SHIPPING

ANNOUNCEMENTS. SERVICES

> Messageries Maritimes. PACOBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS STEAMERS will leave Point de Galle

on or about the following days:

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
For Suez, Mauritius and Mediterranean.	4	1, 15, 29	12 26	10 26	9 23	7 21
" Cochin China, Chi- na, and Japan Pondicherry, Mad-	4	1, 15, 29	12 26	10 24	7 21	5 19
Contraction of the Contraction o	. Short	expellation		1812	1 9	77

Railway tickets direct, either via Calais, Boulogne or via Dieppe and Newhaven at the following rates

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

H. AUBER,

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL Steam Navigation Company. STEAMERS will leave Point de Galle

on or about the following dates

For	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Marseilles and	11	8	5	3 17	2	14
Southampton	25	22	19	17	16	28
	:::				30	•••
Bombay	10	7	4	2	1.	13
	24	21	18	16	15	27
					29	
Madras and Cal-	12	9	6	4	1	13
cutta	26	23	20	18	15	27
					29	
Straits and	13	10	7	5		14
China	27	24	21	19	12	28
					36	
Australia	13	10	7	5	0	28
		1			32	
				Ø	0	Territoria de la

Rates of Passage Money.

outhampton 80 Molly Moll ourne or Sydney 40 Marseilles Penang 20 Singapore 30 Hong Kong 54 16 10 24 \* Transit through Egypt £3 extra.

Children above 3 and under 10 years,-half of first class rates One child under 3 years. (if with Parent) free.

\* Transit through Egypt £2 extra

Return Fares.

Passengers embarking within six months of their arrival from Europe or Suez, and within three months of arrival from all ports Eastward of Suez id vice versa will be allowed a reduction of 20

per cent. on the return passage money.

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

For rates of freight and further particulars, Apply to

Apply to F. BAYLEY,

Point de Galle.

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scale of charges from Galle to Marseilles is now adopted by this Company:— FIRST CLASS (ordinary cabin).. £75 0 0 SECOND CLASS..... £59 0 0 THIRD CLASS...... £35 0 0 DECK PASSAGE ..... £23 0 0 For further particulars apply in Galle at the Office of the Company, and in Colombo at the Office of Messrs, Armitage Brothers.

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LEAVE COLOMBO
FOR CALCUTTA—Calling at Galle, 3rd 17th and
Negrapatam
Negrapatam

Negapatam, Madras, 31st Oct. 14th Cocon ada, Vizaga-patam, Bimlipatam and Gopaulpere, on or about 12th & 26th December.

FOR BOMBAY—Calling at Tuti-corin, Cochin, Calicut, Beypore, Cannanore, Mangalore and Carwar,

13th and 18th Oct. 1st 15th & 29th Nov.
13th and 27th December.

ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON. well-known A. I. Barque "PALESTINE," CAPT. THOS. PARK.

WILL load with despatch.

For freight or passage,

MACKWOODS & Co.

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ON SALE By the Undersigned: BASS' BEER IN HHDS. BARCLAY, PERKIN'S PORTER IN HHDS. do C.B. do in ats. and Pints. R. DAWSON. AUCTION SALE IN LONDON

OF THE

GALLEMUDONE ESTATE AND

FOREST LAND ADJOINING IN AMBEGAMOA MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON & CO. will shortly put up to auction in Lo

The Gallemudone Estate together with the Forest Land adjoining,

CALLED

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

For further particulars,

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

CROWN WHISKEY

J. P. GREEN & Co. La Grande Marque Cognac.

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

J. P. GREEN & Co.

Colombo, 19th May, 1870.

Barclay Perkin's BROWN STOUT PORTER

£6 10s. per Hhd. J. P. GREEN & Co. ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE

IN HHDS. Price £7 10s. Cash. ALSO IN KILDERKINS, £3 5s. CASH. REID & CO.'S LONDON STOUT IN HHDS. PRICE £6 15s. CASH. Full to the Bung. ALLSOPP'S C. B. ALE

9s. 64. per doz. Cash. REID & CO.'S C. B. PORTER 9s. 6d. per doz. Cash. ALLSOPP'S E. B. BEER in 4 dozen Barrels. £2 Cash. REID & CO.'S E. B. PORTER in 4 dozen Barrels. £2 Cash.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT 4 dozen Cases. £2 Cash.

Colombo, 3rd August, 1870.

FOR SALE

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

LEE, HEDGES, & Co., Trincomalie Street, Kandy, 19th November, 1869.

FOR SALE. At the Godowns of the Undersigned :

BEST STAFFORDSHIRE HOOP IRON

Just landed ex "A. O. A.," from London. LEECHMAN & Co. Colombo, 18th July, 1870.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

JUST OPENED

EX S. S. "EVORA." ENT'S SHOOTING, Emperor and Blucher

Gent's Drab Melton Hats. do HELMETS.

Black and Drab Tyrol and ALPINE HATS Black Oxonian HATS. Merino HATS on Cork. · do

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

EX "OCEAN ROVER."

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDRENS' BOOTS AND SHOES, Washing Soda, Bass Brooms, White-wash Brushes FEEDING BOTTLES,

Furniture Chintsz, Plain and Twill Dinings, French Merino, Toilet Powder and Puffs.

SPONGES, ROWLAND'S ODONTO, &c. &c. ALSO

SCRAP ALBUMS LETTERED "VIEWS OF CEYLON."

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FROM Messrs James Macmickan & Co. FLEMINGTON BONE MILLS.

Melbourne. Australia. THEIR AUSTRALIAN BONE THEIR SUPERPHOSPHATE OF

LIME.....£13 per ton.

LEECHMAN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Ceylon. SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received per " Caro L line" from JAMES MACMICKAN and Co., Mel-bourne, a trial shipment of the above valuable Manure, price here £15 per Ton. It is packed in bags. Sole Agents in Ceylon. Colombo, 21st June, 1869.

FOR SALE.

THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FOLLOWING EXCELLENT SHERRIES

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

SHERRY in Quarter Casks and Hogsheads Hoop Iron 11 in, 11 in, and 12 in.
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HAVE received via Suez Canal,

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AVE received Ex "GAMBIA," a new

CROCKERY

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

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Best blue tunics. WHYTE & Co.

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Cane Manure,
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Sulphate of Ammonia.
Nitrate of Soda,

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

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LAND FOR SALE IN DIMBOOLA.

THAT FINE BLOCK OF FOREST LAND known as Wangie Oya, containing in extent.
470 acres or thereabouts. It is well watered and would make a magnificent Coffee Estate. Distance from Kandy about 38 miles.

Apply to ARMITAGE BROTHERS,

Assignee.

NOTICE.

A LL PERSONS indebted to the INSOLVENT ESTATE of LEDWARD & Co., are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

All accounts remaining unpaid after the twentieth of this mouth will be placed in the hands of a Proctor for collection.

FRANCIS SCHULTZE,

Colombo, 5th July, 1870. TO LET

FURNISHED FROM JANUARY 1st, 1871. MARANDAHN VILLA," THE RESIDENCE OF MR JUSTICE STEWART.

For terms enquire on the premises, MESSRS. GEORGE STEUART & Co.

Colombo, 16th September, 1870. EDUCATION.

MISS WATSON, M. C. P. 29, Finborough Road, West Brompton, London

RECEIVES A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG LADIES to whom she imparts as required a special or general education upon the soundest Terms, pay ble quarterly in Advance.

For instruction in English and French, German or Italian, Ancient and Modern Scripture History, Writing, Music, Singing and Dancing.

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

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Mr. John Capper, "Ceylon Times" Office. Tattersall's, Colombo Horse Bazaan

&c., Colpetty, LIVERY BAIT AND TRAINING STABLES &C. Horses &c. bought and sold on commission.

LOCAL EXAMINATION 1870.

EXAMINATIONS will be held in Co-tombo, KANDY, GALLE and JAFFNA, and simultaneously in other places, if it be requested

and found expedient.

The Examination will commence on the morn

The Examination will commence on the morning of Monday, 5th December, 1870.

Every one admitted to Examination will be required to pay a fee of Five shillings.

Student must be under 17 years of age, on the day when the Examination begins.

The names of Students desirous of being examined, must be sent (post paid) to the Director of Public Instrucion, Colombo, on or before November 16th, 1870, together with.

(1.) Certificates of age.

(2.) Certificates of good moral character from their respective School Masters, or in the case of Students privately educated, from a Clergyman or Justice of the Peace.

Justice of the Peace.

(3.) Statement of the subjects in which they will offer themselves for Examination. (4.) Their fees.

The fees for all Students must be paid on or betore November 16th 1870. Fees from persons resident at outstations will be remitted by Government Drafts, on application at the Local Cutcher-

WALTER T. SENDALL,

Office of Public Instruction,

Colombo, 17th October, 1870.

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE. BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

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

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

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

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IN NOVEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE VISIT OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH TO CEYLON.

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ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22nd. will be published No. 4, Vol. 2.

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" How happy could I be with eith SOCIALS-BUGGINS PREPARING FOR THE FANCE DRESS BALL.

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

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Head Offices: —Threa/needle Street, London.
OFFICES IN CEYLON.
COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, JAFFNA, BADULLA
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THE CORPORATION are prepared to issue and purchase at any of the above offices Drafts on the folowing places at rates that may be ascertained on application;

Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Rocchoofoo, Hongkong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne Negapatam, Pondi-cherry, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney and Yokohama. They draw on the Bank of England (on demand Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland London, and on the National Rank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland Commercial do do National Bank do

National Rank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland
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They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit
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The following are the Rates ruling for Family Remittances by the nert mail to England.

6 month's sigh 3½ 0/0 Premium.

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8 ", ", 5½ 0/0 ",

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Page 12 " Prom Depositors They receive money from Depositors on curren accounts and at 1, 2 and 6 months' notice of with

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

They are also prepared to grant advances on Cash Credit Bonds, collaterally secured, on terms specially adapted to the requirements of Planters and Agents. Particulars may be obtained on application at the Colombo Office.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China.

Colombe, 5th August, 1870.

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

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

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Approved Bills not having more than 4 months

to run discounted at current rates for Customers.

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

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

BANK OF MADRAS. (Incorporated by Charter of the Imperial Go-

vernment.) PAID UP CAPITAL ...... Rs. 56.25000 RESERVE FUND...... 5,62500

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

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

during the half year.

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

for 1 month at 2 per cent per annum, 2 months ,, 3 do do do ,, 5 do do do

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

On receiving charge of Securities or Shares—N Realizing interest or dividends on do per cent and per

Colombo, 31st March, 1870.

A. RÍACH.

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FOR SALE.

Owing to the owner leaving the Island. A Stout Cape Pony, accustomed to jungle work, with Saddle and Bridle, Horsecloth, &c. &c. ALSO

A handsome Mare. quiet in Saddle and in double Harness, a good jungle hack, and well suited for a lady. Apply to JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., Wareagalle Estate,

# GENERAL, AUCTION SALE.

rithe UNDERSIGNED will sell by public auction, on Saturday, October 29th, at 12 o'clock, at his Pooms, adjoining the Oriental Hotel,

#### A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MUSIC BOOKS, &c. 30 Doz. CHAMPAGNE in quarts.

25 do do in pints.

40 do SHERRY. 20 do PORT WINE.

To close consignments. AND

Some Horses and Carriages.
W. ARCHBALD. Kandy, October 22nd, 1870.

IN AID OF THE FUND for the Widows and Orphans of Seamen lost in H. M. S. Captain, will be given on Friday, 28th instant, in the United Service Library, Fort, by Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Garrison of Colombo.

Tickets and Programmes may be had of Mr. Rusbridge, at the LIBRARY—where a plan of reserved seats may be seen. Reserved Seats 4s., Unreserved Seats 2s. Reading will commence at 9 o'clock nunctually.

9 o'clock punctually.

#### GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS.

WE have just opened a fresh supply of the following fine brands: in Boxes of 100 each

Los Dos Carbajales Cash 16s. Credit 18s. 6d. El Aquila de Oro . . do 21s. do 24s. 6d. Regalia de la Reina... do 21s. 6d. do 25s. Punch ... . . do 23s. 6d. do 27s. 6d. Flor de Udo . . . . do 25s. 6d. do 30s. in Boxes of 50 each

REGALIA BRITANICA Cash 21s. Credit 24s. 6d O'HALLORAN BROTHERS.

TENDERS WILL be received up to one o'clock P. M., Saturday, November 5th,

FOR THE ERECTION OF TWO BLOCKS OF BARRACKS AT COLOMBO. The Plans and Specification may be seen, and all information obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Colombo.

The Tenders may be for both blocks of for

one only.
The Commanding Royal Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. G. JERVOIS, Lt. Col. Comg. Rl. Engr., Ceylon

Colombo, October 10th, 1870. Instruction in Point Lace Work

WILL BE GIVEN by a Lady, on applying by letter to, albui louinad ca Post Office, Colombo.

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perces.
All orders should be in writing, and every advertisement not otherwise ordered, will be inserted until notice in writing to the contrary be received. It is requested that no advertisements be sent later than twelve o'clock on the day of publication.
Orders for the withdrawal of advertisements must be

sent on the day previous to that of publication

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COLOMBO. ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 24—British Barque Ocean Belle, W. E. Jarvis, 550 ns, bound to Chittagong, in ballast. From Bombay, 22nd October, 3-25 a. m Overland Steamer Mail signalled. From Bombay, 23rd October, 11-30 p. r China Mail Steamer signalled. Bombay, 23rd October, 11-30 p. m. er signalled.

KANDY WEATHER.

Observations taken at the Survey Office, Kandy, 1713 eet a love Mean of the Sea Level, and Read at 9-30 a. m Temperature of Air.
Temperature of Evaporation.
Max. in Sun. on Grass.

# Mails in Oct. & Nov. 1870, according

Rangoon Orissa Emeu Geelong MADRAS AND CALCUTTA. STRAITS AND CHINA. BOMBAY, AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, &c. ENGLAND AND MEDITERRANEAN Mooltan CENCLAND MEDITERRANEAN } Ava AND MAURITIUS. PONDICHERRY MADRAS & CALCUTTA Meinan STRAITS AND CHINA.
MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
STRAITS AND CHINA. Imperatrice Candia ENGLAND AND MEDITERBANEAN. 18 3

Ergland, Mediterranean } Petho Cambodge STEATTS AND CHINA. Surat Ellora Behar or STRAITS AND CHINA

Australia Malta AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. &C.

Mails will be forwarded from Colombo and Galle y British India Steam Navigation Company's

To Tuticorin, Narakal, Car.

War and Bombay .......

from Colombo on or about
1st, 15th and 29th Nov.
from Galle on or about
14th & 28th Nov.

ay's Pills.—Health and Vigour.—To the me Holloway 1 run.—Interpret the properties of direction will occur-which may be corrected at once by these famous Pills, the alterative and tonic powers of which cannot be too highly exfolled. A dose now and then will prove salutary to everyous but a continued course must be taken by the con-firmed invalid. It is wonderful how the appetite and di-gestion improve in proportion as the Pills exert their whole-influence over the animal comomy.

# The Ceylon Times.

COLOMBO. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1870.

#### THE WAR.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FOR THE CEYLON TIMES.

London, 21st October, 4-45 p. m A Balloon which left Paris on the 18th

brings a circular from M. Jules Favre declaring that the Parisians prefer the present sufferings and sacrifices rather than yield to Prussian ambition. General Boyer has returned to Metz with

the Prussian terms of capitulation. Energetic defensive preparations are being

made in Normandy-Fifty Thousand (50,000) Mechlenburgers are advancing on Saint Quentin.

Lyons is being provisioned for two months. The Germans are threatening to advance on Bourges. A Telegram from Versailles dated yester

day states that a heavy Cannonade took place on the night of the nineteenth, and a Sortie was made towards Chevilly. No losses were sustained. Wreck of the "S. S. Cambria."

The "S. S. Cambria" has been wrecked on the Irish Coast: one hundred and seventy persons perished. London, 22nd October 12-13 p. m

(By British Indian Cable.) The Armistice granted at Mezieres has

expired. The Garrison is estimated at Five Thousand (5000) men. The bombardment will commence shortly. Forty eight Thousand (48,000) Troops

with siege Artillery are investing Bitsche. The Prussians are three kilometeres from Amiens.

The mission of Count Keratry to Madrid to ask assistance has failed.

London, 22nd October, 1 p. m. Advices from Versailes dated 21st state that a Sortie was made by Twelve Battalions and Forty Guns to-day from Mount Valerien, but was repulsed after three hours fighting: one hundred Prisoners and two Guns were captured.

The Prussians occupied Saint Quentin after a short cannonade.

London, 22nd October 3 p. m. (By British Indian Cable.)

It is reported that Géneral Boyer who recently left Metz, is coming to England on a mission to the Empress Eugenie. Advices from Berlin state that French

desertions from Metz through hunger are The health of the German Troops is im

Advices from Tours state that the Army of the Loire continues to receive reinforce

It is reported that the morale of the Troops is very good. London, 20th October, afternoon. Coffee Plantation Ceylon, middling 62s.

> London, 22nd Query, 23rd October, 1.20 p. m. (Ry British Indian Cable.)

England has proposed an Armistice between the Prussian and French Governments to allow a convocation of the French Constituent Assembly.

Austria and Italy support England and Russia acts in the same sense separately. Recently declares (query Prussia dewillingne

armistice provided the principle of Cession of Territories be admitted. To Artres (query Chartres) being invested by twenty thousand (20,000) Germans has

surrendered by arrangement. The Germans have imposed an indemnity of two millions (2,000,000) Francs on Saint

London, 23rd October, 3-2 p. m.

## (By British Indian Cable.)

The Prussians continue levying large contributions at Orleans and in the neighbourhood, they shew no intentions of eva-

cuating the town.

The superior French Commands have now been definitely fixed as follows: The North, General Bourbaki with head quarters at Lille, and in the West with headquarters at Le Mons.

The Centre under Baron De Polhes with

headquarters at Bourges. The East under General Gambriel (Qy Garibaldi) with head quarters at Besancon.

It is reported that Turkey and Greece have concluded an Offensive and Defensive Alliance against any power threatening the conquest of the East.

SPAIN. The Italian Prince Amadeus has accepted the Candidature of the Spanish Throne.

London, 24th October 10-12 a.m.

The Armistice proposed by England was Telegraphed on Friday last to Berlin and Tours. Great hopes of a favourable result are entertained.

It is stated that the Tours Government is favorable. Advices dated Besancon Sturday state

that severe fighting took place that day near Vesoul, the result is not yet known.

Constant fighting is taking place in the
Department of Eure, where women and

children are rising. London, 21st Uctober, (Afternoon.) The Coffee market closed steady ,, Plantation Ceylon middling 62s ,, Native Good ordinary 47s.

CRIME IN CEYLON.

The Administration Report on the Police, extends to seventy-five pages of foolscap,—one-fifth of the entire volume. The Inspector General of that body apologises for the hasty manner in which he has thrown together his remarks. More leisure and consideration would doubtless have induced him to have expunged some and to have modified other portions of his report, which we are nevertheless bound to admit contains some practical remarks and useful suggestions,-the few

as regards time, we cannot venture an opinion : possibly the writer might have extended its scope to other administrative departments, and have given us an essay on the industrial and commercial progress of the island as viewed in connection with its criminality, or we might have had a treatise on Crime under the direct influence of the Paddy Tythe, and Service Tenures, and the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance. The field is wide, and the opportunity not to be lost on so discursive a genius as the Chief of our Police; we shall look with considerable interest for the Report of crime-its Roots and its Ramifications in 1870, in the succeeding volume.

The Report before us is divided by the Inspector General into three parts "1 Crime," "2 Deaths from Violence and Fatal Casualty," and 3 the "Police Force." Why deaths by vio-lence should have been treated distinctly from Crime, we are not told, nor does it really affect the matters for consideration. Under the first head of Crime, we find a large amount of writing containing not one single feature with which we were not already acquainted: the comparatively short time which Mr. Campbell has passed in Ceylon, would not lead us to expect more information than we have in his report: to fathom the secret springs of criminality in all their bearings, to appreciate the idyosincracies of Ceylonese character, requires a far longer experience than the Chief of our Police can boast. No doubt many objectionable features of our Police Courts have struck Mr. Campbell very forcibly, and he renders service in calling attention to them, but we cannot help thinking that he travels out of the record when he discusses such questions as Stamped Paper, the Training and Control of Magistrates, the Reorganisation of the Judicial Department, Introduction of the Indian Code, Why not have included the Constitution, and Proceedings of the Supreme Court? There is no doubt that in Ceylon false cases are of daily occurrence, and that perjury is an offence as common here as in other Eastern Countries, and it is discreditable that not one of our Judges or Magistrates has set himself to call attention to the evil, or to do what lies in his power to put down this prevalent offence.

Amongst other multitudinous matters touchupon in this document, we find copious statistics, given with a view to shew that the number of cases in which convictions are obtained are absurdly small compared to the total instituted. The failure of Justice to which the Inspector-General directs attention may in our opinion, be traced to a source beyond the limits of the Magistrate's Court. The Magistrate cannot convict, if sufficiently good evi dence be not forthcoming, and we think it will occur to most of those who consider the question, that this deficiency of evidence must be attributable to the defective organisation and working of our Police.

Of the Police Force there are copious para

graphs touching on every conceivable topic in any way bearing on the "Force"-from "discipline" to "waterproof capes," the neces sity for many of which we fail to perceive. Writing of the new Police Barracks, the Inspector General tells us what we are necessarily very pleased to learn, that they present a very open and airy appearance. In fact, what with their position, the simple but elegant character of the buildings, the wide streets planted with a great variety of handsome flowering shrubs and trees, the broad green lawn which forms the parade ground in the centre of the front square, and the picturesque cocoamit trees, which afford shade without intercepting the breeze, they have converted a dirty, dismal portion of Colombo into a very attractive

Equally gratifying is it to learn that "the new style of clothing, which was introduced in 1867, has turned out all that was expected of it. It consists of a blue serge tunic and trousers, a scarlet forage cap without any peak, and a pair of light boots. The tunic, which is loose and easy, is gathered to the waist by a polished brown leather belt. The tunic has no collar, and is garnished with a little simple black braid. It is fastened down the front with 4 brass uniform but ons, which, with the brass waist buckle and number on the front of the cap, answers for all ornament. The scarlet cap is of wool and very thick; in fact, it is of the same shape and material as the forage cap of the British private, and, like it, has a black tassel on the top." What more could have been expected of it! However the Chief of the Police has not yet achieved all he hopes to accomplish in the matter of attire. Something is still wanting. The Police cannot be regarded as complete in their equipment until they are provided with water-proof capes! Why not goloshes and umbrellas? By way of a clincher we are assured that "Captain Helsham, the Superintendent of the Central Province, is earnest on this point." It is matter for regret that the rough sketch of the Policeman in the uniform that has proved all that was expected of it, should not have been transferred to the body of the Report. One of Muniandi's artists would no doubt have undertaken the task of immortalising Mr. Inspector General's " rough sketch," and so enable strangers at a distance to define all the effects the black braid, the buckle, the scarlet cap and black tassel, especially as we are assured that " at Galle, where people from so many countries meet, the bright smart appearance of the Police, and the becomingness of their dress, are very common subjects of

The employment of exceptional statistics selected to suit a particular view, is always a bad policy, and the Chief of our Police has not availed of them with skill. To demonstrate the presumed excess of crime in Ceylon he compares the returns for this island with those for Mysore, where the Police cost
£51,000 against our £30,000: the population
of the former country is the former country is upwards of four millions, ours over two millions, so that the Inspector General has shewn that the Mysore Police is cheaper than ours, and as would seem from his further statistics, more effective, seeing that the criminal tendencies are so well restrained in Mysore that they had in one year, 15,700 cases against 88,000 in Ceylon. The comparison between the cost of our Police and that of the Irish Constabulary is as gross a case of begging the question as could well be imagined. The framer of the Report knows as well as we do, that there is no single point of resemblance between a loyal peaceable and timid population and one which is notorious for possessing extremely opposite qualities.

