No. 37, VOL. I.

SHIPPING NOTICES.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMERS will leave Point-

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY!

Transit through Egypt Rs. 30 setra. Children, above 3 and under 10 years, half of first class rates.

Children under 3 years (if with parent) free.

To Brindisi. To Southampton 2nd Class Passengers Rs. 350° Rs. 400° & European Servants Rs. 180° Rs. 200
2nd Class Passengers to Sucs Rs. 320°

2ransit through Egypt Rs. 20 extra.

RETURN FARES:

Passengers to and from Southampton, Mediterranean Ports and Suez, returning within six months from date of arrival to date of reembarkation, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. upon their return passage money.

Do. do. twelve months 10 per cent.
Rates for Single and Return Tickets on Local Lines can be ascertained upon application of the undersigned.

THE COMPANY reserve the option of forswarding all Goods, shipped by their Steamprior Europe through Egypt, either by Rail or by Uanel, in their own Steamers, or in sixels applyed for the purpose, they also book goods on through Bills of Lading to Triesto, Vanice, Genoa, Varselles, Brindiar or Havre.

For rates of freight and further particulars;

THE Colonial Steamer Sevendib

I will leave Colombo on the 26th

June, at 7 A.M., on a voyage round the

leland South-about, and the out-ports

on or about the following dates:—

Galle, 28th; Hambantota, 28th; Batticalca, 18t July

Trincomalie, 3rd; Pt. Pedro, 4th; Kaits, 8th, and

Paumben 8th, conveying Cargo and Passengers.

Consignees of Cargo are required to land it

immediately on the Sevendib; arrival, and if they
do not it will be landed at their risk and expense. JAMES DONNAN, Agent, Serendib.

> NOTICES. NOTICE.

TEINSTER MASONIC BANQUET will take place at the Freemasons' Hall, on THURSDAY, 18th June, at 7-30 P.M. Tickets to be had at NICHOLLS & Co., and JUANIS APPOO, at the Hall. Price—Re 10 each.

TEINSTER MASONIC BANQUET will take COMMANDING THE FORCES IN CEYLON RAS ENTRUSTED

MESSRS. J. W. HOME & Co. with the sale of his PROPERTY

11th June, 1874.

MERCANTILE WHARF & WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held in Messrs. J. M. Robert-son & Co.'s Offices, on Wednesday, 17th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposal to wind up voluntarily. FRED. WM. BOIS,

Honorary Secretary Pro Tem Colombo, 8th June, 1874.

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

AT A. PATE'S FLOWER ROAD, CINNAMON GARDENS. COME AND SEE THEM!

FISCAL'S SALE.

No, 64,709. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO. Sammogan Tambyah...

Tamby Markar Sinne Lebbe Defendant

Tamby Markar Sinne Lebbe............Defendant, NoTICE is hereby given, that on the 9th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD at the premises, the following, the property of the said Defendant, to wit—

All that SLIP OF LOW GROUND, situated and lying at Cotanchins, within the Municipality of Colombo, beunded on the North by the other part of the same land on the East by the property of A. P. Packeer Tamby, now of Peria Tamby Slema Lebbe and a small road, six feet wide, on the South by the property of Slema Lebbe Sinne Tamby Mapulle, now of Saiboe Mapulle Sinne Lebbe Markar, and on the West by the other part of the same land, containing in extent 1 acre, of the same land, containing in extent 1 acre, 1 rood and 22 perches,

J. H. PIERIES,

Fiscal's Office. Colombo, 11th June, 1874.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 50,211.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO. Wanigesurige Don Jacovis, Notary Plaintiff.

J. H. PIERIES,

AUCTION SALES.

THE CORNER COLUMN

CASH.

WE are propared to make LIBERAL CASH
ADVANCES on all Property entrusting to

MESSES J. W. HOME, & Co.

Advocate Lorens to sell by Auction at the Estate of the late. "Emms" Hospital Street, Cinnamon Gardens, on Saturday June 20th, commencing at a production of the second street, commencing at a second street, commencing THE CHOICEST OF THE EBONY, BOM-

BAY, AND SATINWOOD FURNIURE Selected before the Sale at Ely House, All who have been favoured with an opportunity of seeing Ely House in its Palmy days, will need no invitation of ours to go and see the Furniture which will be on view a tew days previous to the sale.

Catalogues and cards to view, on and after the 15th June, on application to,
THE AUCTIONEERS, at .. The Corner."

oth May, 1874.

J. W. HOME & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I M M E D I A T E L Y after the Sale of the L late Mr. Lorenz's Furniture &c., at "The Emms" on Saturday, June 20th. We will sell. 1. SHARE IN THE COLOMBO ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

JUST RECEIVED. Fire and Burglar Proof,
Iron Safes—4 Sizes,
J. W. HOME & Co.,
The "Con"

EX "OTHELLO."

Brass, and Iron Bedsteads and Cots, Harness, Toilet Sets &c., &c. On View on Monday ist June, Further parti-mlars in Monday's "Times."

J. W. HOME & Co.,
"The Corner."

26th May, 1874.

ON the departure of Major General RENNY, we will sell THE WELL-KNOWN MARE "COUNTESS,"

The property of Capt. Younger, R.A. J. W. HOME & Co.

THE MAJOR-GENERAL

BRAYBROOKE HALL, SLAVE ISLAND, On SATURDAY, July 4, 1874,

Including HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c. Particulars will be given in future Advertisements "The Corner," Colombo.

AUCTION SALE

OF EARTHENWARE.

T HE Undersigned se instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, on account of the concerned— FOUR CRATES EARTHENWARE,

VIZ.,
Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Rice Dishes,
Bakers, Jugs, Teapots, &c. Landed ex s. s. Hydaspes, from London, J. AUWARDT & Co., Auctioneon

AUCTION SALE.

WINES, &c., A T the Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 noon— 20 dozen Pale Sherry.

25 dozen C. B. Claret.

20 dozen C. B. Beer. 13 dozen Raspberry Syrup and Vinegar, 7 dozen Italian wines.

J. AUWARDT & Co., AUCTION SALE

CUT TOBACCO. A T the Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock noon,— 14 dozen tins Grand Seal. 15 dozen Packets Long Cut.

8 dozen do Long Fleece. On account of the concerned, J. AUWARDT & Co., Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE

CATTLE. AT the Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 13th 2 Cows, with young Calves, giving plenty milk.

1 Cow in Calf. 1 Young Cow. 1 do. Bull. ALSO, A pair young Bulls, with a new Cart.

I AHWARDT& Co.

COLOMBO: FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

AUCTION SALES. MESSRS. VENN & CO'S. SALE NOTICES. AUCTION SALE

COFFEE PROPERTY.

IE undersigned are instructed by Mears. LEECHMAN & Co. (Rigents of the Proprietor) Il by public suction, at their Booms in Colomba.

This property was surveyed in 177: by Mr. G. B. Thompson, and intending purchases has instituted to inspect the Title Deeds, plans, and other particulars (in the bands of the Auctioneers), and otherwise to assertain the actual extent of the property, boundaries, &c., and satisfy themselves on all points before the sale of the property, which will be put up in one lot.

AUCTION SALE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

MESSES. VENN & Co., are instructed by J. D. ROBINSON Esq., (who is going to England) to sell at his Residence, THE BRAES, COLPETTY, ON SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE, The whole of his Elegant, HUSEHOLD FURNITURE, INCLUDING elaborately—carved Bombay wood, in drawing Room, made to Special Order,

AND IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BOMBAY, ALSO WELL-CARVED SATIN WOOD Furniture—all very choice, Pictures—Handsome Chromotypes,— Plate,

Crockery, Cutlery, Lamps, Choice Plants and all other Household Requisites.

A soil Mahogany Cottage PIANO made for the climate Also
(if not sold previously)
VELL-KNOWN ENGLIS

in good order, and Pair of Dark Bay Saladin, goes in Single or Double Harness, carries a lady and is a perfect charger.

Selim goes in Saddle as well as in Single and Double Harness, PERSIANS,

Catalogues will be distributed. Refreshments at 2 o'clock. May, 27.

AT OUR ROOMS.

COOLY COATS. LARGE CUMBLIES. in bales of 50. ESTATE TOOLS. CARRIAGE CANDLES. LARGE OFFICIAL ENVELOPES. EXANDRE HARMONIUMS A BROADWOOD PIANO. LARGE AND SMALL CLOCKS. MEN'S BANIANS. GAS CHANDELIERS. Do. OIL CHEVAL GLASSES. TOILET Do. DANISH BUTTER. SMALL COPYING PRESSES, &c. VENN & Co.

June 1st. 1874.

ON COMMISSION SALE. A N ARAB HORSE, LIGHT WAGGON HARNESS COMPLETE.

A SECOND-HAND WAGGON. A NEW DOUBLE DOG CART, with pole and break.

A ROB ROY CANOE AND CASE. MEERSCHAUM PIPES. BOOTS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SILK DRESS PIECES, from Re 35 per piece, plain, various colors. SATIN CLOTH, for covering Furniture.

VENN & Co. AFTER THE SALE OF MR. ROBINSON'S

HORSES ON SATURDAY NEXT, ESSRS. VENN & Co. will put up (about 6 o'clock p.m.) A Phaeton, Horse, and Harness, also, A YOUNG PERSIAN ARAB, capital jungle

horse, carries a lady, and goes in harness.

The owners having no further use for them.

FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY in wood and bottle. CLARET IN BOTTLE. A. & R. CROWE & Co.

THE S. S. "OTHELLO" IS LANDING.

Duc de Montebello Champague. Cartes Blanche and Bleue and Cordon Noir Qts. and Pints. BRANDIES—Courvoisier, Martell, & Hennessy's
Ots. and Pints.
Henkes' Prize Medal Geneva in White and Black Flasks, Pints and Quarts.

Classes Lagrange Dinner Wine. CLARET-Chateau, Lagrange St. Esteppe Medium.

Margux Medoc ... Breakfast.
St. Julien Medoc in Pints do
Bernard's and Crabbie's GINGER WINE.

SAUTERNE—A very fine quality, from the house of S. Moller & Co.

J. R. BELL & Co.,

Wine Merchants.

FOREST LAND.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSES, VENN & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Queen's Hotel, Kandy, on Wednesday, the 1sth proxime, at noon, the following BLOCKS OF FOREST LAND

Let No. 6 and 6 adjoin the Lot No. 7 and 8 adjoin Mesers. Hadden & Co's. land in Dickoya.

Lot No. 7 is situated on the Kebelgaran Oya, Lot No. 10 is situated in the Maskellya Valley immediately under the Larapane range, and lies principally on the South side of the Maskellya range, within a short distance of the Government land last surveyed, and opened on this district.

Terms of payment one-third of the purchase money to be paid on execution of transfer, one-third at the end of three years and the remaining third at the end of five years. The second and third lastalments to bear interest at 8 per cent and to be secured by a primary mortgage of the property of the entire sum may be paid on execution of the transfer, in the option of the purcluser.

Further information respecting these lands may be obtained from Mr. Honry S. Deane, Surveyor, Badulla, or from the undersigned.

ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.

ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co. Colombo, 3rd June, 1874.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE AUCTION OF THE ABOVE FOREST LAND,

MESSRS. VENN & Co. will offer for sale the following Properties, situated in the district of Ambegamoa :—

Forest and In cultivation Chena, and Total, Elevation and abandoned. A. R. P. A. R. P. A. R. P. Feet.

Mount Jean. 323 3 16 00 0 322 3 16 2900 to 4000 Inchyra 65 0 0 168 2 22 233 2 22 3000 ,, 4300 Trafalgar ... 100 0 0 416 3 50 360 3 300 ,, 4000 Agrawatte ... 63 0 0 427 1 34 490 1 32 317 , 3317 Wadiacadoola 207 0 15 140 1 30 347 2 5 3500 ,, 4000 Ditto 3c6 0 33 119 115 425 2 8 3400 ,, 4200 With the exception of "Mount Jean," through which the Dimboola and Quyah extension will probably pass, portions of thea love lands are under cultivation, and are estimated to yield 3,000 to 4,000 Bushels of Parchment.

Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. R. ROBINSON on the Properties, who will point out the respective boundaries, and terms of payment can be had on application to the Undersigned. ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.

> TOR SALE THE Ex "Timor" and "Good Hope."

LIQUEURS. WHITE AND PINK NOYEAU, MARASCHINO,

GREEN CHARTREUSE, CHERRY CORDIAL CURACOA, APRICOT BRANDY, PARFAIT AMOUR,

MONK'S MIXTURE. BOKER'S AMERICAN BITTERS, ORANGE BITTERS, ANGOSTURA BITTERS, BREAKFAST CLARET, (a good sound Wine) HOCKHEIMER, MARCOBRUNNER,

> SAUTERNE, CHABLIS, NOILLY PRATT'S VERMOUTH. EXSHAW'S No. 1 BRANDY. INVALID'S PORT WINE. IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

J. MAITLAND AND CO., MEDICAL HALL AND GENERAL WARE-HOUSE, COLOMBO.

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS. A BELLOWS BODY CAMERA and TRIPLET
LENS, by Dallmeyer. Price—Re-75; cost
Re-125. Specimen Pictures accompany.

O'HALLORAN BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.

A LIGHT NEAT WAGONETTE, in good order, with Pole and Shafts, suitable for a pair of Ponies or a large Horse.

A DOUBLE SET OF PLATED PONY HARNESS. in splendid order and very handsome, AND

A PAIR OF GREY PONIES, a good match. The above can be sold separately or together.

Apply to JAS. McLAREN & Co. Nuwara Eliya, 10th June, 1874.

FOR SALE.
ASPHALTE, in Blocks.
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON. ROOFING 6 ft. × 27 in. TILES 3 × 2 ft.
RIDGES, 6 feet lengths.
WIRE MATTING, 30 in. wide. GUTTERS.
STEEL WIRE for Shoots, in Coils of 600, 1,000 1,500 and 2,000 feet lengths
WATER WHEELS, 16 feet.

COFFEE SPOUTING. 5 in diameter, in 8 ft. lengths, 24 W. G. with rings,
ELWELL'S MAMOTIES.
Do. PICKAXES.
Do. FELLING AXES. SOLID STEEL SOCKET CATTIES.
2 and 3 Bus. CALCUTTA BAGS.
COOTY SACKS.

COIR MATTING, FOR STORE AND BARBACUES in Rolls, 3 × 60 feet.
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. in Casks containing about Cwt. 6. HOWARD'S QUININE, in one oz. bottles. 15 in, GLASS TILES. IS IN, GLASS TILES.

CAILLETAUD DE THIAC & CO.'S

FINEST BRANDY, in Cask.

J. & C. WHITE'S SHERRIES,

"Red Seal" in Qr. Casks and Octaves,

"Green" and "Red Seal" in Bottle.

