

Colombo, 8th June, 1874.

The Company having recently made large addi-tions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

ing a could

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Colombo, 10th June, 1874.

EXCHANGE. The Banks have made no alteration in their rawing rate on London pending the departure of he homeward mail. There is nothing doing pri-ately in Commercial Bills, EXPORTS.

Coffee.-A considerable amount of business in rop 1874-75 has been done to-day at roos f. o. b., crop 1874-75 has been done to-day at roos f. o. b., and the sales not only comprise some most favor-ably known marks but also resales of late delivery crops 1874-75, which were originally sold only so far back as last week. For spot coffee and early alimay them is still enquiry, though telegrams re-ceived yesterday cancelled uncompleted portions o order. We quote bot parchment of good quality at from rise to 198 6d per bushel according to size of lots, and sales of native picked and dried have been made at 798 3d per owt. By wire the London market is reported strong, at same for plantation, and 858 for native.

at size for plantation, and 89s for native. Cotton .--- The last quotation from Tuticorin is Rs, 106, at which small sales had been made.

IMPORTS.

Rice .- Supplies of new rice are abundant at the thoment, and there is a good business doing at 64. 64. European holders of Beugal rice are holding firmly for higher rates.

		SHIPPING	IN GALLE	HARBOUR
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Arrivale	Ship's Names,	Master,	From
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72	Anadye dai gatar		China
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	9	Antonio	Elice	Rangoon
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,,		Mohum Mullah	Ally	Chittagong
	199	Tigee	Lecointre	Marseilles
.,,	5	Choice	Harrison	Coconada
	,,	Farsoget	Vissing	Madras
- 22	6	Avon	Rennie	Celombo
	79	Baroda	Almond	Australia
	-	Lochnagar	Kelly	Colombo
,,,,	,,	Australia	Murray	Calcutta
132		Cathay	Dundas	Hongkong
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HOSE of our plain of any p DELIVERY OF THE to inform the Mana plaint thoroughly the date of the paf to us it will greatly	RREGULARITY or CEYLON TIMES ager, who will have investigated. If her written on it	DELAY in the are requested ave each com- the cover with is forwarded

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that business communications be not ad-dressed to the Editor, but to the MANAGER, CEVION TIMES, COLOMBO. All correspondence sent to the Editor of THE CEVLON TIMES must b of the writer, be suthenticated by the name and address



The Qeylon Times. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1874.

It is now generally admitted that Draining is an essential part of coffee cultivation, and it would probably surprise some of the present generation of planters to learn that it was not always so considered. Such, however is the fact. There were amongst the leading planters of twenty years ago some who did not see any need of drains, and who, when at length, their eyes were opened to the fact of "wash", contended that drains would not prevent it. Even when it was shown that wash cold be effectually prevented by well constructed drains, these were supposed to be applicable only to certain localities, and systematic drainage was held to be impracticable. So persistent was the opposition to this work, that when the universal applicability of systematic drainage had been fally proved, its general introduction was still resisted on the ground that if the cost of construction were not prohibitory that of up keep would be. These objections and difficulties have at last been forgetten or overcome, and systematic drainage, in some form or oth is now practised on nearly every estate in t Island. The diversity of practice, however, is so great as to show that even yet draining has not been reduced to rule, nor dealt will scientifically. One, planter makes his drains so steep as to draw off, not only the superfluous surface water, but the precious moisture imbibed by the soil; another so shallowas scarcely to intercept the surface wash. One cuts his drains with gradients steep enough to clear themselves, that is, to carry away Caloutta, &c., May 14 any soil that lodges in them ; another adopts Penang.&c., ... do 14 Batavia, &c. ... do 15 gradients so slow that water will scarcely Batavia, &c.... do 18 Kurachee, &c. do 19 Colombo, &c.... do 20 Calcutta, &c.... do 20 flow in them. One adheres rigidly to one gradient through the whole length of each drain, whilst another changes the gradient Singapore, &c., do 20 Calcutta...... do 22 Colombo, &c... do 22 Colombo, &c... do 25 without regard to any principle except his own convenience. One discharges his drains into his coffee, and seems quite satisfied to Sombay do 2 collect the surface water in his drains till it. do 25 has acquired destructive force, and then to Calcutta do 24 China..... do 30 shunt it in a torrent into his coffee ; another conducts his drains most sedulously to the ManilaJune I Penang, &c. ... June Bombay do natural ravines and keeps their contents in close custody till a safe and harmless discharge can be effected. In order to determine amidst such diversity of practice which is right. it will be necessary to consider what is the special object to be attained. If the object were to get rid as quickly as possible of the water that falls upon the ground, lest it should soak in and reach the roots, and to drain away as effectually as possible any water that might have succeeded in penetrating below the surface, those who make deep drains at steep gradients hit the mark ! Assuming, however, that with some very rare exceptions the object to be attained is to deal only with such surface water as will not soak into the soil, to collect it before it can 'acquire volume and momentum enough to give it destructive force, and to convey it away as slowly and as harmlessly as possible, then deep drains and steep gradients are clearly wrong. When rain falls on a dry surface soil it is at first rapidly absorbed, but as soon as the surface is saturated, its absorbing capacity is checked and depends on the rapidity with which the water can sink down, Hence if rain be heavy or continuous, the absorptive power of the surface soon proves insufficient, and the superfluous water collects on the surface and forms little trickles which coalesce and form first rills and eventually streams and torrents which carry away all loose soil, and often cut deeply into the mother bank. All that thus flows over the surface is lost to the soil, except such as may sink into the earth from the drains during its passage. The func-

dest ructive to the drain, if the gradient be irregular delivery is preferred to the Post such as to give velocity to the flow. It may, therefore, be concluded that all drains to revent wash should be constructed with very slow gradients. This is a primary law. It may further be laid down as a principle c nvenience to the Press, which fully deserves that the slower they are the better, provided it on account of the large amount of revenue they will draw. The slower the flow is, the longer time will the water be detained to soak into the soil. It follows that the shallower the drains are the better, provided they are deep enough to intercept the rills of water and have capacity enough to hold the quantity required. Every increase of depth, beyond what is necessary to give the required capacity, lowers the level of the soakage, and tends to draw out of the soil the moisture that has sunk into it. Hence capacity should be attained as much

as possible by breadth. The broader the drain, the greater will be the soaking surface, and the more of its contents will sink into the soil. It will also be proportionately less liable to choke. A small stone rolling into a drain will obstruct it effectually, but would be comparatively harmless on the flat bottom of a broad drain.

The conditions to be fulfilled by drains, require: 1st that they should be at the sourcest practicable gradients, in order that the flow of water in them may be harmless; 2nd. That they should have the least depth compati ble with the requisite capacity, in order that they may not draw out the water the soil had alrealy imbibed. 3rd. That they should be as broad as the nature of the surface and other considerations will allow, in order that they may have flat bottoms not easily choked and ample surface for allowing their contents to sink into the soil.

The application of these principles will not be difficult if the conditions of each particular case be carefully considered. The requisite capacity will depend on the nature of the surface, and on the distance of the drains from each other,-and on their length. The actual annual rainfall does not materially affect the question of capacity, as the most destructive kind of rainfall, and that which has mainly to be provided against. is that of heavy thunder showers, which require more capacity of drain than the most continuous steady downpour. In providing for the thunder storms, the extreme case will be met. The character of the surface will determine to a very great extent the requisite capacity of drains. If the surface be loose and friable mould it will absorb a a greater quantity of water, and imbibe it far more quickly than would a hard crust of baked subsoil, denuded of all loose mould, The former is the condition which efficient drainage tends to produce, whilst the latter is the inevitable effect of wash, hence the somewhat paradoxical fact that effective drainage, by improving the absorbing power of the surface ncreases the moisture of the soil, both directly and indirectly. Moreover, land that is thoroughly and systematically drained, may have its surface trenched and loosened, with advantage to the soil 'itself as well as to its absorbing power; and where the surface is thus male permeable, all ordinary rainfall should be male to soak into the soil, and the function of the drains would thus be almost confined to preventive action except in the extreme case of thunder storms. The rules for practical construction of drains, and the application of the foregoing principally will be treated of hereafter.

Postal Department in Ceylon is so economi-Postal Department in Ceyton is so economi-cally worked that it generally turns out to the compass

Master General, he can easily ascertain both a safeguard to the Department and a that it brings both directly and indirectly to the Post Office. But the Colombo Post check, or in fact to do anything else efficientthe Acting Postmaster General has done his present unsatisfactory condition of his debe investigated and duly punished. In In ia

the time required to examine a postal complaint and fine the offender is less than it takes in Ceylon to receive an acknowledge-

ment of its receipt from the Post Master General. It would terhaps be idle to hold up the system followed in the adjacent con-

is to be hoped that the Colonists will appreciate th s honour.

ciate the shonour. THE Reform Club his shown its dislike of the Home Rulers by blackballing one of them, who applied for admission. The unlucky can-tidate was Mr. John Dunbar, the member for New Ross, an old Bombay barrister and the Dunbar's rejection must have been all the more the Home Rulers by blackballing one of them who applied for admission. The unlucky can-, didate was Mr, John Dunbar, the member for New Ross, an old Bombay barrister and the owner of coffee estates in this island. Mr. Dunbar's rejection must have been all the more annoying to him that he was the only one truth in what I hear) to the increase in Carganies ballot on that day. It has been threatened that a considerable number of the Irish members would secede from the Reform in the event of Mr. Dunbar being refused admission.

THE latest experiment in the construction of ships capable of withstanding modern ord-nance is the sea-going monitor *Infexible*. The *Infexible* has been described by her designer as a rectangular armoured castle, 110ft. in length and 75ft. in breadth, protected by 24 inches total thickness of iron. This armoured astle, which rises to 10fr. above the water. line of the vessel carrying it, will enclose nothing within the protection of its walls besides the engines and boilers, the two turets with their four guns and hydraulic loading gear, and the magazines. All armour-plating carried is confined to this castle and to the turrets which will rie above its walls. The hip proper, being entirely unarmoured, will he divided into no less than 127 water-tight compartment, and as some of these compartments must have more than one opening into them, there will necessarily be somewhere about 150 water-tight doors. The coals will be carried at the water line along the uiarmoured sides of the ship, and a more secure place will be found below for more perishable stores. The superstructure will be built up along the centre line of the deck forward and if of the a moured citadel, and will afford roomy and thoroughly ventil ted mess and sleeping accommodation for the officers and rew-superior, in fact, to anything of the kind that can be found on board the finest of our unarmoured frigates. The turrets will r.s. up on either side of the ship within the citadel walls, and, the superstructure is only

built up along a fore and aft line of the deck, ing at Teldinia on the 9th to elect members of com-

tion of the drain is to collect the surface water before it acquires destructive force, to stop its downward rush, and to convey it array slowly and safely. No matter how great the volume of water in a drain may be, its flow will be harmless if it be slow. On the other hand, the smallest quantity of water will be that might prove ill-founded. In all the its downward rush, and to convey it array slowly and safely. No matter how great the volume of water in a drain may be, its flow will be harmless if it be slow. On the other hand, the smallest quantity of water will be the regular delivery is preferred to the Post therefore, any complaint regarding late or irregular delivery is preferred to the Post Master General, he can easily ascertain whether the fault rests with the Post Office or with the publisher. Such a concession is both a safeguard to the Desetment of the Dese nological Section—president Professor Owen, C. B. Dr. Birch will act as president of the congress. A large number of gentlemen interested in the literature, history and antiquities of the East have enrolled themselves as members of the congress. We mention only a few names :-Office is too short of hands to supply such a check, or in fact to do anything else efficient-Joseph Bonomi, B shop Caliaway, Professor ly, even to impose a legible stamp upon the covers that pass through it. We trust Dr. Rost, Dr. Ri u, the Daan of Westminster, Dr. Rost, Dr. Ri u, the Daan of Westminster, Sir Char s Tev lyan, and Professor W. duty and pointed out to Government the Wri ht. Some of ur Ceylon reader , who may be intendi g to visit England at the time indipartment, and suggested such reforms as will enable an adequate supervision to be exer-cised over the branches and complaints to be investigated and duly punished. In Invise

of the freedom of language it contends for, then it or the freedom of language it contends for, then it ought to be nipped in the bud at once; and may a jury always be found that has the courage to publicly denounce such language, whenever it is spoken !

