WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

COLOMBO:-FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28th. 1870.

VOL. 31.

SHIPPING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

> ERVICES Messageries Maritimes .-PACOBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

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

1 5 1 1 5 1 5

	July	August.	Septemb	October.	Novembe	Decembe
For Sees, Mauritice and Mediterranean.	4	29	12 26	10 26	23	21
" Cochin China, China, and Japan Pondicherry, Madas and Calcutta	4	1, 15, 29	12 26 14	10 24 12	7 21 9	5 19

Passengers for London can obtain at Marseilles Railway tickets direct, either via Calais, Boulogne, or via Dieppe and Newhaven at the following rates, Via Calais or Boulogne Fs. 175.....£6 12 

H. AUBER,

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL Steam Navigation Company

STEAMERS will leave Point de Galle about the following dates

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
11 25	8 22	5 19	3 17	2 16	14 28
10 24	7 21	18	2 16	1 15	13 27
12 26	9 23	6 20	4	29 1 15	13 27
13 27	10 24	7 21	5 19	29 12	14 28
13	10	7		0	28
	11 25  10 24  12 26  13 27	11 8 25 22 7 24 21 12 9 26 23 13 10 27 24 13 10	11 8 5 25 22 19 	11 8 5 3 25 22 19 17 	11 8 5 3 2 25 22 19 17 16 30 10 7 4 2 1 24 21 18 16 15 29 12 9 6 4 1 26 23 20 18 15 29 13 10 7 5 27 24 21 19 16 26 23 20 18 36 29 13 10 7 5 27 24 21 19 36 36

Rates of Passage Money.

, Southampton	£65	King George's Sound &
', Marseilles	75	" Melbourne or Sydney " Penang
', L'ombay ', Madras,	16	" Singapore
, Calcutta	10	, Hong Kong
	24	" Shanghai
- Transit		Egypt £3 extra.

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

To Marseilles. To Southampton 2nd Class Passengers..... £48 \* £50 \* European Servants...... 48 ° Native do ...... 24 °

. Transit through Egypt £2 extra

Return Fares.

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

H E COMPANY reserve the

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

For rates of freight and further particulars, Apply to

F. BAYLEY,

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

THE FOLLOWING reduce to Marseilles is r this Company: a scale of charges from Galle to Marseilles is now adopted by

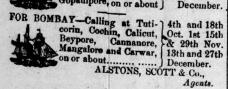
Point de Galle.

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 Messes. ARMITAGE BEOTHERS.

H. AUBER Agent

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

FOR CALCUTTA—Calling at Galle, 3 3rd 17th at Negapatam, Madras, 31st Oct. 14th Cocon ada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Gopaulpore, on or about 31st Oct. 12th & 26th December.



SALES BY AUCTON GENERAL AUCTION SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell by public auction on Saturday, October 29th, at 12 o'clock, at Rooms, adjoining the Oriental Hotel, A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MUSIC BOOKS, &c.

30 Doz. CHAMPAGNE in quarts.

25 do in pints. 40 do SHERRY. 20 do PORT WINE.

To close consignments. Some Horses and Carriages. AND W. ARCHBALD. Kandy, October 22nd, 1870

AUCTION SALE IN LONDON

OF THE

GALLEMUDONE ESTATE AND

FOREST LAND ADJOINING IN AMBEGAMOA MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON & CO. will shortly put up to auction in London, The Gallemudone Estate together with the Forest Land adjoining,

CALLED PELLEGALLETENNE,

consisting in all of 1,792 acres. of which 280 acres are planted with Coffee. The estimated Grop this Season is Cwts. 1,100;—a large extent of the Forest Land is suitable for Coffee. The property is the standard of the Railway extention will be expected the Railway extention will be expected in the Railway extention will be expected. Railway extention will be carried imme For further particulars, Apply to

CARSON & Co.

J. P. GREEN & Co.

MERCANTILE ANNOUNCEMENTS

37, Chatham Street. MARTELL'S BRANDIES in one dozen Cases LA GRANDE MARQUE FINEST SPARKLING MOSELLE

@ 60s. per dozen. from A. Jordan, Coblenz. J. P. GREEN & Co

E. J. BRAND & CO.'S WINES CROWN SHERRY, Pale and Dry, n quarter Casks

Do. MADEIRA
Do. CLARET, Superior
Do. PORT, fine old
FINEST VERMOUTH in one dozer CURACOA CROWN WHISKEY

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 refere Colombo, 19th May, 1870.

Barclay Perkin's BROWN STOUT PORTER

£6 10s. per Hhd. J. P. GREEN & Co.

ALLSOPPIS PALE ALE IN HHDS.
Price £7 10s. Cash.
Also in Kilderkins, £3 5s. Cash. REID & CO.'S LONDON STOUT IN HHDS.
PRICE £6 158. CASH. Full to the Bung. ALLSOPP'S C. B. ALE 9s. 6d. per doz. Cash. REID & CO.'S C. B. PORTER

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

4 dozen Cases. £2 Cash. 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 crollowns of the Undersigned : BEST STAFF RDSHIRE 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."

GENT'S SHOOTING, Emperor and Bluche 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, 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."

KANDY, 12th October, 1870. LAWTON & Co.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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

Colombo, 21st June, 1869.

ON SALE By the Undersigned: BASS' BEER IN HHDS. Barclay, Perkin's Porter in HHDS. do C.B. do in qts. and Pints. R. DAWSON. FOR SALE.

THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FOLLOWING EXCELLENT SHERRIES

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

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

WHYTE & Co.

AVE received via Suez Causi, "HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN"

as used in the English Church,
with and without Appendix, with and without Music
and Appendix only,
in a variety of type and binding. Family Prayers as sanctioned by G.A.
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Hole's "Book about Roses."
BAKER'S "ALBERT NYANZA"

WINDOW TATS, HAVANNAH CIGARS, Bacon in Flitches. Apothecaries' Hall,

WHYTE & CO. HAVE RECEIVED BY LAST OVERLAND SEEDS

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

WHYTE & CO.

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CROOKERY sets and half sets of

Breakfast and Dinner-ware of choice and elegant patterns and low priced SETS CHAMBER WARE.

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

COOLY COATS.

BEST BLUE TUNICS. WHYTE & Co.

STATIONERY.

WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT.

WHYTE & Co. Apothecaries' Hall,

TAXIDERMISTS' INSTRUMENTS. ND REQUISITES OF ALL SORTS.

WHYTE & Co. Apothecaries' Hall, Kandy.

Manures and Chemicals.

JOHN BENNET LAWES, F. R. S., 59, Mark Lane, London,

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

Nitrate of Soda,
Peruvian Guano.
and all Chemical Manures of Value.
Manures can be prepared and shipped in small large, quantities for experiments, if required, also Tartaric, Citric and Sulphuric Acids.

> ENGLISH GOODS. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

AT CHEAPEST RATES

D. NICHOLSON & CO. SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN

(Wholesale and Retail) India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters 50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

> (CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE,) LONDON. Established 1843.

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Habardashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and

Accou Household Furniture Musical Instruments. Ironmongery Fire-arms Agricultural Implements Cutlery

Carriages

ments. Boots and Shoots Wines Ales Beers. Preserved Provisions. Stationery Books Toys, &c., &c.,

Saddleay & Harness. SHIPPED AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES. Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Briannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission Price list can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co.

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50, 51, & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Terms. --Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

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FRESH GROUND BONE DUST. FOR SALE.

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32, Chatham Street, Colombo. BOUND IN FANCY COLORED CLOTH BOARDS PRICE 21 SHILLINGS.

A NY OF THE BACK NOS. may be had on application to the publisher, and persons having setts of the first Volume may have the same ound in fancy cloth boards with Title-page, &c

NOTICE.

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

All accounts remaining unpaid after the twentieth of this month will be placed in the hands of a Proctor for collection. FRANCIS SCHULTZE,

Colombo, 5th July, 1870.

TO LET FURNISHED.

FROM JANUARY 1ST. 1871. MARANDAHN VILLA," THE RESIDENCE OF MR JUSTICE STEWART For terms enquire on the premises,

> MESSES. GEORGE STEUART & Co. Colombo, 16th September, 1870.

> > EDUCATION.

MISS WATSON, M.C.P.

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

Terms, payable quarterly in Advance. For instruction in English and French, German or Italian, Ancient and Modern Scripture History, Political and Physical Geography, Arithmetic Writing, Music, Singing and Dancing.

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

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" Ceylon Times" Office. Tattersall's, Colombo Horse Bazaar &c., Colpetty,

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

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE. BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

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

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

ALSO

The Atgalla Estate, Situated three miles from the town of Gampole

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.,

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

&c. &c. A handsome Mare, quiet in Saddle and in double Harness, a good jungle hack, and well suited for a lady.

JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., Wareagalle Estate,

A READING TN AID OF THE FUND for the Widows and

Apply to

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 LIBBARY—where a plan of reserved seats may be seen. Reserved Seats 4s., Unreserved Seats 2s. Reading will commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

Instruction in Point Lace Work WILL BE GIVEN by a Lady, on applying A. A.

Pest Office, Colombo.

MPORTED BY H. S. SAUNDERS, and for Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned: Champgne.... 80s per dozen Sherry..... 60s do Vieux Cognac...... 72s do

TOD HEATLY'S WINES.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN CEYLON.

IN NOVEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED

MESSRS. PROVOST & Co.,

HENRIETTA STREET COVENT GARDEN,

Times Correspondent," and author of " Pictures from the East," "The Three Presidencies of India,"

THE ABOVE WORK, Royal Quarto, will be printed on the best toned paper, illustrated by eight Chromo-Lithographic plates by Messrs. Day & Sons, Lithographers to the Queen, from Photographs and Drawings taken on the spot: it will be handsomely bound, forming an elegant drawing-room book, and a reliable record of the Royal Visit to Ceylon.

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MUNIARDI

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containing the following illustrations :-CARTOONS. THE LABORS OF HERCULES .- No. 1 Hercules attacking the Hydra." THE WOLFENDAHL COQUETTES :-" How happy could I be with either,

BUGGINS PREPARING FOR THE FANCY DRESS BALL REMARKABLE EFFECTS OF A CAULI-

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THE HORAGALLA COFFEE ESTATE. SITUATED IN THE HANTANE DISTRICT,

containing in extent per Title Deed 119 acres, of which
99 acres are planted with Coffee and in full bearing.
15 acres Forest and 5 acres are Grass.

119 acres. For further particulars, Apply to GEORGE STEUART & Co.,

Colombo, 12th October, 1870.

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LARGE and varied assortment of Type and printing Materials having been received, his ment can now undertak PRINTING WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTON

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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,

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

INCCRPORATED BY ROYALCHARTER) PAID UP CAPITAL £1,500,000

Oriental Bank Corporation.

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,500,000
RESERVED FUND £444,000
Bead Offices:—Threadneedle Street, London.
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COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, JAFFNA, BADULLA
NEWBRA ELLIA, and HALDUMULLE
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:

AN ACCOUNT OF THE VISIT OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH TO CEYLON. BY JOH N CAPPER,

PRICE 21s.

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

National Rank of Scotland, Frovincial Bank of Alexandron Commercial do do National Bank do British Linen Company and on Paris and California.

They also issue Groular Notes and Letters of Credor the use of travellers.

No Drafts are issued on Mail days.

The following are the Rates ruling for Family Renitances by the nor\* mail to England.

6 month's sigh 31 o/o Premium.

4 ,, ,, 41 o/o ,,

3 ,, ,, 5 o/o ,,

1 ,, ,, 55 o/o ,,

Demand 6 o/o ,,

Trackive upper from Depositors

They receive money from Depositors on curre counts and at 1, 2 and 6 months' notice of win drawal.