AITKEN'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE,

in Quarts and Pints. ST. EMILION.

GEORGE WALL & Co.

Church Street, New York, and 37, Grace
Church Street.

FOR SALE,

NEW DRAPERY, Via Suez Canal. FRENCH SATEEN CLOTHS, in Black and Drab.

FINE TWILLED COTTON SHEETING.

Plak Glazed Cambric.

Black, Drab, Pink, Blue, Green, and Slate
Cambric Linings.
Imitation Venitian.
Sexony Electral Flannel
Blue and White Serges.
An assortment of

NEW TWEEDS AND COATINGS. Drab French de Laine and Popline, Ludies' Gauze Merino Vests. Ladies' Merino Hose, Swiss Checked and Striped Muslins, Harnoss Blind Muslin, BLACK LINING BOOK MUSLIN.

White Vest Quilting,
Black Grenadine,
White Lining Muslin,
Toilet Covers,
Men's Gauze Merino Shirts.
Girls' Clerical Merino Hose,
Girls' White Cotton Hose,
Double Cheviot Tweeds,
SILVER GREY MERINO PA MEN'S SILVER GREY MERINO PANTS.

Basil LeatherPortmanteaux. Tin Boxes, assorted sizes.

Gig Aprons.

Boys' Tartan Cashmere Hose. Men's Striped Cotton Sox, Men's Mohair Sox. Striped Merino Sox.
Ladies' Cambrio Handkerchiefs.

HATS Gentlemans' Black Dress Hats,
Black Merino Hats,
Blue Glengaries.
Prince Charlie Balmorals.
White, Scarlet, and Blue Flannel.
Cricket Caps,

AN ASSORTMENT OF HELMETS. Received ex "Bertha, CARGILL & Co.

General Warehouse, Colombo.

PLATED WARE. . CARGILL & Co. have just received an as

Waiters.
Butter Coolers.
Salt Cellars in Morocco cases,
and Coffee Pots, Sugar Basin, and Cream Jug in sets. Fish Carvers.
Fish Knives and Forks in Cases.
Pickle Forks.

TEA AND COFFEE POTS. Cruet Stands.

Breakfast and Dinner
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases. Knife, Fork, and Spoon in cases. SILVER MUGS.

> Cake Baskets, &c., &c., General Warehouse,

FOR SALE. PAIR OF YOUNG ELEPHANTS. Apply to

C. MATHEW, Canal Row, Fort. HULTSDORF MILLS, COLOMBO.

COIR MATTING.

FOR THE STORE AND THE BARBACUES
Twilled Estate Matting made only in rolls
each, 3 feet wide by 25 yards, at 37} cents per square yard.
COIR MATTING FOR THE BUNGALOW Finest twilled Matting tancy border: made in limensions to order at 80 cents per square yard. G. & W. LEECHMAN.

Fort Office : 3 Baillie Street. BEST TWILLED CALCUTTA BAGS

COOTY SACKS. COOLY COATS. HOOP IRON IN ALL WIDTHS AND GUAGES. WIRE MATTING.

C. B. PORTER. LEE, HEDGES & Co. JOYCES'

SPORTING AMMUNITION. Established 1820. The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire PRECUSSION CAPS. Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding. JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CATRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances. And every Description of Sposting Ammunition.

powder FREDERICK JOYCE & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gun-

BY ROYAL COMMAND. JOSEPH GILLOTT. RESPECTFULLY Directs the attention of VICTORIA WORKS BRIMINGHAM. the Commercial Public, and of all who USE STEEL PENS, to the Incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference,

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street Birmingham; and at the Branch EstablishNEW SERIES.

F. BRABY & Co., (Limited.)

OMNIERCIAL NOTE

Colombo, 12th Long, 18

Iron Buildings and Roofs
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN. DGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE GALVANIZED CORRUGATED FRON ZINC

the tree property of the great p

WROUGHTIBON WORK OF ALL THON MADE TO CAREE

CROSSE & BLACKWELLS' CELEBRATED OILMANSTORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

PICKLES SAUCES, SYRUPS.

JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.

ORANGE HARMALADE.

TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.

PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR.

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.

KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.

HERRINGS A LA SABDINE.

PICKLED SALMON.

YARMOUTH BEOATERS.

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.

FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.

PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.

PRESERVED HAMS AND OTHER

VEGETABLES.

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

PRESERVED BACON.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.

YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA & PERRINS WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper in India.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles To prevent the fraud of relilling the bottles i jars with native productions, they should invarably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon deliver to detect any attempt at substitution of article of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

Awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THRES Prise Medalswere awarded to CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.) PAID UP CAPITAL. £1,500,000 RESERVE FUND. £500,000

d Offices:- Threadneedle Street, London.

OFFICES IN CEYLON: COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, JAFFNA, BADULLA NEWERA ELIYA, and HALDUMULLE. THE Corporation are prepared to issue and purchase at any of the above offices Drafts on the following places at rates that may be ascertained on application.

kong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Pondicherry, (Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama. They draw on the Bank of England (on demand) Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland London and on the National Bank of Scotland, Provincial

Bank of Ireland Commercial National Bank National Bank 00, do.

British Linen Company,
and on Paris and California,
They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of
Credit for the use of travellers,
No drafts are issued on Mail days,
The following are the Rates ruling for Family
Remittanses by the next mail to England.

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

CASH CREDITS.

They are also prepared to grant advances on Cash Credit Bonds, collaterally secured on terms, especially adapted to the requiremens of Planters and Agents.

Particulars may be obtained on application at the Colombo Office.

R. V. DUNLOP, Colombo, 5th June 1874.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON. THE undersigned are prepared to accept marine risks on behalf of the above Company on

GEORGE WALL & Co. Colombo, 28th April, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1860. CAPITAL £1,000,000 THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to ssue Policies of Marine Insurance

on favorable terms GEORGE WALL & Co.

Agents in Colombo. Claims upon Policies granted by this Company can be made payable in England or through the Company's Agents in the following places:— Bombay Messrs. Forbes & Co.

do do Schoene Killburn, & Co. Maxwell & Co. Madras Singapore... Hong Kong Shanghai... Yokohama. Gutherie & Co. A. Heard & Co. do A. Heard & Co. A. Heard & Co

do Ireland, Fraser & Co.

Melbourne | The Southern Insurance Company

COMMERCIAL NOTES

Colombo, 12th June, 1874.

EXCHANGE. There is no alteration in the Bank's drawing rates on London, Commercial bills are very

easy. The market rate of discount 21d per cent.
and exchange on India 1 101d. The Bank returns
of the week shew an increase of proportion of

EXPORTS.

Cofee.—There has been less enquiry for crops 1574-75 to-day. But the demand for good Coffee for spot and early delivery continues and 205 has been paid for Ouvah parchment and 725 6d for a arcel of good quality of unpicked native Coffee, he picking of which was some 13 per cent. dvices by wire from London are of a conflicting haracter and the results of to-day's sales in Minc-Lane will be awaited with some interest.

Cocounut Oil There have been some trans-

Cotton. The quotations received from Tuticorio range from Rs. 105 to Rs. 106. Sales of at least 1,400 bales at Rs. 105 have been authenticated to THE MESON YEAR IMPORTS YORK THOUGHW

Rica-The market for Calconda is rather dull owing to the recent heavy rise on the coas, and we call good new Caloonda is reported at 5s 10-1d.

A transaction in oldCaloonda is reported at 5s 10-1d.

The importation of grain to-day was 10,220 bags. SHIPPING.

The weather is leabing to day, what callors call ancommonly dirty to windward, and though there is comparatively little breeze blowing, there is a very heavy sea rolling in, and a tremendous northerly current, so that the vessels lie almost broadside on the sea. The "Clymping" has dragged her anchor, and drifted rather too close to the "Granville." The Master Attendant has hoisted the deproof flag, and all shipping and landing ed the danger flag, and all shipping and landing operations have been suspended; there have been or arrivals to-day and nothing doing in charters. The S. S. "Othello" has been obliged to shut out a good deal of Coffee and Coir. She left this evening good deal of Coffee and Coir. She left this evening with the passengers already announced by us. The steamer "Good Hope" sailed about noon to-day. GALLE.

DEPARTURES.
June 11th s. o. Transactor, for Bombay. Passengers as a arrival and from Galle Mr. Douglass and Mr.

Hormusjee, do do—s. s. Tanjore, for Suez. Passengers as on arrival and from Galle, Mrs. Underwood, 4 children and servant, Mr. Govett, Mr. Wylde, I native servant, and those from the Pera an dTravancore.

PASSENGERS BY THE GALLE COACH. June 10th-Mr. J. Wood from Galle. do 11th-Mr. Austin to Galle, and Mr. Dias Mudyliar

Kaluture.

do—Mrs. Lee, Miss Gisborne, Mr. Hughes and Mr.
McKinnon from Galle.

12th—Captain Williams, Mr. E. T. Weavers to
Galle.

DOMES TIC OCCURANCES. BIRTH.

On the 11th instant, at Dumbar, Dickoya, the wife of T. W. Nayler Beckett of a son. DEATH.

At "Alice Holt" Pusilava, Ceylon, on the 30th May, Mary Ann Grant (of Rotherhithe, London) aged 35, the beloved wife of Mr. William Grant, of Levallon, Pusilava,

METEOROLOGICAL.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, COLOMBO.

Wind. Barometer. Temperature. Rainfall
W. S. W. 29'827. in 86'0 0'25 in
e of water in Lake below spill level to'44 inches. OUTSTATION WEATHER REPORTS.

GALLE—Rainy, thermometer 79.

KANDY—Cloudy, with occasional showers, the

MANAAR—South winds and fine, therm
Nuwara-Eliya—Rainy, thermometer 24'130.
TRINCOMALIE - Cloudy, South Westerly winds, the meter 81. | Jarran Southerly winds and cloudy, thermometer 85

TELEGRAPHIC. Indo-European Messages.—Latest date received from the United Kingdom (on Messages addressed to Colombo) via Suez up to 12 noon of to-day is the 11th June, 5-15

Ceylon lines right Amoor Route right.

	41		2.0	10		A.I.		Charles and Charle	34.
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THE CEYLON TIMES PRESS. COLOMBO.

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HOSE of our Subscribers who have to complain of any irregularity or Delay in the DELIVERY OF THE CEYLON TIMES are requested to inform the Manager, who will have each complaint thoroughly investigated. If the cover with the date of the paper written on it is forwarded to us it will greatly facilitate reference to the Post Office Authorities.

THE Daily CEYLON TIMES and the CEY. LON TIMES OVERLAND SUMMARY are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department of the Colonial Court in the International Exhibition, Kensington.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that business communications be not addressed to the Editor, but to the MANAGER, CEYLON TIMES, COLOMBO.

All correspondence sent to the Editor of The Ceylon Times must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.



The Ceylon Times. FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

WE referred a day or two ago to the unsatisfactory condition of the Ceylon Post Office, and to the utter absence of any efficient check upon the working of the department. We are now in a position to afford the public corroboration of our remarks, if any corrobolation were necessary to a statement which everyone in the Island has verified from his and bag a mull of much bigger dimensions we fear we must not speculate on cheap railown experience. The following letter in than our Haldumulle packet, but the "natural presumption" is that the Postmaster did not take the trouble. We may add another inmuch more damaging to the Department than any charges that we have yet brought ence that will show how carelessly our Postal against it. As the letter is really a public document, and a very extraordinary one of week the Colombo Post Office, to suit its own the kind, we need offer no apology for reproducing it in extenso,

General Post Office, 10th June, 1874. No. 14761.

To the Manager, Ceylon Times. TO THE Manager, CEYLON TIMES.

SIR,—In reference to your letter of the 10th inst:, I have the honor to inform you that it is perfectly impossible for me to ascertain whether delays of the kind you refer to occur in this office or not unless you can state the day and hour of postage. Even the wrapper of the delayed paper will afford me no sufficient clue as Newpapers are not impressed with the date-stamp of this office, * If a paper ultimately finds its way to the addressee, the natural presumption is that it was posted too late to catch the mail. If however the paper bears marks of having been opened and read or does not reach its destination, of course it may have been intercepted either in the Post Office or between the printing press and this office. But it is as useless to ask me where the fault is, as for me to ask that question of the Editor of the Times.

Issues of your paper have on several occasions reached this office too late for despatch by the mail it was desired they should catch. A large number of your issues of the 9th were late and many of them are at this moment lying in the Haldumulle pigeon hole.

I have retained some of the complaints sent me for further

I have retained some of the complaints sent me for further enquiry, and now return the others in reference to which, it is impossible for me to afford any satisfactory explanation.

Regarding your request that your messengers might be checked in this office as regards the time of their bringing appers to be posted (and as regards the number thereof,) I have no objection to allow (until experience may bring to light objections to the plan which I do not not most foresee) the Clerk on outy to note the time in your tappal book, whenever papers are brought, and to acknowledge the number of each batch have a conditions, when the conditions with them. upon the following conditions—but upon these conditions

only.

Conditions upon which numerical entry in tappal book may be verified by the Post Office Clerks on duty.

1. All papers for which acknowledgement is to be given must be poste 1 before 2½ a.m. (half past two a.m..)

2. They must be tied in bundles correctsponding to each station before presentation. (Your office being responsible that the sorting of these bundles is correct.) 3. The Post Office Clerk will count the papers as he obliterates the stamps and the messenger must wait for acknowledgment until this process be completed.