KANDAPOLLA, JUNE 8.

His Honous and our two Government Agen's are to be up at Laymastotte about the right, for the purpose of inspecting the proposed road to-wards N shula and Walleloy. We may now look forward with confidence that so mething will be decided upon and done. This would be a fine opportunity to have our little post office starte I too, and also to represent to His Honour and the Agent our other wants -- a rusident Migistrate of Police at Lay nastotte, and a small rest-house if our road is to be expected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MADOOLSEMA, JUNE 5.

Rainfalk.—So far as the senson has a lyanced we have not nearly had the us tal amount of r in. Since the first of this month, however, the clou's have been banking up and showers have fallen,

PLANTING NOTES.

up the system followed in the adjacent continues and any of the best of the system followed in the adjacent continues and showers have fallen, the best of the public, that the Department shall not the public, that the Department shall not the made a source of revenue to Government, until it has been placed upon a much more efficient footing than it can be said to be on at present.

 EDITORIAL NOTES.

 We hear the Straits Settlements are to be formed into a separate military command. It's to be hoped that the Colonists will appre
 year are better than they were this time last y ar

in its cost on estates, perhaps (if there be any 'pilled' of all the M. P.'s who went to the pallot on that day. It has been threatened hat a considerable number of the Irish mem-initial of the Irish mem-finished, as low as we can wi hout sustaining loss ourselves, but do not raise the cost of labour. State of Roads and Bridges .- A trial trace is

shortly to be made of a care road from the estates o Lunugalla.

loctor in this district.

MEDAMAHANEWERA, JUNE 6.

The Weather has been all that could be desired. Rainfall to date 17 inches. A little too much wind, perhaps, but not nearly so much as we get usually at this season.

Planting Operations .- Handling, manuring and draining are the principal works at present, and any who have clearings or supplying to do, are taking advantage of the generally moist state of the atmosphere to push on with their works

Prospect of Crop are not good, taking the dis-trict altogether; though I am glad to say that there are some estates in the district that are, judging from present appearances, going to give good crops. On the whole I fear, we shall be below our usual

average. Labour Supply.—Coolies are coming in "too fast," and if they continue to arrive as the are doing at present, most estates will soon have their crop force on the check roll.

Rice-supply and Price .- Contracts can be made for a supply of rice at Galwaloya at 7s. 6d. per bushel. Coffee stealing.—There is no coffee stealing at pre-sent for the good reason that there is no coffee to steal; but there is not a oubt but that it will be worse this year than last, and worse next year then this, unless something is done to stop it.

UNLIKE most Colonial post offices the their four guns can be fired together at an mittee in place of those resigned, and when this is ostal Department in Ceylon is so economi- en my right ahead or right asteru, or on

FLEPHANTIASIS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE CEVION TIMES. SIR, -1 am really glad to hear that the notice ou have taken of the "Parangi" question has had ome effect in rousing the authorities to do something in behalf of the wretched people who are suf-fering from that leathsome disease. I hope that the Government will not only give relief to the sufferers. but will also take such steps as to prevent the fur-ther sphere of the contagion. While on this sub-ject, I do not think it out of place to bring to your notice the exist nee of another it ublesome malady, to which many of the natives of the Southern Province are subject-namely, Elephantiasis. Many of the people in Bentotte or Galle suffer

more or less from this disease; and the natives of this cou try attiribute the ickness to some peculiar properties of the water in their village. Whether properties of the water in their villages. Whether this is the real cause of the disease or not is a cues-tion very interesting to the medical faculty, and I will be thankful if any of your medical readers will enlighten us on the subject, and if they have dis-covered a cure for it, to publish it through your columns for the benefit of those who suffer from it. A S. UDEN.

A SUGGESTION FOR BOMBAY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE CEYLON TIMES.

SIR,-In your Bombay letter in the paper of 8th stant, you notice a most serious accident had occurred from a cart carrying a long beam swinging round suddenly. Last year or the year before an Ordinance was passed here to prevent such acci-dents, by obliging any long pole or beam to be carried by two carts—one before the other—to prevent the possibility of the beam or pole being swung ound on a pivot.

It would be well for a such law to be introduced in Bombay, as the carriage of long poles, &c. in a single cart must always be dangerous.

4:31-14

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CETLON TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CETLON TIMES. SIR,—With reference to the proposed Race Meeting in September, the questions now being asked are..." Is the meeting to be for gentlemen riders only? And are race horses to be excluded or not?" These are points which will have to be settled at the next General Meeting, and it would be well if members would make up their minds as, to these questions. A race neeting must either be open to all horses, or for bona fide hacks alone any attempt to steer between the two merely cnourages deception, and begets objections and wringles. If the meeting is to be an open one I would not make any restriction as to riders; if for hacks alone, then let there be no jockeys. Racing men, as a rule, will not send expensive have such a meeting open to all horses, while you practically drive away any Indian stables, which would furnish healthy opposition, you leave the way lear for one or two pot-hunters, to come in with a good horse or two, and sweep the board. It is th refore, in my opinion, highly necessary to ar-ive at a clear understanding on the subject, and members of the Club should go to the meeting or the 20th with their minds made up, as to whether they want a regular race meet-ing, or one for hacks a lone. If the

whether they want a regular race meet-ing, or one for hacks alone. If the races are to be open let each man bring the best horses he can, but het us have no half and half measures to cause further discensions and ill feeling amongst us. No amount of handicapping will bring hacks and race-horses together; besides Landicaps in Ceyls n rarely give suffaction. So let us do one thing or the other, and not attempt to combine the two.

to Lunugalla. Transfort Supply and Rate.—The rate on coffee to Colombo by the old route has risen 5 conts (75 cents), via Batticaloa, 50 cents to Colombo. : Rice, Supply and Price.—Supply of rice plentiful; best Calunda from 8s. to 8s. 6d. at Lunugalla. Medical Aid to Coolis.—A meeting on this im-portant subject is to be held to-morrow at B idulla. At the same time there is little or no work for a doctor in this district.

W. D. Colombo, June 9th. THE SEPTEMBER RACE MEETING.

do. do. do.

STEAMER NOTES. Thes. s. "Othello" has been busy all day taking in cargo and coals, and if the weather holds moderately fine tow, she will get away to-morrow evening.

STEAMERS ADVERTISED TO SAIL FROM ENGLAND FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

wia SUEZ CANAL. Name. From Tons. Boundfor To Sail

Duke of Liverpool...1,549 Southampton.L.527 Red Ga. atlet ... London ... 1,430 Paraguay London ... 1,444 1,444 ol. .1,122 Liverpo noyLondon ...2,121 orth . ndon ...1,951

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ch. of Edin-bergLiverpool...1,400 uenaventura ...Liverpool...1,200 alley of Lorne London ...1,390 ing Arthur ...Liverpool...1,400 Lordon London ...1,391 Calcutta, &c

> islo cellan GALLE. ARRIVAL.

une oft-a. 1. Tanjore, from Calcutta and Madras, Pas

DEPARTURES.

June, oth-e, a. Bormah, for Calcutta, do do-a, e. Dahlia, for Amsterdam. Passengers as or reveal

PASSENGERS BY THE GALLE COACH.

June 9th Revd. Mr. Mitchell, Mrs, Keith and ayah and Mrs. Staples from Galle. do soth Revd. Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford and, ayah to Galle.

METEOROLOGICAL.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, COLOMBO. Berometer. Temperature, Rainfall 29.803. In 84.0 0 in Lake below spill level 10.32 inches. OUTSTATION WEATHER REPORTS.

-Calm and cloudy, thermometer 82. -Calm and cloudy, thermometer 78. 63. IE- Calm and rather cloudy,

> NA-Cloudy, thermometer 84. TELEGRAPHIC.

Man Manages. Latest date received from t dom (an Messages addressed to Colombo) z is noon of to-day is the 9th June, 5-10 P. M. Ceylon lines right Amoor Route right. right to Madras, Bombay and Calcutta,

be a source of revenue rather than of loss to the Government. In 1872, the Post Office showed a surplus of nearly seven hundre ! pounds; which is a large profit upon a Revenue of £ 25,287. This would be highly satisfactory, if we were assured that the saving had been effected without trenching apon the efficiency of the Department ; but regarding this we have grave doubts. In a country like Ceylon, where the postal lines branch of into rather complex ramifications, mistake must be of constant occurrence, unless then exists a firm check in the Post Master Gene ral's Office to detect and punish all careles ness and incompetency on the part of subordinate officials; and we have reason to believe that the Central Post Office at Colombo is the weakest point in the Ceylon postal system. It is confessedly underofficered, and yet we hear of no steps being taken to augment its staff. The English mails to Colombo are not very heavy compared with the bags that find their way to the Post Offices in the Indian Presidency towns, and yet it takes more than treble the time to sort and deliver an English mail that would be required in Calcutta or Bombay. As a case in point, we may mention that we seldom receive our own modest mail bag within an hour and a half or two hours after the mail coach has arrived, and we are consoled to think that our experience is rather favourable than the reverse. It is little satisfaction to the community to be told that it must play patience in order that the Department may show a surplus at the year's end. Experience has also shown us that it is unsafe to trust to the Colombo Post Office's published dates for posting newspapers, and that if packets are not seut in long before the advertized time of closing the boxes, there are heavy odds that they miss a mail. The question then arises, if the Colombo Post Office under the very eyes of the Post Master General is o inefficiently conducted, what can we expect from the district Post Offices ? To give the latter their due, there are many smaller towns with which Colombo might be glad to negociate an exchange. We do not know what system of check the Central O fice exercises over its branches, but we should be inclined to suppose that it is mainly grounded upon a pious hope that Providence will somehow or other keep things straight. At all events the Post Master General's Office seems to be as much paralysed by the presentation of a complaint, as Mr. Tite Barnacle's Circumlocution Department was wont to be when anyone "wanted to know, you know." The Post Office does not even take the ordinary

FROM the China papers received this mornwe find that the news is still conflicting, but the Japanese expedition to Formosa, okohama papers all write as though it were opped, while the Nagasaki papers continue chronicle the departure of ships. Perhaps resh report which comes from Corea may supply a key to the difficulty. It is said the heans have murd red the crew of a Japanese is lately wrecked on their coast. If this is the case, there may be hesitation whether the

will be carried through first.

