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PART I.—General: Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, and General Government Notifications.

PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.

PART IV.—Marine and Mercantile.

PART V.—Municipal and Local.

Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.

Part I.—Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, &c.

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PROCLAMATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

IN the Name of Her Majesty VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

WHEREAS by section 1 of "The Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1898," it is enacted that the said Ordinance shall come into operation on such day as the Governor shall, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, appoint:

Now Know Ye that We, the said Governor, do by this Our Proclamation appoint that the said Ordinance No. 1 of 1898, intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law providing for the granting of Pensions to Widows and Orphans of Deceased Public Officers of this Colony," shall come into operation as from and after the First day of June, 1898.

Given at Kandy, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-eight.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. D. J. JAYATILAKA to be District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Ratnapura, and a Visitor of the Ratnapura Prison, for six days from the 13th instant, or until further orders.

Mr. C. S. VAUGHAN to be Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Trincomalee until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 3, 1898.

CONSEQUENT on the retirement on pension of **Mr. C. E. DUNLOP**, **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to make the following promotions with effect from 15th May, 1898 :—

Mr. C. M. LUSHINGTON to be an officer of the Second Class of the Service.

Mr. J. G. FRASER to be an officer of the Third Class of the Service.

Mr. C. R. CUMBERLAND to be an officer of the Fourth Class of the Service.

Mr. J. H. LEAK to be an officer of the Fifth Class of the Service.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 30, 1898.

IT is hereby notified that under the regulations dated 16th March, 1898, published in the *Gazette* of the 25th March, 1898, **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint **Dr. V. VAN LANGENBERG** to be the officer to exercise authority in regard to sanitary matters in the port of Galle, with effect from the 10th May, 1898, until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 28, 1898.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint **Mr. LOUIS NAPOLEON PRINS**, of Colombo, to be a Notary Public in and throughout the town of Colombo, in the District of Colombo in the Western Province, and to practise as such in the English language.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 26, 1898.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. CHARLES GOONETILLEKE to be Registrar of Lands for the District of Badulla with effect from the 28th May, 1898, *vice* **Mr. S. D. EKANAYAKA**.

SAMARASINHA HERAT MUDIYANSELAGE TIKIRI BANDA to be Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (Kandyan) of Kirawelipattuwa east division and Registrar of Marriages (General) of Beligal korale division, in the Kegalla District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, with effect from the 15th May, 1898, *vice* **C. M. KALU BANDA**, retired. His office to be at Kalukohuwitewatta in Otuapitiya.

Dr. P. M. MUTTUKUMARU to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Locality No. 5 (Kotahena Ward) of the Colombo Municipality, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for seven days from the 19th May, 1898, during the absence of the Registrar, **Mr. W. A. DE SILVA** on leave. His office to be at No. 247, Alutmawata road.

WADIGAMANGAWE ABEYASINGHE HERAT MUDIYANSELAGE BANDA *alias* **MUDIYANSE** to be Registrar of Birth and Deaths and of Marriages of Pandita pattu, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, *vice* **ABEYASINGHA RANGHAMI WADIGAMANGAWE**, deceased with effect from the 9th March, 1898. His office to be at Wadigamangawe Walawwa.

Mr. A. P. FERNANDO to act as Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan) for the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for eight days from the 13th May, 1898, during the absence of the Registrar, **Mr. H. D. S. DISSANAIKE**, on leave. His office to be at the Ratnapura Kachcheri.

BOMIRIYE ARACHCHIGE KAITAN PERERA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (Kandyan) of Kudagalboda korale division and Registrar of Marriages (General) of Hiriyala hatpattu, in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for twelve weeks and six days from the 10th June, 1898, during the absence of the Registrar, **HERAT MUDIYANSELAGE MUDIYANSE**, on leave. His office to be at Migahamulawatta in Rekawa.