Iam

Your obedient Servant, (Signed) ÆLIAN A. KING,

* This is a pretty universal rule. This letter clearly betrays the fact that the Postmaster General's Department possesses no certain means of detecting irregularities the conditions under which a great Government department can be kept up to the mark. careful office would exercise, is altogether dis-

partments, as seems to be assigned to it a matter of months to shipwreck the whole in a position to rebut the complaints of the it should have some evidence to base its "may" be too strong for their sense of duty, and that covers "may" be tampered with "But it is as useless to ask me" says the Post Master General " where the faunt not think that the Editor of the Times would experience much diffiis too evidently to the absence of all der the Post Master General's own control that these and other irregularin an office where "natural presumption" plays so important a part, it would be presumed that the irregularities of which our Office but to the office of THE CEYLON TIMES. With regard to this we are in a position to Postmaster General, as we have less confidence in the natural capacity of things to is more destined to follow on the occurrence right themselves. The fact is that if the of any heavy fall of rain. Colombo Post Office could be trusted to receive papers up to the proper time of closing, THE CEYLON TIMES would never have missed a single mail since the commencement of its new morning or five hours before the departhat newspaper packets by the ten thouparture of the mail trains. The unfortunate Postmaster was kind enough to put in his pigeon holes, were posted three quarters of an hour before the time advertized for closing the Post Office, and two hours and three quarters before the mail train left, Colombo. Surely this was time enough for officials of any ordinary activity or intelligence to sort stance within the range of our own experiarrangements are conducted. For about a convenience, placed the whole of our Batticaloa newspapers in the Badulla post bag, trusting, as we were told in answer to our ave sense enough of himself to forward equal to the high estimate which is entertained of his intelligence at head-quarters, for our papers continued to cumber the post office shelves at Badulla, while our subscribers at Batticaloa were seeking relief to their feei- Dickoya route. ings by attacks upon the Manager of THE CEYLON TIMES. We could bring forward other instances, if necessary, to show what need there is for a thorough reform of the Ceylon Postal Department, but we think the confessions contained in the Postmaster General's own letter are quite sufficient of themselves to prove our statement Our subhave succeeded in obtaining a sort of check will enable us to make it work effectively by forwarding to us the covers of all delayed and miscarried issues. We hope also that the Government will now take up the matter before the scandal comes to the ears of the Colonial Office, and reform is forced upon us after a fashion that will not be so agreeable,

WHATEVER doubts may have previously existed as to the probable date of the opening of the Railway to Navalapitiya, there are none at the present time. It is beyond question that the recent land-slips on the line will delay the completion of the contractor's work until the latter part of July; indeed, application is reported to have been made for an extension of the contract time of six weeks, which will of course be granted. But on the part of its subordinates, and that it is for the casualties alluded to, the Railway in no hurry to institute any. "Natural pre- would have been ready for traffic within the sumptions" and the potential mood are not contract time. As it is the small amount of traffic on the road at this time of year, renders the delay of very small moment to Even the very first check which an ordinarily any but the contractor, who will probably suffer to the extent of £ 1,000 by pensed with in the Central Post Office at the several land-slips that have occurred. Colombo. "Even the wrapper of the delayed It may be remembered that last year the paper" admits the Postmaster General "will contractor found it impossible to work the afford me no sufficient clue, as newspapers tunnels which formed a portion of the origiare not impressed with the date stamp of this | nal plan, owing to the faulty nature of the office." "This" he adds "is a pretty uni- ground, and that deviations were allowed in versal rule." We do not know upon what the interests of all concerned. As the work authority the Postmaster General bases this progressed the treacherous nature of the statement, but it is quite contrary to the land became more apparent, the result being course of our own experience. Not to go too the present extensive land-slips. The far a-field, we may cite the instances of both first symptoms of bad ground beyond Great Britain and India, where newspaper that met with in the tunnels was experienced covers are always legibly impressed with the in filling-in the large bank at the 142 miles date of postage, as the Postmaster General from Peradeniya, where it was found that as may find out for himself any day by inspect- fast as deposited it slipped out of the bank ing the contents of his own pigeon holes. If line. This continued after the laying of the this were not the case the English and In- rails over the bank, causing a constant de dian post offices would be just as power- rangement of the level of the rails, and renless to investigate complaints as the Ceylon dering work over this part of the line Office confessedly is at present. Surely in ex tremely difficult and at times hazardous.

ts own interest, if not in that of the | But the heaviest casualty has occurred at | The minitiated in this industry are of opinion that public, the Post Office ought to lose no a seventy-three feet cutting just 142 miles time in amending this omission. But from Peradeniya. The formation is at this it, all grow coffee; but the practical planter knows officialdom appears rather to favour the point, of a very remarkable character, having happy-go-lucky style of postal administration evidently been the result of successive slips which is content to hope that things will some from the lofty hills above. At the entrance how go right of themselves and which when a to this formidable cutting on either side the break down occurs, is always ready to shelter face presents a hard solid mass of conglomeitself behind a "non possumus." "If a paper" rate, but as the centre is approached, the says the Postmaster General "ultimately ground assumes a soft, pasty character teemfinds its way to the addressee, the natural ing with springs, which reduce the whole to presumption" is that it was posted too late to a consistency the very reverse of binding. catch the mail." But what has "natural Acted upon by recent frequent rains, it is not accept that the soft sides of the "presumption" to do with the matter? No cause for wonder that the soft sides of the department maintained by public revenue, centre cutting yielded to the pressure allow, and responsible to the public for its conduct, and came tumbling into the cutting below, ought to allow so loose a criterion as filling it up to three-fourths of its height. natural presumption" to hold any place in When this occurred, on the 22nd ulto, the its system. If " natural presumption" were rails were laid throughout the line with the to play as prominent a part in the other de- exception of about three chains at this spot. Fortunately the contractor was enabled to in the Post Office, it would simply require pass an engine and trucks through to the Navalapitiya side of the slip, by which administration. Surely it is as much to the means the debrie has been able to be removinterest of the Post Office that it should be ed from both sides, or the work of removal would have been greatly retarded. As it is, public, as it is the interest of the public that about six hundred labourers have been engaged on this work for a fortnight, during charges on. The Post Office admits that the which time they have carried away about one thirst for knowledge among its employes third of the entire quantity awaiting removal. This work is much retarded by the soft condition to which it is reduced by the heavy rains which fall incessantly up-country and which are likely to continue to the end of the present for me to ask the Editor of the TIMES." We do month. The contractor has applied for six weeks' extension of his contract time. This will be conceded as a mere matter of course, and culty in showing where the fault was. It we may therefore presume that the line cannot be taken over and opened for traffic until system in the office immediately un- the end of July. There are one or two small earth-slips beyond this point, offering no special feature of interest, but ities are due. It is only to be expected that lifteen miles and half from Peradeniya there is a rather ugly land-slip of he resolved upon putting an end to it. So he went a somewhat peculiar nature. The slip has not away, and by means of a rope, suspended himself taken place from the face of the cutting, but subscribers complain are due not to the Post the land above, consisting of a small paddy field, has come away bodily from the adjacent ground, and slid down upon the cutting, and speak with a little more certainty than the though a good portion of the debris has been removed, it is easy to believe that there

Altogether the difficulties encountered in the construction of this line, demonstrate beyond any doubt the accuracy of the opinion so frequently expressed, that as the interior issue. Our experience has shown us, however, of the country is penetrated, the cost of railthat though five o'clock is the advertized way construction will be increased. The time for closing thee Post Office, no packets contractor would not now undertake any are safe if posted after two in the contruction upwards from Navalapitiya at figures near that at which the latter was ture of the mail train! We wonder if the accepted. The nature of the climate ren-Postmaster General can realize the fact ders labor on such undertakings most un certain. How many half days of work have to sand are received at the London General be accepted, how many broken days of Post Office until half an hour before the de- labour appear in the contractor's pay-sheet. is a matter unfortunately of not much un-Haldumulle newspapers which the Colombo certainty, and this is an element in the calculation of cost which cannot be ignored. We allude to these data because it is well that our readers be not misled by vague speculations as to railways at £7000 a-mile. Until some new description of line be invented on a scale altogether different from that on which present calculations are based

EDITORIAL NOTES. No meeting of the Railway Commission took place vesterday afternoon, although the statement was put forth by a contemporary to the effect that one had been summoned. As yet all the nonofficial members have not received their commissions. The first set of plans containing the results of the survey through Dickoya as far as Hatcomplaint, that the Badulla postmaster would ton, with those for the alternative route by Kotmalie, are, we understand, now ready for the con them to their proper destination. That sideration of the Commission; but we are informed official, however, did not apparently prove that members will be required to postpone their final deliverance until the sections of the Ouvah line are also put before them. We believe that accompanying the first set of plans there will be a memorandum by the Surveyor General, pronouncing in very decided terms in favour of the

A CORRESPONDENT of the Indian Church Gazette suggests that the Bishop should issue a circular to all the clergy under him to the effect that whenever it is necessary, on account of the climate, to shorten the service, the sermon is to be the first hot weather in India there should never be morn. ing sermous and only very short evening ones. scribers will see that after much trouble we To sacrifice prayers for the sermon is, he says, a most extraordinary mistake. The writer is evifor our own paper, and we trust that they dently inclined to the all-prayers and no sermon principle, but he hardly likes to outrage episcopal propriety, by putting forward the proposal. Long sermons in the hot season are no doubt inflictions, but they should be borne with Christian patience This excellent quality is, however, more frequently conspicuous by its absence—especially if the sermon happens to be what is technically termed "dry." In this respect, however, we apprehend that reverend gentlemen find it difficult to please all their hearers, as what might be considered uninteresting matter by many would be spoken of as "a charming discourse" by some of the more enthusiastic of the congregation. The writer of the letter says: - "I calculate I must have heard at least two thousand five hundred sermons in my life." The bare recollection of so many sermons remarks a Bombay journal in commenting on the correspondent's suggestion, is sufficient to cover a multitude of sins, and amongst them that of proposing a reduction in the length of discourses,

> PERHAPS the most popular man in Australia at the present moment is Mr. Dalrymple, late of Ceylon. This gentleman, who was in charge of the Queensland North-East Coast Expedition, has sent in to Government a glowing account of the capabi lities of the regions discovered by his party, and Australia is in ecstasies at possessing real "tropics" of her own. Mr. Dalrymple has in fact turned the heads of the colonists, and we shall probably soon hear of a rush to Queensland. Speaking of the country on the banks of the Johnstone river, the explorer says:-"We had suddenly come face to face with a true tropical Australia-with a vast and hitherto hidden region, the qualifications of which for every description of tropical cultivation at one stroke place our noble colony not only far beyond all Australian competition as an agricultural country, but-the vexed labour question settled-on a par with older tropical countries, the names and products of which are household words." But the hills around Mourilyan harbour are to rival Ceylon, Java, and Jamaica in the production of coffee 'Here," reports Mr. Dalrymple, "truly tropical Queensland exhibited a vegetation thoroughly oriental in its character, and unlike any other in the Australian colonies. The hills around Mourilyan harbour possess a richness of soil, a denseness of jungle, and a general gradient of slope which will render them very valuable for coffee plantations,

that can only be carried on profitably in the rich veg able loams (mixed with the detritus of volcanic tuff, limestones, or schists, granites, &c.), only four in virgin forests such as those of the central tain zones of Ceylon, Java, or Jamaica. I der that the coffee lands of the N. E. coast of Quenslan', which we have just explored, are quite equal to any of these, and I believe that climatic influences will tend to the production of a berry of ences will tend to the production of a berry of influences will tend to the production of a berry of versuperior quality and value. The question of cot e growth within the influence of the sea breeze is inply one of climate, regulated by latitude, elevation, and technic currents. In Coyles, which is in . N., as well as in Jamaica, which is 17. N., lov class coffees only are grown near the coast; the zone of production of the high class plantation sous extends from about 2,500 feet to the frost line at about 4,000 feet above the ocean, the climate of the latter being equalised with that of Ceylon by the influences of the Gulf Stream sweeping found its shores from the Caribbean Sea into the Gulf of Nexico. In the same latitude, however (17. S.), on the N. E. coast of Queensland, in the vicinity o Cardwell, coffee grows luxuriantly and produces heavily on the sea level as well as on the mountains at 1,100 feet, at which elevation I planted three dozen stedlings, experimentally, in November, 1872. There is a small flourishing plantation in the Brisbane Botanical Gardens, very near sea level, producing well shaped beans. It would be advisable to send samples of the produce of these several localities to England for classification and report by East India brokers for the information of future planters." In estimating the value of the above statement it must not be forgotten that Mr. Dalrymple speaks with the experience of a Ceylon planter to guide him.

THE Indian papers in the absence of anything better to write about have taken to discussing the efficacy of cobra poison as a remedy for leprosy. following story. Sometime ago a Goanese, smitten with this terrible disease, was deserted by bis wife and shunned by his neighbours. Tired of life by the neck from the branch of a tree. His hands being untied, however, he instinctively clung to the rope. He was in this condition, when a passer-by cut the rope and seeing the nature of his disease, advised him to catch a cobra and suck its blood-Not long after the unhappy leper followed this advice; and in a few days he was completely cured. His wife, who had abandoned him in his misfortune. now joined her busband, and they both resumed their usual business, and lived together happily for years after. It happened curiously enough that he ultimately died from the bite of a cobra which he was assisting to capture in the house of a neighbour. We imagine cobra poison would be found a much more effective remedy than cobra's blood if delivered from the fangs of an active and irate reptile. the last.

THE Suez Canal has now been open four years and a half, during which time the traffic has been as follows :- In 1870, 486 vessels, 435,000 tons; 1871, 765 ships, 761,000 tons; 1872, 1,082 ships, 1,160,000 tons; 1873, 1,173, ships, 1,380,000 tons. During the first three months of this year the number of ships was something lower than last year, but the tonnage increased by 10 per cent. The hopes which France entertained with regard to the canal have not been realized; the idea was that Marseilles would monopolise the transit, and make France the thoroughfare for the traffic by the Suez Canal Instead of that the French flag occupies a very low place amongst those of the nations using the canal. Out of the 1,082 ships which passed through the canal in 1872, 761 were English, 80 French, 66 Italian, 61 Australian, 33 Turkieb, 16 German, 13 Dutch, 10 Portuguese, 10 Russian, &c. Thus the French flag only represents one-thirteenth of the canal fleet, and, moreover, almost all the French ships belong to a company subsidised by the State (the Messageries Maritimes), and the list also comprises the men of war en route for Cochin-China and other French possessions. The more alarming feature is the continuously decreasing figure of the French ships that pass through the canal. And yet the work was done with the capital of French sharcholders chiefly, who for some years past have seen neither dividend nor interest. The total cost' amounted to 344 million francs (13,760,000/.), of which 256 millions were furnished by France alone and the remainder by the Egyptian Gover

22,030 camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of April. Of these, 405 brought coffer, 7,170 woo l and charcoal, 5,334 fodder, 866 fruits and vege ables, 2,487 gram and pulse, 5,120 drinking water, and 647 miscellaneous loads.

The craving for constant excitement, which marks the present age, has rarely taken a more curious than it now manifests in London, where "society" by way of variety, we suppose, rushes to the popular Westend Churches to hear itself preached at. Sermons on the " London season " we read are now becoming fashionable, and, if not overdone curtailed. He proposes that, as a rule, during the are likely to be a great success. A good subject often atones for a poor preacher, and he must indeed be a lamentably weak occupant of the pulpit who cannot find something of general interest to say respecting the follies and weaknesses of society." Moreover, society is much attracted to any church or chapel where it is likely to hear itself talked about, and thus select congregations may be drawn together by an easy process, and people induced to attend divine worship whom a sermon on ordinary topics would fail to rouse from the lamentable indolence in which they are too apt to indulge on Sunday mornings. At the same time, preachers will not be acting wisely or fairly if they abuse society beyond a certain point. It certainly has its faults it keeps late hours, eats too much, drinks perhaps more than is good for it, dresses uncomfortably i not improperly, and is far too extravagant in its habits; but it is not worse than its neighbours, and indeed would shrink from committing many acts which are unblushingly committed by classes more religious and more respectable, though not so splendid as itself. Tradesmen unite together for the purpose of fleecing it, and yet no preacher's voice is ever raised against the "perquisite system" and other unprincipled practices of a like nature that have thoroughly demoralized domentic ser vants and own corruption broadcast. When preachers have said their say with regard to society they will find a fine field for operations in a class as remarkable for its regular attendance at church as for its general respectability.