According to this Report the strength of our Police must be increased if we would ensure effective repression of crime. We are assured that the present Force is much overworked by ordinary duties, notwithstanding which we are told further on, that during 1869 the Police with their own hands, and with the aid of prisoners, completed much valuable building.

If crime is not detected as it should be, if

sufficient evidence is rarely or ever obtained, if nothing whatever is done to cause observ-ance of the rule of the road in our crowded thoroughfares, it is at least satisfactory to know that "civility to the public generally, has been sedulously inculcated, and the men have been ordered on no account to pass Heads of Departments, Naval or Military Officers, their own Officers, Magistrates, or any Government Officers of a certain standing without making the proper salute." We suppose the Police have been supplied with lists of those Officers of a certain standing whom they are expected to salute, and of those to whose persons no such attention need be paid.

The following particulars relating to the navigation of the Suez Canal have been thrown together from memoranda drawn up by the Commander of the U.S. Gunboat "Palos," and may therefore be relied upon.

A strip of low sandy beach divides the sea from Lake Bourlos, in the latter a large number of large native craft are seen, and the miriage are frequently so lifted that they seem in the open sea, the land strip being invisible: this might lead a vessel into trouble in night or during thick weather. Close attention to the lead will avoid danger. On the west side there is a round consolicious port the west side there is a round conspicious port, seemingly on the island, connected how ever with the land by a low beach. On the east side there is a village, several wind-mills one of which is very large, white and con-spicuous, with a tall white shaft. To the east of Bourlos village the land is a series of sand hills approaching close to the sea, and among them are several white towers. Six miles east of Bourlos, on a sand hill

there is a high red open-work light-house, a good beacon by day, and at night showing a very brilliant fixed light visible from deck for twenty miles. This light is on the northern-most part of the coast.

Before losing sight of the light last men tioned, a brilliant revolving light on Damietta Point, is visible 20' from the deck, and running by it the navigator can easily make the Port Said Light, a very brilliant electric flashing light visible over 20 miles. Damietta Light is still in sight, All of

these lights are recently built and are not on charts. With their aid the coast is very safe.

Port Said is an easy place to find, striking
the coast anywhere to the westward the soundings and land marks will give a position, and the shipping and light-house are as easily discovered as would be a fleet of ships a few miles distant at sea. Care must be taken against the indraught, not to be swept to the eastward by the current which runs strong after rounding Damietta Point.

At Port Said competent Pilots come on board: they are required by the regulations of the Port, and are very useful in taking a berth. They carry a Blue Peter in the bow of their boat.

The entrance to Port Said is through the Maritime Channel, which extends 11 miles to seaward, and is kept with little trouble to a uniform depth of 26 feet, for 600 feet in width. It is marked with red buoys on the western

side and black on the eastern. At the extreme outer and inner buoys are moored Light boats, which show at ten feet above the water two lights, red on the west and white on the

17 feet above that of the latter. It has a depth The Channel is protected by two Piers and of from 7 to 9 feet from Ismaillia to Suez, and runs nearly parallel with the western onethe fact that it has required no clearing out, Converging however from about 800 feet dissince it was built, and that there is no sensible tant at the outer end, to about 400 feet at the innner end. The Piers are formed of blocks of concrete

will be for the same distance, is evidence that weighing over twenty tons each : they are made the dredgings mixed with concrete and for apprehension of its filling up.

The native vessels drawing 6 or 7 feet leave moulded and hardened to a hard stone, these blocks are not placed very exactly under water, being dumped with lighters, and each thus Port Said) and pursue their voyage to Suez, finding its own resting place. In consequence, the fresh water canal thus saving half of the there are many instertices, through which the Canal dues and avoiding the rough weather current and westerly winds bring quantities of deposit from the Nile. Leaving the Yanisah Lake you enter the Canal with from 24 to 26 feet and carry this

This is gradually forming a bank inside of the Western Pier, between it and the channel; it is expected that this bank will prove of benefit, eventually forming a breakwater in addition to the Pier.

At the extreme end of the Western Pier is a low red light. The soundings at the end of this Pier have decreased from 30 feet in 1869 to 7 feet, a bank is making off its end, extending over 100 feet to the N. E., and across the channel, forming a shoal on the eastern side, the channel however being kept clear. The western Pier should therefore be given a good

berth, as this bank steadily increases. It is proposed to remedy this by from time to time extending the Pier to seaward, until it shall be over four miles long, in 61 fas, at which distance the Nile deposit will have little effect, the inner end of the western Pier is found to be settling, and a new course of block is to be laid. The castern Pier is 1800 metres=5910 feet in length, a green light on its outer end. It is distant from the western Pier, at its outer end 700 metres= 2298 feet diverging to seven-tenths of a mile at its inner end.

This Pier is built the same as the other, and being exposed to very little action of sea or

current, remains as when built The Harbour of Port Said is formed by a large artificial basin—subdivided on the western side into four smaller ones, all opening into the basin. The first basin on the right entering is the commercial basin; it was orginally 19 feet deep, but it will be found only 15 feet at its mouth. The decrease in depth is attributed to the large quantities of coal, and other debris from the many ships-that since the commencement of the work have lain here to discharge.

The other three basins, maintain their original depth of 20 feet and 26 feet. The Basin of Ismail can be had easily reached, and safe anchorage: for any vessel, coal of an excellent quality can be procur ed and any repairs that a steamer might require can be made. There is a rise and fall

of tide of 5 feet at spring.

A slight current sets seaward nearly all the time, except when driven in by westerly gales in winter, at which time the sea breaks entirely over the Western Pier.

In a number of places ships pass to the extreme right of the channel in order to avoid dredging machines. In these places the soundings show low, but there can be no doubt but that in the same locality there is plenty of water, for a sufficient breadth to insure the safe passage of a very large steamer, this is proved by the fact that the English steamer "Delaware" 3293 tons length 380 feet train 36 feet 3 in. and drawing 21 feet 2 in. passed through in safety from Port Said to Suez.

The whole length of the Canal now pre sents a section 22 metres = 72 feet in width in which there is nowhere less than 24 feet water and in many places 26 to 28 feet. dredges are now about to pass the entire length of the Canal and deepen to a uniform depth of 26 feet, the whole of the said section. The "gares" are all to be widened and deepened during the present year-and the Company can now engage with vessels drawing 22 feet, 21 feet 6 inch being the utmost here tofore undertaken. No apprehensions exist as to the Canal

being interfered with by the drifting of sand. The clay thrown up by the dredgins together with the coarse grass that springs up along the banks, make firm banks which in most places, are high enough to prevent more than The greater part of the distance to Koutar is through a low flat plain, the bed of lake

Manzallat, now dry, or with little water. Here there is for miles a thick deposit of salt, which looks like a field of snow. This salt seems the sand blown on it from drifting. At Kantara the gare (siding) is 3-5 of a mile in length, this is an Arab Caravan station, and

at the end of the year, -a most impolitic and tribes with their camels are often seen encampsignificant course to adopt. ed there. 3 pipes oil—made fast to the stern of the Robin Hood' was swamped yesterday at mid-From Kantara to Lake Ballah the canal is cut through moderately high sandhills. The Lake is nearly full of water, which is as in all day. The contents were lost excepting one

Lake is nearly full of water, which is as in all lakes, intensely salt.

Entering the canal through a curve that necessitates careful steering there is a strait stretch of 27 miles to Kantara through this there are no sounding less than 26 feet often as much as 30 feet. The canal is staked as much as 30 feet. The canal is staked cask.

The Messageries Maritimes.—This Company as may be seen by its advertisement in our first page will now convey First Class Passengers from Galle to Marseilles for £75, the same rate as that of the P. and O. Company.

grains of wheat amongst many bushels of HINTS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF on the 16 foot line on each side and the width between stakes is 110 feet, except extended under more favorable circumstances where the stakes are but 72 feet apart. This is when nearing the gare at Ras et lch.

Between Port Said and Kansara there are

four gares, the largest one in the canal being

at Kantara. The gares are widening the canal into which a Steamer is hauled to per-

mit the passage of one another along the entire length of the canal. There is a Telegraph with a station at each gare where

there are also Semaphoric signal stations:

by this means the movements of all vessels

in the canal are so regulated as to prevent their meeting in the Canal. Leaving Lake Ballah at the 62 killometre, the

Canal turns to about SSW and from this point

to the Timsah Lakes, narrows down to 50

metres=190 feet, there are no stakes here as

the channel is in the exact centre, and on each

side the Banks are steep—a bank in the west however projecting about 10 feet. This cut-ting embraces the two stations El Hardane, and El Gursi, and is mostly through high sand

Leaving the embankments at the entrance

to the Lake Timsah, the channel is marke!

by stakes and curving towards the town of

Ismaillia recurves to a point nearly south of its northern entrance, where the embankments

ecommence at the southern end of the lake.

Leaving the Canal at the curve the town of

Ismaillia may be approached in any course in from 26 to 28 feet, and a good anchorage ob-

tained anywhere: abreast the town entering Lake Timsah from the Canal, the English Steamer 'Brazillia' aground, her Pilot had

mistaken stakes used as marks for the dredg-

The town of Ismaillia was created with

the (anal: seven years ago the place was

a desert with no human being or shrub. Now

it is a flourishing town with gardens and groves

with avenues of trees, and vines and grapes

fruits, and vegetables are raised in abundance.

Fresh water Canal from the Nile to this spot,

and thence to Suez and through iron pipes its

Ismaillia as well as Port Said has retro-

gressed, during the last year, the closing of the works, and consequent discharge of many

The fresh water Canal is entered by two

thousands of workmen have reduced the popu-

locks from the maritime Canal, its level being

decrease in its depth although exposed to all

the sand storms that the maritime Canal

in the case of the latter there is no just ground

at times experienced on the Bitter Lakes.

depth and up to 28 feet through to the Bitter

At Sousoum the Canal narrows to 58 metre

300 feet through a rock bottom, this cutting is

Lake. The channel after leaving embank-ment leads between an iron beacon with Lights

Entering the little Bitter Lake there is a

alongside of it as to a wharf.

16 feet has a channel 110 feet in width.

the narrow parts of the canal, the 72 feet

floor is carried out, but there is less width in

the shoaler water. Good Pilots are furnished,

and it is the regulation that they shall be em-

ployed. The canal dues are ten francs per ton

Register. In conclusion any vessel not drawing

One of the large Pacific Mail steamers, say

over 22 ft, and capable of quick steerage can go through the Suez Canal with safety.

the "Japan" would find water enough and

width enough, provided the canal was cleared

A steamer should coal at Port Said, as the

coal there is seventeen shillings a ton cheaper

The straight courses in the canal furnish ex-

courses now are nearly the same, as are steer-

THE RIFLE BAND .--- The Band of the Ceylon

COMPOSER'S

28th Instant in the Cinnamon Gardens at

No.1.—Overture. Die Soldaten. Aresto.

" 2.—Waltz. Tales of old times. Fauet
" 3.—Selection. Norma. Bellini
" 4.—Cavatina. From Foletto Petrelli
" 5.—Galop. The Bell. Pappe

MR. WILSON'S MOTION .- It will be seen by

reference to our report of the Municipal

Council proceedings on Thursday last, that Mr. Wilson's request for information in regard to the proceeds of the Assessment Tax, has

been virtually refused! It will be furnished

WEATHER AND ACCIDENTS .- A Lighter with

ed in the narrower parts of the Red Sea.

5 p. m., weather permitting.

for her passage.

poard much greater.

are cut mostly through high sand hills.

machines were also at work.

bank, which is clay.

tower 40 feet high.

end of the Lake

water is carried also to Port Said.

lation by over one third.

The agent of this transformation is the

hills with a sub-soil of clay.

voyage.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,-Up to the hour of going to press we have no advice of the arrival at Galle of the outward or homeward French steamers.

TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSIONS.—We read in the L. C. Express that "Mr. Henry C. Forde, of the firm of Ford and Clark, engineers to the British India Extension Telegraph Company, proceeds by the present mail to Batavia, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Frank Lambert, via Brindisi, for the purpose of superintending the laying of the cables between Batavia and Singapore, and thence to Penang and Madras. It has been decided to lay the cables in this manner, in order to secure the finest weather for crossing the Bay of Bengal. The first section, from Batavia to Singapore, on board the Hibernia, is about 580 knots, and weighs over 2,000 tons; and the laying will probably commence in the first week in November. The second section is on board the William Corry and Scanderia, about 800 knots, and weighing over 2,500 tons. This will probably reach to the Nicobar Island, and the remaining portion, to reach Madras, about 1,000 knots, and 1,700 tons weight, is on board the Edinburgh. It is expected that she will arrive at Madras before the end of December. Assuming that this will be successfully accomplished, our telegraphic communication with Hong Kong will then be reduced to six days. This gap will be completed next year, the cable being now under construction.'

THE WEATHER.-Since our last issue the weather has been as bad as it was possible to be in the shape of rain, whilst at times smart squalls of wind came up from seaward, causing a cessation of all shipping operations. To-day ing machines, and run the ship out of the Canal. There were 27 feet of water abreast of her, the 'Brazillia' is a vessel of 2817 tons 383 feet long 38 feet 2 inch beam, and d'awing 18 feet 2 inch she has been through there is to some extent a break in the weather, which we trust may prove continu-ous, as otherwise considerable damage will be caused to crops of all kinds.

THE KANDY POST OFFICE. - We omitted in our last to notice an error in the communi-cation of our Kandy Correspondent, in referthe Canal three times previous to this ence to the delivery of letters arrivin; there at 5.30 p. m., which is said to take place on the following morning: the fact is that there is every evening a delivery of letters and papers arriving up to half-past six o'clock.

THE CASE OF MR. J. B. PILKINGTON.—This

gentleman attended the sitting of the District Court of Colombo this morning in the expectation that the Judge would give a decision in his case. Shortly before one o'clock Mr. Berwick, speaking to Mr. Pilkington, said that he was unwilling to make up his mind until the latest possible moment. He would communicate with his (Mr. P.'s) counsel directly his mind was made up upon the subject, and he would lose no reasonable time in doing so. Mr. Pilkington, who spoke with much self-possession, said he occupied at the present time a very painful position and such a state of things had now extended over more than four weeks. His health—not mental but bodily was likely to break down any moment if the strain upon it was continued much longer. It was a very hard case if he were not a lunaticif he were it did not matter, but the position The native vessels drawing 6 or 7 feet leave the occupied was most trying to him and he the maritime Canal at this spot (coming from hoped the Judge would not prolong his susport Said) and pursue their voyage to Suez, pense. Mr. Berwick: I can assure you that there will be no unnece stry d lay on the part of

COLOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

the Court in dealing with your case, - Observer.

Thursday, 20th October, 1870. PRESENT—The Chairman C. P. Layard, Mesers. Grinlinton, Campbell, Alwis, Vangeyzel and

and is not staked: the bank's are steep and With regard to the Colonial Secretary's letter it At Soussoum there is a rather sharp curve and a large number of natives and camels were at work on the west bank, widening, dredging-

With regard to the Colonial Secretary's letter it was unanimously agreed that the Returns of Assessment Tax be given at the end of the year when it will be complete. In connection with this subject the Chairman said he was informed that the Head Clerk of the Council gave a copy of the Assessment Return to Mr. Gabriel without his consent being first asked, which seemed to him an underlyant preceding. In this neighbourhood, there are evidences of there having been several land slips of the Just south of Serassium the canal is cut for

morthand proceeding.

Mr. Gabriel rose, and said that about twelve months ago, when he was a member of the Gas Committee, he had occasion to go into the now as deep as any spot on the canal from Serassium, a little over three miles in from 24 Gas Committee, he had occasion to go into the Assessment accounts, and that he was then informed by Mr. Grinlinton, the Chairman of the Committee, that he found by the aid of the Map prepared by the Sarveyor General's Department for the Municipal Council, that a large number of houses was not assessed, and with the new houses then being built he calculated that the Council would get to 27 feet leads into the Lake Amer or Bitter on top about 18 feet high, there are 4 pairs of these and at their termination an iron Light an increase of a £1000 to the present Assessment fund. Mr. Gabriel then said to Mr. Grinlinton that Another similar tower is visible, and marks the re-beginning of the canal at the southern the re-beginning of the canal at the southern and of the Lake.

No dredging was required in the lake, the water everywhere being deeper than the canal itself.

No dredging was required in the lake, the water everywhere being deeper than the canal itself. Secretary, asking him to mention the matter to the Chairman, as Mr. Gabriel could not find time to see him personally, and that Mr. Gabriel desired the Chairman to know he took action in the matter. He also alluded to a conversation he had with Mr. Grinlinton very recently on the same subject: he would ask the Chairman if that looked like an under-hand affair. curve which is not however, a difficult one. You carry 26 to 27 feet through this lake. From this lake to Suez a distance of 14 miles there are no difficulties until reaching the curve nearly abreast the town. Here a fresh As a member of that Council he was there representing the public, and it was in their interest he was going to move for a reduction of the Tax, breeze from the sea blowing across the canal and the action of the tide setting in caused difficulties in steering, a large or slow stering vessel should not enter this curve he also stated that the motion was sent ten days ago, and at the same time he applied for the Return which the Chairman was pleased to call "an under-hand affair" he also stated that the Clers in sending the paper to him on Friday last, said that it was a copy from the one given to the Screetery. during the strength either of the sea breeze or tide. The bank or shelf which is about 5 feet under water is steep to, and a vessel can lie

Scretary.

The Chairman here asked the Secretary if he had received Mr. Gabriel's letter ten days ago, he replied yes, it reached, him by post, and that his servant did not deliver it to him till Friday morning. To re-capitulate, the Canal for its entire length has a nearly level floor with from 24 to 28 feet water, this floor is 72 feet wide, on each side of this floor, the section slopes, so that at 10 feet from the 26 feet depth, there is 16 feet water. Thus a vessel drawing under

servant did not deliver it to him till Friday morning the 19th instant.

The Chairman complained that Mr. Ga briel had had the first information, and that he did not see it till the morning of the Council.

Mr. Gabriel said that from the Secretary's letter of the 19th instant, to him it would appear that the Chairman was not in his Office when the Return in question was handed to the Secretary by the Head Clerk, and that it was not sent was not Mr. Gabriel's fault. Mr. Gabriel then went on to say that as a member of that Council he had a perfect right to get every information he wanted, as the very information he sought to obtain would be made public that day: he again referred to the Secretary's letter on the subject, stating that the return will be laid on the table on the 20 h inst., and that there was nothing wrong in his getting the paper a day before.

Mr. Alwis regretted that the Chairman had used the term he had, on this occasion: he would protest

Mr. Alois regretted that the Chairman had used the term he had, on this occasion: he would protest against a repetition of such language towards his friend Mr. Gabriel, or any member of that Council; what, he asked, would be the gain to Mr. Gabriel personally in this matter that the words "underhand" should have been used Mr. Gabriel sought then at Suez, and the facilities for putting it on cellent opportunities for a vessel to examine the local duration of her Compasses as the for information which any member could do, and he considered that Mr. Gabriel had a perfect right to get. The Chairman under the Ordinance is the Superior of the Secretary and the establishment: they as members of the same Council claim the same privilege i. e. supervision over the establish-ment. If he went to the Secretary or the Head Rifle Regiment, will play on Friday next, the Clerk of that Council to ask him for any informa-tion he may want in connection with the Council, could he refuse. No, they dare not. He could have wished those words were never uttered, but as it was he must be permitted to say it was

altogether an uncalled for expression.

The Chairman expressed regret at having used the expression, but differed from Mr. Alwis with regard to any right to information except through him, and brought as an instance Mr. Wilson's motion with regard to the Assessment wilson's motion with regard to the Assessment Return having been made through Government.

Mr. Alwis in reply said that the two cases were different. Mr. Wilson a Member of the Legislative Council wanted information from them, and applied for it through the only channel by which he could obtain it, but in this other case, here is a Member of this Council wants information in connection with a motion of which he gave notice

ten days ago.

The Chairman then submitted an estimate for a pounding place for stray Cattle, to cost £45.

Mr. Gabriel said that it was not necessary as one pany as may be seen by its advertisement in end of the stalls built on the Duke of Edinburg mar-ket place, if railed round, will be sufficient: this our first page will now convey First Class Passengers from Galle to Marseilles for £75, the

suggestion after some conversation amongst the members was adopted.

THE GAZETTE, --- of Saturday last contains a Proclamation defining the situation of Prisons in the island, and the limits of the districts, within which prisoners convicted are to be

within which prisoners convicted are to be imprisoned.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments—the Rev. J. R. Brotchie to act, until further orders, as Presbyterian Colonial Chaplain of the Wolfendahl Church, Colombo, with effect

from the 16th instant.
The Rev. H. L. Mitchell to be Presbyterian Colonial Chaplain at Galle, provisionally.

Colonial Dr. J. Loos to be a Councillor for the Municipality of Colombo in the room of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Andree.

Leave of absence for three weeks, from the 17th instant, having been granted to Mr. G. H. Withers, it is hereby notified that Mr. J. A. Bell has been appointed to act during that period as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Gampola.

Leave of absence for four months, from the

the instant, having been granted to Mr. John Koch, Registrar of Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the Protestants in the Jaffna District appointed to act for him during his absence
The following Hydrographic Notice Mr. Charles Theodore Henry Koch has been following Hydrographic Notice, issued by dmiralty Office, London, is published for general information.

INDIAN OCEAN, EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

general information.

INDIAN OCEAN, EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

The following information of dangers discovered during 1866—68 has been published on the authority of the Netherlands Commission for improving an correcting the charts of the Indian Archipelago.

[All Bearings are Magentic. Variation 1° Easterly in 1870.]

JAVA SEA.—A reef with 15 feet of water over it, and 7 to 8 fathoms on its eastern edge, lies about one cable to the southward of the Tambaga rocks in the Sapoedie strait. From the reef the Tambaga rocks bear N. W. by W. and N. E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) N. respectively the east point of Giliang or Pondy island N. by E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) E., and Sarotak point W. \(\frac{2}{3}\) N.

A reef with \(\frac{1}{3}\) fathoms water lies to the northeast of Kangeang island, and S. \(\frac{1}{3}\) E. \(\frac{1}{3}\) miles from the southern Kalkun or Turkey island. The position given is lat. 6° 48' S., long. 115° 44' F.

"Near the north-east Paternoster, in lat. 6° 30' S. and long. 118° 18' 30" E. the water was

S. and long. 118° 18' 30" E. the water was observed to be discoloured, and a coral reef sup-

posed to exist.

Stract of Macassar.—The laurel reefs extend from lat. 4 ° 20' S. to lat. 4 ° 36' S., the shoalest part with 17 feet water on it, lying near the

part with 17 fect water on it, lying near the southern extreme.

The ship Sea Serpent, in lat. 3° 56' S., and long, 117° 28' E. passed over a bank about a quarter of a mile long, in from 4 to 6 fathoms.

A bank that dries, with a reef extending southward of it for about one mile, was discovered in lat. 3° 31' 50" S., long. 117° 29' 40" E. Careful investigation has shewn that the shoals marked on the charts of the Macassar strait, in lat. 3° 20' S. long. 117° 32' 36" E. and lat. 3° 50' 10" S., long. 117° 45' 15" E., do not exist.

A rocky shoal with 15 feet water on it lies to the north-west of Tanjong Kaniongan, on the coast of

A rocky shoal with 15 feet water on it lies to the north-west of Tanjong Kaniongan, on the coast of Borneo. From this shoal Pulo Kaniongan Kt bears S. E. & S., and the east and west points of Pulo Kaniongan Bz., S. & E. and South respectively. A small detached reef with only 4 feet water, and about 15 square feet in extent, lies in lat. 1 23 30 N., with Pulo Bilangbilangan bearing N.