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

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

B. V. DUNLOP. Colombe, 5th August, 1870. ON CC

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. London and China. CHIEF OFFICE, 65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

OFFICES IN CEYLON. Colombo, Kandy, Galle and Matale. INTEREST. Money is received on Deposit on the Following

terms:
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.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 or 6 months 5 per cent. per annum.

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Approved Bills not having more than 4 months 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.

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

vernment.)

PAID UP CAPITAL..... ....Rs. 56.25000 RESERVE FUND...... 5,62500 BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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E (F. Lushington. Esq., Accountant General.

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

R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Deputy Accountant

General. General. on'ble W. Rierson Arbuthnot, of Messrs. Arbuth-

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E. Lecot, Esq., of Messrs. Lecot & Co.

T. H. Allan Esq., of Messrs. Bainbridge, Byars.

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Colombo Branch.

Rules and Rates of Business THE BANK will negociate Bills, and issue Draft drawn on demand, on the above places, and on the Head Office and Branches of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, at rates to be ascertained at the office. The Bank will also discount approved local Bills not having more than four months to run at current rate. The Bank receives money from 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:

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

On receiving charge of Securities or Sheres—N Realizing interest or dividends on do present Buying or Selling do

Agent,

Customs Entries, Boat Notes, Cart Notes, Contro The Hon'ble Alexander Forrester Brown of Messrs

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

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

Buying or Selling Beturning to constituents A. RIACH.

Colombo, 31st March, 1870.

C.SHAND & Co.

@ £7 P TON.

J. P. GREEN & Co

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 56,372. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO 

Balapuwaduge Alexander Mendis

A. YOUNG ADAMS,

Fiscal's Office, Colombo, 27th October, 1870.

## AUCTION SALE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. MESSRS. VENN & Co. are instructed by WM. CARRY LEECHMAN, Esq., to sell on Saturday, 12th November, at his residence, 299 Colpetty,

the whole of his well-kept Furniture and Effects. Catalogue of which will duly be published.

### EUROPEAN BAKERY

Bread may now be procured from TROWELL & Co., Kandy, LAPPEN & Co., Rakwana, J. A. STOUTER, Kurunegala,

Co-operative Company Limited, Colombo, and from W. M. YOUNG & Co., Colombo.

### AUCTION SALE.

N SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock at the Reems of the undersigned :-68 SINGLE BARRELLED GUNS, 5 DOZ. FELLING AXES, 30 KEGS PAINT,

40 PIECES FINE SPOTTED LAWNS, for Dresses 19 PIECES WHITE MUSLIN. 400 REAMS FOOLSCAP.

50,000 ENVELOPES, without reserve. ALSO TWO HANDSOME PICTURES IN GILT FRAMES.

subjects "Sea side View" and a Photograph. A DAY AND NIGHT TELESCOPE in perfect order.

AND

A few pieces of Household-Furniture. J. AUWARDT

# FINEST BREAKFAST TEA.

JUST received per steamer, direct from China, in boxes of 5½ lb. each, for 15s. Cash.

J. AUWARDT.

ON COMMISSION SALE. At the Rooms of the Undersigned :

CENTLEMEN'S LARGE SIZE BEST FLANNEL SHIRTS @ 10s. 6d. each Cash. Do Colored, Brown, and White, Cotton Socks @ 12s. per dozen. FANCY DAMASK TABLE COVERS · VERY LARGE SIZE @ 18s. each.

AUOTION SALE OF PIPES AND FANCY GOODS.

J. AUWARDT.

AT THE ROOMS, TO-MORROW, AT consisting of

MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR ROOT AND Carved Clay Pipes, Cigar Holders, Tobacco Pouches, Portemor with gilt frames, Albums, Brooches, Plated Watches, Riticules, Month Harmonicas; India Rubber Combs, Marine Glasses, &c. &c.

#### J.AUWARDT ESTATE SUPPLIES

FOR SALE PORTLAND CEMENT, ELWELL'S AXLES

CATTIES. PLANTING BARS. CART AXLES AND BUSHES. GALVANIZED IRON, ROOFING TILES. CORRUGATED SHEETS and

RIDGE CAPS AND GUTTERS, GALVANIZED FENCING WIRE in Coils of 600, 1000, and 2000 feet, GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE in Coils of 1000 feet guaranteed to carry 120 lbs. and of 2000 feet nteed to carry 80 lbs. HOOP IRON 11 to 2 in. PURE PAINTS
Blue, Red and Green, COAL TAR. CALCUTTA BAGS DUNDEE COOTY SACKS. A 16 feet Water Wheel. SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

## FINEST EDINBURGH ALE,

EXPORT STOUT in Hogsheads, GUINNESS' STOUT in Barrels of 8 dozen Pints, H. & R. BRANDY, VINE GROWERS' BRANDY in one dozen cases

BOLIVIAN GUANO.

GEORGE WALL & Co.

FERGUSON'S SHERRIES New Shipment, Green, Blue and White Seal. FINE OLD PORT

BURGUNDY AND CLARET, Volnay Rogue, Pommard Rouge, ST. EMILION

in one dozen cases,

HOWARD'S QUININE.

GEORGE WALL & Co.

. AUETION SALE

Dinner Services, Glass, Champagne, JAPAN CURIOS

AT THE ROOMS OF THE UNDERSIGNED, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M. H. D. GABRIEL.
Colombo, 28th October, 1870. AND PICTURES. MESSRS. VENN & Co. will sell on Saturday

next, 29th instant, at their Rooms, selected the above, to close sale. RESERVED SALE OF FURNITURE, MILCH BUFFALOES AND CALVES,

premium.

belonging to the REVD. DR. BOAKE. ON SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at noon, The Ceplon Times. at the Rooms of the undersigned.

MUNICIPALITY OF KANDY.

Colombo, 26th October, 1870.

H. D. GABRIEL.

## TENDERS

Office, up to noon on the 30th November next, for supplying the Council from 1st January to 31st December, 1870,

WITH THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS AND TOOLS,

on the conditions mentioned below: SLOP BRICKS, of best and second quality, M 4 M 3 inches. One sample to be sent with the Tender at per 1000.

CHUNAM to be delivered at any place within the Municipality of the best bushed. nicipality at per bushel.

The following to be delivered at the Municipal Store :-

PITCH at per Cwt. COAL TAR " " OAKUM " "
5 Inch BOLTS, SCR EWS and NUTS per Cwt I Inch JACKWOOD PLANK per square foot Ditto CAST STEEL HAND HAMMERS per lb. ", SLEDGE ", HALF SLEDGE-",

PICKAXES GALVD. IRON BUCKETS each
BILL-HOOKS and CAPTIES per doz. SCREW AUGURS
BLASTING POWDER per 25 lb. Keg
,, FUSE ,, Coil COAL per Cwt.

IRON "BLISTER STEEL per Cwt. COIR STRING CAST STEEL FOR JUMPERS per lb.

W. S. LE FEUVRE, Secretary of M. C. Town Hall, Kandy, 25th October 1870.

FOR SALE,

TNDE COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE in 4 dozen RONALDSON'S PORT AND SHERRY in 1 do Quarter Casks. CARSON & Co.

CHARLES ASHBY & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

FOR SALE IN HHDS. @ £6 158. CARSON & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710. NSURANCES effected upon Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Shops, Coffee Works, Estate Buildings, and their contents, at the Current Rates

Buildings, and then contains of premiums.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

FRYER, SCHULTZE & Co.—Agents,

Colombo.

KEIR, DUNDAS & Co.—Agents,

Kandy.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

X'MAS GOODS. Arrivals per Steamer " Athol" and " Ocean Beauty A CHOICE AND EXCELLENT INVOICE OF MILLINERY,

WILL BE OPENED FOR SALE ON TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at their Shep, near the Belfry No. 87, 4th Cross Street, Pettah:

MILLINERY COMPRISING OF

Richly Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats of al descriptions, Bridal Bonnets, Wreaths, Veiled Robes Barsnets os all colours, Costly and rich Broche
Morie Gold Tissues, Ladies' Dresses, and do with

Jackets made up,

BELT RIBBONS. Gimps, Trimmings, Fringes, Insertions and Edgings, Silk and Kid Gloves, Gent's and Youths' Colors, Scarfs, Ties and Shirt Fronts with frills, Black and Blue, Black Superfine Cloth, Fancy Cashmer's, French Merino and Alpaccas, Gent's Black Oxonian Soft Felt Hats, &c. &c. &c.

Umbrellas and Parasols, LADIES' FANCY GOODS SUITED TO THE SEASON,

Miscellaneous Goods in great varieties. BOOTS AND SHOES.

great variety of other articles, too numerous for insertions. PACKEER BAWA & SON Colombo, 28th October, 1870.

## SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

AT COLOMBO KACHCHERI On the 1st November, 1870.

Hapitigam Korle.—24 lots from 1 to 2 acres
each situated in Bataliya of Yatikahapattu.

Alufturu Korle.—20 lots from 1 to 14 acres
each situated in Dagonna and Katuwellegama of

Dunagahapattu.
On the 15th November, 1870.

Municipality of Colombo.—1 lot of 2 roods situated in Dematagoda Ward No. 7 adjoining the road from Maradana to North and South Base

AT KANDY KACHCHERI.
On the 30th October, 1870.
Lower Hewaheta.—8 lots from 1 to 19 acres each situated in Atulgama and Nahamuwila of Gandahaya Komala. each situated in Atulgama and Nahamuwila of Gandahaya Korale.

\*\*Yatiwwara District\*\*—6 lots from 9 perches to 1½ acres each situated in Kandangama of Kandupalata, about ½ mile North of the 63rd mile post on the road from Colombo to Kandy.

\*\*Tumpane District\*\*—1 lot of 1½ acre situated in Alagalla of Pallapalata adjoining Allagalla Estate.

AT RATNAPOORA KACHCHERI.

On the 7th November 1870

On the 7th November, 1870.

Sabaragamuva District.—11 lots of Gem land from 1 to 2 acres each situated in Rakwana, of Medapattu in Atakalan Korle.

On the 24th November, 1870.

Sabaragamuva District.—80 lots from ‡ to 13 acres each situated in Kencheguna, Imbuipe, Alutnuwara, Ratmalawene, Botumbe, Walaboda and Muttettuwajama of Kadawata Korale.

On the 26th November, 1870.

Sabaragamuwa District.—1 lot of 71 acres situated in Teppanawa of Kuruwita Korale. Do—42 lots from 1 to 227 acres each situated Do—42 lots from 1 to 227 acres each situated in Naluwala, Alutnuwara, Denagama, Boltumbe, Atawakwala, Galagama, and Hatarabage of Uduwakagam and Talpitigam Pattus in Kadawata Korale. Norale.

Du—14 lots from 1 to 40 acres each situated in Balangoda, Lankabaranagam, Aldura, Massana, and Madakanda of Meda Korle.

n the 10th November, 1870. Matara District .- 1 lot of 1 acre situated within the gravets of Matara. Further particulars respecting the land may be obtained at the Surveyor General's Office and respecting the conditions of sale at the Offices of the Government Agents. J. G. JERVOIS,

AT MATARA KACHCHERI.

Acting Surveyor Genera Surveyor General's Office, Colombo, 13th October, 1870.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF Second-hand Books.

NOTICE.

A LL PARTIES who do not within a fortnight
pay and settle the amount due by them to
the Insolvent Estate of MESSES. LEDWARD & Co.,
will be put in Court without any further notice.
FRANCIS SCHULTZE,
ASSIGNEE. Colombo, 26th October, 1870.

COLOMBO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28 TH, 1870

## THE WAR,

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. FOR THE CEYLON TIMES.