> WE are glad to learn, on excellent authority, that the statement made by a contemporary regarding the alleged intention of Government to colonize the Horton Plains is entirely unfounded. The Govern. ment has no intention of committing itself to such a piece of folly, and the present head of the administration is quite sensible of the preposterous character of the scheme The whole idea is a transparent dodge to "bull" the Ouvah Railway sed major est veritas et praevalehit."

In one of the Australian papers we notice amongst the list of winnners at the Bathurst race meeting, the name of our late Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, en ered as having won £218.

We understand that the reply of the Secretary of State to the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce touching the export duty on Plumbago has been received and communicated to that body. It is to the effect that Lord Kimberly regrets his inability to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, to have done.

such, as the Ordinance authorising the levy of the duty, had received the sanction of Her Majesty. The official reply goes on to state that it is hoped the anticipations of the merchants of Co-lombo or to the depression of the plumbago trade may not be realised, a consummation de

CORRESPONDENCE.

REGISTERING SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CEYLON TIMES

Sig.,—Whatever good the Registry Ordinance may have effected in Colombo, the great power in the hands of the master or mistrees is calculated to give great disastisfaction.

It is well known, especially up-country, that servants are kept for mouths without payment of wages, and when they grumble, nothing is easier then to give thom the sack. If this were all, the law provides a remedy, both civilly and criminally. What I wish to refer to is, the power to blast a servant's prospects in life for a simple fault, or no fault at all, on the slightest provocation. I would therefore recommend servants wishing to come up-country, not to register, or if stready registered, to leave their books behind, and not run the risk of having their books made the medium of their ruin. A case in point. A respectable looking Singbalese man came to me the other day seeking employment as a "head appoo," He was henest enough to show his book, in which notes were made of characters he had before the Registry Ordinance was enacted, and which notes were made of characters he had be-fore the Registry Ordinance was enacted, and soveral afterwards, entered in force, and exceedingly complimentary to the holder. In an evil movement, he agreed to go to a family temporarily staying at Nuwera Elyia, but, permanently on an estate. He was to have Rs. 22\frac{1}{2} as head servant. On arrival he found his mistake he had all the estate. He was to nave Rs, 23 as nead servam, On arrival he found his mistake: he had all the house work to do with the occasional assistance of a cooly and a Tamil cook. The lady gave her orders direct to the cool and cooly, so the appool had no power over them to keep order. One night when there was a dinner party, cook and a friend had more then they could stand, and refused to obey an order of the master, conveyed through the appool words ensued, and cook insulted the appool words ensued, and cook insulted the appool who naturally resented and thrashed him. The cooly ran and told master that appool was ordered out of the house, without his clothes or wages, and when he appeared for his character and register book, the master entered an exceedingly bad one, which nullified all the previous good characters and is likely to prove the poor fellow's ruin. Even if the appool were tipsy, the fault was not such as to merit such punishment for the 15t offence. The appool says the poor renows rum. Even it the appool were tipey, the fault was not such as to merit such punishment for the 1st offence. The appool says there is no use to go to law, as master will be believed, so he is now cutting jungle under a con-

Dimbulla, 9 June 1872.

THE COLOMBO ATHLETIC CLUB. TO THE EDITOR OF THE CEYLON TIMES,

SIR,-Why is it that the "Colombo Athletic Club" does not waken up—where is the Secretary? If it is intended that the usual yearly sports shall take place in September, I fancy it is about time that some arrangements should be made, in order that the coming sports may be more successful than FLO.

Colombo, June 12,

THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CEYLON TIMES,

SIR.—Postal irregularities are a grievance of long Str.,—Postal irregularities are a grievance of long standing in Ceylon, and if you can succeed in effecting any reform, you will certainly earn the gratitude of the public. I made two or three attempts some years ago to obtain satisfaction for miscarried letters, but the Postal Department seemed so astonished at my audacity and so inclined to treat me as if I myself were the delinquent, that I gave it up in despair. They ought to make a commission sit upon the Post Office as they did upon the Customs. The mismanagement of the one is just as bad as was that of the other, and affects a far more numerous circle of the community. ous circle of the community.

KANDYAN. Kandy, June 11.

POSTAL DELAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CEYLON TIMES. SIR,—I hope now that you have taken up the subject of postal inefficiency in your editorial columns, something will be done towards improving the present state of affairs. You complain of irregularity in the delivery of the Ceylon Times, which is, however, only a small matter in comparison to the vast number of letters and book post parcels that go astray. Although I am only one day's post distant from Colombo, letters not unfrequently take as long as three days in reaching me. The Colombo postmark on most of my letters is so very indistinct that I can rarely decipher the date; on some occasions there has been no postmark at all. This is, you will admit, very no postmark at all. This is, you will admit, very bad, and if the present Colombo establishbad, and if the present Colombo establishment is too small, or so inefficient as not to be a ble to do its work properly, surely it can be augmented or weeded of its useless hands. Regarding the irregularity in the deliveries of newspapers, the Ceylon Times of the 8th instant reached me in proper time, but your contemporary of the same date did not arrive until a day after. One day last week it did not reach me at all. This has unfortunately occurred on several occasions with your paper.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

Central Province, June 11.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL [BEFORE STEWART AND CAYLEY, J. J.] Friday, 11th June, 1874. POLICE COURTS. 375 ... Jaffna...... 5535 ... Set aside, 376 ... Galle 88395 ... Affirmed. 377 ... 88510 ... 378 ... Chavagacherry 24091 ... 379 ... ____ ... 24165 ... 380 ... Colombo...... 14201 ...

381 ... 14560 ... 382 ... Matara...... 73386 ... 383 ... Kegalle 37082 ... D. C. INTERLOCUTORIES. Affirmed.

 Colombo
 61832

 Matara
 26346

 Kegalle
 2380

 Galle
 33804

 Do
 25518

 Kurunegalle
 2277

 Do
 19361

 Galle
 34044

 Do
 27365

WHEN the Shah did us the honor of visiting En-g

land and the ruler of a few millio i worshippers of the sun eclipsed the heir of all the Russias, he left behind him not only a recollection of his diamonds. but a short of vague reputation of forbidden practices encouraged. It was whispered by the reckless, even openly stated, that he had witnessed a small Heenan and Sayers' exhibition and teat his pugilists had within the precincts of Buckingham Palace displayed the meaning of the phrase "the noble art of self-defence." There were of course those who believed and those who did not not the first time that the world has been divided into first time that the world has been divided into these two classes - but the latter must have been omewhat startled the other day at the confirmation the story received. The Manchester police, acting on "information," a few days since surrounded a low music hall and arrested not only two pugilists in an advanced state of dilapidation but

pugnists in an advanced state of diapidation but the whole company of spectators. The battered pair and their abettors were all brought before the Maxistrates, and one of the two produced the medal he had received from the Shah for a similar set-to at Buckingham Palace, What! punish these poor fellows for indulging in an amusement patronised fellows for indulging in an amusement patronised by royalty? Perish the thought! So the Magis-trates dismissed the charge adding, as they invariably do, where they latently doubt their own wisdom, that the police acted exactly as they ough

socials never to occur to them to execute when at tacked. If they did habitually try that manœuvre, I am inclined to think it would render elephant shooting even less popular as a sport then it is. I

rife and gave him both barrels in his head, down he came. I turned round for my carbine, but my Bangalore shikari who had not yet been entered to elephants, had made a very rapid strategic movement till brought up in the arms of a wait-a-bit thorn bush, where he remained kicking wildly, and shouting for help, I saw my elephant struggling to get up; so rushed up, snatched the carbine from the shikari and turned round just in time to see the brita's stem as he staggered off

PARIS, 10TH JUNE The French Assembly has voted 348 to 337 against the maintenance of the age of electors as 21, thus defeating the vital clause of the Municipal Bill.

The property of the Archbishop of Posen has been sequestrated

GAMBETTA AND THE BONA. PARTISTS.

PARIS, JUNE 11TH. Gambetta's attack on the Bonapartists has caused considerable excitement here and at Versailles. The Bonapartist organs, in

Marshal MacMahon received the Burmese Ambassadors yesterday.

LONDON, JUNE 10. Arrival.—"Golden Fleece." Cotton-Liverpool market, quiet but un changed. and so wit or so see

Coffee strong. Middling Plantation Ceylon 113s. Good Ordinary Native 89s. Coceanut Oil Ceylon £35.

STEAMERS PASSED THE SUEZ CANAL (SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE CEYLON TIMES.) SUEZ, JUNE 11.

The following steamers have passed the Suez Canal :-OUTWARD. - Oreste, Trebon.

HOMEWARD .- Head Quarters. STEAMERS ARRIVED IN ENGLAND (SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE CEYLON TIMES.) LONDON, JUNE 11.

home :---FROM CALCUTTA .- Wild Rose. FROM BOMBAY .- Indus.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE CEYLON TIMES.) BOMBAY, JUNE 12.

Mr. John Connon, the Chief Magistrate of Police here, on his way out from Italy, where he had been spending three months' sick leave, suffered a relapse, and died at

[MR. JOHN CONNON was one of the most amible and respected citizen, of Bombay, and has for a good many years past held the office of Senior Malice. : Mr.: Connon was a native of n, and a graduate of the oldfKing's College. Soon after leaving College he sought a career in journalism, and was for some time sub-editor of the London Economist under Mr. James Wilson, the late Finance Minister of India. Coming out to Bombay nearly thirty years ago, he became the Editor of the by Gazette, and first raised that journal to the high position which it yet maintains under his successor, Mr. J. M. Maclean. Mr. Connon made a fortune which took unto itself wings and flew away at the time when so many other Bombay fortunes were lost in the share mania of '65. About ten or twelve years ago Mr. Connon was called to the Bar, and after practising for some time before the Bombay High Court, was made one of the Magistrates of Police. Upon the Bench Mr. Connon was distinguished by a generous desire to do justice rather than to administer the strict details of the law, and his frank and straightforward utterances afforded a most refreshing contrast to the judgments of his more formal contemporaries. Mr. Connon was long Chairman of the Bombay Bench of Justices and discharged the onerous and difficult duties of and discharged the onerous and difficult duties of list a brother of Mr. Samuel Grenier, a distinguished member of the Colombo bar.

The Episcopalian Church has held a meeting during the past week, to consider the necessity of buying the property adjoining the Church on the south, which is to be devoted to charitable purposes, and is to be vested in the hands of three poses, and and after practising for some time before the Bomthat office in a way that won the favour of all parties. It was hoped by his friends that his health would be sufficiently improved by a three months trip to the Medite:ranean, but unfortunately it was not to be. There is no citizen of Bombay will be more sincerely mourned than John Connon, and few who have left so honourable and useful a career upon record behind them.]

NEWS LETTERS.

KANDY, JUNE 11.

The weather is what may be expected just now: the sky over-clouded and occasional showers, which makes it very pleasant and cool.

His Honor has left this for Colombo, and pays a

His Honor has left this for Colombo, and pays a visit in the course of next week to Haputale, returning, I believe, to Kandy via Dimbulla.

A would-be gay Lothario has just attempted to distinguish himself. It appears that a wife of one of the soldiers—a very respectable woman—had been attending, tor some weeks, a lady during a very serious illness. Her engagement had just terminated and she was on the way home when she was accosted by a young man who said that his wife was very ill—an interesting event being expected—and begged her to come at once. She said she wished to go home first and would then return. He begged her not to do so as no time was to be lost, and then said he would havela carriage ready at once to take heir to his house. In a few minutes a once to take her to his house. In a few minutes a carriage was brought, and they drove off. After driving about for some little time the carriage was stopped and the young man got out, went into stopped and the young man got out, went into a shop, and purchased two bottles of beer. He then directed the Jehu to drive on which he nurse's suspicions now began to be aroused, as she at first understood that the house was not very far at first understood that the house was not very far off. She then began to put some questions, and not receiving satisfactory answers, hailed a policeman and got out, and with some difficulty, found her way back, as she is quite a stranger to Kandy. Her husband was soon informed of the circumstance and is now on the track of the individual, having obtained a clue as to who he is.

IAFFNA. JUNE 8.

THE Steamer "Serendib" anchored at Kan-THE Steamer "Serendib' anchored at Kangasantorre on the 5th and left again very early yesterday morning for Point Pedro, and from thence round the island. There were a large number of packages for Jaffna but no cabin passengers. A Mr. Thompson paid a visit to the town, but went on with the "Serendib." There is no doubt that Captain Varian deserves our best thanks for making the small part of Kangasantorra his for making the small port of Kangasantorre his anchorage for landing passengers and cargo for Jaffna instead of Kayts. In the South-West Monsoon the anchorage to the south of the Jaffna Custom House is unsafe, especially for the small native trading vessels which usually call at Jaffna, and as Kayts offers the advantage of shelter from the S. W Monsoon, vessels usually call there, and being of very light draught, come close in shore, their keels very frequently stirring up the sandy bottom for at least a quarter of a mile before they let go the anchor. Of course the "Serendib" cannot do this of course the "Serendib" cannot do this, nor can she approach within a distance of at least four miles from the anchorage which the native vessels avail themselves of near to the Kayts Custom House which is fifteen miles from that of Jaffna, so that

We have had quite a change in the weather lately. Up to Tuesday last there was a strong south-west breeze which was very pleasant, but on the evening of that day the breeze died away altogether and there was some very vivid lightning from the north. At night the sky became overcas with heavy clouds and there was then a good deal of both thunder and lightning, and shortly afterwards there was a heavy downpour of rain which continued till about eight or nine o'clock the next morning. Since then we have hardly had any wind at all and the atmosphere is again hot and sul'ry, but we will no doubt soon have our usual stiff

at all and the atmosphere is again hot and sull'ry, but we will no doubt soon have our usual stiff breezes from the south which always makes Jaffua so pleasant at this season of the year.

Kite-flying is a very popular amusement with the boys in Jaffua during the prevalence of the strong southerly winds, and there is no want of space for the exercise of this amusement, as besides the Esplanade, there are a number of extensive paddy fields close by adjoining the town. A very paddy fields close by adjoining the town. A very paddy fields close by adjoining the town. A very paddy field courred on the 4th inst., to a boy twelve years old, while flying a kite. It appears that he was quite alone in a paddy field near the Roman Catholic Church at Karaur, and it is supposed that he must have been walking backwards forgetful of the dangerous proximity of au unproforgetful of the dangerous proximity of an unprotected well into which he fell. The boy was these Versailles. The Bonapartist organs, in commenting upon the incident, violently attack the members of the Left. The Bonapartist party yesterday made a hostile demon stration at the Railway station against M. Gambetta.