CELEBES-A reef, on the eastern edge of which s CLIEBES—A reef, on the eastern edge of which a sounding of 6 feet was obtained, has been discovered near Togean island in the gulf of Tomini. From the shoal the following bearings were taken the hill at the western extreme of Little Waleah island N. by W. 1 W., south point of Great Waleah island E. by N. 2 N., Teloga island E. 1 S., north point of Pu-ah island E. by S. 2 S., Palala point on Togean island, W. by S. 2 S., and Toro Batu W. 3 S.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS .- The Ship Wild Rover, at the western cutrance of Basilan strait, in lat.  $6^{\circ}$  55" N. and long. 121° 43' E., passed over a bank on which soundings in from 6 to 10 fathoms were

Ottamed.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
London, 6th May, 1870.

This issue of the Gazette also contains Drafts of
three Ordinances to be brought forward this ses-

1st .- " An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law of Insolvency"—the following are the Statement of Reasons and Objects, relating to the

"The Ordinance relating to Insolvency in Ceylon is No. 7 of 1853. It has long been telt that its provisions are very complicated, and such as cannot be carried out without very great

celays.
"Under it, an insolvency, however simple, can hardly be worked out under a year. From an anxiety to conform as much as possible to English legislation on the subject, an amended Ordinance has been delayed till the long-promised amendment of the Bankruptcy Law should take place in England. The Acts were passed last year on the England. Two Acts were passed last year on the subject, one "An Act to consolidate and amend the Law of Bankruptey" (32 and 33 Vic. Cap. 71), and the other "An Act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, for the punishment of fraudulent debtors, and for other purposes," (32 and 33 Vic. Cap. 62) These Acts are shortly about to be introduced in India. Advantage is taken of the

opportunity to amend our own Law.

"The object kept in view in the preparation of the Bill has been to conform as much as possible." the Bill has been to conform as much as possible to the main provisions of the English Law, and at the same time, to avoid changes in practice which are not strictly called for, and could not easily be worked out."

easily be worked out."

2nd—"An Ordinance to amend in certain respects the Law of Mortgage and Hypothec."

The Statement of Reasons and Objects, are that "The Draft Bill has two objects in view;—(1) to abolish all general mortgages, that is, marigages which apply to the whole property, present and future, of the mortgagors, and give the mortgagees a priority over the general creditors and subsequent general mortgagees, but are postponed to subsequent special mortgagees, and leave the mortgagors at liberty to dispose of any part of their estate. This form of mortgage angears to be objectionable. ors at liberty to dispose of any part of their estate. This form of mortgage appears to be objectionable, (1) because to a certain extent it defeats the object of registration; (2) because it allows a man to gain credit by the possesson and display of property which is bound however to others, and of which the registry gives no definite information; and (3) because it is not the subject of special agreement between parties, but is commonly introduced or omitted according to the form from which the Notary employed to prepare the security copies his draft. Thus, if the Notary uses the words "I bind myself and all puy property," there is a general mortgage; but if he uses the words "I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators" there is eirs, executors and administrators" there is the mortgage. With native Notaries it appears to be quite a chance whether a man gets a general mortgage as part of his security, or

"The second object of the Ordinance is to abolish mortgages of personalty, except where actual de-livery takes place, or there is a registered deed. The reason for this is the same as the second stated above, viz., that a man ought not to be allowed to gain credit from others by the display of property placed out of reach of their claims, without fur-nishing them interested in a contraction. nishing those interested in gaining the information with the means of ascertaining how he has dealt

rd .- "An Ordinance to amend the Law of Pro

The Statement of Reasons and Object, for this bill are stated to be that "This Ordinance is introduced (1) to remove certain technical difficulties (sec. 2 and 3) which frequently occur, and have otherwise to be specially provided for in the preparation of deeds relating to lands; (2) to enable executors and administrators (sec. 4) to wind up estates and free themselves from responsibility; (3) to enable trustees, executors, and administrators (sec. 5 and 6) to apply to the Court for directions on questions respecting the management or administration of trust or estate property; and (4) to enable trustees to give receipts which would operate as sufficient discharges to the persons in whose favour such receipts are given. These provisions are mainly taken from the Act 22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 35, and the necessity for giving them the force of law in this country has been felt in practice." Statement of Reasons and Object, for thisbill

MUNICIPALITY, GALLE.—The lists of eligible to be chosen as Councillors, and of persons eligible to be chosen as Councillors, and of persons qualified to vote at the election of Councillors, having been prepared and completed by the Council, notice is hereby given, that the said lists are

will be open for inspection by all whom they may concern for 14 days.

The election of the European, Burgher, and Native members of the District Committee of Colombo has been fixed to take place at Colombo Kachcheri on Monday, the 31st day of October,

1870.
The election of the European, Burgher, and Native members of the District Committee of Ratnapura has been fixed to take place at Ratnapura Kachcheri on Monday, the 31st day of October 1870.
The election of the European, Burgher, and Native members of the District Committee of Negombo has been fixed to take place at Negombo Rest-house on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1870.

The election of the European, Burgher, and Native members of the District Committee of Kegalle has been fixed to take place at Kegalle Kachcheri on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1870.

The election of the European, Burgher, and Native members of the District Committee of Kalutara has been fixed to take place at Kalutara Rest-house on Monday, the 31st day of October,

The election of the European, Burgher, and Native members of the District Road Committee of Kandy has been fixed to take place at the Kandy Kachcheri on Monday, the 14th November 1870.

1870.

The election of the European, Burgher, and Native members of the District Road Committee of Badulla has been fixed to take place at the Badulla Kachcheri on Monday, the 14th November,

The election of the European, Burgher, and Native members of the District Road Committee of Nuwara Eliya has been fixed to take place at the Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri on Monday, the 14th November, 1870. November, 1870.

The election of the European, Burgher, and Native members of the District Road Committee

of Matala has been fixed to take place at the Matala Kachcherf on Monday, the 14th November, 1870. MEMORANDUM of the Arrivals and De-

partures of Coolies, at the Port of the Northern Province, during the monta of September Total from the cor

rrivale	of the year
ITTAMES.	Departures
. 1	80
0	3
0	0
6,420	11,019
6,950	2,524
1,837	676
1442	9757
277	2802
44	785
36,491	27,646
	41

MEMORANDUM of the Arrivals and Departures of Coolies, during the Quarter ending

30th September,	1870.		
		Total fro	m the com-
	n	nencement	of the year
Ports. Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures
Colombo.			
Men 5,726	4,683	12,570	17,101
Women 1,0 6	534	1,687	1,972
Children 562	133	800	598
Negombo.			
Men.,o	0	46	61
Women o	0	2	4
Children o	0	- 1t	14
Kalpitiya.			
M en o	10	36	52
Womeno	0	6	1
Children, o	0	0	0
Mannar.			
Men1	39	I	- 80
Womeno	U	0	3
Childreno	0	0	0
Pesalle.			
Men13,350	3,011	26,420	11,019
Women3,6 1	518	6,950	2,524
Children591	143	1,307	676
Vengalle.			
Meno	0	1442	9757
Wom n0	- 0	277	2802
Childre 1o	0	. 44	785
Total24,927	9.071	51,649	47,419

The Examination for Advocates and Proctors will take place in the Registrar's Office on Monday, the 28th day of November next.

## MR. PILKINGTON'S CASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Pilkington's unhappy case has now become oublic property but of course so long as the Court withholds its decision it would not be proper for the press to discuss the main point at issue. There were, however, a few facts elicited in evidence which should I think engage the earnest attention of the public, be the question of Mr. Pilking-on's sanity or insanity settled how it may. This enquiry before the District Court was instituted at Mr. Pikkington's own request, and only after he and made three applications to the Fiscal for a writ of habeas corpus to bring him before the Court. He had then been a fortnight in the Lunatic Asylum, Borella, and in a house attached o it, under the charge of Dr. Vandort and in the constody of the Police. I shall express no opinion as to the illegality of this detention as it will proposely form the ground of another action, but nearly note the fact that Mr. Pilkington uas so letained, his communication with the outer world not off, and he himself treated not merely as a and oil, and he himself treated not merely as a unatic, but with the grossest cruelty and inaumanity—bearing in mind that he suffered all his at the hands of those whom he regarded (whether rightly or Wrongly) as his bitter enemies, hat he claimed to be sane, and that he knew, (for and he not passed the Civil Service Exam. "with ordit") that even if it were possible under the Ordinance No. 11 of 1848 to make him out "a langerous lunatic" or "an insane vagrant," yet a was imperative that the District Court should so lecide, not those creatures of his enemy the dovernor (as he regarded them) Dr. Charsley and Mr. Campbell!

and Mr. Campbell!

After three applications then, as I have said, his claim to that commonest right of Englishmen, a fair trial, was admitted, and on the 15th Instant, ne was brought before the District Court of Colombo for enquiry touching his sanity. During the whole of that day, the whole of the 20th and of the 21st Instant, he sat in Court listening to the evidence of his own extraordinary behaviour and to the opinions of some of the leading medical men in Government employ that he was a lunatic—and throughout this long trial, which to a refined and sensitive gentleman must have been peculiar-ly distressing, not only did he exhibit no outward sign of insanity by word or gesture, no excitement even, beyond what was natural, but he crossexamined the Government witnesses as to the facts with a clearness of memory and a logical force which was often too much for them, and a the conclusion of the evidence, and when his Counsel had spoken as to its legal bearings, he stood up at nine o'clock at night, after 10 hours in Court, and addressed the Judge for nearly two hours more in a speech the like of which, for perseldon been heard within those walls; and when he resumed his seat after an impressive appeal to the judge to consider the gravity of the issue to him and to his children, the crowded audience, who had so long hung breathlessly upon his words, burst into a round of applause which even the augr threats of the bench did not check for som

I am not a doctor and I cannot give an opinion course as to whether Mr. Pilkington be suffering from any deep-seated mental disease, but this I do know, that no candid man who listened to his speech or witnessed his calm judicial demeanou in Court during a long and painful trial, coul believe that he was insane at that time, however madly ridiculous his previous conduct may have been; and the only marvel to those who, like myself, heard the evidence given, was that the treatment to which he had been subjected had not driven him raving mad!

Mr. Pilkington is a gentleman, well-born and

well connected, a member of the Civil Service and moving in the best Society the Island affords, and the decision in this case is naturally most interesting to the public and of vital importance of course to Mr. Pilkington and his family; but I am de barred from touching the evidence upon the main point at present, and therefore turn to that main point at presen really comes home more nearly to every one of us, namely the tender mercies of ou Government officials towards alleged lunatics Let us see how, on their own shewing, our well-paid civilian foctors treat a refined, well-educated English contleman suffering under the most terri-

