A part proceeded immediately to the citadel, until A part proceeded immediately to the citadel, until then occupied by the Mobiles. These latter laid down their arms and were declared prisoners on parole. At the moment when they were movin out a fearful explosion was heard, the powd magazine having blown up. A considerabl number of soldiers and civillians in the neighbour number of soldiers and civillians in the neighbour-hood are said to have been more or less seriously wounded. The roofs of houses were carried away, and an immense number of windows broken even as far off as Vaux. At three, a first body of at least .20,000 Prussian cavalry, white hussars, dragoous, and hulans, arrived under the walls of Laon. A portion occupied the town, and the remainder were encamped in the suburbs on the road to Rheims and along the reliway"

Laon. A portion occupied the town, and the remainder were encamped in the suburbs on the road to Rheims and along the railway." The fact will be remarked that the above-named journal does not designate the name or grade of the soldier who blew up the citadel. The *Guetteur* of Saint-Quentin adds that the Prussians were commanded by the Duke de Mecklenberg-Schwerin, who perished in the ruins, but nothing has as yet reached us to confirm that assertion. A communication from Jemelle (Belgiun), of the 7th, in the *Moniteur*, says:--"The waifs and strays of the French army are still arriving here, and amongst them about a thousand famished and wounded horses; they have been sold here from 2fr. or 3ft. a head to 500 fr.; on the first day the poor beasts devourd not culy all the corn and hay given them, but the straw of their litter. With them was a de-tachment of 700 soldiers of all arms, Zouaves, Turcos, Coirassiers, etc., all of whom confirmed the idea that at three o'clock on the 1st, if they had pushed the Prussians for half an hour longer, they would have pierced the centre of the euemy, who had no more ammunition, and who had begun to charge with the bayonet; and that a good who had no more ammunifion, and who had begun to charge with the bayonet; and that a good half of MacMahon's army would thus have been

One of our correspondents with the German armies, writing on the 12th, says :---''I had an interview with Court Bismarck this morning. He told me that the King's headquarters would pro-bably remain here until the army had surrounded Paris, which it was now doing. He also said that the Prussian Government could not treat with any Government but that of Napoleon, or a regency named by him. 'We do not know whether the whole of France will recognize the Bepublic. How can we treat on so scricus a matter with a Pro-visional Government which may be disavowed to morrow?' I ventured to ask his Excellency. visional Government which may be disavowed to-morrow?' I ventured to ask his Excellency whether any English diplomatist had come to try intervention. 'I have seen no English diplomatist here,' was the answer. Count Bismark then spoke of the treachery of the French on Saturday (the 10th) at Laon. The town had agreed to capitulate, and the Prussiahs entered the town without opposition. Then a French artilleryman blew up the powder magazine, killing himself, forty-five jagers (Prussian), and more than 300 Gardes Mobiles French) into the bargain. In an interview which French) into the bargain. In an interview white afterwards had with Count von Keudell, Bis (afterwards had with Count von Keudell, His-marck's councillor, he expressed great anxiety as to the attitude of the United States now that a Republic had been proclaimed in France. 'We are anxious to have American sympathy on our side,' he said, 'but we cannot treat with the French Re-public.'" We do not understand by this letter that Count Bismarck refuses ever to treat with a Republican Government, or with any bet finiperial Ministers. The difficulty is in treating with a self-elected provisional Government, to unauthoritative an insecret. The dimicuity is in treating with a sett-elected provisional Government, too unauthoritative and insecure to be accepted, in affairs of such tre-mendous importance, as agents and representatives of the country at large, capable of wielding its powers and pledging its honour. This difficulty became manifest as soon as the Emperor's sur-render was known

became manifest as soon as the Emperor's sur-render was known. THE FRENCH IN FORTS.--Poor as the conduct of the French soldiers in the field has been, no one will deny them credit for maintaining their old reputation for defending fortresses. Bitsch is as notable an example in its way as Strasburg. The Bavarians got heavy guns in position against it as early as the 9th, and though they bombarded it severely at intervals up to the 14th--since which we have no account---destroying the little town, as well as the barracks and other orcinary appen-dages of the works, the garrison, protected by their casemates, kept up a steady counter-fre, and even made a sortie, in which the Bavarians lost sixteen or twenty men by their own account. When we consider that this little place had been enclosed for a full month, we must give the more enclosed for a full month, we must give the credit to the commander for his endurance.