The Bonapartist organs, in commenting upon the incident, violently was only after he had been missed for some time that search was made for him and his body was ultimately found lying at the bottom of the well. In the afternoon an inquest was held and verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned. With the object of saving expense it is very rarely that the wall of a well is built higher than the face of the ground, or perhaps only a fool above it; this is the case in the northern province a

surface of the ground, or perhaps only a fook above it; this is the case in the northern province at least, but I believe it is pretty general throughout the island. The number of deaths, especially of children, from falling into wells has been very great and it is quite certain that Government should enforce such rules with regard to wells as so provent such accidents in future, straight the footenment should take some steps to prevent, or at least to make it of far less frequency than it has hitherto been. I allude to the very large number of cases there have always been in and about Jaffna of hydrophobia caused by the bits of mad dogs. The people of Jaffna generally keep at least one dog, sometimes more, and these wretched curs if fed at all, quite insufficiently, and consequently cat any offel and beastliness they can get hold of, even to the disintering of dead bodies upon which they feed with avidity. This undoubtedly causes disease and ultimately madness, and the lives of any one who may unconsciously come near them are endangered, and if bitten, they have to suffer most fearful agony and to a certainty die a most dreadful death. I have seen some sufterers from hydrophobia and never witnessed anything more shocking. Under such circumstances as terers from hydrophobia and never witnessed any-thing more shocking. Under such circumstances as those in which we are placed, is it too much to expect that Government will come forward and take some steps which it may be thought necessary to protect the lives of its subjects? Is it too much for those who desire the luxury of keeping a pariah cur to pay a small tax to Government, say fifty conts for each? It there should be any doubt as to the little value most natives put upon their dogs a little inquiry would fully prove it. One fact alone, beyond the mere neglect of these wretched animals The following steamers have arrived yond the mere neglect of these wretched animals is very conclusive: people are known very often to come to the police during the dog-killing days with their canine friend and deliver him over to the police for the reward of six pence for each dog destroyed. A yearly tax on each dog would go far to reduce the terrible evil to which we are now subject, and the people of Jaffun generally would be under a great obligation to you, Mr. Editor, if you would use the influence of your paper in bringing the matter more directly to the notice of

> Government.
>
> Mr. De Saram has left Jaffna to take up his pos of District Judge of Kurunegalla, and at present Mr. Thwaites, our D.Q.A., is acting District Judge until the return to Jaffaa of Mr. Rossmalecocq who is taking a leave of absence from the date of his retiring from the bench at Galle on the return of Mr. Gillman." There has been a rumour during the last two or three days that, though Mr. Gillman has returned, the doctors consider that he is still too unwell to resume his duties; but we trust that such is not the case. We should be glad to see Mr. Roosmalecocq amongst us again, but if there is truth in the report concerning Mr. Gillman's health, it is just probable that Mr. R. will remain at Galle, it is just probable that Mr. R. will remain at Galle, and that Mr. De Saram will return to Jaffan as District Judge. Mr. Joseph Grenier, advocate, is at present our acting Police Magistrate in the room of Mr. De Livera on leave of absence for four weeks. Mr. Grenier is a Burgher gentleman of Jaffan, and has only returned here lately after passing his examination for an advocate, having arent some three or four years in Colombo study. spent some three or four years in Colombo studying for the procession of the law. Mr. J. Grenier is a brother of Mr. Samuel Grenier, adistinguished

ing the matter more directly to the notice of

ant, Fubile Works Department; and the Rev. C. Koch, Episcopalian Chaplain. A subscription list has already been opened and a sum of over Re 400 has been subscribed.

The Presbyterian minister is not in very good odour here, either with the members of his own church or the general public. Some months ago he threatened to sue a member of his church and a relation of his wife's for libel, laying his damages at Rs. 40,000 (his proctor's letter was put into my hands by a relation of the gentleman sued), and yet the person sued was only in receipt of Rs. 500 per annum. Ha again had a quarrel with the editor of the Ceylon Patriot and put him into Court, but on the day fixed for hearing, he (the minister) was too unwell to attend Court, and on the next day that the gase came on for hearing it was only partially heard, and I understand that further proceedings, by agreement, were stopped. further proceedings, by agreement, were stopped. If you hear anywhere of a Presbyterian minister being wanted, I have no doubt the Jaffna people can well spare the one they have at present. What does the Presbyteri in Cousistory in Colombo think of all this? Surely they are not ignorant of

think of all this? Surely they are not ignorant of what is going on here.

The Wesleyans are now holding their yearly district meeting. The Revds. Mr. Kilner, Rigg, and Winston, from Jaffra, have proceeded to Point Pedro, where the meeting will take place this year; and the Revds. Brown, Pearson, and Martin, togother with some nine native ministers from Batticaloa, Trincomalie, and other outstations have met them there.

There is to be a united missionary meeting held in the town of Jaffua next week, very pro-

yet.
The tobacco season is now drawing to a clo and there is very little more to be brought in from the country now. What tobacco was not cut at the time the hovy rain fell on Tuesday evening will no doubt have been greatly damaged as the leaves should never be wetted especially at the time they are approaching maturity. The rain, however, may not have been general over the whole of the district, and if so, un-cut crops may, however few they were, have been saved from damage. Tobacco cultivation is increasing every damage. Tobacco cultivation is increasing every year, and there is a report that at least two gentlemen at present in Jaffna are going in largely for tobacco cultivation, and have sent in applications to the Government Agent for the purchase of large tracts of land for this purpose. It is still a question whether Europeans can compete with natives in the cultivation of tobacco—I scarcely think they can—but if it is done, it must be by cultivating very large tracts and employing a superior method of cultivation especially with regard to the application of manures. The tobacco plant requires to be highly The tobacco plant requires to be highly manures manures. The toolece plant requires to enginy manured and its success depends mainly upon its application, being not only superior to that employed by the natives at the present time, but a better manure is undoubtedly required and must be put

but estates generally have suffered from insuffi-ciency of rain.

SOMETHING LIKE A MUSEROOM I—A very large mushroom was lately found at Udakriwia were in Tangalle. It was 18 inches high, the upper part 22 inches long, the circumference of it 6 feet, the thickness of the stem 16 inches, and its weight soems never to occur to them to execute when at-22 lbs. Some attempt was made to dry this mushroom, but without success. If it could have been
done it would have served for an umbrelle.—
Kirana, June 11th. ADAM'S PEAK .- The pilgrimage toAdam's Peak

this season is over. The offerings amount to £255 exclusive of the gold and silver jewellery which has not been valued yet.—*Ibid*.

NASHERS' QUARTERS.—A correspondent informs us that fever of a malignent type has broken out in Washers' Quarters. He staributes it to the air being poisoned by the latrine that has recently been erected in that district.

Police Court.—In the Police Court this morning, Inspector Marshall charged one Ruppan with having stolen mangoes from the garden of Dr. Thwaites. The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, or to be imprisoned at hard labour for fifteen days.

Court of Requests.—This morning the Commissioner took up the case of A. and C. Pate, trading as Pate and Son, against Mr. W. S. Hudson, of Me ssrs. O'Hallorn Brothers, for the recovery of Rs. 30, being money payable by defendant to plaintiffs for work done, as the agent of and for the defendant at his request, and for commission and reward due in respect thereof. The defendant denied that plaintiff acted as his agent, and submitted that he was not indebted to hum in the amount claimed. Mr. C. A. Prins appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Loos for defendant. Defendant examined, stated: I sold a horse and carriage to Mr. Pauncefote for Rs. 600. I asked Mr. Pauncefote for Rs. 600. I asked Mr. Pate examined, stated: I sold a horse and carriage to Mr. Pauncefote for Rs. 600. I asked Mr. Pate to select, but did not promise to pay him any commission. I told him I wanted Rs. 600. I spoke to him about it 3 or 4 times. He never told he that he got a parchaser. I told him I would send the turn-out to Kandy by the 2 P. M. train on a certain day if not sold by r P. M. Afterwards I sold is to Mr. Pauncefote wanted the turnout. Nearly a fortnight before the sale I lent Mr. Pate the turn-out, to show it to some one. Mr. A Pate stated: The defendant requested me to sell his turn-out. I asked him to send it to me, and told him I would get him a purchaser. I drove and told him I would get him a purchaser. I drove Mr. Pauncefote in it, and I told him the turn-out

would be worth Rs. 600, Defendant wanted me to get Rs. 650 as that would help him to pay me my commission. I mentioned this to Mr. Pauncefote who said I must look to the seller, for my commission. Afterwards he said he would part with the turn-out for Rs. 600 if it got into good hands. I then told him Mr. Panncefore wanted to buy it, and that very day he sold it to Mr. Pauncefote. My charge is five cent, and I mention it to defendant. Cross-examined: The defendant did not tell me that I might sell the turn-out for Rs. 600, but that he would not pay me my commission. Mr. B. Pauncefote stated: I bought the turn-out in question for Rs. 600. I tried it before buying it. Mr. Pate brought it to me. I was satisfied with it and eoffered Rs. 600 for it through Mr. Pate. I told him I would not pay him com-mission. I never saw defendant or spoke to him till after Mr. Pate told me the defendant would no give up the turn-out for less than Rs. 630. That matter then fell through. On the same day the de fendant came to me and offered me the turn-out I said I would give him Rs. 600, and that was what I offered through Mr. Pate. He then said there must be some mistake as that was all he wanted I then gave him a cheque and bought the turn-out. About half an hour before I saw defendant who told me that the offer of Rs. 600 would not be accepted unless I paid his commission. Cross-examined: I declined, and told Mr. Pate the bargain must fall through. Mr. Pate valued the tur-nout at Rs. 600. Mr. Loos then address-ed the Court for the defendant, but called no witness. The Commissioner in giving judgment

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

chance of sport anywhere near there, and to my surprise was told that there were often elephants

near the village, and at last one man said he could show me a heard within three or four miles. It

eemed too good to be true, but I thought such

said: The plaintiffs' claim, Rs. 30, being commission alleged to be due to them for the sale of a horse and waggon belonging to the defendant. Mr. Pale (one of the plaintiffs) states that the defendant (one of the plaintiffs) states that the defendant wanted Rs. 630 for the trin-out, which amount would include the commission. He failed to get a prichaser at that figure and then disclosed the name of the gentleman who had made an offer of Rs. 600. We have it from that gentleman that he told Mr. Pate the matter must fall through as he declined to pay more than Rs. 600. The defendant went himself and sold the turn-out for Rs. 600 to Mr. Pauncefote, who had previously declined to pay Rs. 630. I do not consider the plaintiffs are entitled to any commission, as they did not sell the turn-out for the defendant. Had they not disclosed Mr. Pauncefote's name they might have succeeded in closing the bargain. The plainhave succeeded in closing the bargain. The plain tiffs are non suited with costs.

held in the town of Jaffua next week, very pro-bably next Monday, but the date is not fixed

manure is undoubtedly required and must be put out as cheaply as possible. There is a notion abroad---and probably a good one---that guano is just the manure the tobacco plant requires, but this is rather above the conception of the Tamilgultivator; it is an innovation of their custom and decidedly not according to the walamy.

Cocoanut cultivation is continuing prefty fair, the extraction of the confirmation of the continuing prefty fair, the content of the content

LOCAL.

which is fifteen miles from that of Jaffna, so that when the "Serendib" anchors off. Kayts her boats and those which convey her cargo to Jaffna have a distance of a little less than twenty miles to travel. When the wind is light it becomes rather a diffi ult matter, for cargo boats especially, to traverse this distance. Kanboats especially, to traverse this distance. Kanboats especially, to traverse this distance. Kanboats especially, to traverse this distance. The Robbet At Mr. F. C. Herring's "hotse" had been robbed. It should have been Mr. Herring's not at beautiful the should have been Mr. Herring's not at the Marandahn police station as having offer-