now lying at the Government Agent's Office, and ble calamity with which God can afflict him—and will be open for inspection by all whom they may one of their own service too. In order to underble calamity with which God can afflict him—and one of their own service too. In order to understand the matter fully I think we must go back a little, still striving, however, to avoid all disputed points. Mr. Pilkington has for two years considered himself not well used by the Governor in the matter of promotion in the service, and in September last having, as he thought, special cause the complaint he resigned his appointment and September last having, as he thought, special cause to complain, he resigned his appointment and otherwise behaved in a very extraordinary manner. On the 20th September he was examined by a a medical board consisting of Drs. Charsley, Roe and Vandort, and they then pronounced him not only not mad, but sufficiently sane to be sent back to his station with the large powers which a Police Magistrate possesses. Mr. Pilkington however refused to do this, continued to act in a very wild and improper way: and amongst however refused to do this, continued to act in a very wild and improper way; and amongst other things he shook his fist at the Goyernor as he passed him in his carriage and called him "a beast" to his face. Immediately after this—that is on the 30th September, Dr. Charsley declared him insane and he was sent in charge of Mr. Campbell, Inspector General of Police, to Galle, there to be put on heard the steamer for Evaluation. Campbell, Inspector General of Police, to Galle, there to be put on board the steamer for England in charge of a keeper. In Galle he still behaved very badly and while he consented to go to England, absolutely refused for his own sake and his children's to go with a keeper. The P. and O. Age it would not take him without, and so it was determined to bring him back to Colombo and shut him up in the Lunatic Asylum. He was enveigled into the Coach in the evening on the representation that it was going to the wharf, and then it started for Colombo, two policemen being presentation that it was going to the wharf, and then it started for Colombo, two policemen being in charge of hun. On the way he learned his destination, and on nearing Colombo in the cold gray of the morning he cried out to everybody he passed that they were taking him to the Asylum but that he was not mad. When the Coach drew up at the door he was requested to walk in but declined to do so of his own free will. He should declined to do so of his own free will. He should not resist as that would, he said, serve the purpose of his enemies, but he insisted that "legal violence" should be used and accordingly he was pushed in amongst a lot of jabbering idiots and the door was locked! Now mark this—I don't pretend to say that Mr. Pilkington was not mad at this time but on Dr. Charsley's own shewing the madness had come upon him in 10 days, between the 20th and 30th September, and surely there was hope that this sudden aberration would yield to proper treatment; one would have expected him, at least to try the effect of good food and medicine for the body and rest and genial society for the for the body and rest and genial society for the overwrought brain. Instead of this Dr. Charsley overwrought brain. Instead of this Dr. Charsley and his humane subordinates gave their patient bad food and too little of it—will your readers believe it is in evidence that some days they left this sick English gentleman hungry and half starved with nothing to eat but a small piece of fish and a piece of bread till six o'clock in the evening—they intercepted his o'clock in the evening—they intercepted his letters they disturbed his rest and for society they gave him raving maniaes and brutal policemen! It is true that they speedily took him away from the Asylun and lodged him in a house near by, and that I was a first the speedily took him a house near by, the Asylum and lodged him in a house near by, and that I may not be thought to exaggerate in other respects I will quote a few of Dr. Vandort's answers on oath. He said—"the room (in which Mr. Pilkington was lodged) was furnished with a table, a chair, a sofa and a harmonium."—"He recollected that Mr. Pilkington requested some fish and grilled chicken for breakfast—he had a small slice of fish and the other portion came only at 6 o'clock in the evening."—"His cohes were washed for the first time during the second week of his

> towards them, but he would disappoint those who sent them, and he then left the room and walked in the veraudah till three o'clock, when the polic emen left! Have you ever read Charles Reade's novel
> 'Hard Cash?' If so you will think I am giving
> you a chapter out of it The hero you will remember took honors at Oxford and rowed stroke in the university eight, but he became possessed of a secret of his father's who thereupon got him locked up as a lunatic, and the main point of the story is to shew the brutalities perpetra-trated in private Asylum. The novel created a great sensation in England because Mr. Read-declared that such deeds as he represented were ctually done, and much investigation and much good doubtless followed. I only hope that my true story of Mr. Pilkington's treatment may create noise enough at least to secure a mor-rational treatment for the next poor wretch who i consigued to the clutches of our Civil Medicoes. But humanity would seem to be a scarce commo dity in that Department. The kind-hearted D Andree thrust the dying Mr. Hall from the hospital door, and neither Dr. Charsley nor the Covernor could see that he had done anything deserving of censure or degradation, and now that another sick English gentleman, a member of our own Dr. Charsley's subordinates when he required

for the first time during the second week of his

confinement ."—"He often complained of sickness and that he could not eat the food."—"After returning from Court on the 15th September

night 4 Policemen came to his door and demanded

admittance—he refused unless they brought an order; they returned shortly with a paper signed by a Sergeant White for some in-

specter and he let them in. They lounged on his bed, snoking, talking and spitting

about the room; he told them he knew they

to incite him to commit some act of

en there hard at work all day recollect) " he got only a thin slice of fish and bread for dinner"
Other evidence shewed that in the middle of the

just the opposite treatment, I suppose we shall again need to look to England for any word of official censure upon such atrocious barbarity.

There are those who trace a connection between that shaking of Mr. Pilkington's fist in the Governation of the contract of the nor's face and his subsequent ill-usage, but God forbid that I should accuse any man of conduct so truly demoniacal.

-Since sending the above I have heard that Mr. Berwick has given a decision adverce to Mr. Pilkington.

THE COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY. - A corres pondent writes :-

"You were right in saving in your issue of Fri day last that there was a warm discussion at the Meeting of the Municipal Council on Thursday the 20th instant, consequent on Mr. Gabriel's the 20th instant, consequent on Mr. Gabriel's motion for a reduction of the Assessment Tax, and I believe the figures given by you indicating the position of the Assessment Tax account may be elied upon. But we (the Tax-payers) know to well that the Municipality of Colombo seldon well that the Municipality of Colombo seldom gives the public a report of warm discussions. In fact, it is a wonder to see a full meeting of the Council: generally some of the members are absent. The cause for this indifference on their sent. The cause for this indifference on their part is not known If the Municipality at Kandy and Galle could furnish reports of their deliberations to the press for the benefit of the public, how comes it that such reports of the Colombo Corporation are withheld? We have often seen correspondence between the Municipa lity and the Government reported through the press, particularly when the Government gives them a snubbing. This I believe is more with them a snubbing. This I believe is more with the view of drawing the sympathy of the Taxpayers in favor of an Institution which I have no hesitation in saying is any thing but popular."

PUSSEL AWE, 16th October, 1870.

We have had almost constant rain since I last wrote, with an occasional glimpse of the sun, on the whole we have had quite enough of wet, and a few dry days would do much good. The health of the coolies is good, and only one case of sickness amongst Superintendents, and one European child died. Estates are as clean as they generally are at this time of the years though the Billy great the strains of the years though the Billy great the strains of the years though the Billy great the strains of the years though the Billy great the strains of the years though the Billy great the strains of the years though the Billy great the strains of the years though the Billy great the strains of the years though the Billy great the strains of the years though the Billy great the strains of the years the years the great the strains of the years the years the years the great the years they are years the years they are years the years they are years they great the years they are years they great they are years they great they are years they great they are years they are years they are years they great they are years they are years they great they are years they great they are years they great they are years they a at this time of the year: though the Billy-goat and Spanish needle appears in some places, owing to all available hands being required for crop: this is a pity, as mamoties (the curse of Estates) will have to be used. Trees look very fresh and require handling, as they make wood fast in this matther. weather. Crops are now known to be short all over the district, only two Estates being able to boast of even an average one—the berries are ripening very slowly, which makes small pickings, and adds materially to the cost of crop. Stores are full of wet coffee, and only small batches have been sent off from this cause,—though carts are plentiful at 3½d to Peradeniya. The roads are pretty good, but heavy, in consequence of the rain. The patching system is in force, and it is painful to see here and there a man and woman helping each here and there a man and woman helping each other to do as little as possible. The horse-van clies regularly, and it is to be hoped pays. Coolies are very far from being plentiful, and I am surprised that in an open district like this, Singhalese prised that in an open district like this, Singhalese are not more extensively employed than seems to be the case. Crimping too, I am sorry to say, is rife, and Superintendents manage to get mixed up with extensive law suits; one of which is still pending, in which several appeals have been made, much money and time lost by Proprietors, Managers and Canganies: all for the sake of a little coolie girl who the suidage areas and the coolie of the sake of a little of the sake of a littl

girl, who the evidence proved to be an adept at olting. Here is a resume of the case.

Pusselawe, 26th August, 1870. C No. 20,458. .... 

Rengasamy Cangany of North Delta, Accused.

The complainant charges the accused with having seduced a girl named Pitche from his employ. Defendant pleads not guilty.

Complainant affirmed states that on the night of 13th April last, the girl Pitche absconded without giving any notice, that this was the second time she so acted, and that on both occasions the defendant was the Crime. Two witnesses expressions and the complainant was the Crime.

she so acted, and that on both occasions the defendant was the Crimp. Two witnesses swore positively to having seen Pitche in company with Defendant near Wahagapittia, spoke to them, and they saw they were going to an estate. All three proved, that Pitche had been for many years in Complainant's employ, and was even related to his wife, who went in person to North Delta and quietly tried to induce Defendant to give the girl up, failing in which complainant brought this action.

Defendant's witnesses gave contradictory evidence. Defendant states that he had no coolies at all working under him on the estate, and whilst his Master "Mr. Shave" positively swears that there were six coolies in Defendant's gang of which Pithers and some and from the backs it approach that were six coolies in Defendant's gang of which Pitche was one, and from the books it appeared that Pitche under the name Carpay had worked some days about a year ago; or on the first crimping. Warrant was issued against the girl, but she could not be found. She was however brought before the Court and bailed out by Mr. Shave.

Judgment.—The Magistrate expressed his strong belief in the evidence of complainant and his wit-nesses who were disinterested parties, gave judg-ment against defendant, and holding that severe measures were required, to put a stop to crimping, sentenced Rengasamy the accused to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the application of Mr. Shave: Rengasamy

was allowed to stand out on bail, that gentleman being his surety. The judgment was appealed against and remanded by their Lordships for fur-

ther hearing.
On the 2nd October the case was again heard On the 2nd October the case was again heard, when Mr. Shave filed Affidavit, to the effect that he heard the girl Pitche alias Carpay had worked on the Rothschild Estate, took her to Mr. Anderson who identified her as a young girl who had worked a few days in last April on his estate and ran away. Mr. Anderson gave evidence to the same effect. Upon this additional evidence the Magistrate reversed his former decision, and gave 2nd judgment. Acknowledging the insufficiency of the evidence as to the identity of the girl, and that the conduct of the accused was open to grave suspicion. Yet his Lordship felt bound to reverse his former judgment and acquit the accused.

Complainant has appealed against this decision; so the battle will go on, and whatever way decided,

so the battle will go on, and whatever way decided will prove the glorious uncertainty of the law.

A considerable quantity of low jungle and pattena land is being planted within easy distances of the high road, the appearance of the soil is good, and with manure will no doubt be first-rate coffee, if the clearings in the neighbourhood are any crite