THE German war department has ordered that the fortifications on the eastern frontier shall be completed in the ccurse of the present year. The plans and estimates for the e works were approved some months ago, but certain modifications have since been decided upon. At Posen 'he fortifications are to be on a much larger scale than was originally contemplated, and it is said that the works at W. Ihelshaven n the and side will also be greatly extended. At Kiel, besides the fortifications of Friedrichor , two forts will be erected at Ole jagersberg a d Kougen, on the right bank of the bay of Kiel. The harbour works of the bay were: n uch injured by the spring tides this year, and teps are to be taken to protect them against inundations. The dyke at Friedrichsort will be provided for this purpose with a stone front, and the dredging works in the dock at Eilert e kare to be pushed forward as quickly as oss ble. A cording to the Ostsee Zeitung, the two n onitors Rhein and Mosel, built for service on the Rhine by the Weser Shi, -building Comany, have now been fully equiped. They will shortly be sent by the North Sea to Rotterd: m, and thence up the Rhine to Coblenz. They ne very low in the water, so as to present the smallest 1 ossible surface for the aim of an enemy's guns. Two I2-centimetre guns are

WE have rather unfavourable news from Wynaad. During the month of May rain fell continuously, with but ra e intermissions. Unfortunately for the pl n ers, just at the time Le late blossoms opened ou, the rain poured ncessantly for four days. It is therefore believed and feared that the crop this year will be rather unfavourable. Fever, diarri cea and other sickness are very prevalent in Wynaad at present; consequently the public health is very unsatisfactory, the mortality being also very considerabie.

the crew.

WE have on several occasions alluded to the International Congress of Orientalists to be held in London during the present year. It has now been decided that the Congress shall extend over s x consecutive days, from the 14th to the 19th of September. The object of the Congress is to bring together those indone in the district as yet in the way of planting tea-or cinchona, but it is in contemplation on one or two estates in the district *i. e.* planting cinchona,

NEWS LETTERS.

GALLE, JUNE 9. Having noticed the other day the increased activity in our shippi g. I am happy to be able to report the same concerning steamer traffic. On Sunday (the 7th) the s. s. "Hampton," a new port the same steamer belonging to the Commercial Steamship Company of London arrived, having made the expedition shall not be diverted northwards; but it is believed that the Formosan affair passage from Southampton in 291 days, Yesterday the s s. "Dhalia" arrived from Batavia, bound to Amsterdam (or Nieuve Diep rather), and to day we had the s.s. "Arratoon Apcar", "Li c Bri-gade", and a small tug steamer called the "Ellen Gowery" coming into port arriving simultane-ously with the P. and O. steamer "Pera' from Australia, B. I. steamer " Burmah" from Bombay, and P. and O. steamer "Travancore' from China. Thus we have in port, as I am writing, 7 steamers, (the "Hampton" having sailed yesterday for Bata-via after a detention of about 24 hours in taking 230 tons coals) and nine sailing vessels (! uropean) with a net register tonnage of 12,600. What a welcome addition to the Colombo shipping of the uld the Breakwater prove a success (but future, show here you know there are many unbelievers) and should all the shipping and stramer traffic of Galle be diverted to your port! But why indulge in castles in the air, let things now take their course and training and the shipping and the shipping and the shipping and shippin

and ' qui viwra, verra l' The " Hampton" (s.s.) had about 20 passengers on board, mostly Dutch, and a dozen of them combined to give a dinner on Sunday evening at the Oriental Hotel, in honour of he Captain, invited as a guest, and to commemorate their safe arrival here after a pleasant and speedy voyage. Captain Blacklin must have felt highly gratified at the manner of his reception and the high terms of praise bestowed upon himself and officers for their kindness and attention to the passengers during the voyage. The company did not dis-perse and return to the steamer till a late hour and not until everybody had drank everybody else's health, winding up with the toa t taken from Schiller's "1 ied der Glocke': "Esleben die the toa t taken from ocke': "Esleben die placed in the centre turret, and to each vessel rauen, sie flechten und weben irdische Rosen in's will be attached fifty infantry soldiers besides immlische Leben.

Talking of this little party at the Oriental Hotel, reminds me of my promise to let you know how the ball passed of there on Thursday. Well it was quite a success, all seemed to enjoy themselves very much, and the bachelors did the honours as

hosts in a most creditable manner. There only one drawback, which, however, they could not help, and that was, the music which as d stilled by the Galle band, was wretched as usual. We are looking forward with some eagerness to the advent We are of the Ceylon Police Band, it being said we are not of the Ceylon Police Band, it being said we are not to be left any longer in the cold, but to have the band stationed here occasionally, and the one thing wanting will then be supplied. The Galle Band (as it is called) is beyond a joke, and is a fit subject of commiseration. It consists of two scrapers on the fiddle, one triangle and one big drum, the combined noise of which, you may ima-gine when "time" is no object, and of "keyr" there seem to be any number— a bunch if you like —no restriction to one in particular.

-no restriction to one in particular.

The *Examiner*, I see, has been down upon our intelligent jury in no mild form. Some of those who contributed to the remark appended to the verdict in the Gandurah riot case, saying they thought Mr. Ferdinands had gone too far in his treatment of

 by consert, accused (\$481 counsel being absent. 1752 Cattle Stealing. Accused discharged. 2239 Cattle Stealing. Accused convicted and seu ence to 12 months' impreson ment at hard labour. 527 Aggravatod Assault. M appearance for the oun 581 planant. Accused discharged. DISTRICT COURT, COLOMBO. Trial Roll for Thursday, 12th June. 64412 P. Ferrando and others vs. Carolis Silv and others. 63665 A. Casic Chetty vs. C. H. Gomes an others. 63951 Tepanis Naide vs Don Andris and others 63971 R. Meera Saibo vs. S. Meedin Saibo an Banother. 64344 P. Médar Lebép vs. W. C. Pieris. 63935 J. J. Alcerative Modiliar vs. D. Johanne (Appoohamy. 64531 S. De Abey sinhe vs. Antho Naide. 64596 W. Dun op vs. E. H. Prins. 63518 Don Mathes Approhamy vs. S. C. Pe	6 8.8 G 10 4 10 0	LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.
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old-fashioned prejudices. The first of these is the in-toring of the prayers by the new chaplian, which is look-eld upon in ulta Protestant quarters as a Ritua istic-mnovation, the first step towards those decided y rPop is practic s which the late Premier was believed by some crotchetty old fogies in his heart of hearts to favour. We shall, doubtless before long hear that Mr. Whiley or Mr. Newdegate has called the attention of the House of the acw members have introduced another startling in-novation into the r ligitox department of the House of Commons." Instead of facing about with their backs to the speake'ss chair, and decouolsy resting one knew on the seat during prayers, a number of new members have adopted the plan of standing with their faces buried in the relief on their hands. This is regarded as a symptom of Scentrist tendicies, and some of the degeneracy in the religious tone of the House. Another significant the religious tone of the House. This to spen Cowen in Act wide-awake. This is justly looked upon as the first step towards Republicanism, though for my part I confess that if I thought a Republic would secure the aboltion of the present hateful, " tile "I wouldsattrifice all my monarchical prejudices at once, and go 'n for comort and Communism, if the two must go together. - "The Man about Town" in the Sporting Cazette. ing of the prayers by the new chaplian, which is look.

THE CEYLON TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1874.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. [REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.] BRIIISH TRADE RETURNS. THE CARLISTS AGAIN DEFEATED.

LONDON, JUNE 9TH. British exports for May amount to 211 millions sterling, being a decrease of £1,375.000. The Imports for the same Period amount to 281 millions sterling.

The monument to Prince Rajaram of Kholapore [The late Maharajah of Kholapore, a feudatory State in the South Mahratta Country who died at Florence in 1870] has been unveiled at Florence.

8000 Carlists, under Don Alphonso, have been defeated in Arragon. LONDON, JUNE 8TH.

Payments into Bank £ 158,000. Coffee Firm. Cotton. Liverpool market dull. Arrival "Avoca".

STEAMERS PASSED THE SUEZ CANAL. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE CEYLON TIMES.) SUEZ, JUNE 9TH.

entered for defendant for Rs. 20:

MINOR ROADS.

of several taxes in the Island, under the Gov

[FROM A NATIVE CONTRIBUTOR.]

The following steamers have passed the

Ithuriel and Commissariat. OUTWARD :-- Tcheran.

STEAMERS ARRIVED IN ENGLAND. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE CEVION TINES.) LONDON, 9TH JUNE. The following steamers have arrived home :---

FROM CALCUTTA :- Grecian. FROM BOMBAY :--- Atlantic.

LOCAL.

THE OVERLAND MAILS OF MAY 22, -The M. M. steamer Donnai, with the overland mails of May the south-west monsoon in her favour, papers ought to be delivered in Colembo next Monday night or Tuesday morning.

FROM California papers received to-day we notice that amongst the passengers who had arrived at San Francisco, from Melbourne, per s. Starter, on the sath April, was Mr. R. Reid, of the Ceylon Civil Service. Mr. Reid, as most of our readers know, is the Landing Surveyor of the Colombo Customs. He left the island last January on a year's leave.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS .- (6th June, 1874.) The Major-General Commanding is pleased to grant leave of absence to Major James Stewart, 57th Regiment, from the 3th to the 15th June 1874, on argent private affairs. The Mutiny Act and Articles of War for 1874

been received in this command, are here-pomulgated and will become in force from by promulgated and will become an inter the Mutiny Act.

Assistant Commissary Cooke will proceed to England by the first favourable opportunity after the completion of the transfer of his charge to Assistant Commissary St. George. The Assistant outroller will make the necessary arrangements

Controller will make the necessity arrangements for the passage of Mr. Cooke, who, on arrival in England, will report hunself to the Surveyor General of the Ordnance. BRIGADE ORDNUS.—The District Court Martial, of which Captain Morewool, 57th Regiment, is President, having closed its pruceedings, the offi-cers composing it are swithable for all duties.

GRUBERAL ORDERS,-(9th June, 1874.) The Beave of absence grauted to Lieutenant Moir, 57th Regiment, in G. O. 1 of the 3rd instant, and to Major Stewart, 57th Regiment, in G. O. 1 of the Sth instant, is cancelled at their request.