London, 27th October, 1-13 a. m. (By British Indian Cable.) General Werer reports that the fighting on the 22nd resulted in the French army of the East being driven back on Besancon. The Prussians in Saarbruck have ordered provisions to be ready for Metz after capi-

M. Thiers had left Tours and gone to Paris, afterwards to Versailles. It is reported that Government is determined not to subscribe to conditions invol-

ving a cession of Territory. London, 25th October, 1870. The new French Loan is quoted at three

The Homeward bound Calcutta mail arrived at Suez on the 20th. 25th October (Afternoon.) The Coffee market closed steady.

, Plantation Ceylon middling 62s.

, Native good ordinary 47s. 6d.

London, 24th October, (Afternoon)

Total Stock 29,000 tons. Arrived from Ceylon-" Marion Moore. William Ritson.

MR. PILKINGTON'S CASE.

The elaborate judgment of the District Court of Colombo which pronounces Mr. J. B. Pilkington a dangerous lunation and adds yet a new terror to the most terrible earthly affliction, will be found in another column. From the importance of the question at issue and the wide-spread interest that has been felt in the case, it is sure to be read by almost every Englishspeaking person in the Colony, and we venture to think that nine out of every ten will rise from the perusal impressed with the labor and research which Mr. Berwick displays, but at the same time utterly puzzled to account for the conclusions at which he arrives-a difficulty which is rather increased than diminished by a careful investigation of the evidence led in the case. We might perhaps conclude that this would be accounted for by layman's natural ignorance of the intricacies of law, but then the lawyers seem to be equally at a loss—as witness the Examiner's article of Wednesday. We understand however, that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, and the legal points will then come up for argu-ment again. We do not therefore propose to touch upon them now, save incidentally, but to deal in a general way with the facts of this

extraordinary case.

In our last issue a correspondent gave a brief history of the case, but left some important gaps which we shall endeavour to fill in. The matter was first brought before the District Court on the 15th instant upon a certificate of Dr. VanDort's (the date of which has been altered since it was first written) to the effect that Mr. Pilkington was insane and 'might if set at liberty prove dangerous to the lives of Her Majesty's subjects, therefore recommended that he should be kept under restraint. It would appear that this certificate was a necessary preliminary to any action by the District Court, and that the Court alone had power to order restraint. The first question which suggests itself then s "why was not this step taken earlier"? Mr. Pilkington had then actually been in custody for a fortnight against his own will, and withou the slightest legal authority. On the 10th instant he wrote to the Fiscal of Colombo stating that he feared his reason would forsake him if he were much longer detained in illegal confinement, and asking him to apply to one of the Puisne Judges for a writ of Habeas Corpus; but as this letter was produced in Court by Dr. Charsley it was doubtless re-tained by Mr. Pilkington's jailers, and not allowed to reach its address. On the 11th instant Mr. Pilkington intimated in writing his intention of swearing an affidavit against Sir Hercules Robinson, Mr. Campbell, Dr. Charsley and three of his subordinates and two Constables, for conspiracy, and false imprisonment. This paper was also produced by Dr. Charsley at his exalso produced by Dr. Charsley at his ex amination. We do not for a moment attribute improper motives to those who thus kept Mr. Pilkington in unauthorised confinement, but at the same time we have no doubt that had he been able to carry out his threat of an action for false imprisonment, he would have obtained a verdict and exemplary damages. This point is important because it forms a material link in the chain of evidence which to Mr. Pilkington's mind demonstrated so clearly a conspiracy against him on the part of the Government officials, the climax of that long series of persecutions to which he fancied he had been subjected; and it is noteworthy moreover, because it shews

that to a certain extent Dr. Charsley, Mr Campbell and others who were responsible for Mr. Pilkington's detention, were upon their We do not of course share in Mr. Pilkington's "delusion" as to the Governor's injustice and animosity towards him, nor in his belief that government officials were conspiring to drive him mad; on the contrary we are quite prepared to admit that Dr. Charsley and Mr. Campbell acted from the kindest motives; but we cannot help coming to the conclu sion that they erred most grievously in judg-ment and gave Mr. Pilkington plausible ground for apprehension. Both Dr. Charsley and Mr. Campbell give evidence shewing that he was nonsane on the 30th September and on the way down to Galle, on the 1st October, Mr. Campbell represents him as being greatly excited and raving against the Governor, yet he humoured the delusions of his own importance, took him to a crowded hotel where he had access to champagne and sherry which were so much fuel to the fire, and then when excitement or delirium increased so much as to cause annoyance to the other inmates, he had him held down and gagged repeatedly! We do not mean that these severe measures were not necessary for the comfort of those sleeping in the immediate neighbourhood of Mr. Pilkington's room but we suppose there is no doubt that they had the worst possible effect upon the patient himself, and

• In his examination Dr. Vandort stated that "he had never observed any tendency to any act of violence during the time Mr. Pilkington was under his observation."

we say that it was a grievous mistake for Mr. Campbell to place him in a situaton were such severe restraint could become necessary. Had he been taken to some quiet house and a judicious regimen enforced, we might probably never have heard anything of this painful case but Mr. Pilkington would by this time have been with his friends in England. Then it was scarcely considerate or kind to inveigle his sick friend into the Coach by misrepresenta tion and then send him away on a long night's journey with rough policemen for his companions and a lunatic asylum (and such an asylum) for his destination. Of his treatment under Dr. Vandort's care a correspondent in our last issue dealt very fully and fairly and we are utterly at a loss to understand how with the evidence before him the District Judge could come to the conclusion that "there is not the slightest shadow of ground for any rational belief that \* \*\* the Doctors and other officials ever treated him otherwise than with the greatest consideration and humanity." It may be that the learned District Judge uses these latter terms in some "non-natural" sense, for surely the following evidence, which we take from his own notes, is scarcely consistent with their ordinary meaning.

The Police Constable Kurth after giving

particulars of the invasion of Mr. Pilkington' room on the night of the 15th, as mentioned by the correspondent in our last issue, goes or

by the correspondent in our last issue, goes on to state:—

"I have been in attendance on Mr. Pilkington since Wednesday the 5th October. Until the last few days he has not had proper meals, such as a gentleman is accustomed to. His food has been sometimes deficient in quantity, sometimes in quality and sometimes in both. There is a cook in the house, but he had no proper cooking utensils and did not cook at the house. Yesterday (15th) Mr. P. had a good breakfast but no dinner except a small piece of fish. He was greatly fatigued having been in Court till late, and required rest. I am quite sure that if he had been left alone and no one had come to disturb him, he would have slept sound all night. He did not sleep well even after one had come to disturb him, he would have slept sound all night. He did not sleep well even after the Constables left his room. He complains of the want of his sponge and tooth brush, and his clothes. Since this day week he has not had any fancy or delusion or exhibited any indication of aberration of mind. He is still under apprehension of being drugged in order to induce apparent insanity. He is under the belief that the officials are trying to make him insane and to drive him to it by conto make him insane and to drive him to it by confinement and other ways."

finement and other ways."

Dr. Vandort gives the following testimony:—

"He (Mr. Pilkington) complained frequently of
the food at the jail. My reply was, generally,
that it was the fault of the contractor. He had
fish for breakfast, and on another occasion chicken
and bacon also for breakfast, but these did not
arrive till 6 in the evening, the arrangements were
so very defective. These defective arrangements
I may have attributed to the contractor. My orders
were not invariably carried out. His dinner was were not invariably carried out. His dinner was ill-served. He always acted as a gentleman. I do not think he was treated as he ought to have been nor put under such severe restraint. He was not violent at any time, nor did he shew any tendency to be violent. With reference to my opinion regarding the possible continuance of the delusions under which he has been suffering, I was influenced by his admission that he had shaken his fist in the Governor's free. We information to the help. Governor's face. My informants respecting Mr. Ps'. antecedents were Dr. Charsley and Mr. Ferguson of the Observer who mentioned a few facts about

In another part of his judgment Mr. Berwich attributes, these "defective arrangements' to the "want of tact or judgment on the part of some perfectly subordinate per-sons," which we take to be about equiva-lent to saying that the Governor and the heads of the Medical and Police departments gave no positive orders for Mr. Pilkington to be badly fed, disturbed at night and deprived of his clothes and toilet requisites; but surely those who began by wrongfully depriving him of his liberty are not only morally but legally responsible for the after acts of their subordinates. If however the certificate which the Judge has thus given to all the superior Government servants concerned mean anything, it means that in Ceylon a highly educated English gen-tlemen may be taken into custody of the police without a shadow of legal authority, lodged in a lunatic asylum or detained in a private house subjected to severe hardships, and treated in a manner which (vide Dr. Vandort) is calculated to aggravate his malady, and the only persons to blame are Silva the contractor, and Miskin Packeer the constable! These things, we say, puzzle us,—without going into more intri-cate questions,—and we shall be surprised, if the home Government take the same good easy view of official non-responsibility.

READING IN THE LIBRARY.-We remind our readers that the "Reading" on behalf of the sufferers by the War is to take place this evening in the Unit d Service Library.

THE WEATHER.-Yesterday morning the weather moderated, and we were again able to look at serene skies and light fleecy clouds. No rain fell-all day, but several showers passed over during the night. To-day again it is fine, with clear skies and a warm sun The water about Colombo has subsided three feet, and there is every prospect of a decided change for the better

CONCERT.-We understand that it is in contemplation to give a Concert very shortly, in aid of the fund for the sick, wounded and starving in France and Germany.

THE RAILWAY.—The passenger trains yesterday afternoon, were delayed for about two hours by an accident to the down goods train which left Kandy at noon, causing four of the trucks to go off the rails at Peradeniya. It was strange that this accident was not telegraphed to Kandy: the 2 p. m. down train consequently left at the usual hour, and was lelayed until past 4 on the Kandy side of the Peradeniya Station.

SALE OF CROWN PROPERTY IN THE FORT OF COLOMBO. — We hear that 3 lots of land in Ward No. 1 within the Municipality of Colombo will shortly be sold at the Governmen Agents' office at the following upset prices. Upset price. Description Extent a. r. p. per acre.

House & ground ,, ,, 0.50 £ 2,000 ,, ,, 36.50 1,500 do ,, ,, 11.25 The above lots situated at the corner of Queen Street and Chatham Street will be put up for sale in January next,

THE MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.—A correspondent writes:—"From the report of the proceedings of the Municipal Council of Thursday last, in connection with Mr. Gabriel's motion for a reduction of the Assessment Tax, I am glad to find that Messrs. Gabriel and Alwis not only vindicated the Messrs. Gabriel and Alwis not only vindicated the conduct of the Head Clerk, but that they shewed to the Chairman the folly of arrogating to himself any authority over his colleagues in the Corporation.

Any member of that Council is at liberty to have information and access to the Books, as well as th Chairman, in matters where the interest of Tax payers are concerned. Mr. Gabriel's motion was avowedly with the object of allaying the clamous now raised by the public against the Municipality I see nothing to justify the morbid anxiety on the part of the Chairman, why he should exercise such an authority in an Authority in the contract of the Chairman, why he should exercise such as authority in a contract of the chairman. part of the charman, why he should exercise such an authority in an Institution where it is expected that the members should work in common to preserve that feeling of harmony which is essentially required to guide its deliberations. In the present case, Mr. Gabriel got the information from the proper party. The Secretary knew too well that the Return in question was applied for by Mr. Gabriel, and they the Head Clerk and the Secretary, as the Servants of the Council appointed by the Corporation were certainly bound to afford the infor mation to a member who sought it, inasmuch, as that information was to be brought before that very that information was to be brought before that very Council for discussion, at a time when a member of the Legislative Council called for the same, and which the confidential adviser of the Government agreed to supply: agreed to supply."