LAW INTELLIGENCE. DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY. BANNER VS. SMITH. Judgment,—The plaintiff, it would appear, being desirous of purchasing land in Dimboola, visited the district on the 9th of May, 1869. Having then made the defendant's acquaintance he sought for and obtained his advice as to the suitability of a c. rtain block of land the defendant's acquaintance he sought for and obtained his advice as to the suitability of a crtain bluck of land for coffee, and on other subjects connected with the opening and planting thereof in the event of his becoming the purchaser of the same. The plaintiff himself had no experience in these matters and was, at the time, a resident of Handrookande, a place some 67 miles away from the block of which he became the purchaser at the latter end of the month of June, 1869. Previous to the purchase the parties had conversed but once, and that was on the 9th May preceding, on which occasion it would appear the plaintiff offered to pay contain the sum of f to a month if he would undertake the superintendence of the felling and planting and the opening of a nursery should the plaintiff become the owner of the said block of land. The defendant declined the offer on the ground that he had too much to do. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant, however, agreed to superintend all the preliminary work save planting, in consideration of being paid at the rate mentioned. The defen ant on the other hand denies this. He states that he plaintiff being a resident of another district at a great distance from the selected block of land, he promised to befriend him so far as to let the contracts for felling, &c., and to allow himself, he being almost on the pot, to be the medium through whom the contracts for felling, &c., and to allow himself, he being almost on the pot, to be the medium through whom the contracts for felling, &c., and to allow himself, he being almost on the root retwent of the medium through whom the contractor should be paid, so that when all was ready the plaintiff could come over from Handrookande, where he was employed at the time, and see after the planting being himself. He denies that he agreed to be such medium for reward or remuneration. The question therefore for decision is, whether there was such a verbal mutual understanding as to establish between where he was employed at the time, and see after the planting himself. He denies that he agreed to be such medium for reward or remuneration. The question therefore for decision is, whether there was such a verbal mutual understanding as to establish between parties the situation of master and servant so as to enable the plaintiff to maintain this action for damages alleged to be sustained by him by reason of breach of agreement on the part of the defendant. During the course of the trial it was settled that the Court's decision, in the event of the relation of master and servant being established, should be confined to such damages as the plaintiff may have sustained by reason of the defendant making a demand of 8/ for every thousand coffee plants in a certain nursery on Cragie Lea estate, which nursery, it is alleged, was opened by the defendant for the plaintiff's sole use at the request of the plaintiff. At the time or about the time the nursery was opened, the defendant was part owner of Cragie was opened, the defendant was part owner of Cragie Lea, of which he was subsequently the manager. 1st,-Whether the relation of master and servant is establish Whether the relation of master and servant is established. The correspondence between the parties commended on the 25th of June, 1869. To such correspondence and the subsequent conduct of the parties we must look for a solution of the difficulty arising from the conflicting statements which have their origin from conversations between the parties at their first meeting, when no other person was present, and before the plaintiff had become the purchaser of the land in regard to which such conversation had prospective reference. It is as well to bear in mind that the defendant's version of the arrangement is that he declined to version of the arrangement is that he declined to superintend any of the preliminary works, and offer ed only to befriend the plantiff to a certain ex ed only to befriend the plantiff to a certain extent in regard to them without reward or remuneration therefor. The first is a letter from the plantiff to the defendant, dated 25th June, in which he states, "I have bought the land, and think it will be as well to put in a nursery immediately so as not to miss the 3 or 4 weeks' aim that we are justified in now expecting—you were kind enough to offer to do this job f r me, will you kindly do so? \* Did you speak to the felling contractor you menti ned to me and at what figure do you think you will be able to get it done?" The answer to this was "I can any day let contracts for you. I consider £2 a fair price for felling and clearing per acre. You will get contractors to take the work at less, but no trick hand on whom dependence can be placed will do superintend the felling, as it is alleged he agreed 'o do, one would en it for less." Now if the defendant was expected to superintend the felling, as it is alieged he agreed 'o do, surely it would have struck the plaintiff that a less experienced contractor would have done the w rk more economically under the eyes of his, as he believed, paid superintendent—a man of large experience in these matters, and that this letter would at once have evolved an indignant remonstrance from the plaintiff, expressive of the unfairness of getting the work done at a higher figure when for less it would be as well done under the immediate superintendence of a person paid for superintending the fielling of a land only half a mile removed from the superintehdents' bungaiow. I think these lettending the lening of a land only hair a fine removed from the superintehdents' bungalow. I think this let-ters and the inferences deducible therefrom are of them-selves sufficient to show that the defendant is correct as to the nature of the arrangement between him and the plaintiff, and that the latter is quite mistaken in rethe plaintin, and that the series system was subsently taking only a friendly interest in the preliminary affairs of the plainting of the plainting was subsequently asked a friendly interest in the preliminary affairs of the plain-tiff; just in the same way as he was subsequently asked to take in respect of quite a different land in reference to which the plaintiff writes on the 80th of December. "I have just bought No. 4 of Cameron's land, and have written to Thomson to mark off a small block of 30 acres written to Thomson to mark off a small block of 30 acres at the corner the Dickoya road runs through, adjoining Rossiter. Will you kindly act in the same friendly way you have hitherto done, and give out the contract for felling as soon as you possibly can, for it is late now. Moreover in none of the defendant's letters written for to young plants: To allow the high jungle to remain and only clear away the underwood, would necessitate great injury to the plants, when of an main and only clear away the underwood, would necessitate great injury to the plants, when of an age at which they would thrive in the open sunshine better than in the shade, so far as crop is concerned. For then the lopping of heavy branches and felling of trees, would destroy many years labour. Both in India and here it has been our wish to find a plant, which would be quick of growth, to shelter the young coffee, and easily removed when no longer necessary, whilst at the same time one, which in itself might be profitable or at least pay for its culture, was a part of the funds does he make any allusion to his wages. In helter of the srd of September, at which date if the laintiff's contention is correct the defendant had earned 20, being two months' salary, does the defendant as for payment thereof? "I have let the felling of your larger than the salary of the s for payment thereof? "I have let the felling of your land 132 acres to a capital contractor—he wants an advance to go and get men. Please pay £50 to my credit at Q. B. C., as the man wants to go and procure men tor felling." Why did he not say, please pay £70 to O. B. C. which will include £20 due me for the past two months? So it is, in all his requisitions for funds, he states, what they are wanted for, but not a single word occurs about his salary. Why this silence throughout? The answer is too obvious to require further comment on this point. Conduct like this, quite in keeping with his version of the nature of the arrangement between him and the plaintiff and with

the arrangement between him and the plaintiff and with his statement at the trial: "I undertook nothing for muneration. I thought that perhaps he (plaintiff and the plaintiff and the same arrangement)." I thought that perhaps he (plaintiff and the same arrangement).

his statement at the trial: "I undertook nothing for r. muneration. I thought that perhaps he (plaintiff) would make some remuneration." Even when sued he made no claim for remuneration, although if plaintiff's view of the nature of the arrangement be the more correct, there was due to him on the 13th of March upwards of £80. On that day (Sunday) the plaintiff wrote letter F. in which he says, "My dear Smith, will you kindly oblige me by sending your account against me including your own charge for superintendence, &c." This was written evidently as a feeler, before commencing legal proceedings against the defendant in respect chiefly as to the plants in the nursery. This letter had its desired effect, and letter C. from defendant (evidently written on Sunday the 18th March, 1869), was the result.

It is as follows, "As I am very busy and will have no spane time tills after Toesday, will you allow your secount to lie over till then, maantime places state definitely what the sum was yot means me to charge monthly for Derry Clare." Up to this time there is not a single word of complaint in writing from the plaintiff as to any set of commission or omission or ome part of the defendant. On the 19th March, 1870, the plaintiff writes as if defendant had acted perfectly satisfactory in all respects, and asks him kindly tooblige him by sending his account including charge for side letter Z, which the Court called for) and concludes with saying, "If however, it (the nursery) belongs to you; I must decline to remuneration was ever asked for. All the circumstances thus far combine to shew the defence to be a bona fideous, and that so far as the defendant is concerned, his conduct throughout has been quite consistent with the letters which passed-between the parties, and with the fair and reasonable influences deducible therefrom. (2) To proceed to the next question, which is, whether the plants in the inversy on Craigie Lee opened there, during the time the defendant as part owner thereof, and looked after by him subsequently as the manaiger of that property; do by right belong to the plaintiff. The plantiff, be it remembered, wished to have a nursery opened on his own land and in writing that letter the plaintiff abandoned the idea, on defendant's advice, to have a nursery opened on his (plaintiff) own land. The defendant on the 35th of June, said "I hope you will spare no expense in the nursery. Since writing that letter the plaintiff abandoned the idea, on defendant's advice, to have a nursery opened on his (plaintiff) own land. The defendant on the 30th June, said "I hope you will spare no expense in the nursery, in the nursery tookaplace about the middle of July, and that the whole complete the substantiff, claring the said of the progretion of the scholar of claring the said of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff signed paper from the defendant. When plaintiff wrote on the 25th of June to spare no expense in the nursery, no meant the nursery to be opened on his own land, which opening there, being subsequently abandoned on the advice of the defendant, the defendant opened the which opening there, being subsequently abandoned on the advice of the defendant, the defendant opened the one on "Craigie Lea" at the cost of "Craigie Lea" to supply the plaintiff with plants at the rait of 8s, a thousand and for sale generally at the ruling price at Dimbula, which was 10s or 12s. per thousand, and it would appear that the subsequent owners of "Craigie Lea" considered that it was an encroachment on their rights that the plaintiff was to be supplied with plants at 8s, per thousand. But anyhow the defendant was always ready and willing to supply the plaintiff at the lower rate. The plaintiff would not have them, but purchased plants and stumps elsewhere at a higher figure.—We find the plaintiff after his wisit in July, when he was advised to get a signed paper from the defendant, again in "Craigie Lea" early in the following December. It was then he states that he was informed by the defendant for the first time that he would have to pay for the plants. The hint calculated to create suspicions in his mind in July, one would have supposed, would have led him to write to the defendant to know what that nursery had already cost, for it had to end of August cost nearly £43. He must have seen too from the letters he had then been receiving that the defendant had not drawn on him for funds in regard to the nursery—but no inquiries were made. Early in December, when told that he would have to pay for the plants, he merely, it drawn on him for funds in regard to the nursery—but no inquiries were made. Early in December, when told that he would have to pay for the plants, he merely, it appears, said "that is not our arrangement,"—and on turning to letter Z, where a reference is made to this visit and the announcement then made, the plaintiff says, "on the evening of the 9th (December) you informed me that I was to pay at the rate of 8s. a thousand for my plants. At the time I said nothing, but on the 10th ventured to expostulate, when you told me you were doing me a great favor, as the usual rate of the district was I's." But neither in this, nor in any subsequent doing me a great favor, as the usual rate of the district was 1's." But neither in this, nor in any subsequent letter, does the plaintiff appear to have called upon his so-called paid superintendent, nor on the occasion the the announcement was made, to state what he meant by such conduct when the nursery was opened for him at his express direction and his own cost. Nothing of the kind took place, and thep laintiff left "Craggie Lea" apparently satisfied. One would have expected, however, that the plaintiff, if he felt himself wronged, would have at once broken off all intercourse with the defendant and dismissed him from employment as his superintendent, if superintendent he was. The letters subsequently written by him are not couched in terms one would expect to find in letters addressed by an indignant employer to an employee, who had been talksubsequently written by him are not couched in terms one would expect to find in letters addressed by an indignant employer to an employee, who had been talking to him of favor to be conferred and who, he believed had grossly imposed on him. On the 15th of Decembee he writes; "My dear Smith, enclosed please find chequivalue £120. This will meet the £90 wanted by the fell ing contractor and leave £30 more towards giving a contract for lines and bungalow. You were also kind enough to sketch a little plan for a bungalow. It seems just the thing I want. I do not wish, however, the cost of the bungalow to exceed £60, so please do the best you can for this." And again on the 30th: "Will you hindly act in the same friendly way you have hintherto done, &c.;" and at last on the 13th of March last, he says, "Will you kindly oblige me by sending your account against me, including your own charge for superintendence, &c." Now after all this, we have an action instituted to try the plaintiff's right to the plants in the nursery without any payment, and although no funds of his were ever spent in opening or maintaining the nursery, and without any tender to meet the expenses attending its opening and up-keep, the plaintiff appears to have jumped to the conclusion that as soon as the defendant purchased the block adjoining his, the latter formed the wicked idea of defrauding the plaintiff of plants to plant into his own land. Mr. Payne states that he believed one portion of the nursery was for the plaintiff. The plaintiff honestly believes right on his side, but he is mistaken. Under the circumstances stated the defendant is absolved from the instances with costs.—C. H. De Saram, District Judge. costs .- C. H. DE SARAM, District Judge LETTER TO THE EDITOR. SHADE FOR COFFEE. SIB,—I am no advocate for shade as a rule; but n dry Districts I think it would be of advantage

same time one, which in itself might be promable or at least pay for its culture, was a part of the scheme, not the least worthy of attention. Jack trees have been planted, which from their slow growth were of no assistance to the young plants,

and when arrived at maturity caused a shade so dense as to be injurious to the bearing qualities of the trees, and the idea that the Timber would pay

comfort of the Tamil Cooly, I take the comfort of the Tamil Cooly, I take the liberty of introducing it to the notice of your readers, and assure such of them as are planting on borrowed capital, that planting thus between the lines; will PAY; will not injure the plant in any way, and in the third year when shade is no longer required, and when is most instances a close of good magure would ensure many years prosperity, the accumulated poomac with aslies and other local refuse, would do more good than all the beasted patents advertised. A trial in a small way would do no harm, but might be productive of much good. Let me then state shortly the history and properties of the Castor Oil plant.

The plant grows in every part of East and West India and Ceylon, on the coldest heights and on the burfing plain, witness Labokelly and Batticalos; it is hardy, requires no attention, and flour ishes in any soil. It grows to 15 or 18 feet in a very short time.

canos; it is hardy, requires no attention, and flourishes in any soil. It grows to 15 or 18 feet in a very short time.