PESALAI.-A fire broke out in this village on the state of Rs. 165 was destroyed in two of the huts and the set of the property was saved by the police, who, with the assistance of the villagers, succeeded In extinguishing the fire before more damage was done. The occupier of one of the huts had left rice beiling over a slow fire, and went to make some rice boiling over a slow fire, and went to make some purchases in the bazaar, leaving some children in the house, and the careless addition of fuel by the may know our wants. Kodagode is a very popu-

tiff to give up Mr. Bell's business and devote his whole time to my work which he accordingly did. The plaintiff ceased doing Mr. Bell's work, under the promise of payment by Mr. Bell, at the end of 1873. I am certain he did not go on with it, to March 1874. Cross-examined: Plaintiff left my service last month. I was instructed by Mr. Bell to file an answer, but as I am a witness, I passed the case on to Mr. Rodrigue. Mr. Bell did not at first give me instructions about the case of brandy. After the answer was filed I received some bills from Mr. Bell for recovery, and finding one against the plaintiff, I handed the bill to Mr. Rodrigue. Mr. Bell was then called as a witness. He stated : tiff to give up Mr. Bell's business and devote It is probable, how ver, that so no early opportunity will occur by which Sir John will a rain get into the Assembly, and when there he is sure to make his influence felt. There is therefore a nucleus of an opposition forming against the present Victorian Administration. Pope Pius IX, has raised the diocese of Melbourne into an Archbishopric under the Presidency of Bishop Goold. Ballarat is to be formed into a Bishopric under the Rev. Father O'Connor; the

district of Sandhurst also under the Rev. Father Fortune. The Pope also appoints the Rev. Father Redwon, Bishop of Wellington.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

the plaintiff, I handed the bill to Mr. Rodrigue. Mr. Bell was then called as a witness. He stated : I claim Rs. 25 from plaintiff for a case of brandy sold. Cross-examined : I did not deduct the value of this brandy when paying plaintiff. I forgot it at the time. At this stage of the case Mr. Bell stated that he would be able to produce the order sent him by defendant for the brandy. The Commissioner allowed the case so stand over for a short time, and after an interval the order was put in. Plaintiff was called, and on being shown the order, said it was sent by him to defendant, but he did not receive the case of brandy. Plain-tiff's proctor, Mr. Prins, objected to the letter being received in evidence as it did not appear on any list filed by defendant. The Commis-ioner overruled the objection as frivolous, and passed the Mr. David Dudley Fiell, the eminent A neric in jurist, who, with his wife and grandson, on their way to India, called at Sydney, has received the public recognition and hospitality due to the im-portance of his position and the value of his efforts to ameliorate national and international law. On the 17th instant the distinguished visitor was inthe 17th instant the distinguished visitor was in-vired by the Ministers to an excursion on the Western Railway line to the Zigzag The party included the Hon. Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary, and Miss Mary Park is ; the Hon, George A. Llovd, Colonial Treasurer, and Miss Florence Lloyd ; Mr. and Mrs. Field, and Mr. Graham; the Zion. D. Maclean, C. M.G.; Lieutmant-Colonel St. John; Major Roberts (a New Zualand chiel), Sir Alfred Stephen, C. B., K.C.M.G., and Miss Stephen; the Hon, George Allen, M.L.C., and Mrs. Allen; Mr. and Mrs. Macafee; Mrs. Methven; the United States Consul, Mr. H. H. Hall, and Mrs. Hall; Mr. Hewlett, Mr. and the Misses Birker; Mr. Nelson, M.L.A., and Miss Nelson; M. John Stewart, over ruled the objection as frivolous, and passed the following judgment : — The prayer in the answer is amended by adding thereto a prayer for the pay-ment of the amount of Rs. 25 in reconvention. This case is dismissed with costs, and judgment M.L.A., and Miss Nolson; M. John Stewart, M.L.A., and the Misses Stewart. At Mount Victoria lunchion was served; and, after the repast, Sir Alfred Stephen proposed the health of their guest and his lady. Mr. Dudley Field, in resion ling, We remember the time well, when the imposition or several taxes in the island, under the Government of Lord Torington, had brought on what is called the "Matelle Rebellion," and the many evide that followed that eventful period. The natives of the Kandian country, who were not used if pay taxes in money during the Kandian Government, where not a little surprised to find the British, whom they in-vised, and to whom they offered the court expressed thanks for his wife and self, and said his interest in Australia had been increased by all that interest in Australia had been increased by all that he had seen since he arrived. Her closest tie was, of course, with the British isles, but, while with one hand we grasped the girdle of Englan I, he begged Australians would reach out the other to-lwards Americaus, who desired to shake hands with them across the Pacific. He hoped that our motto would never be changed, and that the Suthern Cross, as it passed with its attendant stars across the sky, would shine through all further ages upon a free, prosperous, and happy Australasia. The party returned to Sydney early in the evening. wited, and to whom they offered the country, consenting to be governed by their wise and humane laws, should after having established themselves taws, should after having established themselves here, commence to exact payments from them for their paddy fields, their guns, their dogs and their roads. They began to look with a jealous eye on every measure adopted by Governme t for the im-provement of the Island, as one the ultimate object

QUEENSLAND.

provement of the Island, as one the ultimate object of which was to harass and impoverish them for the benefit of the English. "We called the English people," they said, "to protect us from the cruel Malabar despot, who was devastating our country, THE publication of the official report of the ex ns of the north-east coast of Queensland plorations of the north-east coast of Queensiand will draw attention to the fine opportunities that exist there for tropical cultivation. Where the coast range is of a character to draw the clouds away, there patches of fertile soil have generally been found. One of these especially has calle i forth the warmest admiration of the discoverers, and it is clear that along the coast there will spring and setting justice and humanity at defiance; but the English in their turn are beginning, it appears, by these impositions to take our freedom away, invade our rights, and make us their slaves." These notions of the lower classes were encouraged by and it is clear that along the coast there will spring their headmen who explained ordinances in a way up settlements where crops or great value will be gathered. A good deal has to be done in the way to suit their purposes and to excite the worst pasto suit their purposes and to excite the worst pas-sions of the former; and the consequence was an open rebellion; to put down which, cost Go-verment many thousands of pounds. One of these obnoxious ordinances, as they called them, was the Road Ordinance, which required every male resident above 18 and below 55 years of age to pay a *money* tax, if he could not work for a certain number of days in each year on the roads. The natives turned round and said "you take a tax from our paddy fields for which we never paid any thing before; all we did, for holding our lands was to perform certain services required by the King of which road making was one. We are willing to do the same services to you now, if you release us of pioneering and clearing, but it is not to be sup posed that land so well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton, will loug be n glocted. The northern part of Q i ensland is not distined to be a desert, nor is it destined to be merely pustora country. The colony is moving forward very rapidly and the Government is using every effort o expedite the progress by fostering immigration.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

THERE have been plentiful and general rains during the mouth, and all fears that a draught was

setting in have been dispelled. Parliament was opened on April 30 by Governor do the same services to you now, if you release us from the taxes we already pay." This, in fact, was the view, the inhabitants of the Central Province had taken when the road tax was first imposed. With a people simple and unacquainted with the Musgrave in person. The Speech expresse i con-gratulations on the marriage of the Duke of Edin urgh and at the satisfactory state of the revenue, It stated that Loan Bills were to be introdu refinements and improvements of civilized Europe, the Government could not have taken too much carry out various public works, and that the Par-liam nt would be, asked to vote a moderate caution in bringing about their plans for im-provement. To disabuse the minds of the people amount for immigration purposes. The chie measures promised include Bilts to regulate th Civil Service, to amond the Real Property Act, the much pains. A native periodical was started and continued at Government expense, to ex-Act of Prinogeniture, the Insolven y and Local Courts Acts. The Laud Art is to be amended by plain the vast advantages the natives them-elves would derive from opening roads through extending the time for lands to be open for selec tion four one to two years, and reducing the up-set price to fr an acre. Measures relating to districts which were quite shut out from every com-munication, and the impetus these would give for increased; commerce throughout the land. The Government had actually commenced some very useful roads through populous districts, by which sot price to fr an acre. Measures relating to education, roids, and distillation are also pro-mised, and it is mentioned that the question of extension of the telegraph to Western Australia is ripe for settlement. The reply to the speech, after a long and inanimate debate—in which an amendment was brought forward in opposition to the immigration policy, but withdrawn—was the value of private property has been much en-hanced; and several large tracts of crown land from which they had not derived any benefit were pro-fitably sold. By these means the natives were gradually brought, imperceptibly as it were, to see the policy of Generation and the demotes the

Carried. A Bill has been introduced for a loan on bonds to the amount of £000,000-£364,000 will be ap propriate i to the four short in sof railway already agreed to be carried out; $f_{86,000}$ towards the improvement of iron roads at present in existence $f_{65,000}$ for the completion of the Adelaide Water works Extension, and £35,000 for the repair of the Port Augusta and Port Durwin Telegraph lin , they on their part prove to the natives the ben fits they might derive from measures they adopt from time to time, the native population will be the foremost to welcome them. We were induced to The Parliament has voted fr,000 to Colone Warburton the explorer, and £500 to be divided a nongst his followers.

Anumber of designs have been sent in for the new Parliament Houses. One is for a building which would cost £200,000. No action has yet been taken in reference to them.

The colonial income for the year ending March 31 was £972.518, or £196,265 in advance of the The expen liture during

arrive I, but also for those who are to follow The native difficulty, which has hitherto resarded the progress of the colony, is rapidly disappear-ing, and the telegraph wires extend from Auckland, in the north, to the extreme south of

THE FAR EAST.

CHINA.

the middle island,

THE French Settlement has been quiet during the week. Several French men-of-war have ar-rivel, and a number of Chinose soldiers are tationed on the outskirts. The Am. steamer Shaftesbury has been sold,

through Mossis, Marris, Lowis & Co., to the Japaneso Government. The figure is said to be \$47.000.

The P. & O. str. Delta has been sold to the Japa-

The F, & O, ST, Dena and open sola to the separ-ness Government for \$100,000. The latest Hankow steamers must have found the Yangtsze uncomfortably crowded as they came down! They report having met, in addition to the usual river fleet, the ocean steamers Glenartney, Glenialloch, Cawdor Casile, Hongbong, Agamemaon, and Contra Could are their any un for how for a Gordon Castle on their way up for new toas. There promises to be no scarcity of tonnage at Hankow, the six vessels representing a capacity of about 15,000 tons. And fifteen Chazes went up in the C. N. str. Shanghai on Tuesday, to help open the market.

The Import market has continued very quiet during the pist fortnight, and sales have been on a much less scale, especially for Grey Shirtings, in which a consid rable docline his taken place for common chops, while dealers are not inclined to op rate even at the low prices now ruling. There s no material chan re to notice in Raw Cotton which is quoted Tls. 9.50 to 10.30 per picul. Stock,

which is quoted 11s, 9.50 to 10.30 per picul, Stock, 11,000 bales. Begarding the Japanese expedition to Formosa, the Foochow Herald says :--" Bight battalions of Japanese troops are reported to have lan led on the east coast of Formosa, for the ostensible purpose of operating ignist the aborigines. A: the island forms a portion of this province, we await with much interest the action of the Chinese authorities in recard to the invasion of there torings. Our in regard to the invasion of their territory. Our impression is that the Viceroy's military force is impression is that the Viceroy's military force is inndequate to make a successful resistance, even if disp sel to do so ; an l we furth a routure to ques-tion the ability of the Japanese army to surnount the great obstacles presented by the mountainous nature and jungle of the country in which they will be called upon to operate,"—It is very evilent, from the appearance of things here, that they in-tend making the attempt, however; and I can-not ascertain any facts which would had here to believe that operations are to be suspended, as was lately stated by the *Japan Mail*. The Japanese gunboat is now getting up steam for leaving. JAPAN

JAPAN.