time to see the brute's stern as he staggered off into the thick grass. I ran in after him, but it into the thick grass. I ran in after him, but it was no use. I was too dead beat in a short time to go beyond a walk and soon had to sit down. My men shortly joined me, and we went on the track which soon led into more open ground, and there the sun began to tell on me in a way it never did before, or has since. I suppose I was nearly having sun-stroke; there was such a ringing in my ears that I could not hear, I could hardly see, my throat felt as if a tight noose was round it, and my logs strayed about as if they belonged to some one olse. I caught sight of the herd about three hundred yards off, gathered under a tree, apparently throwing dust about with here about three hundred yards off, gathered under a tree, apparently throwing dust about with their trunks. I tried to walk towards them but simply could not, and half sat and half fell down under a tree, and sent the men for water. When it came, I drank nearly a gallon out of the big bamboos they had brought full of it, and poured the rost over my head, and after a time I managed to walk. But the elephants were gone and I was too done to follow them far, so after a short attempt, wave it up and went home. gone and I was too done to follow them far, so after a short attempt, gave it up and went home. There I found about a dozen coolies waiting who professed their willingness to take me up next unoraing when the head man had brought some more, In the morning the new lot of coolies came, but the others had disappeared in the night. Next day and the next the same thing occurred I saw it was no good and gave up the idea of going up the mountains by that way, so put my things back into my cauces and started down the river again to go up by the usual pass. I got out to walk in the early morning so lost what would have been a most curious bit of shiker. While my boats were floating along in narrow, shallow water near the shore, a solitary rogue elephant rushed out of the forest and made at them, dashing into the water forest and made at them, dashing into the water after them. Luckily it was near a doep, wide pool into which they hastily julled the canoes; but the savage but on who seemed bent on raising hair actually swam into the pool after them, and for sometime continued to swim round and round after them. Of course they could pull much quicker than he could swim and at last heart tied of his analysis. he could swiv, and at last hegot tired of his amuse ment and went away. But fancy my bad luck in miss ing such a piece of sport, regular hippopotanius shooting. I do not know a prottier place than that river would be for a lover of sketching and the picturesque, or a pleasanter to spend a week or two in the cold weather. There is capital fishing, and where there are clephants there must be other game, though I had no time to look for it, and it would be hard to find better materials for a sketch than the beautifully clothed banks of the stream, with the pretty but slightly clothed Teer girls bathing or flocking down to stare at one. After this failure, I pitched my camp in a very out-of-the-way place near the Cardamoun forests in Travanooré. I got together some good Wuralis as shikaris and trackers, who had been with me before and went in for elephants alone, determined not to be tempted to fire at any meaner game. I was very lucky in the fist week. I had been walking since day break one day, and not coming on any tracks, had gone up a high hill to reconnoitre when I saw two elephants on a bare open hill-side not a mile off, moving about on the open grass. Looking through my glass, I saw that one was an old fellow, not very hig with only one tusk and looking very much out of condition. The other looked bursting with fat, and was the biggest I had ever seen. I soon got within a couple of hundred yards of thom, but was puzzled how to get at the biggest. It was open ground, no trees, only grass about two feet high, and they were feeding about a hundred yards apart, and the small one was in a hundred yards apart, and the small one was in such a position that he would be sure to see mo if I approached the big one by the only way possible. My difficulty was solved by a black monkey who seeing me carwling on my face through the grass gave a loud c.y of a'arm, at which the smaller one cocking bis ears, ran up to the side of the giant and fed close to him. Now was my time. I went first on my knees and then erawled on my face to within 20 yards of them both, and then cautiously looked up. The big one had his back to make the first part of the grass face to within 20 yards of them both, and then cautiously looked up. The big one had his back to make the face to within 20 yards of the mother of the first part of the ELEPHANT SHOOTING IN TRAVANCORE. A Correspondent, "Venny," writes as follows to the South of India Observer: I got leave for two months in 1869, for elephant shooting in Travancore. This time I took care to be provided with a breech-loader, and hearing that W. Richards made heavy Whitworth breech-loading carbines, I wrote for one to him. He cautiously looked up. The big one had his back the me, and I was very much tempted to take the small one first, as I knew that having only one tusk he would probably be a rogue. I do not know why, but that is the general rule, and I had only my M. L. rifle with me, and a single carbine carried by a Warali who crawled at my heels like a dog. Luckly, however, the big one suddenly turned round, shewing such a spendid pair of tusks that all prudence vanished, and I made up my mind to have his hair at any price. He evidently suspected something, for ho began to snuff the air with his trunk, and then walked slowly towards me, waving it about and moving his head from side to side. I waited till he was within a sent me out a very plain but most effective weapon It was 17 bore, carrying a heavy charge of powder, a tremendous twist, which, of course, is an advantage where penetration is the chief thing wanted, and carrying either a shell, common leaden, or iron tipped bullet. In going up to elephants, I used always to carry and use first my double barrelled eight bore rifle, and then take my carbine, though after I had had a little experience of it, I soon found that it was as effective as the eight bore. I once sent a leaden bullet from it clean through a bull bison at 120 yards. My first idea was to get up the hills some thirty miles south of Peermade, and as I made out by the map that a large river, rom side to side dozen yards and rising on one knee, gave him the temple shot, and down he went in his tracks, never with villages on its banks ran right up under the hill, and as there was a pass marked on the map from the head of the river up the mountain, I temple shot, and down he went in his tracks, never to move again. The smoke hung heavily, and I sprang up expecting to see the other charging through it on to me, but instead of that, after casting one look of horror at his dead friend, he went off at his best pace. I gave him one shot behind his ear, but I could not see the right place properly, thought it would be all plain sailing. Of course, le provided myself with a letter from the Resident I packed my things in a boat at Cochin, and went over to Kotiam. There I got a couple of light canoes, and all the information I could about the river and coolies, from which it seemed that I could get up without any difficulty. The first two days. and he merely screamed and went off faster, Next day I brought a tape and took the dimensions of the big one as he lay, and as he was of unsual size, I give them as I scratched them on my flask at the time. Height at shoulders fairly mustered get up without any difficulty. The first two days, it was all right, deep water and not much current. The third day we began to get among the hills, and unto the most beautiful streams! have seen in India. Imagine a clear, sparkling river rushing over stones and rocks like some Scotch salmon stream, the banks overhung with all sorts of beautiful and the stream. with three bamboos 10-9; length tusks 5-6; total length from tip of trunk to tip of tail 24-11\frac{1}{2}. The Waralis indentified him as a noted regue who had long infested a ford on the Perryaur, where he tiful trees, lots of fish sailing about, and sometime was in the habit of pouncing on passers by and trempling them under foot. He caught up one man and flung him into the river where, not berising like trout, and monstrous big ones too. Blue Kingfishers, both the large and small kinds, darting about in such numbers as I have never seen equalled anywhere else; there seemed to be at least one to every hundred yards. In some places the hills rose ing much hurt, he crouched among some reeds while the elephant hunted about the bank for him, every hundred yards. In some places the hills rose straight from the banks, in others there was level ground with cultivation and villages full of the "idle Teers" whom Tennyson speaks of so movingly. High up the river they had not seen a white man for thirty years, and came crowding down to my boat with great curiosity. I had a Bangalore native with me as a shikari, and he was greatly scandalized at their women's simple dress, a scanty litt. "What shameless women are these, coming and at last went away, satisfied that he had finished him. This was known to the Superintendent of the forest, and finding that it was the same elephant, he got leave for me to keep the tusks, instead of giving them up as was the invariable instead of giving them up as was the invariable law in Travancere. Now elophant shooting there is most strictly prohibited, and shooting of all kinds is hardly worth going for. You cannot get coolies at any price to go with you in the out-of-the-way places, and those woods I used to shoot have been completely emptied of game by the introduction of the diabolical practice of driving them with dogs, which on a wide range like that simply sends the game straight away for good, and partly by some one or two planter, who are kilt. "What shameless women are these, coming thus half naked to look at us," he remarked, "why in my village the people would all throw stones at them if they came thus." On the fourth day we had them if they came thus." On the fourth day we had very hard work in dragging the boats up the rapids and over the shallows, and in the evening got up as high as we could go and stopped at a small village where they gave me a hut to sleep in, and promised coolies. It was in a very narrow gorge, shut in on every side by high hills covered with forest, not a breath of wind ever came or could come there, and as it was in April, the heat was awful and yet and partly by some one or two planter, who are weak enough to allow their men to have guns to get ment. The ibex and bison have all been driven completely out of reach, and only a few sambur re

as it was in April, the heat was arrived and yet along it put up a snipe on a small island just opposite the village. The natives seemed very shy at first about coming as coolies, they said it was their sowing time, but the head man promised me plenty in a day or two; meantime I orquired about the EUROPEAN EXTRACTS. THE COLLAPSE OF THE ARCHBISHOPS THE greatness of the mistake which the Arch bishops, and, as controlled by them, the entire English Episcopate, have committed has been far more speedly and completely proved than any one could have anticipated. Aunanimous condemnation by the Lower House of the Convocation of seemed too good to be true, but I thought such a chance should not be neglected, and so started off with him. It was mid-day, and the heat was terrible; bamboo jungle that kept out the wind but gave no shelter from the sun. After four miles walking we got to heavy forest, and there found frosh elephant tracks, and these led us into the denter the hout gaves eight feet high and very thick Canterbury of a Bill ostensibly promoted by the whole Right Reverened Bench is a rebuff which cannot be salved over by sage lucubrations upon the composition of a body which, as all know, bre dtly and approximately reflects the more educated feeling of the generally clergy, of whom it is ross elephant grass eight feet high and very thick. I soon heard them trumpeling, and as there was no wind walked straight up to them. There was a herd of eight or nine, they were walking about the constitutional representative. In fact, the very faults which Convocational reformers find in the existing system gave a special emphasis herd of eight or nine, they were walking about and feeding, a thing they usually avoid doing in the heat of the day. I got within 30 yards of them but could only see the tops of their backs and tips to the recent action of the Synod. The weakness which they find in the Lower House weakness which they and in the Lower Flouse s that it is bishop-ridden and Crown-ridden, owing to the great preponderance of numbers which its exoflicio members, who owe their seats to the grace of Minister or prelate, possess over the elected representatives of the perochial clergy. Yet it is this bishop and Crown-ridden body which has without one owing to the great prepointerance of numbers which its exofficio members, who owe their seats to the grace of Minister or prelate, possess over the elected representatives of the perochial clergy. Yet it is this bishop-and Crown-ridden body which has without one dissentient voice expressed itself unable to accept the provisions of a Bill which the united Episcopate negative annexation, and learn not only the meaning but the beauty of the legend, "Liberte, Egalite, Frateenite" Another Zanzibar correspondent, writing on the and of April, who sends us an account of this capture, which only differs from the foregoing in a few minor points, goes on to say: of their trunks, and could not, of course, make out a tusker. I waited and watched for some time, once or twice a female walked by within a dozen yards of me, but too busy feeding to notice me. Suddenly they all raised their trunks in the air and

undeed the complicated ingenuity in blundering which the archiepiscopal party have shown since the first moment that they rushed into the *Times* with their crude and preposterous scheme for a Court of Churchwardens is only conceivable on the supposition that they were riding for a fall. Confidence in the Episons shooting even less popular as a sport then it is. I certainly knew one man who would never try it again! After thinking for a moment and trying to make out where the danger came from, they ran straight towards me till within some fifteen yards off me, then wheeled to the loft and dashed off as fast as they could. I ran forward and tried to pick out a tusker, saw only several femals who passed close to me, when a smallish tusker came running out of the grass, and in his hurry and fright very nearly blundered right over me. I could neither see the proper place to aim at through the grass, nor had I time for much aimling as he was close on me; but I raised my rifle and gave him both barrels in his head, down he came. I turned round for my carbine, but my they were riding for a fall. Confidence in the Episcopate might even then have been restored if the more independent Bishops had publicly repudiated the officious communique; but it was painfully apparent that the Lords Spritual—whose constitutional position in the Church is that of an Upper House in ether Convocation, as their in the Stete is that of a number of independent peer—had allowed themsel ves to be managed out of their legitimate right; when they consented to sit as the unwieldly and phantom Cabinet of a two-headed archiepiscopate, with no better reward for their abdication than the burden of an enforced eilence. The Convocation of Canterbury was about to meet (as would that than the burden of an enforced silence. The Convocation of Canterbury was about to meet (as would that
of York but for reasons which the Northern Primate
probably thinks sufficient), and all men knew that it
ought and would have to say a great deal about a Bill
which vitally affected every member of the body, and
every clergyman whose representative the Lower
House was. Yet the Archbishop was so wanting in
tact as to refuse a little delay in the Second Reading
of his Bill in favour of Convocation when asked for by
so weighty a representative of moderate Churchmanship as the Duke of Marlborough, only to have to
give an ungracious consent a few minutes later beship as the Duke of Marlborough, only to have to give an ungracious consent a few minutes later be-cause the Lord Chancellor told him he must. The cause the Lord Chancellor told him he must. The popular House of Convocation accordingly met in the reasonable beliefithat the English clergy must take care of themselves, as they had few friends upstairs to look after their safety, when the expected missive came from Lambeth. Even at this latest hour a full and confidential reference of the whole question to a body which, at the lowest estimate of its status, was a considered the sufficient cancers of the and learned clergy. which, at the lowest estimate of its status, was a practically sufficient caucus of able and learned clergy-men, might have tended to restore cordiality. But, instead of any such message, a schedule of questions from the Archbishop was produced, intended to tie Convocation to some general principles as to the reform of Church courts which it had passed some years before with intentions obviously the reverse of those actuating the archiesisconal clique and act to inveigle before with intentions obviously the reverse or those actuating the archiepiscopal clique, and so to inveigle them blindfold into accepting the obnoxious measure. Happily, Convocation kept its temper, and avoided the snare. It reaffirmed its own conclusions in its own sense, condemned the Bill, and prayed to be allowed to name a Committee to consider the whole constant of content and con question of ecclesiastical procedure, with a sufficient time given for so grave a matter. Here was the last

dorsed, and which the Government has not yet for

enance of a cordial reconciliation, and, as b-fore, the superior authority rejected it by insisting on separating the specific issue of the darling Bill from the general question, and by giving to the Committee, which it dared not refuse, the miserable allowance of three days in which to consider the archiepiscopal coup d' teat. As might have been anticipated, the Committee, which was large, varied, and representative, has reported vital alterations in every clause of the Bill, and ted vital alterations in every clause of the Bill, and wound up with expressing deep regret that, even with the amendments suggested, they are unable to recommend legislation in the manner proposed, while there would be little difficulty, if the Clergy Discipline Act were repealed, and the existing Consistory Courts were retormed, of dealing expeditiously with the contemplated cases. The Lower House has also passed the Report of its Committee, and the Upper House has had perforce to accept its leek with a hope that the document will be generally read in the newspapers. Meanwhile the Record and its party, which is not wont to gather its inspiration from Convocation, has been thundering against the unfortunate measure. A cry of distress against the unfortunate measure. A cry of distress has been sent up in a public appeal through the columns of a daily paper for petitions in favour of the Bill, to be addressed to the care of the Archbishop's Secretary at Lambeth; while the Bishop of Lincoln, the very type of those steady old Anglican Church-men whom the Archbishop called to the rescue in his speech, has characterized it as "penal, stringent, and "coercive."

Such are the conditions under which the Primate of All England will move the second reading of his measure on Monday. We have a regard--selfish it may be, but very sincere---for the Church of England may be, but very sincere—for the Churen of England as an eminently useful public institution, wholly apart from the acts or words of any Archbishop; so we are very sorry when we see a Primate deliberately determined on that which every by-stander perceives can only weaken the coherence, if not split up the frameonly weaken the coherence, if not split up the frame-work, of that Church. We are hardly less sorry be-cause the question, irrespectively of the turn of Mon-day's debate; must lie between putting the Bill shortly and sharply out of its misery, and the more conven-tional and feeble policy of "doing something" by leaving a "whereas" at the beginning and a short title clause at the end, and filling up the intermediate gap with some new provisions, warranted harmless and with some new provisions, warranted harmless and inane. We may say, in passing, that we are slow to appreciate the advantage of keeping a Bill alive in a state of toothless imbecility merely because the country has shown that it would not stand it so long as it boiled over with active mischies. The consideration

policy of disestablishment without compensation.

Common sense and statesmanship, if no higher motive, might have taught the controllers of episoopal action that the use to make of the Church's improved public position was to avoid giving a triumph to or inflicting a mortification on either of the great parties on whose cordial acquiescence in the existing settlement the permanence of the Church Establishment really reposes. They preferred to grasp at powers which the High Church and the Low Church equally sees may be used to its destruction in the hands of partisan prelates. We can only revert to the position we took up when we first discussed the Arch bishop's Bill, and which has since been urged bishop's Bill, and which has since been urged with much force by the Bishop of Lincoln, that the danger does not consist in the variations of usage adopted by different parties; but in the narrow bigotry which refuses to recognise, and in recognising to keep the peace between, and moderate, those variations. Our appeal lies to men who think the Establishment worth maintaining and our agreement is that the extension. maintaining, and our argument is that they can only succeed in their object by giving equal fair play to the tastes and the practices of the High and the Low Church parties. Archbishop Laud, with all his force Church parties. Archbishop Laud, with all his force of will and all the influence of a Government in which Strafford was Minister and "thorough" the watch-word, only pulled down Church and Crown in the attempt to resettle both on an exclusive basis. We do not anticipate better luck for Bishops who certainly do not possess Laud's advantages, and which can hardly claim his characteristic qualifications, for anyl similar attempt in the opposite direction. A libera similar attempt in the opposite direction. A libera concordat is now the best hope both for the Church at large and for the imperilled but not yet forfeited influence of the Episcopate.—Saturday Review.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—
A TERRIBLE STORY.