It has a round thick-pointed furrowed stem, gleacons at the lower part; gradually acquiring a purplish hue towards the top. The leaves grow singly on very long petioles; they are large and palmate, being deeply divided into from eight to twelve serrated lofus of a bluish green color. The flowers are disposed in terminating rascemes, which spring from the division of the branches; the male and female flowers are placed on the same spike, the male below, the female at the upper part of the spike. They are both without petals; the former having swelling empalements, and a great number of stamina, which are connected in several bodies and terminated by soundish twin summits. The female flower has a three-cleft reddish calyx armed with prickles; the oval germen in the centre changes into a trilocular capsule, about the size of a marble of a pale green color and covered with flexible prickles, when arrived at maturity it bursts elastically and expels the seeds, usually three in number. These are of an oblong flat form, of nearly quite s white color and a heavy mawkish taste.

The larger kind recinus communis finctors Major; in Tamaf Pasramanaka and in Singhalese Maha enderoo stats is used for burning in lamps, in Cattle Medicine, and is the cheapest oil to be found in India. It is burned only by the lowest classes, as it emits a thick disagreeable smoke, and offensive smell, which like our Ceylon cocoon taints everything in the house and causes the well known smell.

and offensive smell, which like our Ceylon cocoon taints everything in the house and causes the well known SMELL of our mountaineers. This however would be no objection to Mootoosamy, as the odour of his own cumblic would overcome all

The small kind—recinus communis fructors Mino, in Tamal Sittamaneka and in Singhalese, Ratta Enderoo-atta, produces the oil of commerce, and used by us in medicine, this plant is also called palma Christi. In Travancore, the Malialum and Malabar, it is used as a libricant for the body Malabar, it is used as a libricant for the body when bathing, an ungent for sores, and a condiment for savouring curries. Here, in Ceylon, the the Singhalese use it only as a medicine, when made into oil and fomentations in various disease, their quacks likewise make it the foundation-stone of their never-failing-all-curing oils, and every household has a supply. The Chinese have a method of divesting it of a part of its medicinal properties; and use it as an excellent oil: so that even they have less fortified stomachs then he Indians as in Travancore, and all along the coast

he indians as in Travancore, and all along the coast hey use it for everything. As the Italians do with their clive cils even in frying cakes.

The imports into England are but small, as our taste is not this way: but a free and close market is open; by which, not taking into our prospect of sales to our train oil and candle eating brethren of the West, we may hope to make the venture pay————and mark, when mamotic weeding, bathers propring a backgroup and orthody handling. pay———and mark, when mamotic weeding hat-peg-pruning, handsome and orthodox handling forces us to abandon our estates, might not this come to the front? Excuse this, it may not be in the way of a news-

paper, but your old correspondent claims a '

Central Province 11th October, 1870.

COFFEE SALES

List of Marks and prices of Ceylon Coffee brought to public sale in Mincing Lane, from September 9, to September 23rd 1870.

Kotmalie I ck bot in at 65s 21 at 62s 59 (bid) 14 at 58s 2 at 54s 2 sold at 72s 62 2 at 72s 2 at 97s.

Balla 5 cks bot in at 58s 5 out.

Ricklagasgodde I ck sold at 66s 5 at 61s 3 at 60s 6d 4 at 56s 2 at 73s 1 at 65s.

K. M. 25 bris sold at 48s 6d.

E. W. F. 22 cks bot in 66s (93s bid) 14 at 74s (70s bid) 5 cks bot in at 80s 2 out.

bid) 5 cks bot in at 80s 2 out.
Kent 14 cks sold at 60s.
Bellwood 1 ck sold at 69s.
Tunisgalla 2 cks sold at 70s 6d 6 at 49s 1 at 42s.
P.D. S. 2 cks sold at 61s 6d 1 at 65s 1 at 75s 2 4os.
P.K. W. T. D. 8 cks bot in at 65s (61s bid) 1 ck sold:
at 55s 6d 1 at 74s 2 cks out (63s, bid) 1 ck sold:
at 76s 1 bot in at 44s.
M.T. 4 cks sold at 65s 1 at 55s 2 at 77s 6d 1 at 76s 2 set 56s 2 bid 44s 6.6

M. 1. 9 cks sold at 60s 1 at 60s 2 at 7/5 ou 1 at 70s 2 at 50s 2 bt 545 6 d.

Coslanda 1 ck bot in 70s 10 at 60s 2 at 77s.

Asgeria 3 cks sold at 70s 6d 10 at 66s 6d 10 at 66s 2 at 58s 5 at 77s 6d.

Ingurugalla 6 cks sold at 76s 6d 10 at 66s 6d 46s bo n 66s 6d 5 cks sold at 60s 2 at 59s td 8 at 78s 2 at 58s.

Asgeria 40 bris sold at 50s 9d 9 at at 49s 6d 14 at 49s Gonavy 6 cks sold 64s 1 at 79s 3 at 78s. ,, 5 cks sold at 83s 6d 5 at 75s 15 at 76s and 61s r 705 2 at 455 6d 7 at 84s 1 at 815 20 at 76 6d 2 at 72/8

1798 2 at 458 0d 7 at 648 1 at 618 29 at 708 6d 2 at 798 1 at 618 6d 2 at 798 1 at 788 .

Ouragalla I ck bot in at 768 (728 bid) 83 at 708 64 bids solid at 588 12 at 788 6d.

Manikwatte 15 cks solid at 598 I at 788 6d.

South Peacock 8 cks sold 648 17 at 608 2 at 548 3 at Summer vale 7 cks sold at 64s 6d 13 at 60s 2 at 54s 2

K. C. 9 cks at 75s 13 bot in at 68s 65s 6d bid 2 sold it 77s.

Beyalla 7 cks sold at 70s lo at 64s 15 at 63s 6d 5 at 778 6d 1 at 618 6d 3 at 448 1 at 778 6d 5 at 788, F. C. B. P. F. II cks sold at 588 6 at 568 6d 1 at 74/6. Hangurankittu 3 cks sold at 648 10 at 618 6 at 608 6d at 788 6d.

Wyrley Grove 2 cks sold at 60s 6d 1 at 53s 1 at 50s at 44s 3 at 45s od. Hyndford 2 cks sold at 65s 6d 6 at 61s 3 at 57s 3 at 8s 4 at 47s 6d. Gattenegawa I cks sold at gos 6d 3 at 59s 2 at 55s at 75s 6d.

C. B. E. B. I cks sold at 60s 4 at 59s 8 at 56s I at 76s 3 at 63s 6d 6 at 60s 1 at 55s 2 at 76s gd. G. 2 cks sold at 70s 2 at 62s 2 at 59s 6d 2 at 57s 4 at

8s 6d.

T. 3 cks sold at \$1s 6 at 68s 6d 4 at 79s.

H. 20 cks bot in at 70s 5 sold at 61s 5 at 62s 3 at 61/6.

E. 4 cks sold at 78s 1 at 78s 4 at 62s 6d 1 at 78s 6d.

H. D. E. 2 cks sold at 79s 28 cks bot in 72s 67s 6d bid.

7 cks sold at 61s. 5 at 78s.

D. 2 cks sold at 79s 4 at 64s 8 at 8os.

Nelloomalley s ck sold at 77s 6d 4 at 65s. 6d 2 at 79s 6d Nelloomalley s ck sold at 778 60.4 at 658 00 2 at 198 60, at 478 6d. Tynan 3 cks sold at 718 3 at 648 2 at 798 6d 2 at 468. P. G. N. 6 cks sold at 658 6d 1 at 798 5 at 49 2 at 78s at 70 6d 2 at 618 6d 2 at 718 6d 2 at 458.

Tynan 2 cks sold at 60s.

Talwakellie 18 cks sold at 70s 13 bot in 62s 4 sold at 88 6d 3 at 78s 1 at 76s 10 at 62s 6d 32 at 62s 3 at 55s

at 51s 5 at 44s. Nanaoya 6 cks sold at 59s 2 at 52s 6d 2 at 76s 6d. Hylton 1 ck sold at 62s 15 at 61s 3 at 57s 2 at 77s 1 at

Patiagama 5 cks sold at 61s 6d 9 at 61s 1 at 77s. on I ck sold 76s 4 at 70s 6d 4 at 62s 6d at 79s.

J. A. C. I ck bot in 78s 7gs bid 7 cks sold at 70s 6d Io at 718718 6d 1 at 658 2 at 788.

"1 ck bot in 748 6d 13 bot in 688 628 bid 3 at 618
578 6d bid 2 sold at 778 6d 1 at 488 1 at 608.

M. G. T. 1 ck sold at 718 15 at 768 6d 5 at 788 6d 8 at

78s 6d 1 out. R. W. A. 7 cks sold at 69s 6d 2 at 59s 6d 5 at 78s 6d at 78s 6d 1 at 53s.

Rajawelle 12 cks bot in 66s 63s bid 3 at 62s 58s bid sold at 77s 6d 2 at 57s 2 at 50s 1 at 47s 2 bot in 62s

e 13 cks bot in 76s 2 sold at 76s 6d.

Donaeme 10 cas soot in 700 Kunagtila 7 cks sold at 66s I at 77s.
Indumkellie 8 cks bot in 64s 60s 6d bid 1 sold at 57s анципкеше 5 ск 5 bot in 64s 60s 6d bid 1 sold at 57s at 75s 1 at 46s.

J. A. C. 4 cks sold at 64s 59s bid 2 sold at 75s 6d 2 t 45s 64.

at 455 64.

R. W. A, 8 cks sold at 71s 6d 2 at 78s 6d.
Gavatenne 10 cks bot in 65s 61s bid 6 at 58s 57s bid
1 ck sold at 78s 1 at 52s.
Greymont 2 cks bot in 65s 4 at 67s 3 at 66s 2 at 65s 4
at 64s 3 at 63s 2 at 57s 1 sold at 77s 1 ot 75s 6d.
Seaton 12 cks bot in 70s 67s bid 7 at 68s 4 sold at
57s 6d 2 bot in 72s 3 sold 77s 6d 1 at 75s.
Alma 3 cks bot in 70s 4 at 65s 62s bid 1 sold 58s 1 at
66 63s bid 1 at 54s 2 at 77s 6d 1 at 77s.
N. U. Quvah 7 cks bot in 68s 67s bid 3 at 62s 60s bid
2 sold at 78s.

Eton 4 cks sold at 73s 6d 7 bot in 67s. Kellie 3 cks bot io 70s 5 at 65s.

Mahaossa 1 ck bot in 65s 4 at 57s 55 bid 2 sold at 58s

the trees, and the idea that the Timber would pay, has gone to account with of er such notions for the records beyond the flood. The wild Bringall was also tried, but it proved a delusion and a snare. I many times suggested the cultivation of the Castor-oil plant for this purpose, but the general answer was the fear that like the Devil's-trumpet the lantana and other plants, it would prove more difficult to eradicate than to cultivate. However, as I by accident last year, learned that the Castor-oil plant is quick of growth, productive of good crops, easily manufactured into oil—and a plant easier to be got rid of than a sy I know of, the the oil saleable at good prices in the local markets, and on the Coast, the poonac a first-class manure, and all the products conditing the coates. Manaossa I ck bot in 1958 4 at 578 55 bid 2 sold at 588 oat 728 I at 898.

Pallerakelly 3 cks sold at 648 9 at 618 6d 1 at 578 2 at 788 I at 44 1 bag 42s.

Haimony 1 ck bot in 658 648 6d bid 10 at 628 1 sold at

. This is from G. H. Porter's Tropical Agriculturist.

See Admiralty Charts: — Eastern Archipelago, Nos. 934
 941 a, 941b, and 942 a; Maoassar Strait, Nos. 2636 and 2857; Sulu Archipelago, No. 2576; Philippine Islands, No. 948, and China Sen, No. 2600 b.

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and an armie below Biackwall, and by it steam vesseis avoid all the bends in the more crowded parts of the river.

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The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:— INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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7, 1868 ... ... 144,945 12

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LEECHMAN & Co.

£1,672,356 16 11

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KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW

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Dr. Locock's Lotion for the Complexion s certain remedy for insect bites, tan, sunburns, any roughness of the skin; in bottles 1s. 11d.,

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