INSOLVENCY.—Amongst the names of Insol ents recently declared in the Colombo Court, Colombo.

Wednesday, October 26th, 1870. All the members present with the exception of Messrs, Harrison and Dehigame. The previous minutes having been read.
Mr. Goomara Swamy moved "that this Council be furnished with a report by the scientific officers of the Public Works' Department as to the adaptability of a line of Railway of 3 feet 6 in. gauge for the proposed extension from Peradeniya to Nawalapitiya." The honorable

gentlemen quoted opinions on the narrow

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

gauge and pointed out how desirable it was that information on the point should be had.

The Colonial Secretary had no objection to allow the motion, and said that a report had been received from the engineer of the railway department as to the adaptability of the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge to the extension of the line from Peradenia to Gampola and Navellapitiya. This report would in due course be laid before the Council, but it was considered best that the whole of the papers should be first collected, and should be laid before the Council together, rather than separately. At any rate before any money could be voted for the work, the matter must come before the Council, and the Council would then have the opportunity of discussing

Mr. Wilson concurred in the necessity fo the fullest information that can be obtained, and alluded to the diversity of opinion at home and in India as to gauges.

The Ordinance (to amend 7 of 1848), extending the provisions of the bill to the Municipal limits of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, was read a third time and passed.

The Queen's Advocate then rose to move

first reading of the Insolvency Ordinance. We find it impossible to do justice to the able and exhaustive speech of the learned gentlemen on this subject, owing to the pressure on our columns, but we proceed to notice the leading features of the measure.

The acts of insolvency are the same as in the Ordinance of 1853, and in the English Bill. The debtors' summons is omitted. Where the proceeding is by an adverse creditor, the debtor will make the oath which the English act requires. Where he is favourable to the proceeding he may himself petition for insolvency. The provision that a creditor may pe tition is continued in the Bill, although omitted in the English Act. If it appear that his Estate cannot pay ten shillings in the pound, the Court has power summarily to dismiss the application. Under the Ordinance of 1853, a man adjudicated insolvent is allowed an opportunity if he be in the Colony, to show cause to surrender; and if he fails to do so, or show insufficient cause, the adjudication is pronounced, and two public sittings are appointed, at which he is again required to surrender and conform; the meetings are adjourned from time to time, and then comes the last exami-nation and after that and after 21 day's notice a meeting for the granting of the certificate of conformity. All this is unnecessary under the present measure. There will be one meeting for the proof of debts, the choice of assignees the examination of the insolvent and others if need be, with power to the Court to adjourn if necessary. Three months are allowed in the case of creditors who are absent from the country for taking steps to annul the adjudication which is ample time, for there is no case in which, where important interests are at stake, the creditor is not fully represented in the island. Notices are to be given as necessary, but there is no reason why small estates should not be wound up within three or four months or less (if the debtor be present) and

months or less (if the debtor be present) and large estates within six or eight months.

Under the Ordinance of 1853, and even under the new English Bill, an affidavit is necessary for the proof of every debt, adding considerably to the expenses of winding up an estate. This bills engets that every debtor and tate. This bills enacts that every debtor applying must at the time, and every debtor made an insolvent, must, immediately after adjudication, furnish the Court with a list of his debts and credits. Whatever debts are admitted in those lists, need not be proved—power being given to the assignee and to the creditors to dispute any debt though the same be admitted by his deotor. The provision that insolvents must pay at least 10s in the pound, will reduce the applications for insolvency, but, in addition thereto, the Court is empowered, where creditors take no interest and no assignee can be obtained to cause the assets to be realised by the Fiscal and deposited in Court until creditors apply. The Ordinance made an insolvent, must, immediately after adjudication, furnish the Court with a list of ourt until creditors apply. The Ordinance of 1853, prohibited Proctors or persons "related to the insolvent by consangunity or affini-ty within the fourth degree," from acting as Assignees. Professional men are often the best to be employed in such cases, and in England there is a large number who devote themselves to such work. To encourage a like state of things a provision from the English Bill allows pro fessional men to contract with creditors to be paid a certain sum by way of per centage, or otherwise as remuneration for their services as assignee, including all professional services Certainly there is no reason to keep up the unmeaning restriction preventing relations to the fourth degree being assignees. It is proposed to drop all these restrictions

the right of appeal in everything to the District Court, being a sufficient protection: provision is made for the appointment of an official assgnees, should the Governor think it desirable. The provision as to settlements, taken from the English Bill, involve very serious alterations of the existing law. They are now good unless the person making them was, at the time, insolvent, a fact which it is almost impossible for creditors, after the lapse of years, to prove. By the proposed bill such settlements if made within two years shall be absolutely void as against the assignee, and, if made within ten years of the insolvency, be void unless the persons claiming under the settlement shall prove that the settler was able to pay all his debts at the time he paid the settlement.

Covenants for settlement in consideration of marriage are also declared void unless property or money settled had been actually transferred or paid pursuant to the covenant. When the whole property of the insolvent has been realized or so much as can be realized without needlessly protracting the insolvency, such insolvency shall be deemed to have been closed and the insolvent may apply for an order of discharge. The English Act makes the payment of a dividend of not less than ten shillings in the pound necessary for the discharge of an Insolvent unless the creditors should certify that his insolvency or failure to pay ten shillings in the pound has, in their opi nion, arisen from circumstanc's for which the insolvent cannot justly be held responsible, and that they desire that an order of discharge should be granted to him. This provision is inserted in the Ordinance with the proviso that the insolvent if he be not a trader, should also prove that he has no salary, pension or income from any source from which he can pay his debts in full. If he has any salary, pension or income the Court may attach any portion thereof which it considers reasonable for the payment of his debts. The court is also empowered to refuse an insolvent his certificate or to suspend the same under certain circumstances if insolvent shall have tampered with his books or accounts with intent to defraud his creditors, if he shall have concealed any part of his property, if he shall be privy to the proof or admission of a false claim, if he shall have incurred debts without reason-

The Court will also have the power to refuse an insolvent his discharge or to suspend the same under certain circumstances. Whether man who is not a trader should gain a discharge on any ground short of paying 20 shillings in a pound, is a point which will have to be carefully considered. If a man does not pay ten shillings in the pound the English Act allows him three years to pay up any balance sufficient to pay ten shillings. A similar provision is introduced in this bill the abolition of imprisonment for debt is another point in which we follow the English law. At present the state of the law is that a man after imprisonment for 21 days can deman after imprisonment for 21 days can demand his discharge, although the assets of the estate may be nil, unless there is any act of fraud. The court will give him his discharge and if he gets his discharge he is free altogether, so that frequently the period of imprisonment is only for three weal period of imprisonment is only for three weeks, or if he is charged with fraud for six months.

The question with regard to imprisonment for debt is now a sumple one of time, for we shall have to abolish it sooner or later. There is have to adolish it sooner of later. There is no doubt that there is a considerable feeling against such a course amongst creditors: in 1853 it was pro posed to abolish imprisonment for debt in all cases where the liability was for debt in all cases where the liability was under £ 10, but there was a strong feeling against it, especially with respect to chetties and others, who can easily leave the country and who have no property here. It is proposed therefore to give creditors protection against these. The arrest in mesne process is reserved and it is extended to cases of foreigners having no property here, whereas at present it dan only be obtained where contemplation of flight is sworn te-and this it is often difficult to do. The Court is empowered to detain the man against whom judgment is pronounced until the creditor can make him an insolvent; after he is made an insolvent the Court has further the power to detail him if he be a foreigner and have no property. All these detentions are not intended as merely punishment, but until the insolvent can find security and that, not for the payment of money, but

for his personal appearance.

Every facility is thus given to creditors to detain debtors until the ample powers of disclosure which the Insolvency Ordinance provide, enable the creditor to prove fraud orsuch acts as render a man liable to imprisonment which will be inflicted, as punishment. If no fraud can be brought home to him, and if he has incurred his losses honestly and from causes over which he has no control, it is not just that he should be subject to imprisonment.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the motion and the Queen's Advocate gave notice that he would move the second reading on Wednesday next. After a few words from Mr. Coomarasu

with reference to objections to principles of details, The Queen's Advocate moved the first readings of the Ordinances "to amend in certain respects the Law of Mortgage and Hypothec," and to "amend the Law of Property and to re-

lieve Trustees" the provisions and objects of which the learned gentleman set forth as already given in our last issue.

The Council then adjourned to that day

MR. J. B. PILKINGTON'S CASE.

(From the Examiner) District Court, Colombo, October, 21.

The hearing of evidence in this case having been concluded, Mr. Pilkington addressed the Court for nearly two hours, but there being no reporter present there is no record of a speech which was characterised by the Judge as marked throughout by its highly rational character, exhibition of reasoning power, consistency, clearness and judiciousness, by a lucid and able analysis of the evidence, fair comments and criticisms on the testimony of the several witnesses, logical deductions from the facts proved, plausible and judicous admissions of and endeavours to explain away the facts bearer

to-day, his (Mr. D.'s,) presence there could not have contributed one whit more towards arriving at a correct conclusion on the question at iss Before proceeding further, he begged to make few remarks on the appearance of his client in Court, his behaviour during the last three and the manner in which he cross-examined of the witnesses. These matters were under Court's own observation and were not put be it by prejudiced witnesses; and he would ask Court whether every act of his client did not a strong impression on its mind, that a sound log understanding was brought to act at every fact figure that was put forward in the case. His chad shown an amount of judgment and discrim tion, and a facility of drawing correct conclusion from facts, which simply astonished him. was not a question put to a witness, or sugget to his counsel by him, but had a clear objective, and there was not an answer given by one of the witnesses, the object of which he f

On the highly gentlemanly tone which perva

the whole of his conduct throughout the ings, not a word of comment was needed for nor did he think it necessary that he should reto that impress of truth which seemed stamp upon every fact which he had stated. [Diff Judge. Mr. Dias you need not trouble yourself a further on these matters. Every one who has been made in the property of strongly, impressed with the highly gentleman way in which he had conducted himself during these proceedings, and the manifest truth and he nesty of everything he had stated.] He thanked the Court for its remarks, and in view of what he had the state of the state o already stated about his client's conduct during past three days, he would call the Court's atter to the Ordinance No. 11 of 1840, under which proceedings were taken. [District Judge. At proceeding under any Ordinace? I am proceeding an affidavit before me in the exercise of a ger Jurisdiction over lunatics, &c.] Mr. Dia that the Court had no Jurisdiction out Ordinance. The Affidavit before the Court necessary perliminary proceeding to bring matter before it. The fact could only be bro before the Court by a statement on oath. title of the Ordinance showed that it was an nance not only for the establishment of Lu Asylums, but also to make provision for the per care and custody of Insane persons. The tablishment of Lunatic Asylums was dispose in one small clause, and the rest of the Ordin related entirely to the care custody, &c, of In persons. The present proceedings, he said based on the 4th Clause of the Ordinance provided that when a person was brought the District Court as an Insane person, Court were satisfied that such person was sane pauper, a vagarant, or a dangerous Lua-Idiot, it could proceed to commit him to Lunatic Asylum. He, Mr. Dias, did not think Lunatic Asylum. He, Mr. Dias, did not thins even his client's opponents would venture to him in the first category, and he would then the Court whether, after what it had seen at the last three days, it was prepared to hold the client was a dangerous Lunatic or an Idio his client was either the one or the other could only say that many of those who were in Court, and many of those who had the hoursections before this Court might at 20.2.

practising before this Court might at a be placed in the same agreeable for the flat of the Ceylon medical authorities then proceeded to comment upon the the medical witnesses who to some of when he pair a lark pliment. He said that it pe general view of the medical co-of the witnesses had form a tra-

had then sat to work; to collect facili that opinion.