Yokohama papers refer to the Formova Expedition s abandoned, and speak of the state of Imperial affairs as generally unsatisfactory. There have been several resignitions of Cabinot Ministers, and Shimalzu Saburo has been gazetted to the post of Sa-daijin--next in rank to the Prime Minister. It is daubted whether he has accepted the appointment. O subo Naimukiyo has left for Nagasaki, as it is feared there may be troable among the disappointed sol fiery. Okuma seems to have been the head and front of the Formosan affair; and he do sn't ppear anxiens to hasten back to Tokel. It is ranoured that the Cor sats have made a raid on the Goto group of Islands, burning the houses of the inhab tants, and destroying their property. The Gazette is responsible for the iollowing:—" Fron Corea an official in-timation of a most printul as well as insolent character has been received. It is to the effect that 18 Japanese having been shipwrocked on the coast of Corea, they were, on the 14th of last month, beheade i, 'because they were Japanese.' H id they belonged to any other nation they would have been taken care of. Sympathy is expressed with their tamilies, with whom perhaps on a future occasion Corea may have an opportunity of dealing ; but this m stacre was necessary to show the hatred that exists towards Japan. No allusio , so far as we can learn, has been made to the change in Government, as mentioned in the China local mapers; but it is most clearly ascerta and that Corea has been making most vigorous prepara-tions for a long time, in anticipation of seeing the Japanese. Not only have they built forts, but they have mounted them with the newest cannon, and their troops are instructed in artill r ., and drilled generally, by Chinese who have been in-strusted by French officers." The Mail, however, says—"The rumours of fresh out ages committed by the Carter and the president details. Coreans must be received with great caution. as they have certainly come through channels con-stantly duped on this and other important matters, The rumours were much abroal yesterday (May-ist), but they demand confirmation.

romping, chattering and laughing, heedless of Mar-shal's repeated in junctions in patternal tones, to keep quiet. They at least, knew no unhappiness; the bright colour of youth and health and all their movements proved that *their* hours flew fast away upon joyous wings. We chatted tor some time, occupied by me mainly in giving him information on contemporary incidents. Then we sallied out upon the paved pro-menade bounded by the narrant, where a small snace

menade, bounded by the parapet, where a small s was reserved for his use, and there we paced up

down, discussing various topics in connection with current events. The parapet in front of his door ex-tends about 80 feet; the width of the pavement is about 30. The height of the wall is about 83 feet and one looks over at the sea breaking upon the foot of the cliff too feet beneath. Along the sea-wall another parameterization and the sea breaking upon the foot of the cliff too feet beneath. Along the sea-wall another parapet runs perpendicularly to the first one, until i reaches a wall some hundred feet distant. Toward the interior a newly-constructed wall about 20 feet high, connects the house with the parapet, and cuts off all communication with the fortress. Possibly this was done to prevent possible sympathisers from demonstra-tions or offers of service. An effort had been made to establish a miniature garden inside the space within the establish a miniature garden inside the space within the sea-wall; but it is not permissible to use the cistern water for flowers, and the Marshal was afraid they might be parched to death before a rain came, When the blazing summer sun comes down upon those stones and bricks in July and August, it must be pretty hot. But the Marshal is an old campaigner, and I

Not. But the Marshal is an old campaigner, and I presume can stand it very well, If anybody wished to escape from this place, it seem-ed practicable enough. Booking over the battlements the descent is not difficult; it could be made with very little exertion, and a boat stationed beneath might easily carry off at night an e caping prisoner. But such a thought would never eater the Marshal's brain, lie has been always rather indignant that they did not grown the editice of his persention by shooting not crown the edifice of his persecution by shooting him. But as the Government did not dare do that

in the face of the civilised world, he is content to bide his time, and live under the fostering care of France's present rulers, it gratified him much to hear from me how great and general had been the expression of dissent, out of France, to the finding of the Court. A coloniel of the late Paris Commune had just been degraded, and I mentioned the description of his mental sufferings, as given by the Parisian Press. "This is something that you at least have been spared by the dispensation from that infliction,' said I "But," said he, "the moral punition has been execu-ted; all the force of the law has been exerted against me, and I should not have suffered any more at the mere humiliating ceremony. I preferred to have been shot, but the authorities did not wish it. And my opishot, but the authorities did not wish it. And my opi-nion of the conviction, and my own easy conscience, would have made me entirely indifferent to any action which they might have chosen to take " My views on the sad moral defaillance exhibited so painfully on too many occasions in France during the past three years he did not attempt to controvert. He discussed frank-ly the singular anomaly that the French army, which had boasted so long of its thorough discipline, now contained officers who had openly avowed during his trial their indiscipline and mutinous spirit, and their conspiracy with Rossel of the commune, and others to overthrow him during the siege of Metz. And yet not one of these officers had even been censured. Some had been promoted.

had been promoted.

The view from the parapet wis magnificent, the out-lines of the coast showing villages and chateaux, interspersed with groves; promontories jutting into the sca; while at one point lofty mountains came out in the bold relief. Whe elevated amphitheatre in the back of spring. A gay flotilla of snilling boats dotted the vaters of the bay. While we promenaded Madame Is Murchale came out an spoined us, walking between us and taking her full share in the conversation. She is, as you know, a Mexicin, with dark lustrous eyes black eyelashes, and eyebrows beautifully curve l, a mouth indicating unusual resolution, and a radiant, lovely face. After all, if a man is deprived of liberty, his fate is greatly ameliorated when such a companion and the three charming children are present to share the captivity. So far as communications with th the captivity. So far as communications with the outer world ar: concerned, the wife is a prisoner under exactly the same regulations as the husband. During a brief interval, while the Marshal was engaged with the Director, I turned to the Marschale, and express ed my own, and, I think, the general admiration of her wifely devotion. Her reply appeared to me touching and dignified. In Mexico the women as well as the men are all brave. They do not desert friends in extremity. When I married the Marshal, I was seventeen. He was at the summit of power, with was seventeen. He was at the summit of power, with fortune and friends to support his future, and not a shadow to overcast it. He gave me that bright and enviable position; and when power, and fortune, and friends have vanished, my place is by his side, to share the crust of bread and all the privations, with the sam devotion, and affection that were due to him in the aevoiton and affection that were due to him in the zenith of his prosperity." Subsequently, alluding to a fervid eulogy on her conduct in one of the Paris news-papers, " I did not see it," she said, adding, with a contemptuous snap of the fingers, " I do not care that for it. The outrageous treatment of the Marshal has made me as utterly in siffer. It to public opinion as if none existed." Naturally, in the course of our conversation, the talk

in the province of the provinces and the imports to over five millions. The example, and when there he is size to make his none of million. The value of gold exported from 1857 is over twerty's van un lions. The example, and when there he is size to make his none million source into an Archibishopric under the Presidees of Meline to an Archibishopric under the Rev. Father O'Connor; the listrict of Sandhurst also under the Rev. Father O'Connor; the listrict of Sandhur should feel compelled to demand his pas ports. A New York telegram adds:..." The British Pacific squadron is believed to be on its way to Valpariso."

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PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

A PAIR.

Cousin Kate. " Why, Minnie, you and Pony are all Plaits o-day !" Minnie. "Yes. Papa said both our Manes are Trouble ome, so we Dress alike.

Sheridan's School for Scandal (Latest Edition) .- The revela tions of the Dudley Election Inquiry.

DECIDEDLY SUPPLEMENTARY.

DECIDEDLY SUPPLEMENTARY. When next, Ward Hunt, in solema sounding to act, (Goschen first cursed) you to your grief give vent, Consigning the whole fleet to Dayy Jomes, Yet asking for a new one two per cent. You'll pause, reflecting that if this mere mite The growing danger of the hour can smother, P: aps Goschen, if he isn't too polite, May hint, emphatically, "*Tow're another* 1"

" THE HEART OF AFBICA."

(A Sors Virgiliana.)

"Intus aque dulors, vivoque sedilia sano." Virgil, Reneid, lib i. r. 167. (Freely tran: lated by Mr. Punch.-Within and freeh-water lakes, and a pedestal for Living

"THERE IS A TIED IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN." The Edinburgh Review, in its article on the 'past and future of the Whig Party,' says that the Conservative Party has been brought into power by a strong tidil wave.' Mr. Gladstone, on this being quoted to him, drily replied, 'I don't consider this movement an ordinary 'tidal wave,' but an ex-traordinary ' great bore.'"

A FLOWER OF FASHION.

A FLOWER OF FASHION. Fashionable Milling... 4 You 'II have the Flower on the Left Side of the Bonnet, of course 'Madam ?' Fashionable Lady. 'Well—er—No! The Fact is, There's a Pillar on the Left Nide of my Pew in Church, so that only the ⁷ight Side of my Head is seen by the Congrega-tion. Of course I could change my Pew !' Fashionable Lady: Husband. 'Ya—as. Or even the Church, you know, if necessary.'

[Fashionable Milliner considers the print.

THINGS THE CZAR WON'T DO. Dine Earl Russell. and tell him, confidently, over the laret, what Bismarck and Gortschakoff settled the other day

Attend a State performance (revival) of The Exiles of Siberia at the Princes's. Burst into tears at the sight of the Crimean Memorial in the spot.

Waterloo place, and rene whe Treaty of Paris on the spot, out of consideration for the feeling of the neighbourhood. Understand what an 'immense draw' he will be at the Crystal Palace on the 16th along with the fireworks. Forget to call on Mr. Punck on his way to the City.

ASHES v. FIRES. Crescere et. gremari, elors dignissima laudari.
 May we each, in his turn, Ripen, drop, and then burn.
 Sir H, Thompson.
 Mill talked of the 'uncarned increment' that comes to the price of land.

- price of land ; Sir Heary's ' unurned increment' in a different sonse doth stand
- The first means the rise in landlords' rents, though (Mill The other means our dead, whom, as yet, we won't pot after we've burned 'em.;

TIT FOR TAT. Sir W. Hyter, in his retirement, reading how the defeat of the Government on the Irish Fishery Loan Motion was nitirely due to ' bad whipping' remarked that such a blunder deserved a good whipping.

A DELICATE ATTENTION. 'No flags, Please, through our streets as rolls the Csar ; Plags mean Poles ; and he's makin see no Poles, by far.'

DIVISION OF LABOUR. Facetious Valuateer Sub. & Look here, Captain ; I'm tired of this Fun. Do you mind looking after the Men while I go and get taken Prisoner ?

MEMS. OF CHINAMANIA.

By a Half-cracked Collector. By a Half-cracked Collector. New Year's Day.—Spent a most delightful day in dusting my old Worcester. Mem.—Mind not take up the blue milk-jug by the handle Lady-Day.—Having dreamt that Salisbury Plain is a very likely place for picking up old Sevres, I take lodgings for a week in a mouldy old farm-house, where all that I pick up is a terribly bad cold and a quarrel with my landlady. Mem-Dreams not always to be trusted.

a terribly bad cold and a quarret with any more and a terribly bad cold and a quarret with any more and a prime and a transformer and a transformer and a transformer and a transformer and the bold in bidding.

children was the cause of the conflagration.

The LAW EXAMINATION. —A correspondent writ-ing to day states :—It was generally believed that the rime candidates, whose names you published on Monday last were to be subjected to no further preliminary test. But on the rising of the Appel-late Court, yesterday, three out of the nine were called into Chambers and examined vivâ voce by the Judges, the reason for their further examination being supposed to be, the unsatisfactoriness of their answers in the history paper that had previously been set. Two of these gentlemen failed to pass the fresh ordeal and another of the nine, who had the mesh order and answer of the nine, who had been believed to have "passed," was plucked on his original paper. The number of the successful candidates has thus been reduced to six, and not five, as incorrectly stated in the Examiner. Their mannes are as follows :--

. James D. Jonklaus.	4. Charles de Silva.
3. E. Anthonisz.	5. J. H. Ernst. 6. B. Appelez.