A correspondent, writing from Zanzibar on March 28, says :-The Daphne has just arrived from Madagascar, vicinity of Cape St, Andrew, she sighted a dhow standing in for the land, and after an exciting chase of more than three hours she succeeded in bringing her to, but not until eight or ten shots had been fired, the last two of which struck the water within a few feet of her. She proved to be a large dhow of upwards of 200 tons, and at the time of capture had 230 slaves and forty others, consisting of the guard, crew, and slaveowners on board.

She had sailed from a town within the control of Mozambien.

Swallowed them buttons! Cape and, and rolled washed them buttons! Cape and, and how then we she washed him up and shook him. Pound him on the back! Y yelled the other woman, trying to hold the baby's legs still. "Run for the neighbours! Crued Mrs. Briggs. "Oh, he'll die—he'll die! 'screamed the other, as she ran out. And the neighbours came in, and made him lie on his stomach and cough, and then turned him on his about all sorts of ways, until he can be also the following the hold the baby's legs still. "Run for the neighbours!" cried Mrs. Briggs. "Oh, he'll die—he'll die! 'screamed the other, as she ran out. And the neighbours came in, and made him lie on his stomach and cough, and then turned him on his about all sorts of ways, until he can be also that the time of the guard, crew, and slaveowners on board, of Mozambien." victims indescribable. It is said that papers found in the dhow clearly prove that the slaves were destined for Nos Beh, where, under the designation of 'engages,' they would be employed by the French sugar planters on that almost-the-latest-French annexation," and learn not only the mean-

But what seems so extraordinary is that, after making so fine a seizure, she did not at once proceed to Seychelles and land the poor emaciated wretches, where everything is always in readiness for their reception; moreover, from the place of capture to the Seychelles was only five days run in the south east trade, with fine weather all the way. I have it on good authority that, had this course been adopted, not more than five slaves would have died. Instead of this, notwithstanding that it was notoriously the bad weather season, the Dayline first of all went to Mozambique and had bad weather all the way, but still only enslave was lost. Then from Mozambique she acturned to Madagascar, and on the way encodnitered a cyclone. The result may be guessed; more than two hundred slaves, naked, week, ill unused to the sea, were forced to rough it out on the upper deck through the storm and pitiless rain. I would willingly draw a veil over the rest of this sad story, but publicity is the only safeguard against such a mistake being allowed to take place a second time. I have tried to get at the exact number, but have not been guite success. the exact number, but have not been quite successful; however, I am on the right side when I tel you that one-tenth of the whole were dead within you that one-tenth of the whole were dead within four days of the cyclone—they at any rate have been emancipated. Twenty have died since that; so I fancy the survivors would tell a strange story of capture and recapture if ever they returned to their mative country. And now for the cause of all this sad bungling. It is more or less a mystery—naval blunders usually are—but I think I have a clue to it, Jack let fall a few words last night while waiting for the 'liberty boat' which set me thinking. Said Jack, 'Why it's all this here now regime; that's what it is;' which daborated a little is just this, that officers, instead of being allowed to use their own discretion in cases of emergency, are jied down by orders from these a

In reference to the above we are requested to print the following explanation:
Your Zanzibar correspondent describes the sufferings of a cargo of slaves lately captured by H. M. S. Caphun and attributes them to "bungling." In simple justice to Captain Foot and the officers and men of that ship, I trust you will insert the following facts, which I have gained from a letter from one of the officers. The Dachune went to Mozambique believing that she would catch the Natal mail steamer, and be able to sand the slaves to that port, where they are it great demand, but owing to an unusually quick passage that steamer had sailed. To have gone at once to the Seychelle Islands would have been impracticable, as the ship had all her boats cruising off Madagascar, and they could not be left to their chance of a cordial reconciliation, and, as before, the Madagascar, and they could not be left to their fate. It is true that the mortality was great, owing to dysentery, and any one who knows the character of the British seaman will be sure that no one feels more for the victims than he does. The officers and men of the Daphne have before, out of their own pockets, clothed and fed for weeks cargoes of captured negroes.

The author of "Prince Florestan of Monaco,"

emergency, are tied down by orders from step above them. Surely, if there is a where greater latitude should be allowed to

to act as their own discretion would direct than another, it is that service whose most arduous duty

it is to suppress the slave-trade on the East Coas

who has been supposed by various journals to be Mr. Matthew Arnold, Lord Pembroke, Lord Mont-Labouchere, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, and several other persons, is in reality Sir Charles Dilko, who, it will be remembered, is sharply satirized in the

GENERAL NOTE.

THE art season is at its height here; but there The art season is at its height here; but there is nothing of surpassing excellence in what is new. The Royal Academy is even more disappointing than usual; and the one feature which has attracted much attention thus far—Miss Thompson's picture—is beginning to be suspected, as having derived its chief charm from the fortuitous accident of Royal favour and fancy. I am told that thousands of people go to the Dore Gallery weekly; and that more than a hundred thousand visitors have already seen Mr. Holman Hunt's great painting. "The Shadow of Death." I should not like to be responsible for the truth of a story which is going the rounds, in illustration of Mr. Holman Hunt's insatiable realism; but it is too good to be lost. When able realism; but it is too good to be lost. When the artist first brought fils picture home from the East, he took it to Windsor, by command, and sub-mitted it, to Royal inspection. The Queen is said to have paid great attention to all the detail of the composition and to have listened with interest to Mr. Hunt's recital of his authorities for each particular feature—shavings, sinews, sunlight and all. Her Majesty's eye was attracted by some nail-heads in the carpenter's bench, painted as rusty as "life" (if we had not good warrant for concluding that (if we had not good warrant for concluding that nails are dead); and some doubt was expressed as to whether rust of the particular quality depicted-genuine, strong, granulated rust, could be generated in any but a humid climate. The painter, it is said, was for once at fault—he could not bring evidence of the authenticity of his rust. Hence, his immediate return to the Holy Land, where for the next nine months he studied the minutest properties of iron oxides and the special characteristics of Palestinian rusty nails. The picture is perfect now; but how far the peculiarity which made so deep an imhow far the peculiarity which made so deep an im-pression on the Royal mind has been modified I am not in a position to declare.—London Correspo I MENTIONED in my last that there had been an

that the names of the men involved are posted up en toutes lettres over the club mantlepiece, there is no fear of indiscretion in speaking plainly. The club is the St. James's, and the members whose conducts to be pronounced upon at a general meeting are is the St. James's, and the members whose conduct is to be pronounced upon at a general meeting are Tom Howe, a clever young batrister and a very popular man about town, and a Mr. Dogherty, as he formerly was—now Mr. Dogherty Waterhouse, he having lately changed his name for a Yorkshire fortune. There had long been a grudge between the two men. Indeed, I believe Mr. Waterhouse had been compelled once to apologise publicly for some rude speech made publicly to Howe in one of the club rooms. Under these circumstances one would have expected a man to be scrupulously cerewould have expected a man to be scrupulously cere monious, at any rate within the walls of the club, monious, at any rate within the walls of the club, towards a member with whom he had already had a difference. Mr. Waterhouse, however, did not see it in this light. Tom Howe was playing at whist in the card-room, He and his partner had just won one game, when a bystander called out, "I'll bet the long odds." Mr. Waterhouse called out from the other end of the room. "Who are the players that have won the first game?" out from the other end of the room. "who are the players that have won the first game?" He was answered, "Tom Howe and somebody," I forget who? Waterhouse then called out, "I take the odds." Upon this Howe rose and said "Gentlemen, I pay all bets and declare the partie over," and left the room. Of course this made a great sensation; and indeed it is evident that there could be no comfort in a room where two members were be no comfort in a room where two members were always ready to spring at each other's throats. It is generally anticipated that Waterhouse will be renested to withdraw from the club, but the question whether Mr. Howe will not be forced to go also.—London correspondent of Pioneer.

also.—London correspondent of Pioneer.

Brigg's Bary.—Briggs has a boy baby, about ten months old, who is admitted to look just like his father, and to be the smartest boy baby of his age in G. street. The other morning the child was sitting on the floor, playing with five or six buttons on a string, and taking an occasional nibble at an apple to bring out his first crop of teeth. Mrs. Briggs and a neighbour were talking away as only women can gossip, when the baby hid the buttons under a mat, and started to finish the apple. A bit of the skin got in his throat, and he gave a bit of the skin got in his throat, and he gave a cough and a whoop, and pawed the air, and rolled over on his head. "Oh, them buttons! He has swallowed them buttons!" cried the mother, as or the guard, crew, and slaveowners on board. She had sailed from a town within twenty miles of Mozambique eight days previously, and, having lost thirty slaves on the passage, she must have had no less than 300 souls on board at the time of her departure. It is easy to see that the had no less than 300 souls on board at the time of her departure. It is easy to see that, though a lage show, the crowding must have been terrible, and in consequence the sufferings of the wretched with the suffering suffering suffering the suffering suf and put a mustard plaster across him, and wept over him, and his mother said she could never for-give herself. The doctor was looking serious, and Briggs was thinking that he hadn't done anything o deserve such a blow, when one of the women pushed the mat, and discovered the buttons. Then everybody laughed and danced, and they kicked the sweet-oil bottle under the bed, threw the mustard plaster at the doctor, and Mrs. Briggs hu god the howling angel to her bosom, and called him her "wopsy topsy hopsy dropsy popsy little

there. Now a good deal more than every inch of it is ostentatiously exposed to the public gaze. For that has happened which a moment's thought is enough to show was inevitable. The hair is a charm in which women are very unequally endowed; but it is also one in which deficiencies can be most easily rectified. Under the stimulus of the abiding purpose which every woman has to be behind no other woman in what is admired, all the sex now presents the same incredible wealth of tresses. This has gone on till the adornment of the head has lost all natural character; it has become an accepted and understood artificial construction. Faith, ted and understood artificial construction. Faith much neglected duty, and here is a fresh opportunity for its cultivation. Men ought always to make an effort to believe. In any case, this is the last proof possible of the kindness of the sex: they now publicly show men the whole of their faces and more than the whole of their hair. It was, possible in the latter respect to go further, and they have gone further.

The fashion has now been in existence so long that there are women no longer invenile, who have never

The fashion has now been in existence so long that there are women, no longer juvenile, who have never worn a genuine bonnet. Whenever the ladies think they have shown men enough of their cheeks and too much of their tresses, the bonnet will doubtless come back again. Is it possible that a certain bewitching modest style of womanly countenance, which old judges say has not been so frequently seen of late years, might come back with it? It is not practicable in this world always to say of two things which is the cause and which the effect. It may be that bonnets are the true cause of retiring modest female face. Should it be so, their long absence explains something in present appearances. One thing bonnets always did they told the wearer, and other people, when she was in public. This is so no longer: and mistakes are constantly being mad ein cosequence. — Pall Mall Gazette

THE WASTES OF THE UNIVERSE.

Mr. Proctor, out ows well-known astronomer, after delivering above a hundred astronomical lectures in the United States, has been summing up in New York the general lessons which astronomy teaches as to the divine methods of creation, in a somewhat remarkable lecture on the principle of what would seem to men, judged by human standards, as divine waste. By "waste" he means, of course, not absolute fruitleeness, but the lavish employment of forces acting on an immense scale, to produce results which seem comparatively, very infinitesimal and very short-lived. When we say "to produce," we assume, perhaps, that what we regard as the end of creation is the end, simply because it is nearer akin to human ends. But what Mr. Proctor refers to is something of this sort; In the first place, if Life of any kind at all resembling our own, is supposed to be one of the ends of physical nature, then it must be admitted that the spots in the universe where such life is possible are infinitely small, as compared with the spaces where such life cannot exist except on the surface of solid worlds, and you admit at once not only that the subterranean interiors of all these worlds is as far as such life is concerned, wasted, but that the vacuum of the intermundane THE WASTES OF THE UNIVERSE. wasted, but that the vacuum of the intermundance spaces, of course far more vast than the infinitesimal spaces, of course far more vast than the infinitesimal continents of the globes scattered about amongst them, is for the same purpose "wasted." But Mr. Proctor goes much further. Assuming that, as far as we know anything whatever of the laws of physical life, a certain amount of heat and a tolerably dense atmosphere are necessary to it, while any very considerable excess of heat and any great deficiency of atmosphere would be fatal to it Mr. Proctor at once excludes the great central suns from the class of habitle worlds, as being centres of heat far too intense for anything, like such life; while at the other extreme of the scale, he excludes a burnt-out ash like the moon, which has neither atmosphere nor water, from treme of the scale, he excludes a burnt-out ash like the moon, which has neither atmosphere nor water, from the category of workls fit for any organization known to us. And even between these limits Mr. Proctor finds but few planets which he thinks fit for such life as ours at the present moment. Venus and Mercury are both too much scorched up by the sun's rays, he holds, for any organization we know. Mars, if not already too cold, is fast becoming so, with his comparatively small supply of watery vapour, and his immense fields of winter snow. Jupiter and the other known major planets are still, says Mr. Proctor, glowing masses of detached solar fire, not sufficiently cooled down for their surface to be the abode of life of our sort. In short, except the planet Mars, which Mr. sort. In short, except the planet Mars, which Mr. Proctor thinks nearly, if not quite, past the stage at which there is sufficient heat to support life like ours, and one of the satellites of Jupiter, and possibly an asteriod or two, Mr. Proctor does not hold it possible that any life of the kind we know now exists elsewhere in the solar system. As for the other stellar

THE ABERNOE OF THE BONNET.

The stars of the house, we believe, still survives the stars of the house, we believe, still survives the stars of the house, we have been as the stars of the house of the hair and it is public that in the female house of the hair and it is public that in the female house of the house with the source and star of the house of the house of the house, which have been the survives the house of the house, which have been the house of the house, which have been the house, more than the stars of the to common fig. Because of the total common fig. Because of the total common fig. Because of the house, which have the house, which have the heavy of the house, which have the heavy of the house, which have the house, which have the heavy of the house, which has the house, which have the heavy of the house, which have the heavy of the house, which has the heavy of the heavy of the heavy of the house, which has the heavy of the heavy o

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NOTICE.

Colombo, 28th May, 1874.

executed by

FINE PLANTS FOR SALE. Apply to,

Newton Estate, Dickoya.

June, 1874.

NOTICE.