He need not call the Court's attention t

gerous character of such a proceeding. A prej

able prospect of paying the same, if his losses shall have arisen from reckless extrais that of Mr. Geo. John, Produce Broker of vagance or from grambling, or if he shall have made fraudulent sales or gifts of his property.

ced mind was a dangerous and a treacherous thing in the investigation of truth. The first and natural impressions which facts produce upon the mind-were alway absent in such cases. The significance impressions which lacts produce upon the mind were alway absent in such cases. The significance of such facts might appear to such a mind with more or less intensity, according as they might support or destroy, the preconceived opinion. What appeared to be against the favorite theory was always rejected or explained away, and what appeared to favor it was treasured up as a great discovery. Such a line of proceeding was naturally gratifying to the vanity of these explorers in search of the so called truth, but he would beg the Court to be cautious in placing reliances upon the crude theories and conclusions of those medical witnesses. He then referred to several cases in England in which the value of medical evidence of this kind was largely discussed, in which the pet theories of some eminent medical men were flatly denied by other medical men equally eminent. One wrong observation or medical men were flatly denied by other medical men equally eminent. One wrong observation or impression he said might upset the whole theory, and, as in this case, when these observations were made with a prejudiced mind and in support of a foregone conclusion they became simply valueless. A lay man, without any pet crochets or theories to set up, with the aid of good practical common sense and a sound judgment, he thought, was more likely to arrive at a correct conclusion; and he hoped the Court would give due weight to what it had seen and observed of Mr. Pilkington's conduct in Court during the last three days. He, conduct in Court during the last three days. He, Mr. Dias, said that he would fail in his duty to his client if he did not say a word on the character of the evidence adduced in this case. The first wit-ness called on the merits of the case, he believed, was Dr. Charsley. He was not present in County Dr. Charsley. He was not present in Court in he was examined, but he had the benefit of when he was examined, but he had the benefit of reading his written evidence and hearing what he had said. To say of his client, in open Court, and in his presence, that he was as mad as a hatter, did not appear to him to be either consistent with the dignity of the doctor as the head of a public department, or the tender care and consideration due to a man whom he thought insane. He, Mr. Dias, never could understand the point of this very elegant saying, nor could he understand why a hatter should be more mad than any other tradesman, or any other class of individuals. All that he knew about it was, that it was extremely vulgar expresany other class of individuals. All that he knew about it was, that it was extremely vulgar expres-sion, and not suited to a Court of Justice, engaged in the investigation of a case which was naturally calculated to engage the tenderest sympathy and

in the Investigation of a case which was naturally calculated to engage the tenderest sympathy and good feeling of every one taking part in it.

Dr. Charsley had suggested one or two questions to the witness in the course of this inquiry. He, Mr. Dias, did not find fault with him for that. If his client was a dangerous lunatic, it was but proper that he should be deprived of the power of doing mischief, and that steps should be taken to restore him to health; but his observations were simply intended to show that the Doctor was one of those witnesses, whose observation of facts was calculated to receive colour and shade from preconceived opinions. He then referred to a report of Doctor's Charsley and Roe, dated 18th September last, in which they expressed their opinion that at that date his client was in a fit state to discharge the duties of Police Magistrate of Avishawella. As to Mr. Campbell's evidence, he said it was open to the same remark which he had urged against the evidence of Dr. Charsley. Much of what Mr. C. had stated in his examination in chief, was qualified by him in his cross-examination by what Mr. C. had stated in his examination in chief, was qualified by him in his cross-examination by Mr. Pilkington, when his attention was called to particular facts and circumstances. Mr. Campbell's conduct io Mr. Pilkington, during the trip to and from Galle, was characterised by Mr. Dias as unkind to say the least of it. Mr. Campbell knew that Mr. Pilkington was then suffering from the effects of dripk superaded to a Campbell knew that Mr. Pilkington was then suf-fering from the effects of drink, superaded to a weak enfeebled body; but he seemed to have amused himself, by suggesting and encouraging extravagant sayings and doings on the part of his client, for no apparent object than amusement and pastime to himself and the other passengers. His client gave the Court a description of the treatment he had received on his return to the lodging provided for him after the first day's hear-ing of this case. After a hard days work in Court, all by himself, without any one to give him some ing of this case. After a hard days work in Court, all by himself, without any one to give him some support and encougrement, he returned home as the Court might expect, dead beat, but perfectly sane nevertheless, in spite of what he had gone through. What did the Court think was the food placed before such a man, by the authorities of this Asylum? A wretched slice of fish. Doctor Vandort's explanation of this matter was that as Mr. Piliteington was not expected to return that Mr. Pilkington was not expected to return that evening, no steps were taken to prepare dinner for him. The previous dinners and breakfasts seem to have been equally precious. Dr Vandort admitted very candidy that one day the breakfast was sent very candidy that one day the breakfast was sent in after six in the afternoon. This was the treatment to which his client was subjected, by those into whose power he had the misfortune to fall. What astonished him most was, that his client had retained his mind at all after the unparalled cruelties to which he had been subjected. He also complained of the conduct of Mr. Campbell and Charley on the day on which his client was tes to which he had been subjected. He also complained of the conduct of Mr. Campbell and Dr. Charsley, on the day on which his client was brought back to Colombo. He thought it was a heartless thing to have plunged him into the midst of a lot of howling maniacs. It was true that they provided him with another lodging afterwards, but that might have been done in the first instance. He next referred to the conduct of the Police, in sending three extra Policemen on the Saturday night to remain in his client's bed-room all night.

Mr. Dias then went on to say, that his remarks on the evidence of Dr. Charsley and Mr. Camobell

Mr. Dias then went on to say, that his remarks on the evidence of Dr. Charsley and Mr. Campbell would also apply to the evidence of Dr. Vanderstraaten. He did not profess to know much on the subject of insanity, but the symptoms which he had relied on as indicative of insanity, were the very identical symptoms given in a medical book of authority under the head Delirium tremens. Dr. Vanderstraaten seemed to have committed to memory a passage in Reynold's System of Medicine (p. 77) and let it off in the witness box. His answer to a question put to him by Dr. Charsley on the question of tremor, was quite opposed to authority. His answer to this question was a mere echo of Dr. Charsley's opinion, and the authority already cited by him (Rey. p. 77) showed beyond doubt that both the doctors were hopelessly wrong, and grossly ignorant of the prevailing opinion among medical men on the question. Dr. Vanderstraaten's opinion should, he said, be thrown out of the case altogether, as Dr. Vandort, a highly intelligent witness, said that his opinion upon the fact's deposed to by Dr. Vanderstraaten did not lead him to the same conclusion. As to Dr. Vandort's evidence the facts stated by him were more or less admitted by his client. He, Mr. Dias had nothing to say against Dr. Vandort's facts, but he joined issue with him on his opinion based on those fact. Dr. V's. opinion was based, as he told us, not only upon what he observed himself and heard in Court during the hearing, but upon the previous history of Mr. Pilkington's case, oommunicated to him by Dr. Charsley and Mr. Ferguson. This admission completely took away the value of Dr. Vandort's opinion. The antecedent history of this patient was a very important element in the consideration of a question like the present. Statements made by these two gentlemen, to Dr. Vandort's evidence, his opinion was diametrically opposed to the opinion of Dr. Roe, who had the advantage over Dr. Vandort's evidence, his opinion was diametrically opposed to the opinion of Dr. Roe, who had t ce of Dr Chars client, should be thrown out altogether. Besides this objection to Dr. Vandort's evidence, his opinion of Dr. Roe, who had the advantage over Dr. Vandort in having been previously acqainted with Mr. Pilkington, and having seen him on the 30th September. Dr. Vandort also appeared to have assumed, upon the authority of somebody else, the existence of insanity, and then to have satto work to discover proofs. Dr. Roe's evidence he characterized as fair and just, and the most entitled to weight. He was not mixed up, if he might be allowed the expression, with the case, as the other witnesses whose credit and professional reputation were staked on the issue. Dr. Roe's evidence amounted to this, that the case was one of delirium tremens, but with the qualification that, upon the evidence which the doctor had heard in Court, he, Mr. Pilkington was labouring under two delusions, viz., his grievances against the Governor, and the Oriental Bank. Deduct these two delusions from Dr. Roe's opinion, and the Court had the simple case of delirium tremens, as the exciting cause for many of the extravagances committed by his client. The two delusions relied on by Dr. Roe, he submitted, were insufficient to warrant his opinion. They were simply questions of fact upon which two equally sane men might entertain opposite opinions. An insane delusion, so far as he understood it, was an opinian or idea which was so extravagant on the face of it, as to disentitle it to consideration. Questions of opinion, which are dependent upon proof for their establishment or rejection, were no delusions but mere errors of opinion or judgment. To adopt the Doctor's theory of delusions would be to consign to Lunatic Asylums all those who differ from their neighbours. Mr. Pilkington gave the Court his version of his complaint against the Governor.

vernor.

He thought, as he, Mr. Dias, believed a good many Civil Servants did, that he was a very illused.

man. That he was always sent to outlandish and unhealthy stations &c. He might be right or he might be wrong. Probably the Governor was quite right in what he did and could not avoid it. He might be wrong. Probably the Governor was quite right in what he did and could not avoid it. He must do Sir H. Robinson the justice to say that, so far as his own observation went, he had noticed a marked fairness and discrimination in his Civil Service appointments; but the question before the Court was not whether Sir H. Robinson or Mr. Pilkington was right, but whether Mr. Pilkington's opinion, whether right or wrong, was so extravagant, on the face of it, as to amount to an insane delusion. If this theory of Dr. Roe on delusions were correct, he, Mr. Dias knew a good many Civil Servants in both branches of the service, who should have earned the privilege of occupying lodgings at Borella with a slice of fish for dinner and three policemen for bed fellows. The same remarks would apply to the other delusion about the Bank. The Bank Manager's letter, produced by his client, distinctly authorised him to draw cheques down within the authorised time and for a very special purpose was dishonored. His client, a very sensitive man, he thought under the circumstances, had a grave cause of complaint against the Bank authorities. He thought that the Court could not for a moment hesitate to reject the two delusions as inadmissible. It appeared to him as authorities. He thought that the Court could not for a moment hesitate to reject the two delusions as inad missible. It appeared to him as a very remarkable fact in this case, that his silent's madness commenced and terminated in less than two weeks. According to the evidence of a highly trustworty witness, it commenced about the 28th or 29th September, as delivium tremens, and according to the other evidence in the case. and according to the other evidence in the case he became quite as calm and composed as the Court then saw him, some two or three days after his return from Galle, which was about the 3rd or 4th of October. He referred to this extraordinary 4th of October. He referred to this extraordinary circumstance in the case, as one worthy of the Court's highest attention, in considering the question whether the extravagent sayings and doings of his client during the past few weeks were not entirely referrible to delirium tremens. On the 20th September last, there was the opinion of two leading medical men that Mr. Pilkington was then in a fit state to discharge the duties of a Judicial officer. There were positive proofs before the Court, that insanity was not known in his client's family, and it was proved, if any proof were at all needed, omcer. There were positive proofs before the court, that insanity was not known in his client's family, and it was proved, if any proof were at all needed, that he was a quiet peaceable and a highly gentlemanly man, rather proud, of his ancestry and a little vain; that his ideas of self-respect were rather exaggerated, and that he was disposed to resent what appeared to him to be disrespect towards him. This, he said, was the general character and disposition of his client. The Court had the opportunity of seeing him conduct himself and conduct his case during the last three days, in a conduct his case during the last three days, in a manner which must have astonished it as it did him, Mr. Dias. His client's indisposition confessedly began in delirium tremens, and his sudden recovery and restoration to his usual health, as the Court found him then, was, he said, only explainable upon the idea of the case having been one of delirium tremens. It was, he submitted, a legal presumption and a sound logical one, that his case having been proved to have been a case of delirium tremens, the presumption was that it continued the same, and the onus was on his opponents to show the change onus was on his opponents to show the change from delirium tremens to insanity. He had to apologize to the Court for occupying so much of its time. He felt for his friend and client, who sat time. He felt for his friend and client, who sat alongside of him for two long days displaying an amount of intellectual vigour which had astonished every one. He could not bring his mind to believe that such a man, in the prime of his life, and in the full and complete possession of all his faculties would be consigned to a Lunatic Asylum, to the companionship of lunatics of all kinds. He begged the Court to bear in mind the horrible fate to which it would consign Mr. Pilkington, if he was a sound man. The issue was a terrible one to contemplate. it would consign Mr. Pilkington, if he was a sound man. The issue was a terrible one to contemplate. Death was infinitely preferable to such a fate, and it seemed to him to be one of those cases in which the Court should be satisfied that the evidence was unexplainable upon any other hypothesis than insanity. The Court would also consider the consequences of an adverse finding, not only upon Mr. Pilkington, but upon his young children elsewhere, who were at that moment utterly ignorant of the ordeal through which their father was then going.