3. E. Amnonisz. 16. B. Appelez. Police COURT.—One Paddy was charged this morning with having assulted and stabbed one Parianen Chetty. Mr. Swan appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Abaysokara for defendant. The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty rupees and to undergo imprison-ment at hard lubour for one month; in default of paying the use to be further imprisoned at hard labour for five months.

BOBSERY.—Mr. F. C. Herring, Col; etty, has re-ported to the Police that his horse has been rob-led by his servant, and a great deal of property removed. Mr. Heiring has offered a reward of fifty rupees for information as to the whereabouts of the robbers or the property.

COURT OF REQUESTS .--- Yesterday Mr. John Saram, Commissioner, took un the case J. W. H. Ebert, zz. John Ross Bell, trading as Messrs. J. R. Bell & Co., for the recovery of thirty rupees for Bell & Co., for the recovery of thirty rupees for work done as defendant's clerk for the month of Mare! last. The defendant in his answer denied his indebtedness to the plaintiff, and asserted that he (defendant) discontinued his service after giving due notice. Mr. C. A. Prins appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Rodrigue for defendant, Mr. Joseph's clerk. I asked Mr. Josepho employ one of his clerks about some of my works. I was to pay him for it, but no amount was mentioned. I at first paid the clerk Rs. 20, but afterwirds increased it to Rs. 30. This letter shown is mine. I do not resollect having received a reply to it: Plaintiff examined said : I was en ployed by Mr. Beilt to do some of his work. He paid une Rs. 30 a worth. He has not paid me for March 1874. 1 ast a reply to Mr. Boll's letter of the 18th March this is a copy of my letter. I handed it to Mr. sects reply to Mr. Bell's letter of the 18th Marcin this is a copy of my letter. I handed it to Mr. Joseph's peon to be delivered to Mr. Bell. I don't know that it was delivered. I was Mr. Joseph's blerk at the time, Mr. Bell gree me a list of cases which I was to attend to, I can't remember buying any brandy from Mr. Bell. My services were discontinued in March Disisifie thed are winner the mean of Mr. Letter My services were discoutinued in March Plaintifi called as a witness the peon of Mr. Joseph, who admitted that the letter in question was given to Mr. Bell, and also that a case of brandy was brought by him to the plaintiff, given him by the defendant on an order. Mr. Prins put in evidence a letter of defendant to plaintiff dated the 18th March 1874, and closed his case. Defendant, on beg re-examined, admitted getting an order for case of brandy and called Mr. O. A. Joseph who said: The plaintiff was my clerk when Mr. Bell engaged me as his proctor. He wished me to employ some one to work up the old cases which had been instituted by his other proctor. I accord had been instituted by his other proctor. I accord-ingly requested the plaintiff to attend to it, promis-ing to get Mr. Bell to pay him. About the end of last year Mr. Bell complained to me that plaintiff was neglecting his work. I then ordered the plain-

ous village. A road runs at present through Abaganma, passes by a corner of our village and joins the Morowa Korla Road ; from this road we have but little benefit. We feel the want of a road to Welligama. The villagers of Kodagoda were in expectation that the road from Welligama o Borelle. Weve would pass through their village. The want of a road to Welligama was long felt by the natives, but instead of opening the road above mentioned through this populous village, it is n contemplation we hear to run it through a small, and less populous part of the district. The villagers of Kodagoda forwarded a petition signed by 200 people headed by a beadman to the Government Agent of Galle, but neither the Pattu Mudaliyar or any body else has since heard any thing about It is to Welligama that the people of Kodagoda go to buy provisions, and fishing is carried on to a greater extent in the neighbourhood of that village. The repairs of the existing village paths, and the embankments are all at present attended to by the people of Kodagoda. The inhabitants of Jam-buregoda are aware of these facts and also the fact hat the people of Allengoda and Andugodda had never repaired the bye paths to Welligama. We therefore, the villagers of Kodagoda, hope that the Agent and Assistant Agent will consider the reasons

from these false views, the Government had to take

the policy of Government and the advantages they themselves have derived from new roads, so that

they in several instances, have applied to Govern-

ment either for new roads or for the repair of old

The Government must now feel satisfied, that if

make these remarks, from reading a very intelligent letter in the Kirana of the 6th from a correspondent

of that journal from Talpe Pattu of the Galle Dis-

trict, a translation of which we give below;

through our more populous village and not through Allengoda and Andugoda." Hengoda and Andugoda." Here then, is an application from the natives of populous district, who have been hitherto paying e usual road tax, and who urge their reasons for having a road opened through their village for the consideration of Government, and we hope to hear from you that the application has been granted.

above urged and continue the road from Welligama

AUSTRALASIA.

VICTORIA.

THE General Election in Victoria has been prought to a close, and with a result, on the whole, of a majority in favour of the present Administra-tion; and the members of the Executive have been returned, and the determined attempt in Melbourne to secure the re urn of definite free-trade candidates has been a failure. So far, therefore, it would seem that public opinion has not, in the main, protested aga not the present tariff. There is a strong mino-rity opposed to it, but it is not backed by the gene-ral sentiment. At the same time the free-trade movement does not seem to have been altogether in vain. The Government was a little alarmed by to be revised. Now, however, that the free-trade party has been conquered, the Government will probably take its own time about the matter, and it is not very likely to abandon its protectionist policy. The most noticeable feature of the elections, in a party-sense, is the return of Sir James M'Culloch to Parliament, with the prospect of his return to power. He was once a colleague of Mr. Francis, and with the usual confusion of colonial politics, seems now likely to be his opnonent. He who tried and with the usual contusion of colonial politics, seems now likely to be his opponent. He who tried to bully the Upper House in the Darling Grant, is now too solicitous of the independence of that Chamber to acquiesce in Mr. Francis's Norwegian scheme to make the two Houses vote together, while they are otherwise irreconcilable. Sir James M'Culloch was also a bitter opponent of Sir John d'Shanasy and there is now a probability of the O'Shanassy, and there is now a probability of the two pulling together. At any rate Sir John anxi-ous to be more in the thick of the fight than he the more dignified position and came dewn to con-test the seat for Kilmore, which is generally suppos-ed to have a large number of electors, whose na-tionality and religion would secure for him their

the first quarter of 1874 was £272,335.

Tenders have been acc.pled for the construction of one section, 164 miles in longth, of the railwy be-tween Port Pirie and Gladstone, at the rate of f1.700 per mi'e.

The total quantity of land sold during the first four months of the present year for each was Four months of the present year for each way 31,216 acres, yielding $f_{40},354$ 198, 3.1, (oxclusive of improvements but including purchases of land previously hold on credit). The total quantity sold on deferred payments was 97,759 acres, at an aggregite amount of $f_{14}3,718$ 148, 31,

TASMANIA.

THE Hobart Town Mercury informs its reader that Mauritius papers received in Melbourne state hat Sir Arthur Gordon is to be the new Governor tofTasmania, in succession to Mr. Du Cane, who as mentioned by us some time ago, had applied to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be re lieved in December next. The gentleman named as the next representative of Her Majesty in this colony is evidently, from the source from whence the information comes, the present Governer of Mauri ins, though why he should loave Mauritin. with its salary of \pounds_{7000} a year for Tasmania with its in future reduced salary of $\pounds_{3,500}$ seems so in-explicable that we may well doubt the truth of the rumour. It is not long sin to he let Trinida I with its £3,500 for Mauritius with double the sum, and it is rath r contrary to what might be exp cted that his brief enjoyment of the luger sun should cause him to desire to again receive the smaller, Shall we flatter ourselves that Sir Arthur values the climate of Tasmania over that of Mauritius, as worth the extra £3.500?

NEW ZEALAND.

By way of Melbourne we are in possession of New Zealand intelligence to Thursday, the 3oth April. Parliament is to meet for the dispatch of April, Faritament is to meet for the dispatch of business on the 3rd July. His Exc.llency the Governor, and his Excellency Mr. Ducane, Governor of Tasmania, left Tauranga on the 28th April for Auckland. The hal-yearly meeting of the Bank of New Zealand was hold on the 29th April. The report stated the net profit to 31st March, after making allowance for bad debts and depresent on the state of the balance of m depreciation, was $f_{41,820}$, and the balance of un-divided profits $f_{8,92}$. The total amount available for division was $f_{50,712}$. The following was re-commended :--- A divi i ind of 10 per cent, abs roing L30,000, and a bocus of 21 per cent. L7,500. The balance to be carried to profit and loss new ac balance to be carried to profit and loss new ac-count was $\pounds 12,212$. The report was adopted, The prospectus of a new bank, the Colonial Bank of New Zealand, has been issu d. The capital is $\pounds 2_{3,000,000}$ in 400,000 shares of $\pounds 5$ each. At a meeting held in Dunedin 26,000 shares were subscribed for. The Coronet, which has arrived in Auckland from Tablit, reports the ship Durham, then form an averlage on V view form 400 tons, as wrecked on Variety Island. The captain and crew made their way to Papete, 70 miles distant, in an open boat, the thermometer during the voyage standing sometimes as high as The immigration and public works policy of the New Zealand Government is bearing good fruit. By the last accounts from England we find that 3,300 emigrants were on their way to that colony, 3,300 emigrants were on their way to that colony, and that more ships wore to follow in April. During the past and early part of this year, about 20,000 people have arrived in New Zealand from Great Britain, and it is expected that the census returns, which will be completed before the arri-val of the immigrant above referred to, will show that the white population has increased from 280,000 in 18/2 to over 300,000 in 18/2. With the additional nonulation the property of the tionality and religion would secure for him their votes. But strange to say he has been defeated by a local candidate, the consequence of which is that he is out of Parliament altogether, so that as Mr. Duffy has gone to England ill, and Sir John O'Sha-nassy is out in the cold, the party that they once

st), but they de

SIAM. The two white elephants were found some months

ago in the jungle of Sisaket, a Siamese province lying beyond Korat on the river Moon, a tributary of the great Mekong; distant, as the crow flics, about 200 miles E N.E. from Bangkok, They are yet but young, one indeed is but a cub, and the o her has still several inches to grow. The taller of the pair, although not a white elophant of the first class, is certainly remarkably pate. They were met by the King some distance from Bangkuk, and escorted by His Majesty in great state to a navilion on the review ground in front of the palace, There the King has visited them daily, while the interest the people take in them has been evid n-ced by the vast crowd which has gathered round them day after day from morning till night. There is no worship in this, as some have thought the elephant is simply welcomed. The fact is that white elephants are very rare, and for ages their possession has been an object of emulation among kings in the far East. S., also, has there been competition for the possession of other rarities, white chunk shells and diamonds, and other gens. But there is this difference, that the shell, the diamond, the gem, are found on the beach or in the earth, dead thing; but the elephant is a b ing that has motion and volition. He has of his own free will travelled from man-untrodden junown free will travelled from manufroditen jun-gles to where he may be captured by the favoure. King, and even those who do not quite believe in his anxiety to be captured, who would faugh at such a theory, still see something remarkable in the capture of a white elephant.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

BAZAINE IN CAPITIVITY.