LIYANA-ARACHCHIGE DON CAROLIS WIJESINHA to be Registrar of Births and Deaths of Matugama division and Registrar of Marriages (General) of Iddagoda pattu, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, with effect from the 1st June, 1898, *vice* C. F. MUNASINHA, resigned. His office to be at Hikgahalandawatta.

T. M. SEERALA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Maminiya korale division in the North-Central Province for twelve weeks and six days from the 10th June, 1898, during the absence of the Registrar, T. A. KAPURUHAMI, on leave. His office to be at Aliyawetunuwewa.

JALAT MUDIYANSELAGE RAMBANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (Kandyan) of Hatalispae korale west division and as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Wannu hatpattu division, in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for twelve weeks and six days from the 1st June, 1898, during the absence of the Registrar, JALAT MUDIYANSELAGE KAPURUHAMI, on leave. His office to be at Migahawatta in Galgomuwa.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 1, 1898.

IT is hereby notified that the acting appointment of Mr. H. W. ALAHAKOON as Registrar of Marriages of Galle Four Gravets and Aknimana, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, has been extended to the 23rd June, 1898.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 30, 1898.

IT is hereby notified that the office of BASNAYAKE MUDIYANSELAGE PUNCHI MUDIYANSE, Acting Registrar of Marriages (General and Kandyan) for Uduwagama pattuwa of Kadawata korale, in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, will, with effect from the 21st January, 1898, be at Udagama and not at Etawak-kala as notified in the *Government Gazette* of the 18th February, 1898.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, May 28, 1898.

IT is hereby notified that the Provincial Registrar Ratnapura, has, under the proviso of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, appointed WANNAKU-RALLAYE HIN MAHATMAYA to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Nawadun korale, in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for five days from the 28th instant, during the absence of the Registrar, ELAPATA MAHAWALAWWE TIKIRI BANDA on leave. His office to be at Porohitagama.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, May 30, 1898.

IT is hereby notified that the Provincial Registrar, Colombo, has, under the provisos of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 and of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, appointed Mr. A. J. P. WIREKOON to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Pita Kotte division and as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Palle pattu of Salpiti korale division, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for fourteen days from the 27th May, 1898, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. WILLIAM PERERA SENANAYAKA, on leave. His office to be at Maragahawatta in Mirihana.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, June 1, 1898.

IT is hereby notified that the Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has, under the provisos of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 and of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, appointed CHARLES GOONERATNE KANDAMBY to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Lower Kahawatta division and Registrar of Marriages (General) of West Giruwa pattu, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for the 31st May, 1898, during the absence of the Registrar, JAMES HENRY KANDAMBY, on leave. His office to be at Pantiyewatta in Kahawatta.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, June 1, 1898.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a Levée at the Queen's House, Colombo, on Tuesday, the 7th June, 1898, at 12 noon, in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday.

All officers and gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon: one card to be delivered on entering the Queen's House, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp on duty at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress, or in morning dress with black coat.

The Pavilion,
Kandy, May 20, 1898.

By command,
WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Captain, Aide-de-Camp,
King's Royal Rifles.

IT is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR desires that medals presented in commemoration of the Sixty Years' Reign of Her Majesty the Queen should be worn at all civil functions in connection with the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 2, 1898.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

REGULATIONS made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897:—

1. The following terms shall in all regulations made under the provisions of the Ordinance aforesaid have the meanings in this section assigned to them:—

The term "infected port" shall mean any port which, by a notification in the *Government Gazette*, is declared to be an infected port.

The term "vessel" shall mean any steamer, sailing ship, buggalow, boat, or native craft.

The term "healthy vessel" shall mean any vessel which, although coming from an infected port, has had no death from a case of plague on board either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival.

The term "suspected vessel" shall mean any vessel on board of which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure or during the voyage, but on which no fresh case has occurred for twelve days.

The term "infected vessel" shall mean any vessel having any person affected with plague on board, or on board which there has been any person affected with plague within twelve days, or which shall have communicated with any infected vessel so as, in the opinion of the Health Officer, to have contracted infection.