In re JAMES BRABAZON PILKINGTON, Judgment,-The question which the Court has to decide is whether Mr. Pilkington labours under a disease of the brain, which has led to the exhibition of the extraordinary opinions, acts, and writings proved by the evidence; or whether, on the other hand his conduct in some of these, as has been urged, has been the mere foolish humour of a jocular, but healthy, mind, -and in others caused by the excitement, but not morbid excitement and anger of a person suffering under supposed grievances, expressed in modes extravagant and absurd, indeed, but still in a manner consistent with sanity :- whether his assumption of superiority and rank, before being placed under the care of Dr. Vnndort was the mere foolish and ill-timed mimicry and acting of a part, as on might act in a play, and not the manifestation of a diseased state of the organ of self esteem :-Whether his alleged delusions and grievances are really mental delusions, the "assumptions of matters as realities, either without any foundation whatever, or so distorted and disfigured [or exaggerated] by fancy as to be nearly the same thing as their creation". - Whether the undeniable instances of mental aberration, (of most of which he is perfectly conscious, and of some of which he is now unconscious) during the first few days of this month associated with his previous extraordinary conduct, were only the passing results of alcoholic stimulants, acting on a mind excited by study and the loss of his position in the Civil Service, or of actual disease of the brain,

In the use of this term. I mean to distinguish between it and delirium tremens, or any mere febrile or other transient affection that passes away with the immediate exciting cause, and which, though temporarily affecting the patient's reason, does not have the persistent and serious characteristics which are commonly understood by the term 'disease.

From the nature of the defences set up. and the diversity in certain respects o the Medical evidence, and other reasons, the case is one of some difficulty, and one which both from the present apparently rational state of this gentleman's mind to common observers, and from his repeatedly expressed intention of hereafter seeking legal redress for the course which has been adopted towards him by several official persons-requires the exercise of peculiar caution, as well as of the most

perfect judical impartiality.

Great stress has been laid, both by Mr. Pilkington himself, and by his legal advisers, on three circumstances; namely the Volition exercised by him in nearly all the acts deposed to, -his perfect recol lection, even more accurate than that of the witnesses, of many of the minute de-tails and immediate motives of most of his extraordinary conduct, during the period between 30th September and 5th October, when what are alleged as the symptoms of insanity were most conspi-cuous;—and the singular address, sagacity, and ability and perfect self possession displayed by him in the examination of the witnesses and the personal conduct of his defence, as well as the generally rational appearance of his conduct and conversation before the Court. But these circumstances must all be put aside as only calculated to deceive and mislead those who have little knowledge on the subject of Insanity. As to Volition, it is well known, and the constant experience of our criminal courts proves, that even the Brekine's words in Hudfield's case.

solute volition in their acts, are perfectly conscious of what they are doing, intend its results, and frequently practice the most systematic contrivance in the purely intellectual power of combining a series of acts that shall eventuate in certain results. and this power seems not only " less fre. quently involved in the mental derangement, but often to have received a preternatural degree of strength and activity." (Ray's Medical Jurisprudence
of Insanity, p. 42). As to the
other circumstences referred to, it has never been suggested during this case by any one, that Mr. Pilkington labours under. "Imbecility," nor under that impairment of the mental powers which the Doctor's call "Dementia;" but, to use Erskine's words again in Hadfield's case, (because though he spoke as a lawyer and Advocate, and not as a doctor, he spoke that which is true)-" in all the cases that have filled Westminster Hall with the most complicated considerations, the luratics and other insane persons who have been the subject of them, have not only had memory, they have not only had the most perfect knowledge and recollection of all the relations they stood in towards others, and of the acts and circumstances of their lives, but have, in general, been remarkable for subtlety and acuteness." the books are crowded with cases of decided lunacy-often of skilfully controuled lunacy-quite as remarkable as the present one, for the intelligence. rationality, and mental power displayed by the patient. Far be it from us to pre judge this gentleman's sanity on the very ground of the high intelligence and rationality displayed by him throughout these proceedings, or to seem to twist his ration. ality into evidence against him of unreaproof thereof with great caution; and that the Court is bound to guard against being misled by it, though it should give to it the full weight which is its due.

Coming now to the symptoms on which

the judgment of the Court has to be based. It would be impossible within reasonable limits to review the long catalogue of acts and writings, which, stretching over the period from the latter part of August down at least to the 9th of October, apart from the unquestionable madness exhibitedou at least two occasions, afford, by themselves, evidently strong grounds in support of the positive opinion, of three of the Medical gentlemen examined, that they were the acts of a per-on labouring under actual l'artial Insanity. The evidence itself must be referred to for their details, and forced to decide between the conflicting opinion, or I should, with greater accuracy, rather say the less pronounced and more reserved opinion of Dr. Roe, and the conclusions of the other medical gentlemen, my own judgment, after careful deliberation, coincides with the latter. I arrive at this result on the following reasons. (1.) All four of the Doctors are agreed that Mr. Pilkington during that time was suffering under certain particular mental delusions, certainly on at least two points, and that he still labours under them now, at a time when all excitement of special study. But I have no doubt of his from stimulants, and the suspected attack of delirium tremens (if there was one) has ceased, and I cannot avoid looking at the extraordinary conduct in question by the light thrown on it by these admitted delusions, and connecting them with a common cause. (2.) Again, I find myself unable to accept the distinction which Dr. Roe draws between "derangement of the mind," (an expression he is unwilling to adopt), and those "delusions" which he subjects-an inaccurate or improper view of certain subjects,"—which he thinks of this symptom from delirium tremens will probably be "persistent" and which he believes " are not the result of deli.

I feel myself called upon to attach full confihe believes " are not the result of delirium tremens." For my own part, not withstanding great respect for Dr. Roe's professional judgment, I cannot bring myself, in this case at least, to look on what he thus describes as otherwise than identical with "derangement of the mind," and with what Dr. Vandort calls partial insanity. (3.) Again.—I find that Dr. Roe joined in a Report to Government which stated that Mr Pilkington resigned his appointment in the Civil ervices which was so far back as on the 24th of August, " whilst labouring under mental aberration, which we believe to have been the result of ill-health; "and I am unable either to find any sufficient evidence to convince me that this "mental aberration" ever fully ceased, or to conclude that the condition of mind existing in Angust, and the mental delusions and intellectual derangement existing now, can be disassociated from the extraordinary conduct of the intervening period. (4). Moreover, Mr. Pikington has displayed throughout the whole of these proof the most perfectly Gentlemanly character, however improper or imprudent they may have been in other respects; but what appears to me in insane contract to the, and as shewing the most insane perversion of eason, is the fact that his repeated insults to the Governor, by public acts and by writgs, and the inmodes he adopted to give ex pression to these insults have been of the most offensive and ungentleman like character possible. This feature commences with sending to His Excellency, that insane document dated Gampola 28th August, called his "Will," with the absurd and impertinent bequest contained in it, which act he has explained to the Court by a reason as offensive and indecent as it is a ludicrous testimony of an unsound mind. (p. 129). It is traced through his correspondence with Government on the subject of his resignation, which begins with an insolent letter on 24th August. He further on asks the Colonial Secretary to procure him a personal interview with the Governor for the express-

ed purpose of perpetrating a gross insult on His Excellency by charging him personally with conduct towards himself, and the late Mrs. Pilkington, in sending them to Kayts, which nothing short of either a diseased imagination, or the grossest impersionance could construct to the transfer of the conduction of the cond

tinence could construe as an insult to that lady, whom His Excellency is proved never to have even seen. It is prominent in that insolent tissue of sarcasm

and indecency marked B in this case, and in the series of messages marked Z: and in the

series of intrusions and modes taken by him

to annoy the Governor, described by himself

worst maniacs often exercise the most ab. departed from the conduct of a gentleman. that his belief as to the consistency of his proceedings with that character, to my view, unquestionably manifests a deranged

judgment and insane mind.

I further think, with due modesty of course, as not being a member of the medical profession, but with all the firmness that my own faculties and experience may warrant, that taking into consideration not any isolated acts, but the whole tenor of Mr. Pilkingand subsequently, but still more when com-bined with these, that it is not explainable on any of the grounds urged in the defence, but that it manifests a derangement of mind and Partial Justity, which though it may be controulled and repressed by his own will, is likely to be more or less permanent as the symptom of a disease quite distinct from the temporary action of stimulants, even though these may have had an appreciable effect in aggravating or developing it. There is one other matter I may note as having much influenced the conclusion I have arrived at. It is the fact that so much of this outrageous conduct has occurred after Mr. Pilkington was aware that a Medical Board had deliberated and reported on the very question of his sanity; and such fantas-tic conduct as passing himself off as a Governor and Mr. Campbell as his Private Secretary and the like, before the date when development of delirium tremens is suggested, argues a degree of imprudence, under such circumstances, as is hardly consistent with any other theory than that of insanity.

I come now to the instances of a

more acute and pronounced character which are not denied to have evidenced a temporary insanity, but have been attempted to be explained away, in the defence, on the ground that they were the temporary and transient effects of delirium tremens: ality into evidence against him of unreason: all that is meant is, that while this is fair and proper evidence in favor of a sound state of mind, it must be taken in so great, that it was necessary repeatedly to gag him, and to use forcible restraint on his person; when at times he believed himself dead, and refused nourishment on that ground; and when a fatal termination in a convulsive fit was actually apprehended as imminent: and again in Cold numerate and again in Colombo on Wed-nesday the 5th, and several following days, during which he identified himself with Jesus Christ, and the Holy Trinity, and exhibited many other evidences of unquestionable

irrationality. Now, the greatest extent to which the theory of delirium tremens is supported by the medical evidence is in the testimony of Dr. Roe who is of opinion that on the 30th f September, when he himself saw Mr, Pilkington, that gentleman had symptoms of incipient delirium tremens. Dr. Roo is very cautions and very moderate in his evidence and opinions, and this makes them the more valuable, and his opinion on what took place in Galle, so far as he could judge from the unprofessional evidence of Mr. Cam was that Mr. Pikington had not then delirium tremens "fully developed." his solvice the Court sent to Galle Dr. Vanderstraten who had attended Mr. Pilkington there. This Doctor also a cautious and safe witness to be depended on to the full extent to which his opinions extend, as is evidenced by his unwillingness to give an opinion on certain somewhat recondite questions, on the ground that he had not made Insanity a subject competency, as a professional man, to dis-tinguish, as he undertook to do, accurately between the symptoms of ordinary delirium tremens and those of Insunity; nor of his competency, founded on his treatment of a good many cases of the former and on his professional knowledge, to state whether a patient is suffering under that very peculiar malady or not; and I do not place much weight on what was so strongly relied on by Mr. Pi'kington's counsel, the discrepancy between his testimony and that of other authorities as to admits fully, and which he says "consist the invariable presence or not of one peculiar of want of reasoning power on certain subjects—an inaccurate or improper view it appears on good authority that the fixed idea of his mind. it appears on good authority that the absence proper is only exceptional. For these reasons, there is in it no obliquity or misapplication of language to the idea. The charge against one of the witnesses, a married man, and hitherto one of h a most intimate friends, of Pilkington did not have delirium tremens t Gulle but pure insanity. And neither Dr. Vanderstraaten nor any other witness has said that he had that malady on him in Colombo after his return from Dr. Vanderstranten's treatment. Dr. Vandors indeed, judging both on what had passed under his own ob-servation and on what had been deposed to by the other witnesses, says very distinctly that he is of opinion that this is not a case of

delirium tremens, and that Mr. Pikington did not have that malady at Galle either in a developed or in an incipient state.