#### FREEMASONBY AT THE WAR.

This present war has been prolific in illus of the value of Freemasoury in dangerous emer-gencies, and the anecdotes are endless of the iver

day long. Their story was a very simple one The Prussian-who it an officer, and a man o thirty-five or so, with a stern grave face and a heavy overhanging moustache—had met the Frenchman, who is at least a dozen years his junior, on the battle-field, the latter being support-

many, to die. One hospital (l'Eglise Seminaire) had an interior which would requite an Academi-cian should he wish to paint something wonder-fully picturesque but terrible in the extreme. The vast interior has been denuded of shrines and pews; and on straw, round the pillars, on the altar-stones round the altar, lie the wounded Bavarians and French, the letter three times as numerous as the former. All the uniforms, blended with straw as a background, make a most thrilling scene.

THE WOUNDED .- The other day, at Balan, writes Dr. McCormack, of the Anglo-Am rican am He said he had had nothing to eat for two days before the battle, and that he had not tasted food since. As gangrene was imminent we decided on immediate amputation. The first thing Lyon asked for (for that was his name), was a cigar, which he smoked with great set until he was being put under the influence of chloroform. After the ope-ration, and on regaining his screese, he requested permission to finish his cigar, as he would not like to waste it, and he might as well, he said, utilise the time until we were ready to operate. It was difficult to persuade him all was finished. For some days Lyon got on well, but now tetanus has set in, which will, alas I kill this brave yound fellow. We had here, also, a remarkable instance of same froid in a light cavalry coldier. His had hed been abutered by an explosion of a shell. The amputa-tion was done under chloroform, and only by re-peated assurance and by the most undeniable evi-dence—that of the amputation itself and his shortened limb—could he be convinced that the operation had been performed. He was sent off to bed, muttering he did not understand the thing at all. A very few minutes after, while another man, whose leg required amputation, was being chloro-formed, we were startled to see our horseman all. A very few minutes after, while another man, whose leg required amputation, was being chloro-formed, we were startled to see our horseman standing by, in his nightshirt, smoking a cigarette. He said he wished to know how we managed to operate without the person most concerned know-ing arything about it, and he had just come back to see, and there he insisted on standing to watch me performing the amputation of the leg, chatter-ing the while to those beside him, and puffing his cigarette, although it was certainly not fifteen minutes since his own arm had been cut off.

A letter from Cassel, of the 8th, says :---

"The Tageblatt states that in the suite of Napoleon IIL were the Princes Ney and Murat Generals Castelnau, Pajol, Vaubert de Genlis, and Reille; this last was the bearer of the Emperor' letter to King William. Generals Douay and Lebrur are not here. Yesterday evening arrived the Princess Murat, and alighted at the Hotel Schowbart at Wilhelmshohe. A post and tele-graph office have been established at the Château. The persons attending on the captive Princes, in-cluding the domestics furnished by the King, are a hund d and thirty in number, all boarded in the house. Queen Augusta has placed several of her

The following despatches are from a Prussian

Carlsruhe, 8th.-General Uhrich, on being in Carlsruhe, 8th.—General Uhrich, on being in-formed of the important events which have occurred at Sedan, proposed to give up Stras-burg, provided that his troops were permitted to leave with the honours of war. The German com-mander refused to grant those terms, requiring an unconditional surrender. The bombardment has recommenced with fresh vigour, but the belief is that the assault cannot be made for a fortnight." "Berlin, 10th.—Besides the 25,000 prisonsrs

entered for 30 sovs, allowed 7lb; if for 20 sovs, 10lb. About half a mile, straight. Mr. H. Wright's Glen Rosa, by Dundee-Pan-