A few days ago I started off early in the norming from Mentone on a journey of three hours by raito Cannes, for the purpose of paying a visit to my old friend Bazaine. The French Government had given me permission nearly two months ago, but sad circumstances intervened to vent me availing myself of their The railway curves gracefully round [the beautiful shores of the Mediterranean, and passes through a series of towns whose pleasant sites and healthful climate have made them favourite winter resorts ever since the days of the Romans. At Cannes we took a boat mo lellel after those used 2,000 years ago, and very soon we had reached Isle St. Marguerite, which is about three miles from the mainland. On arrival it is necessary to ascen 1 steps some zoo fet to the fortress, which is built upon the rock, and overhangs the ocean The garrison consists of one company, about 125 mn. I was escorted to the presence of Monsieur Marchiez. a Corsican, Director of the Service for Interior Department, who is the controller of the fort and the guardian of the prisoner. Desiring to at my companions might be permitted to look at the inside of the fortress, I made the application, but a message had to be sent them outside the walls: "No one enters here without permission from the Government," from the Government, " Politely enough the Dir ctor received me, and instructed a subordinate to escort me to the Marshal's apartment. We passed through the guard-room and ascended staircase to reach an open space, paved with bricks, in front of Bazaino's window. On entering

Naturally, in the course of our conversation, the talk turned upon the pending battle in Spain. Bazaine seemed to think that the civil war would still rage, even if Don Carlos achieved a signal success. But, notwithstanding the great intimacy, which has existed between him and Queen Isabella, Madame Bazaine was frank in the expression of a different opinion. The Spanish blood and temperament were quick and im-petuous. Don Carlos entering Spain with his drawn sword and without resources, creating an army and word and without resources, creating an army, and ful and never sad. He had nothing to be sad about, unless for the ingratitude and treachery of former pro-fessed friends. The cowardly manner, in which he had

fessed friends. The cowardly manner, in which he had been treated should give rise to no other feelings than those of disdain or indignation. With regard to the future, it will not surprise you to learn, that Bazaine bases no hopes on the supposed good disposition of the present Government, and the Radicals he knows full well are his bitter enemies. On the other hand, M. 'I hiers was ever his fast friend. believing in his loyalty, aiding Lachaud in the defence by suggestion, and dissenting from the decision of the Court. Convinced by the injustice of that condem-nation, M. Thiers would certainly take steps for his harlon, M. Inters would certainly take steps for ms liberation, The Bonarpartists also would certainly liberate him if they, were in power. Need I say that the two persons who, in the Marshal's opinion, have deserved best of their country in the hour of her humiliation are the ex-President and the ex-Empress! The Empress because, at a time when she might have saved her dynasty by a timely application of the lead and steel at Palikao's command to a few hundreds of the Paris mob, the very men who afterwards set up the

orgies of the Commune, refused to do it because she deemed every drop of French blood precious for the national defence. M. Thiers because of his patriotic and successful efforts to repair the mislortunes of a war against which he protested, but was powerless to prevent .---- Daily Telegraph.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN "DIFFICULTIES."

Two "difficulties" have arisen between England and South American States. At San Jose, in Guatemala, the commandant, Senor Gonzales, has Committed a serious outrage upon Mr. Magee, the British vice-consul. Gonzales had, it is stated, "summoned the consul to appear before him, a summons which Mr. Magee declined to obey on the ground of his having a lame foot, whereupon he was carried in a waggon by soldiers, who had received orders to bring him into the commandant's presence dead or alive. He was then outrageous-to include he Carrier to the solution of th ly insulted by Gonzales, who struck him repeatedy in the face with a pistol, and threatened him with instant death. This threat, however, the officers present prevented from being carried into effec." Gouzales then ordered him to receive 400 lashes, and half this sentence was executed on the 24th of April. The rost of the sentence would have een carried out next day, but for the arrival of troops s at from the capital, who prevented the remainder of the lashes from being given. Colonel Gonzales ordered his men to shoot Mr. Magee, but they refused. Colonel Gonzales then attempted bricks, in front of Bazaino's window. On entering the room the Marshal met met me aff the door, and cordially pressed my hand. Let me here say I found nothing in his appearance changed. His manner was as easy, unaffected, and composed as in days of his freedom and power. Before entr-ing I observed to the director, "I do not know pour regulations, but I have halt a-dozen morning papers, which I have braught for. B zaine, if it is permitted," Not at all, "He cannot receive anyto escape on board an American steamer,

Muffy Duffyr, the famous Scotch collector. Meet Sir Mae Muffy Duffyr, the famous Scotch collector. Shows me an old Bow dog, fitted as a snuff-box. Always cariles it about with him in his breeches' pocket. I say it is the finest Bow-wow dog I ever saw, and, the rappee notwithstanding, is not one to be sneezed at. Laugh heartily at this. Sir Mac Muffy Duffry dosen't. Mem.—In future, not to waste my wit upon a Scotchman. My Birth Day.—Old Dodger, the dealer, calls on me at lunch time, and, after drinking my good healthin rather more than half a bottle of my choicest old East India Maderia, he shows me a magnificent old Willow-Pattern plate. Kind-ly lets me have it, as a favour, for five shilling. Discover, on consulting my Chaffers, that it is me the correct Quan-Sung-Hi Willow-Pattern of the 6th dynasty, and would be dear at five-pence. Mem.—Not to be so generous with my old Maderia,

old Madeira, Midunmer Day.—A day of said disasters. At breakfast I sip hastly a scalding cup of tea, and, setting it down roughly, crack a valuable saucer. Then, while arranging my new cabinet, I chip off half thenose of my lovely Derby Milk-maid, Finally, the footman tumbles down-stairs after din-ner, and fractures half a score of my pet Dresden soup plates, Mem.—To stop a sovereign out of his next

ner, and nerver-To stop a sovereign ver-plates. Mem.-To stop a sovereign ver-quarter's wages. Some other Day.-A pleasant morning passed in viewing Lord Tom Noddy's beautiful collection, Fell over head and ears in love with a charming Chelsea Shepherdess. Offered to exchange my crackle China tea pot for her. Mem.-Ex-change is no robbery, but may be an advantage.

to exchange my crackle Unina tea por nor ner. Durm, -Ex-change is no robbery, but may be an advantage. Next Day. -His Lordship sends me his Shepherdess, and, with a fond embrace at parting, I lethim have my tea-pot. When too late, I find out that the anchor on my Phillis is in-dubitably forged, and that her left arm is loose and will come off in hot water. Mem. -In future, not to fall in love without a microscope. Goas Day.—Being fond of the bird (Wagge calls me an

Goog Lag- Deing tont of any self, and have a dreadful nightmare. Dream that I have sat upon my hundred-guines slop-basin! Mom.-Next year, not to help myself so freely

slop-basin! Mom.—Next year, not to may my my to the stuffing. Our Wedding-Day.—By way of a little treat, I take my wife to Botherby's. Sale-room very full, and sadly close and stuffy. The first lot which is offered is an. Oriental b.wl; but a dealer at my elbow whispers it is Lowestoft. Boldty make a bid of five guiness for a start, and, to my great sur-prise, I find it is knocked down to me without a second offer. prise, 1 mind it is knocked down to me without a second offer. I also find, however, on examining my purchase, that it is really Oriental, ard, moreover, has been triveted in some half a dozen places. *M cm.*—To try and give up going into auc-tion rooms, and to take the pledge of total china-buying abstinence.

A TERRIBLE HITCH.

A TERRIBLE HITCH. DRAB PUNCH, I am so puzzled. Can you solve my dilemma ? Having a father and mother, I must have had two granulfach rs ; there-fore, four great-grandfathers ; therefore, eight grandfathers, and so on : till, many generations back, there must be an infinity of great-great-great-grandfathers. But I always understood we all sprang from Adam. I daresay this has per-plexed many before, but I should be so glad if you will ex-plain it to me.

Yours, ever faithfully, DUNDE

FROM MART TO BART.

On being made a Baronet, Mr. H. Peek (of the firm of Peek Brothers, Tea-importers, Cheapside,) presented £2000 to the Surrey Bench for benevolent purposes, as a thank-Peek Brot ffering.

If favour you'd cutry With those, wh · make Berts, Fight twice for Mid-Surrey, And so win their hearts. Peek thus, from tes dealing A Baronet made, To show grateful feeling, Two thousand has paid.

The Surrey Beaks say Of his gift a propos. 'This but fair that Peck pay What is due to Pekce.

PUNCH'S THANKSGIVING. a pen that Cheers, and not Injuriales.) Parking and Gotto are two pretty men, They've invented a capital reservoir-pen; A dip to a line will make Funch himself Ung, But two dips to the column, and won't him per was?

THE CEYLON TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1874. "HOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE Paris since the begining of 1872, and in this very delicate position he acted on all occasions with much tact and skill. Under the Government of Marihal MacMahon as under that of M. Thiere, the relations of the German Embassy with our Ministers were facilitated by a courtesy for which we are the more desirous of thanking Herr von Arnim as he leaves his post in a most honourable manner and is temporarily in disfavour at the Court of Berlin." NOTICE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT. Is very disc knows what a horror the House of Composition as a lody and in the astract, has of corrupt prectices at election, but that neverbeless somehors the House of Compositive of punishing precises somehors are even ing lately discussed the propriety of punishing precent constituencies by superching writes for certain boroughs which had been reported by election Judges as laduging in constituencies with regard to vorting. A legal member — to wit, Mr. C. B. Lewis-brought on a motion distance of the write and the transmet of the transmet. A certain gallant officer, who is of or a short time, evidently had an ulterior object on a motion the sought to block, Mr. Lewis's intentions by the card, Sir Henry James showed that, having detect of the issue of a Commission of the writing detect or the sought to block, Mr. Lewis's intentions by the card, Sir Henry James showed that, having detect or the sought to block, Mr. Lewis's intentions by the card, Sir Henry James showed that, having detect or showed that, having detect or showed that, having detect or the sought to block, Mr. Lewis's intentions by the card, Sir Henry James showed that, having detect or the sought to block, Mr. Lewis's intentions by the card, Sir Henry James showed that, having detect or the sought to block, Mr. Lewis's intentions by the card, Sir Henry James showed that, having detect or the sought to block, Mr. Lewis's intentions by the card, Sir Henry James showed that the proposal was received with t SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT. CLARKE'S Morson's Effectual Remedies CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING. World famed Blood Mixture Are sold by Ohemists and Druggists throughout the World. PEPSINE—The popular and professional medi-cine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principal of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozen-ges, Globules ; and as Wine in 1; 1; and 1 pint Bottles. CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality its composition being known to practi-tioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MOR-SON & SON have prepared this. Sold in 1-oz, 11-oz, and 3-oz, bottles. GELATINE—The purest preparation is MOR-SON'S. Carefully packed and ship-ped. Orders made payable in Eng-land. Are sold by Ohemists and Druggists throughout General Reserve Fund £496,740. Trade Mark,-" Blood Mixture." Life Fund £1,602,976. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND FIRE.—The income from Fire premiums for the year 1872 amounted to £816,388, to which has to be added £92,721, the sum reserved from the income of 1871.. The Fire losses includ-ing the whole of the Boston and all other losses courring in the year 1872, amounted to £643,194, and after deducting all expenses and carrying forward £54,637 in respect of the increased receipts of the year, there still remained a surplus of £52,886. No better test of the stability and financial strength of the Company could be produced than the above fact. LIFE.—During the year, 1177 Policies have been issued assuring £526,565 and adding £17,319 to the income from Life premiums which amounts to £231,156 per annum. The result of the operations for the year is that after payment of all claims annuities and expenses of every des-cription [145,019 has been added to the Life Funds, making the total accumulations of this branch of the Company £1,602,976. FUNDS.—The whole Funds of the Company at 31st December, 1872, amounted to £2,361,812, which sum was invested in first-class securities. By Act of Parliament, the Fire and Life Funds are kept entirely distinct from each other, so that the large accumulations which have been made to meet claims from death cannot in any way be made use of for losses arising from Fire : the liability of the shareholders is unlimited, and their capital available for the purpose of which the actual amount paid up is £289,095. ARMITAGE BROTHERS, RESTORER. FIRE .- The income from Fire premiums for the year 1872 amounted to £816,388, For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cnnot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It Cures old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs. Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face. Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,