I must therefore reject the theory of there having ever been a developed delirium tremens in this case although it may be possible that the symptoms of absolute existing mental derangement may at one period bave heen aggravated by the use of alcoholic sti-

mulants before the patient was put under proper controll and regimen

With respect to what the medithe extraordinary conduct of the intervening period. (4). Moreover, Mr. Pitkington has displayed throughout the whole of these proposedings, and before, an extraordinary degree of sensitiveness and pride on the subject of all his acts and conduct having hern invariably of the most perfectly Gentlemanly character, both most perfectly Gentlemanly character, learner of this theory is that if it be not however improper or imprudent they may have been in other respects; but what appears to main insana contrast to this said of present insanity. The Theory cannot of present insanity. The Theory cannot present insanity. The Theory cannot possibly apply to many of the matters deposed to, such as his belief that he is or was, the Holy Trinity, his addressing Mr. Campbell as his deceased wife, and a Constable as Sir Herniles Rebinson talling him to first Hercules Robinson telling him be forgave him, and various strangers at the Galle Hotel as other persons he had known in Colombo, and many other faucies which may be passed over as temporary and transient. The theory only admits of being applied to such beliefs

as the following.

(1) That he had received unfair treatment from Government in the matter of his several appointments: (2) That his Excellency the Governor had insulted his deceased wife: (3) That one of the witnesses had attempted to seduce her: (4) That he has been ill-treated by the Bauk: (5) That attempts have been made to drug or poison him: (6.) That he is the victim of a conspiracy whereby certain officials. at the justigation of heHead of theGovernment are endeavouring the Head of the Government are endeavouring to drive him into lunacy. The 5th and 6th beliefs it will be fetr to put aside for the present, as their treth would necessarily depend much on the very plant at issue. That leaves four beliefs, of a thoroughly firm and fixed character, as to which the Court has to ascertain whether there are any actual facts that the court has to ascertain whether there are any actual facts that give some colour and ground for them, or whether, on the other hand, they are the unfounded creations of his fancy, or so little founded, and so distorted and exaggerated by his mind in his address to the Court, and noted in that part of the record. All this is so inconsistent with the acts of one gentlemen to Mr. Pilkington's defence, as requisite for the determination of the general question

who felt himself aggrieved by another, and with his own anxiety to stand out as a person who had in all his imprudences never (1.) At to the (1.) As to the first belief, the Court is not

competent to judge (unless indeed something very gross was proved) of the circumstances that influence the promotion on stationing of public servants; but I must say that after perusal of M. Pikington's own statement on the subject (W.8) and listening to all that has been said on it, he has failed to establish that he had been unfairly passed over in favor of his compeers or juniors in the Civil Service, in which he has been, searcely four year's, or had any reasonable ground of complaint whatever. I would not however in ordinary cases attach any importance to his confinence which the was subjected the same night to annoyances in these defective, arrangements seem to have been owing to the want of had and independent on the part of some perfectly subordinate persons, and in the opinion of the flourt, the charge insisted on in the addresses to it, that there is not the slighest shadow of ground before it, for any rational belief, that their own ideas of grievances in their public

is evidenced by the naked use of the expression in a telegram actually sent by him lately to the Secretary of State, without expression in a telegram actually sent by him lately to the Secretary of State, without any qualifying explanation of it, either as to its meaning or the date of the occurrence, and the weight to which that is entitled in an enquiry of the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir Hercules Robinson has insulted the late Mrs. Pilkington and me, and I have resigned Ceylon Civit whether he has suffered separately and decided on the kollowing matters:

1. The present apparently rational state of Mr. Pilkington's mind to ordinary observers, and the weight to which that is entitled in an enquiry of the present nature. 2. Whether the acts and opinion sproved are symptoms of Insanity,—on which point there is a conflict of Opinion among the Medical witnesses. 3:

Whether he has suffered separately and decided on the kollowing. and me, and I have resigned Ceylon Civit Service. I shall arrive in London by the nex Mail, don't judge me till I come." such an expression without qualification, and to telegraph it as if the act complained of had just occurred, was either a deliberate lior a distortion of language and ideas indicating an insane de usion. That it was the latter is plain from the fact that the first access of this idea to his mind does not seem to have taken place till 2½ years after the supposed grievance, a d from its perpetual teration in official correspondence, and oral communications, and in the documents marked Z which he wrote and gave to be despatched. Z 1 "Galle 2nd October 1870. Not dead yet. I wout die J. B. Puk ugton, iZ 2 "The Private Secretary to the Secretary of State Colonies London. Has a telegram respecting Sir Hercules Robinson having grossly insulted me been received. I am given to understand that Sir H. E. has tampered with said telegram. J. B. Puk ugton, if request you to inform Mr. Priking on the delusions may probably be transferred from one object to another, but I think the delusions respecting the Hourstles Robinson delusions may probably be transferred from one object to another, but I think the delusions respecting the tiovernor are fixed." "I do not think that the antipathies might be developed into acts of violence, unless under excitement. A posson under these delusions than a healthy person. The likelihood of thune acts of violence depends upon excitament. If Mr. Pilkington is not excited. I believe he will not act violently." Dr. Vandott, says (p. 111), "I think it probable that these antipathies might be developed into acts of violence to wards the persons concerned if he had the apportunity." It was all from the affects of the concerned that he are forgiven Sir Hercules Robinson and I trust you may be able to do likewise." Z. 6 "Telegraph. Mr. Ivving. All to-day's letters cancelled from meand ethers. I was ill from the affects of the cluster of violence to was and the persons concerned if he had the apportunity." It was all from the affects of the cluster of violence to wards the persons concerned if he had the apportunity." It was all from the affects of the cluster of violence to was an of violence to was an of violence during the time Mr. Filkington was under he and others. to have taken place till 21 years after the supposed grievance, a d from its perpetual cules Robinson and I trust you may be able to do likewise." Z. 6 "Telegraph. Mr. Irving. All to-day's letters cancelled from me and others. I was ill from the effects of the severe torture I suffered when in the coach, when! I wrote and spoke" Z. 7 "Private Telegram. Can His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson see me and shake hands. I will try to assist him, J. B. P." Z. 8 "Sir Hercules Robinson I give you my hand—J. B. Pikington, Noon 3rd October, 1870." The same idea of an insult to Mrs. Pilkington deposed to at length by the witnesses, and founded on the sole basis already stated,

briefly dealt with and proved a delusion, for having, some two or three years ago, attempted to seduce his with is also advanced for the first time last month. The sole basis on which it rests is a "patomimic" vision which he says he saw in bed one night in the first week of October. It is true that he adds that that is confirmed by other circumstances which have since been recalled to his mind, but on those circumstances he is entirely reticent. There can be no doubt therefore that this is an insance delusion; and that it is still subsisting, long after any suspected excitement from delirium, or drink has passed away, is proved by his statements in court recorded at (pages) 123, and 1240f the procedings. (4) the belief and alleged grievance, equally still subsisting, in common with the pieceding ones, that the Oriente of Bank Corporation has illustrated him rests on October. It is true that he adds that that is cou-

delinion; and that it is still substitute, the arter may aspected excitement from delirating of drink has passed away, its proved by his attements in court recorded at (pages 128, and the statements in court recorded at (pages 128, and the statements in court recorded at (pages 128, and the statements in court recorded at (pages 128, and the statements in court recorded at (pages 128, and the statements and the confect that on the 289 bor 30th September it dishonored his cheque drawn to pag for the promise contained in the letter from the telegram sent to the Severatry of States, a few they marked 12 courses of the promise contained in the letter from the telegram sent to the Severatry of States, a few they marked 12 courses of the court of the court was any undertaking which may have rendered bles imacessary until the month of September rad elapsed, it would be evidently but reasonable to ask the Bank to give their account of the Court to have Mr. Methods and the state of the court of the Court to have Mr. Methods and the state of the court of the court to have Mr. Methods and the court of the court to have Mr. Methods and the court of the court to have Mr. Methods and the statements as to these the Final could be trained in the court of the court to have Mr. Methods and the statements are to the statements and the statement of the court to have Mr. Methods and the statement of the court of the cou

result, as indicative of mental derangement, for doubtless many Public Servanse have their own ideas of grievances in their public screen, but it is of some value is this case, in consequence of the light thrown ou it by other matters.

(2) The only basis on which he has ever grounded the accusation that the Governor had insulted his deceased wife, whom Historical basis of his deceased wife, whom Historical basis of historical server in the sum of his inches were on publicly and deliber religious and arrivable of the intentional matter of historical server was appointed Magistrate at Kayts, a place where, he says, there was no proper house accommodation, as the Magistrate's house was cheing rebuilt. It appears from the Civil List that he was only there six month before being promoted to one of the best attained in the Island, Juffins, and it is proved that Mrs. Pilkington never was the re at all, having suddenly died before he took up than appointment. It is however on this most attenuated foundation that he has built up the fixed idea which he expresses in the strained and distorted terms that His Excellency had insulted his wife; and there is no doubt that his mind has got full possession of it in this distorted sense and in the full natural meaning of the language, as is evidenced by the naked use of the expression in a telegram actually sent by him lately to the Secretary of State, without any conspicuous and there is not the stirpte to the details, than seemed to mis quite necessary for this particular purpose. It would serve no good object to refer more minutely to them. The catalogue is as painful as voluminous and the recording to refer more minutely to the matter at the language, as is evidenced by the naked use of the expression in a telegram actually sent by him lately to the Secretary of State, without

Whether he has suffered from delirium tremens during the period under review, on whether it is some want of concord in the opinious of the M dical witnesses 4. Whether certain beliefs entertained by Mr. Pilkington are "mental delusions," the creations or distortions of a diseased fairty,—or real grievinces having a solid though possibly an insufficient foundation, and in that sense believe not delusions but verifices.

possibly an insumetent foundation, and in that sense being not delusions but verifice.

One other point remains for anxious consideration and decision.