Mr. C. Skelton

Mr. Planner's Clarionett, 4 yrs, 8st 51b (202)......Corringham 4 Betting.-5 to 2 agst Glen Rosa, 4 to 1 agst Star Thistle, 5 to 1 agst Clarionette, 6 to 1 agst Cran-bury, and 100 to 8 agst Nelli Gray. The three placed were in front throughout, the favourite winning after a good race by a neck; half a length dividing second and third; and a head third and fourth; Ryde was fifth; Nellie Gray sixth. The Frailty filly, did not pass the post.\* Mr. Head claimed thereinner. laimed the

The ANGLESEY CUP, value 100 gs; weight for age, with allowances; the winner to be claimed for 300 sovs; if for 200 sovs allowed 5lb. Five

furlongs, straight. Mr. C. Wayt's Patience, by Blackthora-Blanche of Lancaster, 2 yrs. 5st 13lb 

Harmond 5 Mr. H. Dickenson's Lord of the Manor, 2 yrs, 6st 131b (2007.).....Skelton 6 Betting.-Evens on The Maud colt, 3 to 1 aget Our Emily, 6 to 1 aget Sally Sutton, and 8 to 1 aget Patience. The latter made play, attended by Our Emely, Sally Sutton, and the favourite, to within 150 yards of home, when the Maud colt came with a rush and made a dead heat of it; Our Emily, three hearths off was third and Sally Sutton hree lengths off, was third, and Sally Sutton close up, fourth ; the others being beaten some listar

Deciding Heat .- Betting : 6 to 1 on the Maud

Deciding Heat.—Betting: 5 to 1 on the Maud colt. The non-favourite made all the running, and won in a canter by a length. The METROPOLITAN CUP, value 30 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 2 sovs each, weight for age, with certain penalties and allowabces; the winner to be sold for 70 sovs. One mile and a half, over six flights of hurdles. Mr. Breary's Cheerful, by Caractacus—Gay Lass, 3 yrs, 10st (50/.).......Mr. Crawshaw 1

(50%)

Mr. Alfred's Adventuress, 4 yrs, 12st 3lb (70/)......Penfold 3 Betting.-7 to 4 agst Adventuress, 5 to 2 agst Kicksey Wicksey, and 100 to 30 agst Cheerful. Artist made play for half a mile, when he ran out as did Hawthorn, leaving the favourite with a slight lead of Kicksey Wicksey. Cheerful waited on the pair to the foot of the hill, where he went to the front, and won in a common canter by three lengths; a neck separated second and third; Adventuress bearing down inst within the distance Adventuress bearing down just within the distance Kicksey Wicksey and artist were beaten off a long way. The winner was bought in for 58 guineas. way. The Standard.

THE GREAT ST. LEGER AND THE TURF FAVORITES. -In a very few more "rolling years" those of us who may still be to the fore will be called upon to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Yorkshire's greatest race; for although it did not receive its greatest race; for although it did not receive its name until 1778, it nevertheless came into exis-tence two years before that date: It is; therefore, our oldest prize, as the Oaks dates its origin three

THE undersigned have always on han l

623

## VIEWS OF CEYLON consisting of

consisting of Colombo; the Railway Incline: Botanic Garden at Peradeniya; Kandy; Gampolla; Pusilawa; Ramboda; Newere Eliya; Dimbulla; Kotmałie; Dolasbagie: Deltotte; Madoolkelle: Kallibokka; Elkadua; Matale; &c., &c., &c. also The ruined Cities of Pollanarus, and Anaradha-pura; Mineri, and other Lakes; the Ancient fortified Rock of Sigiri, Mihineteli; the Ambawela-pitia, Kraat; Group of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and suite at Kandy, &c. &c. Estates and residences Photographed on resonable terms. Catalogues and Price-lists on application.

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

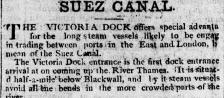
Patentee of Magnesium Lamp and Enlarging Apparatus.

ted Catalogues, with Lists of Novelties for th Beason of 1869, given on application.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

FOR BREAKFAST.