A L L OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS still A due to my late l'adulla Business, if not paid by the 30th instant, will be handed over to my Proctor for recovery; and all communications from THIS DATE must be made to the Undersigned.

JAS. McLAREN. Nuwara Eliya, 10th June, 1874.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THAT COMMODIOUS family residence known as

" MARLBOROUGH HOUSE," bearing assessment No. 5, Union Place, Cinnamo Gardens, with two rows of out-houses, a large coach-room, and stabling for four horses, attached.

That delightful and healthy residence known as "THE GRANGE," situated at Borella Cinnamon Gardens, (lately in the occupation of Mr. Fisher, Police Magistrate) with an airy Cottage, at the back of the premises.

Apply to FELIX STORK, Marandahn.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1826. WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES

A N Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the Business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Fund amount to upwards of £3,400,000 Sterling. The new business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £54,337

MODERATE RATES CHARGED for RESIDENCE in the COLONIES and OTHER PLACES ABROAD. LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES IN INDIA AND IN ALL THE BRITISH COLONIES,

where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business and where Premiums may be received and claims paid.

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

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe or other temperate climate without Medical Certificate PROFITS divided every five years.

The new (clonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the chief offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Secretary.

DCLUNIE. GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

J. T. White Vsq., of Messrs. J. M. Robertson

& Co., Merchants.

Dr. Charsley, Principal Civil Medical Officer.

H. Crozs Burbana Fee of Messrs. Alstons Scott

H. Cross Buchanan, Esq., of Messrs. Alstons Scott

Cross Buchanan, Esq., of Stessie. Alsold Co., M rehants.

Medical Adviser—BOYD MOSS, Esq., F. R. C. S. L.

Agents & Secretaries of Board—ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.,

S U B - AG E N TS:

Messrs. KEIR, DUNDAS & Co. Kandy. Messrs, DELMEGE, REID & Co., Galle.

J. R. DUNLOP, Esq.—Jaffina.

CLASS

CLASS

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000, WITH AND WITHOUT PROFITS IN CEYLON.

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MILITARY MEN holding appointments of a Civil character not requiring Military service are charged rates applicable to Civilians, with certain exceptions,
Civil Engineers charged Military rates, in addition to acclimatising extras, according to circum

These Premiums can also be paid by half-yearly or quarterly instalments; but in the event of the death of the person assured in any year before an whole year's Premium has been paid, the portion remaining unpaid shall be deducted from the Claim.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

BUNUS YEAR 1874.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT. NO AMALGAMATIONS. POLICY HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

The BUSINESS of this Company embraces, every beneficial form of LIFE ASSURANCE, and PERSIONS.

The PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without Participation in Profits, are at

The PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or w.thout Participation in Profits, are at moderate Rates

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PENSIONS ARE MORE FAVOURABLE THAN 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 Rupees 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 Division.

The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits 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

Early Policy Holder's may thus be relieved allogether from payment of Premiums, and additions made to the sum assured.

NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF REPORT, 1874.

The FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION will take place at 31st December 1874, when POLICIES EFFECTED DURING 1873 under Full ANNUAL PREMIUMS will be entittled to TWO YEARS' BONUS ADDITIONS IMPROVEMENT TO NEW ENTERANTS.

IMPROVEMENT TO NEW ENTERANTS.

The mode of apportioning Profits adopted by this Office is at once simple and equitable in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the Tontine System, by which the greater part of the Profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietary, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal and any further information, apply to the Company's Agents of By Order of the Directors,

Branch Office, 3 Church Lane, Bombay.

LONDON:-D. McL. SLATER, F.I.A., BANKERS :- THE BANK OF SCOTLAND. Chief Agent at Colombo. ROBERT DAWSON Esq.

Applications for Agencies in Ceylon may be made to the ChiAgent.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established, 1843. HEAD OFFICE IN BATAVIA. Trustees.

Directors.
The Right Hon. F. J. H. Klein, Esq., D.J. Van Hemert, D.J. L. W. Grebling, Esq. Agents in London-Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. Do. in Liverpool

Director in Amsterdam-Jan Ter Meulen, Esq. THE undersigned have been appointed Agents A. for this Company and are propared to issue Polices of Marine Insurance on first class Mercan-tile Risks from Ceylon.

LEECHMAN & Co. COLOMBO. CLARKE, SPENCE & Co. GALLE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

NSURANCES effected upon Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Shops, Coffee Works, Estates, Buildings and their Contents, at the Current Rates of premiums.
Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
FRYER, SCHULTZE & Co., Agents, Colombo.

KEIR, DUNDAS & Co., Agents,

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION. HEAD OFFICE, 9 & 10 KING STREET CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1840, AND

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.) CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

IN addition to all ordinary Assurances this Company issues policies by which the sum assured are made payable to the policy Holder himself on his attaining a upecified age, or to his representatives in case of his death before arriving at such age thus ENABLINGTHE ASSURED TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR FAMILIES AND SECURE RETIRING PROVISIONS FOR THEMSELVES.

THEMSELVES.
FREE POLICIES are granted. These CAN
NEVER BECOME ALTOGETHER VOID BY
NON PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. Premiums payable annually, half-yearly, quarter ly or monthly as desired. CLERGY FUND,---One-tenth of the Propries

tors Profits periodically set aside for the benefit of Clergymen and Ministers, whose lives are thus assured on more avorable terms than in an-Full information may be had from FOWLIE RICHMOND & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION FIVE RUPEES PER ANNUM.

THE PLANTERS' GAZETTE (PUBLISHED IN LONDON),

A JOURNAL GIVING PUBLICITY TO ALL MATTERS AFFECTING THE INTERESTS OF PLANTERS, AND CONTAINING UNIVERSAL PLANTING NEWS.

> RANSOME & CO., 43, LIME ST., LONDON, E.C.

A SUBSCRIPTION FIVE RUPEE NOTE PER ANNUM.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a rinter, was convicted at the Supreme Court Cal-Printer, was convicted at the cutta, of counter feiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr, Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT and on the joth of the same on the month for, SELL-ING SPURUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIR BACHOO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

ROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilman's stores under Crosse & Blackwell's name will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchaser are recommanded to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufacturers, the corals of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable deuter in India.

NOTICE.

Morson's Effectual Remedies Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World,

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principal of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in \(\frac{1}{2}\), and I pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in \(\frac{1}{2}\)-oz., \(\frac{1}{2}\)-oz. and 3-oz, bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON. Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions 31, 33 & 124, Southampton Row,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON,
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICAL & NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping orders executed with care and despatch.

THE FOLLOWING.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15 May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminister, Wilts:

'I must also beg to say that your Pills are an
excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do
enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am
87 years old.
Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully
L S.

'NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London. DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache,

Gout and Indigestion. And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INPAN2S and for regular use in Warm Climates. DINNEFORD & Co.

CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and

MEDICAL QUALITIES OF THE POROUS
PLASTERS.—The Porous Plasters posses the soothing warming, and sustaining qualities of the combined plasters of the dispensatories. An Electrician, who has great experience of their effects in local rheumatism, in ticdouloureux, and deep seated nervous and other pains and in affections of the kidneys, &c., &c., attributes all their seda-tives ,timulative and pain-relieving effects is their clectric qualities. He asserts they restore to al healclectric qualities. He asserts they restore to al healthy electric condition (equilibrium) of the part and that being restored, psin and morbid action cease. He wasamezed at the great number of beneficial indications, porduced by one of the plasters. He affirms that headache is cured by one worn just below the breast-bonen that one placed over the navel will cure hysterics, as well as dysentery and affections of the bowels. Ever chronic costivenes he found to be greatly relieved be wearing one over the bowels. Sold by all Druggiss and Store-keepers, with full directions for use, or in any size to suit. Principal Agency for Great Britain and Colonies, 57, Great Charlotte Street, Liverpool. All orders and communications should be addressed to Henry De Brandreth, General Manager, Allcocks Porous Plasters Company (of New York), 57, Great Charlotte Street Liverpool, England.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL 3/6 7/ 10/6
PROMOTES THE GROWTH OF, PRESERVES AND BEUTIFIES THE HAIR. ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER FOR ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning greys prevents the nair raining on or turning greys strengthens weak hair causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil and TION.—Ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or imilar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROW-LANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sun burns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODON-TO, or Pearl Denifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whitrness to the teeth, eradicates tarter and sports to incipient decay, strengthens the tor and sports to incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, Price 2s. od. per box, ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never tails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and instrugenced by all the Soveriges. used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world curing 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all chamists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors. Berkeley, Sept., 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a

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 Camonaile 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 benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills. I was quite restored to my usual state of Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am. Sir, yours truly Henry Allpass.—To the proprietors of

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.) Highly recommended by many eminent Physicians, to be the best and cheapest Tonic yet introduced to the Public, and has proved an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to any suffering from General debility, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite. In large Bottles at One and two Shillings each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., LEEDS,

The Food Journal.—An honest and useful preparation. The Anti-Adulteration Review.—A valuable Tonic and has become popular from its intrinsic goodness Arthur Hill Hassali, M.D.—We have tested his perparation, and can recommend it for its purity. The Lancet.—The samples of Goodall's Quinine Wips we have examined have been of excellent quality and remarkable for unprecedented cheapnes.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite harmless to animal life, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of lusect. Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. Being the Original Importer of this now invaluable article, which has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes,

KEATING'S

Bon Bons or Worm Tablets.

Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both
in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain
remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—53 The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the

observe that all the acting, London, EXPORT THOMAS KEATING, London, EXPORT CHEMIST, AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully

ALLCOCKS POROUS PLASTERS.

ALLCOCKS POROUS PLASTERS.

In Croup, Quinsy, Pleurisy, Lung and Throat Affection the utility of this sanitary invention has been warmly welcomed. They are largely sold in every part of the world, and it is believed that not less than five hundred thousand persons are well, and attending to the duties of life, free from pain, who have an Allcock's Porous Plaster somewhere about them, and who, but for the said plaster, would be prostrate upon a bed of agony Besides a peculiar pleasant piny odour, halo atmospher exhasts from them by the warmth of the body, imperceptible to the eye, but which envelopes the body in a cloud of thin vapour, through which contagion cannot penetrate. In fact, Allcock's Plasters supply an atmosphere like that a balsam or pine woods, and no doubt atracts oxone. When contagions or infectious diseases are about, they should be worn on the chest or back as preventives. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers, with full directions for use, or in any size to suit. Principal Agency for Great Britain and Colonies, 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool. All orders and communications should be addressed to Henry D. Breadreth, General Manager, Allcock's Porous Plaster Company (of New York), 57, Great Charlotte street, Liverpool, England.

HOLLOWAY'S OINMTENT

All sufterers from coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma and irregular action of the heart are camestly recommended to rub Holloway's searching Ointment well over the throat breast and back as the case may require twice a day. Invalids may confidently rely upon the beneficial effects resulting from this treatment: this Ointment is the most trustworthy remedy for all internal and external ailm ents of the throat.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Ulcers, Abscesses Wounds and Sores of all kinds'

May be thoroughly healed by the application of this Uniment to the parts effected, after they have been duly fomented with warm water. Under the action of this powerful Ointment, aided by the Pills, the deprayed humours of the body will be quickly removed; even scrofulous ulcers, any foul sores however old or inventerate, can thus be cured. In Gout, Rheumatism, and Neuralgic Pains. This Ointment never fails to give relief. Its very first application lessens the inflammation and diminishes both heat and pain. This soothing Ointment, by deparating the blood on its route to or from the affected parts promotes healthy action, in severe and chronic cases the Pills should always be taken, as their purifying narrative and restorative qualities place the whole mass of solids and fluids in a wholesome cometion.

ever desperate may be radically cured, Scald heads, itch, blotches on the skin, scrotulous sores or king's evil, and such like afflictions, yield to the mighty power of this fine Ointment, provided it be well rubbed round the affected parts two or three times a day and the Pills be taken according to the printed directions.

Dropsical swellings, Paralysis and stiff Joints Dropsical swellings, Paralysis and stiff Joints
Many of the worst cases of the above diseases
will yield in a comparatively short time, if the Ointment be, diligently applied to the affected parts, even
when other means have failed. Whenever the malady
has been of long standing the Ointment should be
assisted by Holloway's purifying Pills which act upon
the stomach and liver, guarding digestion against
falling into the disordered state, which the pain
and restlessness, attending these ailments are apt
to produce, and which much retard recovery, and
some times even render serious the slightest case.
Piles, Fisqulas and Internal Infammations.
Persons afflicted with these distressing complaints
will find in this wonderful Ointment instant means
of relief, and they can effect their own cure without
explaining their infirmity to any one. The Pills, if
in small doses, greatly assist the Ointment, as they
purify the blood and regulate the stomach
Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the
following complaints:—

Bad Legs
Ucura (Sort)
Unimber of Wounds
Uniform of the Complexed and Pills
Uniform of the Uniform of the Uniform of the Ointment and Pills
Bad Legs
Ucura (Sort)
Unimber of the Ointment of the Uniform of the Ointment of the Ointment

Corna (soft) Lumbago Wounds
Stiff Joints Rheumatiam Fistulas Sore Nipples
Gout Scalds Sore Throats
Glandular Swell Sore Throats
Sore Servey. Burns Burns Bunions, Chilblains

Chapped Hands Glandular Swel Sore Throats Scarry
The Fills and Ointment are sold at Professor HoL-LOWAY'S Establishment, 538, Oxford-street, London also by nearly every respectable Vendor of 1 ledging in the (ivilised world in boxe and pots at 15, 1d, 28, 9d, 48, 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s, each. The 2s, 9d size contains three, the 4s, 6d, size six, the 11s, size six. 28. 9d., 48. pd., 118. 228. and 338. each. The 28. 9d size contains three, the 48. 6d. size six, the 11s. size sixteen, the 22s.size thirty-three, and the 31s. fifty two times the quantity of a ls. ld. Box or pot.

The smallest Box of Pills contains four dozen; and

smallest Pot of Ointment one ounce.
Printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot and can, be had in any language, even Turkish, Arabic, American Persian or Chinese.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Firms &c., have been appointed agents of the CEYLON TIMES in the several towns and districts after which their names have been placed. To them, may be sent orders for the paper, Subscriptions, Advertisements and Job Printing. At their several establishments copies of the CEYLON TIMES may be purchased immediately after the arrival of the Tappal. Kandy..... Messrs. Hasles & Co.

Galle.......Messis. Hasies & Co.

Galle......Messrs. Bissett Heanley & Co.

Dimboola & Lindoola Messrs. Walker & Co.; Cragie Lee.Messrs. Grant & Co. Matale Laymastotte.....E. W. Ferdinand; Messrs.

Glenny & Co. Messrs. Glenny & Co.

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