2. Whenever any healthy vessel from an infected port shall arrive at any port it shall be the duty of the Health Officer—

(a) To medically inspect or cause to be medically inspected the persons on board.

(b) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen of the persons on board and such other effects as may in his opinion be contaminated.

(c) To watch or cause to be watched the health of the persons on board until ten days shall have elapsed from the day of the departure of the vessel from an infected port.

3. Whenever ten days shall have elapsed from the day of the departure of a healthy vessel from an infected port, the Health Officer shall, after such inquiries and inspection as he may think necessary, grant such vessel pratique.

4. On the arrival of a healthy vessel within ten days from the day of departure from an infected port the Health Officer shall permit any passenger to land after such disinfection of his person and effects as shall seem proper to such officer, provided that, except with the special permission of the Principal Collector of Customs, no passenger other than a first class passenger shall be allowed to land at Colombo, and provided that such passenger shall from time to time, during the ten days immediately succeeding his landing at any port in Ceylon, inform the Principal Collector of Customs of his place of residence.

5. Every suspected and infected vessel shall, until she shall have obtained pratique, continue and remain at the port of Point de Galle and at no other place. The master of any such vessel shall, upon being thereto directed by the Health Officer of any port, proceed to the port of Point de Galle, provided however that any such vessel shall be free to put back to sea.

6. The proper authority shall permit the landing of cargo and mails from a healthy vessel and the transhipment of cargo and mails and passengers from a healthy vessel, under such conditions and restrictions as shall appear necessary to such authority. The vessel to which such cargo, mails, and passengers shall be transhipped shall immediately thereupon be in quarantine.

7. Whenever a suspected vessel shall arrive at the port of Point de Galle it shall be the duty of the Health Officer—

- (1) To medically inspect or cause to be medically inspected the persons on board.
- (2) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen and personal effects of the persons on board.
- (3) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, all parts of the vessel which may have been inhabited by plague patients, as well as such other parts of the vessel as he may think fit.
- (4) To watch the health of the persons on board until the expiry of ten days from the date of the vessel's arrival at the port.

8. Whenever an infected vessel shall arrive at the port of Point de Galle it shall be the duty of the Health Officer—

- (1) To medically inspect all persons on board the vessel.
- (2) To watch the health of the persons on board until ten days shall have elapsed from the date of the existence of any case of plague on board the vessel.
- (3) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen and effects of the persons on board the vessel.
- (4) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, as often as he shall deem necessary, all parts of the vessel.

9. The Health Officer of the port of Point de Galle shall, unless an infected vessel shall immediately put to sea, cause to be removed every person affected with plague from such vessel to some building set apart as a hospital.

10. No person shall without the permission of the Health Officer enter or go away from a suspected vessel or infected vessel.

11. The Health Officer of the port of Point de Galle shall permit the removal to a place of observation, after such disinfection of his person and effects as shall seem proper to such officer, from a suspected vessel or infected vessel, of any person, provided that no person shall go away from such place of observation without the written permission of the proper authority, and until ten full days shall have elapsed from the day of such removal.

12. The Health Officer of the port of Point de Galle shall permit the removal to a place of observation from a healthy vessel of any person, provided that no such person shall go away from such place of observation without the written permission of the proper authority, and until ten full days shall have elapsed from the date of departure of such vessel from an infected port.

13. Pratique shall not be granted to any suspected or infected vessel until twelve days shall have elapsed from the date of the existence of any case of plague on board such vessel.

14. It shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of any vessel arriving from an infected port to cause the bilge water to be pumped out before the vessel enters the port, and again after disinfection. And also to pump out the drinking water after disinfection, and to substitute pure drinking water.