THE GLOBE SAYS:



avoit an ene outer on the cill of the gates is 28 feet "The depth of water on the cill of the gates is 28 feet and the capacity of the lock is adequate to the largest class of vessels. "Most of the iron-clads ;--the Minataur and Nor-

Class of vessels. Most of the in-m-clads :--the Minataur and Nor-thumberland, of 6,620 tons burthen, and 450 feet in length, were fitted out in the Victoria Dock. The large water space of ninety acres, and capacious jetties, each of which is 500 feet long and 80 feet wide, with convenient warehouses thereon, afford the utmost dock and Wharf accommodation; and attached to the dock is a ponteon, for raising, examining, and repairing large vessels, whereby the risk and expense of removal to dry docks is avoided. The quays are surrounded by railway communication, so that strucks come alongside vessels, and mechandize can be conveyed by railway to and from all the manu-facturing places in the United Kingdom. By means of hydraulic cranes vessels are unloaded and loaded with unexampled despatch. Goods to and from the Victoria Dock are received at and delivered from the Minories Station by frequent trains in the day. Passengers are conveyed to and from the Dock by trains between the Fenchurch Street and Bishopsgate Stations every quarter of an hour.

THOMAS CHANDLER. London and St. Katharine Docks House, Leadenhall Street, London. December, 1869.

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

Invite the attention of a Sportsment to the following Amminition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonie

Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire

## PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game,

at long distances, And every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder

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## CROSSE & BLIACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

all of superior quality. PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS. J MS, IN TINS AND JARS. O RANGE MARMALADE.

C RANGE MARMALADE. TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS. MUSTARD, VINEGAR POTTED MEATS AND FISH. PRESERVED FRESH SALMON. KIPPERED SALMON AND HEREINGS. PICKLED SALMON.

PICKLED SALMON. IFRESH AND LOCHFYNE HERRINGS. FRIED SOLES. FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS. PURE SALAD OIL. SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS. PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS. PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE. PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE. PRESERVED BACON

PRESERVED BACON. • OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES. BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

YORKSHIRE GAME PATES. YORKSHIRE PORK PATES. GALANTINES. TONGUES, BRAWN, POULTRY. PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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

CAUTION. To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLA CKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KINGOF THE BELGIANS. Soho Squre, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACK WELL for the marked superiority of their productions CAUTION. STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS



The annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds mount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The new Business transacted during the past year amounted to he large sum of £1,875,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to ±40,00, pc. annum.

MODERATE RATES.

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

LOCAL BUARDS AND AGENCIES

In India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be efforded in the transaction of business and where Fremiums may be received and charms paid. Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe or other temperate climate without Medical Certificate theorem divided every five years

The new Colonial and Foreign Prospectate may be had on application at the chief offices of the Com-

STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

Safety. Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPA-

THOMAS WILKINSON.

Chest Complaints. No diseases are more frequent few more dangerous chan affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of oatarrh, bronchitis and influenza may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood relieve any overgorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills by their porify-ing power cleanse the blood from all impurities, and sortif, the system against consumption, asthma and fimilar complaints. fimilar complaints.

Stomach, Liver. Kidneys and Bowels.

From various sauses these organs are frequently get ing out of order and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thorough-ly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform the stommen and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the lowel without griping or any other annoyance; again, takes an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill" as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulence ausea and biliousness

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

LEA AND PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLRED BY CONNUISSEURS

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

for the same.

combination

St. Firth

RAND ZULLING

THE GLOBE SAYS: "Various importers and manufacturers have at-tempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Go.coas, but we doult whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messre. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocca. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have preduced an article which supersedes every other Coccas in the market. Entire solubility, a delioste aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Mara-villa Cocca above all others. For homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homeopathic Cocca and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills-Brick Lane, London.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

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

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters. 50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, (CONDER OF CHEAPSIDE), LONDON. Established 1840. Patterns of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Cambrics, &c., post free to any part of the World. Price, List, 72 pages, post free. A great saving effected by having goods direct. Terms, half cash. Balance against Bills of Landing. An advertise-ment more explanatory of our business appear in the previous and following week's issue of this paper. paper.

Great saving of Freight via Susa ana!.



#### DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA The best remedy for

Acidity of the STOWACH, HEARTBURN, HEADS ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION ; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular mac

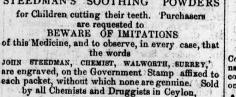
in Warm Olimates: DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Drug gists and Storekeepers throughout the world. N. B.-Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

# FRAUD. On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messers. OROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was mentenced by Mr. Justice Pheare to

TWO BEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT And on the 30th of the same month for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Mesers. CROSSA and BLACK WELL'S, SHAIR SACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdsh, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISORMENT.

CAUTION .- Any one SELLING SPUBIOUS OILMEN' Tonks, under Crosse & Backwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment and will be vigorously prosecuted. Furchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before Gking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messra Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every Respectable ester is India.

1. .....



as morson the

Silver Medal

PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.

PEPSINE WINE-LOZENGES-GLOBULES.

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

rackets

packets. GELATINE AND CRESCITE (Morson's). Chlorodyne, in bottles (Morson's). Pure Chemicals and Latest Preparation \* See Name, Address, and Trade Mark. T. MORSON & SON, URORS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1863. WE 218. Southeanton Boor Russall Source London

er a 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London Orders to be made payable in London.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

"Berkeley, Sept., 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it <sup>a</sup> duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for th<sup>e</sup> great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied y your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-name d Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a ength of time; having tried nearly every remedy priescribed, but without deriving any bene it at all. After taking two hottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of

ht at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give thiss publicity, for the benefi of those who may thu, be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yourstraly, HENRY ALLP SS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMONILE PILLS.

BENSON'S

WATCHES CLOCKS JEWELLERY

Of all kinds.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO 25, OLD BOND STREET ; and THE CITY STEAM

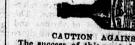
WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON ;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (late Smith Elder & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

all kinds.

GOLD

.IN PACKETS.



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

only way to secure the genuine, is to **ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** and to see that their names are upon the wrapper *tabels, stopper,* and *bottle.* Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and 'abels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with powers of attorney to take instant proceedings against mainwacturers 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

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. The most agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes. PANOREATIO EMULSION in 4 oz. 8 oz. and 16 oz

SOAPS FOR THE TOILET

Osborne & Co.' Cosmetic Petroline Sosp

Osborne & Co.' Cosmetic Petroline Scop prepared with the pure Barbadoes Tar. Is addi-tion to the invaluable medicinal qualities this Scop possesses, it will be found 'far superior to other Perfumed Scops for the ordinary purposes of the Tollet. Its extreme mildness, and exci-cellent detergent properties, make it an indis-pensable requisite to all who suffer from tender skin. Recommended by all the eminent skin doctors. Price its per box.
 OSBORNE & Co.'S PETROLEUM SOAP, prepared with the same ingredients as the above in a more concentrated form, for acute cases of skin eruptions. It will be found especially useful as a disinfectant. Price 6d, per tablet.
 OSBORNE & Co.'s PURE OATMEAL, for the softening and whitening the skin, fragmantly perfumed. Is, per box.
 OSBORNE & Co.'s CARBOLIC TAB SOAP, pre-pared with the medicinal Carbolic Acid in combination with Barbados Tar, and invalu-able preparation for hot climates. Is. per box of 3 tablets.
 OSBORNE & Co.'s ORRIS ROOT TABLET, a new Scap for the Toilet. Recommended for its mildness and refreshing perfume.

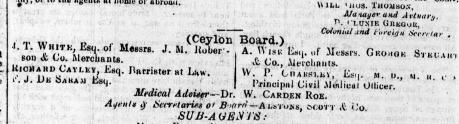
Soap for the Toilet. Recommended for its mildness and refreshing perfume. OSBORNE & Co.'s "BABY'S SOAP, 6d." OSBORNE & Co.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR

OSBORNÉ & Co.'s IMPROVED DITTO, 1s. and 2s per packet, or in boxes of 3 tablets 1s.
 OSBORNÉ & Co.'s FAMILY DITTO, 1s. per lb. packet, or in wood boxes of 7 and 14 lbs.
 This is a beautifully bland Soap, distinguished for its refreshing Odour.
 PE F U M E R Y
 Oborne & Co.'s Celebrated Extracts -Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Stock Exchange Bouquet, Oriental, &c. &c.
 OSBORNE & Co.'s NEW TARTAN PERFUMES -"Gueen's Own," Rob Roy, Royal Stewart. Delightfully fragmant and lasting.
 OSBOURNE & Co.'s BRILLIANTINE (Flower Scented), for imparting a beautiful gloss to the Hair and Whiskers.
 OSBORNE BAUR & CHEESEMAN.