5 On the question whether Mr. Pi kington's mental condition is such as to make him either. persons concerned it he had the opportunity. He says however at page 113 that he "never-observed any tendency to an act of violence during the time Mr. Filkington was under he observation." In his affidavit on which these-proceedings are founded, he says that Mr. Pilkington "un'er the infinence of his delusions becomes greatly excited, and sught, if set at liberty, prove dangerous to the lives of Her Majesty's subjects." That affidavit is dated the 10th of October. In his deposition on the 21st he says that "the symptoms subsided partly on, the 10th, and have now disappeared to a large extent," and that "he is now generally quite, free from the excitement under which he laboured at first." It is important to observe that in ther on, after saying that "some of the delusions appear to have entirely left, him, (these referring to Mr. Filkington considering hims if Christ and the Holy Triuity.) Dr. VanDort adds.—"whether they have in fact doneso, I don't know. It is a case in whice it would be probable that he would now conceal these delusions if still existing." The other delusions, he says are possited in in the same te ms as formedly. (8) The next grievance can be more

terms as formerly.

It is obvious from all the foregoing, that Mr. Pilkington is a somewhat questionable su ject to be permitted to go about wholly uncontrouled when the safety of the public and partisularly of certain persons, "gainst whom he may conceive insane antipathies depends so entirely on his being kept from causes of excitement, with at the same time a strong predisposition to, or at least likelihood of, his relapsing into excitement. The evidence, s, sake of at least one very serious outburst of violence not yet three weeks ago, and although that indeed may be considered of a special and perhaps exceptional nature, the same observation does not apply to the occasion when not many days before

EUROPE. OVER THE BATTLE FIELD .- Since yesterday nearly 10,000 Prussians have poured in, and such arrange have been made, which it is unnecessary for me to describe, as would bring 50,000 men on this point within half-an-hour. I was once out when I had the honour of meeting Horace Vernot, at Verna, and in the disastrous march through the Dobrusche. He has covered the walls of the Tuilleries with acres of pictures o French victories. Could he only have seen what I saw last evening and last night, when 26,000 French prison ers passed through here, almost in sight of their com rades, almost equally in prison with themselves! It was a scene within my attainment, but beyond my capacity to tell. It was a scene which I cannot describ though I wish I could forget. The numbers which stream through during the day I did not much mind, and even if jaded, footsore, and weary, they had the light of heaven above them, and had a dry spot on which to rest their limbs when they halted. Last night I saw a curious and suggestive sight, on which I will not moralise, but only try to tell it in my little way. It was at about half-past ten. The moon had risen brightly, the night was very cold, it had been raining incessantly, and the roads were a mere slough. In the moo light, which made everything as bright as day, therewas a great cavalcade of waggons streaming up the hill aden only with the helmets, knapsacks, cuirasses needleguns, gauntlets sabres, lances, sabretaches, and all the paraphermalia which once belonged to men now dead. The train was long enough to show on what an extensive scale the devil's pusiness had been done near Metz, at Courcelles. That, however, is not my business. But at the top of the hill this caravan of waggons was interrupted by anothri bringing food, and both were brought to a stand by a clock of French prisoners. There were 16,000 of them in all. They had been marching since five of colock in the manne, it had been manching since five of colock in the manne, that he been manching since five of colock in the misery had been marching since five of colock in the misery had been marching since five of colock in the misery and dejection of those men unmoved. I say, in the might of the miserable bord last night, which was once a French army, that the Prussians have no right to make a large proportion of them take those dreadful marches. I cannot describe to you their misery, not do I wish to dwell en it, excepting so far as my voice may help to save if only some of their misortunes, and lead to their being better fed, and having shorter daily distances to trivel. I don't think that the Prussians illreat them; if from it; but they have their own military necessities to look to, on which their very existence not only as an army, but as a nation depends, and they must rush these unhappy captives out of their way. Still, in the name of humanity, I must protest against much of what see. Let us look for a moment at the prisoners. You go up to a hill, only a very little hill, and see oneath you in the moonlight such a crowd as mab—your heart ache, in the mud, and chedges, under walls, on the banks of brooks, where they can get: a dink of water. You see them lying in numbers enough to litter all Hyde Park, very many with no books, and having their feet swathed about with any rags of canvas from their tent which they could get. All have the books worn out, and label

my little best, by giving them an occasional cigar and always lights, which they seemed to want most of all.

But behind this great front of misery came a worse and sadder one. It was the men who, out of all this weary throng, were incapable of keeping up even with its slow tramp. They came along with their arms spread out over the shoulders of a couple of comrades. looking, God forgive me, like men who were crucified, with their heads dangling before them, and their feet almost trailing through the dirt. The Prussians had no right to permit these men to march, much less to make them. As far as I can judge, they were dying men, and they had no business in this long-footed procession of misery. Yet I must still be fair and impartiel, and I must say that I saw many couples of Prussian soldiers supporting prisoners onward in the same way, but they had no business to be going onward in such a condition. At the railway station they were halted, for there was no train ready, and they sat and squatted in the mud, or lay in it just as their exhausted nature led them. They were all more or less clamorous for bread or water. One or two I saw, though there may have been many more whom I did not see, of whom I felt that it was very likely that they would never rise unassisted again. I mean by that they were dying men. In the station there was a crowd of waggons about a mile long, out of which they were throwing into the meadows all the immense mass of bread it contained, and which was white and green with mould; for the train had been delayed for some days, and the bread had turned bad As it was thrown out, even late as it was, and filthy and noisone as was the place, there were women and children there to scramble for it. A little above this a French peasant, who was lying with his head on his wife's knees. He had been shot through both lungs, and was breathing hore through they would readfully. She thought I was a doctor, and asked me to see her husband. I was enough of a doctor to see that he was a dead man in another h

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D. HOGARTH AND Co., Preserved Provision Manufacturers, Export Oilmen and General Purveyors,

ABERDEEN, "BON ACCORD" WHARP, 228, WAPPING, LONDON, And by Special appointment to "H. M.'s Navy," at the ROYAL VICTORIA YARD,

DEPTFORD; PREPARE (OF THE FINEST QUALITY) FOR FXPORT,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Poultry and Game, Vegetables
Bacon and Hams, Jams, Jellies, Sausages (all kinds)
Pries, They also supply Pickles, Sauces, Tart
and all Articles for Domestic Use

CAUTION.

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

the words

IN PACKETS.

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that

the words

JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY,

are engraved, on the Government Stamp affixed to
each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold
by all Chemists and Druggists in Ceylon, aunum, postage paid. The EUROPEAN MAIL Ceylon Agency. Colombo,

Galle,

Jaffna,

Trincomalie,

Colombo, 9th October, 1869.

"Berkeley, Sept., 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratifude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied g your egent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-name d Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered exeruciating pain for a ength of time. Proving tried needly every LIFE AND FIRE AS pain for a ength of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was qu'e restored to my usual state eff health. Please give this publicity, for the benof of those who may thu be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yourstraiy, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

### NOTICE.

MORSON'S

HARMLESS AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Indigestion-The popular and professional medicine is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules, and as Wine. Consumption-One of the greatest results of

the chemical progress is the adap-tation of the active property ob-tained from the Pancreas, and prepared as MORSON'S PAN-CREATIC EMULSION and POWDER. It enables the weakest stomachs to assimilate animal fat and oil, so essential to the consti-

Weak Children-In all cases where the elements for the formation of bone are imperfect, MORSON'S WHEAT PHOSPHATES have never been known to fail. Chlorodyne-MORSON'S celebrated

Anodyne is now being supplied to the public. Gelatine-The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

Sole Manufacturers, THOMAS MORSON & SON, Medallists and Jarors at all the Great Exhibition 31, 33, 124, Southampton Row, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

WORKS-HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

onducted under the title of the

son & Co. Merchants.

. J. DE SARAM LSq.

RICHARD CAYLEY, Esq. Barrister at Law.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT BONUS PERIOD.

on 15th November, 1870.

PERSONS who may assure before that date, will have a share in the Divi-

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1826.

With which is now united

Colonial and Foreign Assurances.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

A N Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the Business of the United Companies will henceforth be

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

MODERATE RATES.

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

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES

In India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business

and where Premiums may be received and claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe or other temperate climate without Medical Certificate

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

WILL THOS. THOMSON,

J. T. WHITE, Esq. of Messis. J. M. Robert - A. WISE Esq. of Messrs. George Steuar.

Ayents of Secretaries of Board - Alstons, Scott & Co. SUB-AGENTS: Messrs Keir, Dundas & Co.—Kundy, Delmege, Reid & Co.—Galle. , J. R. DUNLOF Esq. - Juffna.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. SECURITY Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions. THE DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:-

THE CAPITAL

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

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

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

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

30th June, 1869.

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

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTORS ALSO THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT

THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH

THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY. And that the LIABILITY of it Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

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

& Co., Merchants.

W. P. CHARSLEY, Esq. M. D., M.

Principal Civil Medical Officer.

M. M. CARDEN ROE.

sion of Profits to be made in 1871, which will include the whole

divisible Profits which have arisen since 15th NOVEMBER, 1865.

NEW HOME NEWSPAPER.

THE EUROPAN MAIL

SURANCE NOTICES.

Commercial Union Fire

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19 and 20,

Cornhill, London.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000. Fally subscribed by upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED

SHARMHOLDERS, whose individual responsibility is unlimited.

Annual Revenue Upwards of £200,000. Head Office:

ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND

AT I MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

Life Department.

THE COMPANY has two distinct scales of premin

Tor the assurance of lives in the East, suitable respectively to persons residing there for a short time only, and to those whose residence is likely to be of longer duration. By one scale ("Reducible Rates") Premiums are lowered to the Home Rates, and the Policy placed on the Home conditions of Assurance of Ivent of I

Policy placed on the Home conditions of Assurance

then current, on the Home conditions of Assurance then current, on the assured returning to Europe. By the other ("Non-Reducible Rates") the assured instead of being subjected to a heavy extra premium during his Eastern residence, has the option of spreading the same over the whole currency of his assurance by paying an unchanging premium, little higher than that charged for residence at home

Fire Department.

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

WILL THOS. THOMSON,

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,

Colonial and Foreign Secretar .

33,500 0 0 28,085 1 3

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£1,672,356 16 11

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AGENTS FOR CEYLON.

C. SHAND & Co.

HEAD OFFICE.

Ceylon Times Office.

T. M. Barker.

Freeman Office.

W. H. Buttery.

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

Is entitled to rank amongst the first. LIFE.

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

FIRE.
MODERATE PREMIUM, PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE

COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND

£1,500,000.

AGENTS FOR CEYLON. LEECHMAN & Co.

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

The Southern Insurance Company (Limited.) Agents. C. SHAND & Co

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

The City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

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

ARTHUR ARTHUR BROTHERS. Colombo, 7th April 1870.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

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

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

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

for themselves.

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

I'remiums payable annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

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

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ESTABLISHED 1843. HRAD OFFICE IN BATAVIA. Trustees.

Directors. The Bight Hon: F. J. Van Hemert D. J. L. W. Grebling Esq. Agents in London-Messrs. Baring Bros: & Co.

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

LEECHMAN & Co.-COLOMBO. CLARK, SPENCE & Co .- GALLE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MEDICAL

BISHOPS. Effervecent Citrate of Magnesia INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP Manufacturing Chemist,

1718, SPECK'S FIRLDS, MILE END NEW TOWN LONDON.

THIS perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild apprient Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline stranght. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeble flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Fot le, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Efferyescent.

safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being initated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to payall Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels implained of.

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

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

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

In bottles, small, medium, and large. WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES. Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, CATHARRAL COUGHS BRONCHITS, INCIPIEMT CONSUMPTION, SPITTING OF BLOOD, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful one to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S

STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

STUMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting DIGESTION strengthening the Stoblach, correcting ACIDITY, preventing or removing Headaches, Giddings, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

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

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

In bottles small, medium, and large.

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COLOMBO.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall
Maitland & Co., Medical Hall,
KANDY.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries Hall; d'Este
& Co., Medical Hall,
POINT-DE-GALLE.—Fredk. Piters, Baptiste & Co

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