with their perhaps not uncommon divergence of opinion. First appearances in debate this Session are always more or less noticeable, and something may be here said of one or two. A discussion on the dwellings of the working classes in London was an appropiate oc-casion tor Sir Sidney Waterlaw to make his debut. It is well known that no man has a better right, both from an experienced and a benevolent point of view, to speak on this subject than he. But those, who did not happen to hear him speechify, when he was Lord May-or were not aware that as a speaker he is an clocu-tionist, not in the declamatory sense of that word, but because of the clearness, nearness, and balance of his sentences, the easy flow of his utterance, and the ear-nestness, combined with calmess, of his demeanour. The new member for Buckingham, Mr. Egerton Hub-bard, has made his first essay, and, though he was quiet and unpretentious, is a certain sense he may have been said to have been in the clouds--that is, his subject was meteorology- and therefore to the greatest num-ber of his audience he was nebulous. The neophyte Irish members are coming out in fair nu.abers. The latest first appearance has been Mr. Richard Smyth, of Londonderry who is a sympathiser with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and would deal with intempera.ce after the manner of that quasi-philanthropist. He wants to begin with shut-ting up all drinking-houses in Ireland on Sundays. His speech was very good, and amusing, owing to the peuliar way in which he dealt with his subject and his unpatentionally droll way of putting his points. It was difficult to understand at times whether he was a unintentionally droll way of putting his points. It was difficult to understand at times whether he was a hater of liquor or ... ot ; a ... of a surety, he spoke of the national drink of Ireland with tenderness and even affection — in the abstract, of course. Parenthetically, it may be said here that the magnificent Major Pur-cell O'Gorman has exhibited himself as a humourist affection — in the abstract, of course. Parenthetically, it may be said here that the magnificent Major Purce of the second of the masser and the main of the masser and the was noted slightly after the manner of his speaking style. When he was called, most of the members, put themselves in the easiest attitudes for bursting with laughter ; some were on the grin, and one or two, more enthusiasti than the rest, actually laughed out before Mr. O'Gorman an opened his lips. He, however, in a low voids in the formerely referred the Minister whom he was to interrest are to the question he had on the paper, without to the formerely referred the Minister whom he was to interrest was to respond, chimed in with the humour of the House, and requested Mr. O'Gorman to read outh it is to reply. There was manifed disappoint was to respond, chimed in with the humour of the House, and requested Mr. O'Gorman to read outh it is to reply. There was manifed disappoint was to respond, chimed in with the humour of the House, and requested Mr. O'Gorman to read outh it is to reply. There was analized disappoint was to respond, chimed in was visiting " the audience. The doored that was visiting " the audience. This believed that we try as a statenes and the very last debate the common-place manner — thus, to use a slang by the common-place manner the the disputations cleenent was its that a condition of the far of the disputations of the far of the disputations of the far of the disputations of the far of being designated " lawyer, " which is being humour which almost seems to mitroduced by Sir Vernon Barcourt, who, not having its sonmolet effect ; and got it up with such care and in the had not receard, sell, in the max field him if he had not receard, so it with the humour of the instant, et a colock free into the far of the disputations of the far of the disputations of the far of the disputation of the far of the di

region of wearisome repetition. Possibly because there is a by no

Published on Mail days for transmission to Europe CONTAINING, in addition to all the local intelligence articles, &c., of the fortnight, as published in the daily edition, current reports on the, state of the

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CORNHILL.

WEEKS has arrived with another BATCH OF AUSTRALIAN HONOR BATCH W OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, COWS, DOGS, &c., trained and untrained.

AT A. PATE'S

FLOWER ROAD, CINNAMON GARDENS. COME AND SEE THEM!

JAMES POOLE, Chemist and Drug-J A.MES POOLF, Chemist and Drug-gist, begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Navalapittia and neighbouring Proprietors and Superintedents of Estotes, that he has opened a Dispensary replets with every Medicine opposite the Rest House. Having hai upwards of 20 years experience in first class Houses, he trusts by moderate charges and strict attention to all orders, to merit a share of public natronare

of public patronage.

Medicine to be obtained at any hour. Navalapittia, 1st June, 1874.

> FRIEND-IN-NEED WORKING SOCIETY.

A N Y poor women are almost entirely dependent for their livelihood upon the needlework sent to the Ladies' Committee of the Friend-in-Need Society. At present there is great difficulty in supplying work to the women, and parcels of work, orders for shirts, under-clothing, baby linen, etc. etc. are earnestly solicited on their behalf.

The sewing is carefully done and at reason-al-le prices. Materials supplied when so ordered. The work is given out on Fridays, and parcels may be sent to "The Alsore, Turret Road, or The Academy St. Subsetion

Colombo, 30th May, 1874.

NOTICE. FINE PLANTS FOR SALE.

Apply to,

NOTICE.

J. H.

TⁱHE undersigned will, on Friday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the request of Ana Adam Bawa of Kurunegala, Ad-ministrator of the late Ana Seyedu Bawa of Kuru-negala, decreased, sell by Public Auction at his office, No 3, Duke Street, an undivided one-half share of the two Chena Lands, to wit—

1. Tennapita Mellegahamulle Hane, and 2. Kahelegahamulle Hane, each of six kurakan lahas in extent, both situate at Maduragoda in

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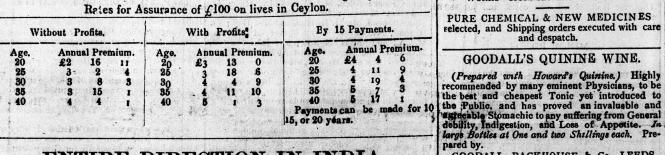
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moderate Rates THE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PENSIONS ARE MORE FAVOURABLE THAN THOSE OF ANY SIMILAR FUND IN INDIA.

Berkeley, Sept., 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your Agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any bene-fit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit ot those who may thus be afflicted.—I am. Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. THOSE OF ANY SIMILAR FUND IN INDIA. The ANNUAL INCOME exceeds Rupees Eighty-Six Thousand, the PROPRIETORS' CAPITAL is Rupees Five Hundred Thousand fully Subscribed (of which only Rupees One Hundred Thousand called up, as advised by Actuary.—J. Hill Williams Esq., Vice-President Institute of Actuaries, London,) and the SUBSISTING ASSURANCES exceed Rupees Eighteen Lakhs and Fifty Thousand

The CLAIMS PAID exceed Rupces Sxteen Thousand, The DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their ACTUARY, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS of their WHOLE PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS, by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS, New Entrants participating at each

The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profils will bring down Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowes possible point. Early Policy Holders may thus be relieved altogether from payment of Premiums, and additions

made to the sum assured.

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Possibly because there is a by no means mysterious affinity between beer and corrupt electoral practices, the House mustered strongly for the second reading of the Intoxicating Liquors Bill of the Government, and it was notable that, with a natural desire to witness the vivisection of his own licensing Act which was im-minent, Lord Aberdare looked down on the proceed-ings from the calm region of the Peers' Gallery. It was in a Boanerges wein that Mr. Melly argued his amendment, which went to the retaining of the status quo in liquor legislation, and very noisy he was. If it had heen predestined that he was to have any imitators, happily such an infliction was checked by the early ad-vent of Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, who will go down to

in liquor legislation, and very noisy he was. If it had heen predestined that he was to have any imitators, happily such an infliction was to have any imitators, vent of Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, who will go down to a greatful posterity as one who brought profound states-manship successfully to bear upon beer-houses, with an intimation that on the crucial question involved the Government would throw their bill on the table, to be hacked and hewed according to the fancy of the House. The discussion, if not exactly paralysed, lost most of its reality. To be sure, some speeches that had been pre-pared were duly let off. Thus Mr. Forsyth, with a bearing proud in proportion to the distinction which the publicans of Marylebone, that they held to the "Bruce-system" as regarded hours of closing their tem-ples dedicated to Bacchus. As may be supposed, this declaration produced a profound impression, and for a time Mr. Forsyth was the hero of a sensation. Then Sir Vernon Harcourt, in his Parliamentary character of a "man most various," indulged in that terrible jo-coseness of his which suggests ideas on a large scale of the cruel sport of a cat with the victim within its an especial betavoirs of the Conservatives, had to de-liver a speech carefully compounded of declamation, tropes, and would-be comite illustrations, amidis the most pitcless pelting of jeers, groans, and irritating ejaculations that ever member had to encounter. Be sides, he had to bear the solid quizzing of Mr. Locke, ministerialists. It has been observable that Mr. Disraeli, possibly by Ministerialists

Ministerialists. It has been observable that Mr. Disraeli, possibly by design, is careful to avoid a Parliamentary error of his predecessor in his high office, that of intervening and making passionate speeches on every subject, like the elephant despising not the picking of pins when it has no gigantic trees to tear down. The Prime Minister, until this week, had only made one speech proper du-ring this Session; but he thought the Household Suf-frage (counties) Bill worthy of his intervention, and was delivered of an address which was effective in itself, and was accepted besides for its rarity.—Illustrated London News. London News.

According to the Tagespress of Vienna the true cause of the hostility between Prince Bismarck prince's plans for producing another war between Germany and France. "It is not very long since," as a this paper, " that the idea was entertained at Berlin of getting up another French war. The English and Russian diplomatists repeatedly warned France of the danger which was threatening her and advised that he should proceed with the greatest moderation. France, on her side, did all she could to deprive Prince Bismarck of every protices if Count von Armin had not exerted ell his influence at the Court of Beilin to counteract the hostile designs of the Chancellor. Herr von Armin inturphed, and the illness of the Emperor contri-buted to the success of his efforts." An atticket he presse of Paris, said to be semi-official, specially speaks in very friendly terms of the late ambas sador, "Count von Armin," it says, "leaves the diplomatic career under conditions which are most honourable for his dignity and his character. His fall-if it can be so called—was simultaneous with the oto of the Reichstag which permits the Ger-man Government to banish the Cathol'c bishops and pricests from the Empire. Count von

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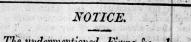
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