PERFUMERS TO HER MAJESTY,

THE

Managers to the late ROBERT HENDRIE. Agents in all parts of the World.



Messes KEIR, DUNDAS & Co.-Kandy , DELMEGR, REID & Co.-Galle. , J. R. DUNLOP Esq. - Jajjaa.

# 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 evi ence of the amp's security they afford to their a-surers :-

THE CAPITAL

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

## 30th June, 1869

Real Property ownied by the Company	30th June, 1869.			
230,000 Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols       33,500 0       0         India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures       28,085 1       3         English Railway Debenture Bonds       59,090 17       7         Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Scortary of State to borrow the amounts       15,560 12       6         Ronds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board       62,341 14       8       62,341 14       6         Ronds of the British and Irial Magnetic Telegra h Co.       10,000 0       0       6       62,341 14       8       61,000 0       0       6       62,341 14       8       62,341 14       8       62,341 14       8       62,341 14       8       61,000 0       0	Real Property owned by the Company			
India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures       28,086 1 3         India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures       100,000 6 0         Snglish Railway Debenture Bonda       59,000 17         First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks       35,476 11 11         Loans to Logal Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretar, of State to borrow the amounts       1 5,560 12 6         Ronds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board       62.341 14 8         Ronds of the Liverpool Corporation       60.000 0         Loans to the date Stocks       10,000 0         United States Government Stocks       101.330 7 10         Causain Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock       101.330 7 10         Causain Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock       101.330 7 10         Causain Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock       63,938 8 5         Tooms on Security of Life Policies       63,938 8 5         above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date ly varying, at different periods, in the bands of the Bankers and the ly varying, at different periods, in the bands of the Bankers and the ly varying, at different periods, in the bands of the Bankers and the stiffaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are an to the last Annual Meeting :				1.
English Railway Debenture Bonds				
First-class English Rai way Preference and Guaranteed Stocks.       59,000 17 7         Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Scoretar, of State to borrow the amounts.       15,560 12 6         Ronds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.       15,560 12 6         Ronds of the Eitist and Irial Magnetic Telegen h Co.       10,000 0 0         United States Government Stocks.       51 0 0 0         Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock.       51 0 0 0         Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values.       477,195 0 0         Loans on Security of Life Policies.       63,328 8 5         above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date by varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the y's Agents.       \$168,089 2 0         the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are an to the last Annual Meeting :-       \$2160,092 0				
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Securities bound in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Securities bound in Great Britain, who have ionas of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. Bonds of the British and Irial Magnetic Telegran h Co. 10,000 0 0 10,000 0 1				7
obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts       1 5,560 12 6         Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board				
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.       1 5,560 12 6         Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegra h Co.       10,000 0 0         Fonds of the Liverpool Corporation.       10,000 0 0         Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation.       10,000 0 0         United States Government Stocks.       10,330 7 10         Canasin Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock.       10,330 7 10         Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Etocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values.       477,195 0 0         Loans on Security of Life Policies.       63,338 8 5         above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date       11,672,356 16 11         1, in addition to which the funds are still further increased. by amounts       21,672,356 16 11         1, y varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the       2168,089 2 0         the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are and to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from the the securities belonging to the Company are and to the set Annual Meeting :-		000,170		••
Bonds of the British and Iriah Magnetic Telegra h Co.       62.341 14 8         Fonds of the Liverpool Corporation       10,000 0         United Starts Government Stocks.       10,000 0         Causain Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock.       101.330 7 10         Causain Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock.       101.330 7 10         Short Leans on first-Class English Dividend-paying Stocks with toargins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values.       31.106 11 6         Loans on Security of Life Policies.       63,938 8 5         above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date ly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the ly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the stiffs.       \$168,089 2 0         the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are and to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from the work how here hands here hand here following is an Extract from		1 5.560	12	6
ionds of the Liverpool Corporation       10,000 0 0         United States Government Stocks.       51 0 0 0         Canadia Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock.       10,300 7 10         Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values.       10,300 7 10         Loans on Security of Life Policies.       63,938 8 5         above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date liy varying, at different periods, in the bands of the Bankers and the y's Agents.       \$168,089 2 0         the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are an to the last Annual Meeting :				1.0
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Caussin Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	United States Government Steels	5,1 0	0	0
from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values	Canada Bonds and Canada Dominizar Bir	101,830	7	10
Loans on Security of Life Policies	Short Loans on first-class English Disting	31,106	11	6
above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date 1, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts by varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the by's Agents. At 81st Dec., 1868, these stood at	from 20 to 50 per Cent on market and paying Stocks with toargins,			Mr. Car
above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date 1, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts by varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the y's Agents. At 81st Dec., 1868, these stood at	Lonus on Security of Life Policies	477,195	0	0
above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date 1, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts by varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the y's Agents. At 81st Dec., 1868, these stood at		63,988	8	5
	to the last Annual Meeting :	n Extra	ct	from
	Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, Slat Dec., 1864, a Added to Slat December, 1865	e heen a 6621.434 103,146 124.165 128,583 144.945	s f 15 7 7 5	ollo 5 8 5 10
THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, ayment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follow Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 81st Dec., 1864, £621.434 15 5 Added to 81st December, 1865				Fair
THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, ayment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follow Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1864, £621.434 15 5 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	THE DIRECTORS ALSO THEY AT A		0.	
THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, ayment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follor Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 81st Dec., 1864, 4621.464 15 5 Added to 81st December, 1865	BUSINESS OF THIS DOT THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT	<ul> <li>A state</li> </ul>	1	Siles:
THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, ayment of Losses, Annuities. and Expenses of every description, have been as follo Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1864, £621.434 15 5 added to 31st December, 1865 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVED DEEN ASTA	(201) EAST		

HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

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And that the LIABILITY of it Shareholders is ULIMITED.

LEECHMAN & Co. AGENTS FOR CEYLON.

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your ity in

## Windy or Watery Dropsy.

What or watery propsy. Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should a once have recourse to Holloway's pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby timulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already "collected." collected.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Women. There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all cause of maladics, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

#### Influenza, Diptheria and Sore Throat.

How all important it is to check the first departure from health I all may do so by taking Holloway's l'ills without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves and murcles. or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, sathma, and shortness of breath the earlier they are taken the better.

### Children's Complaints.

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 MILLICN SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND SOUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:-INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. SOUNDS A show and a source of the sufference of

#### Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

For organ in the human body is so liable to disorder to organ in the human body is so liable to disorder to the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flattleney or acidity on the stomach warms us that digestion is not proceeding pioperly, Hollowny's rills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, specify remove all causes of indigestion, bile and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure. Lumbago, Rheumatism and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly in flatamatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few does of these pills, taken in time will rectify all these symp-toms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases .--

norrete r	or the rounding a	LSCASES:
Ague Asthma Bilious com- plaints com- plaints Blotches on th Skin Bowel Com plaint Colies Constipation of the Bowels Consumption Debility Dropsy Dysentery Erysipelas Sold at the E WAY 244, Strand by all respectable throughout the c - is 1 ½ d., 2s 9d * There is a cor ger sizes.	Female irregult rities F evers of all kinds Fits Gout Head-ache Indigestion Jaundice Liver Complain Lumbago Piles Rheumatism Retention of Urine Stablishment of Lorggists and D bivilised world, at if 4s 6d. 11s. 22s. 1	a-Serofula or King's evil Sore Throats Store and Grayy Store and Grayy toms: Tic-Douloureux Tumours Ulcers Venereal Affec- ts tions of all kinds Workness from whatever (aus see & &. Professor HoLLC Bar) London ; als ealers in Medicine the following price and 38s each box. by taking the lar
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