15. It shall be the duty of every officer granting a bill of health to any vessel to set out in such bill of health the inspection and quarantine undergone by such vessel.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 1, 1898.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

THE following copy of a circular despatch, together with an extract from the *London Gazette* containing a Note from the United States Ambassador at London announcing the rules which his Government intend to observe during hostilities between the United States and Spain, and a translation of a Royal Decree issued by the Spanish Government as to the principles which that Government will observe during the war, and a translation of the Instructions drawn up by the Spanish Minister of Marine for exercising the right of visit in accordance with Article 5 of the Royal Decree, are published for general information.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 2, 1898.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Circular.

Downing street, May 9, 1898.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Government and for publication in the Colony, an extract from the *London Gazette* containing a Note from the United States Ambassador at this Court announcing the rules which his Government intend to observe during hostilities between the United States and Spain, together with a translation of a Royal Decree issued by the Spanish Government as to the principles which that Government will observe during the war, and a translation of the Instructions drawn up by the Spanish Minister of Marine for exercising the right of visit in accordance with Article 5 of the Royal Decree.

I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN,

Extract from the "London Gazette" of May 3, 1898.

Foreign Office, May 3, 1898.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received the following Note from the American Ambassador at this Court :—

American Embassy,
London, April 23, 1898.

MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I have been informed of the intention of the Government of the United States, in the event of hostilities between that Government and Spain, not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the following recognized rules of International Law :—

- First, the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war ;
- Second, neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag ; and
- Third, blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HAY.

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury.

Foreign Office, May 3, 1898.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received, through Her Majesty's Embassy at Madrid, the following translation of a Decree issued by the Spanish Government on the 23rd of April, 1898 :—

Royal Decree.

In accordance with the advice of my Council of Ministers ; in the name of my son King Alfonso XIII., and as Queen-Regent of the Kingdom, I decree as follows :—

ART. I.—The state of war existing between Spain and the United States terminates the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of the 27th October, 1795, the Protocol of the 12th January, 1877, and all other agreements, compacts, and conventions that have been in force up to the present between the two countries.

ART. II.—A term of five days from the date of the publication of the present Royal Decree in the *Madrid Gazette* is allowed to all United States' ships anchored in Spanish ports, during which they are at liberty to depart.

ART. III.—Notwithstanding that Spain is not bound by the Declaration signed in Paris on the 16th April, 1856, as she expressly stated her wish not to adhere to it, my Government, guided by the principles of International Law, intends to observe and hereby orders that the following regulations for Maritime Law be observed :—

- (a) A neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, except contraband of war.
- (b) Neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.
- (c) A blockade to be binding must be effective ; that is to say, maintained with a sufficient force to actually prevent access to the enemy's coast.

ART. IV.—The Spanish Government, while maintaining their right to issue letters of marque, which they expressly reserved in their Note of the 16th May, 1857, in reply to the request of France for the adhesion of Spain to the Declaration of Paris relative to Maritime Law, will organize for the present a service of "Auxiliary Cruisers of the Navy," composed of ships of the Spanish Mercantile Navy, which will co-operate with the latter for the purposes of cruising, and which will be subject to the statutes and jurisdiction of the navy.

ART. V.—In order to capture the enemy's ships, to confiscate the enemy's merchandise under their own flag, and contraband of war under any flag, the Royal Navy, auxiliary cruisers, and privateers, if and when the latter are authorized, will exercise the right of visit on the high seas and in the territorial waters of the enemy, in accordance with International Law and any regulations which may be published for the purpose.

ART. VI.—Under the denomination contraband of war, the following articles are included :—

Cannons, machine-guns, mortars, guns, all kinds of arms and firearms, bullets, bombs, grenades, fuzes, cartridges, matches, powder, sulphur, saltpetre, dynamite, and every kind of explosive, articles of equipment like uniforms, straps, saddles, and artillery and cavalry harness, engines for ships and their accessories, shafts, screws, boilers, and other articles used in the construction, repair, and arming of warships, and in general all warlike instruments, utensils, tools, and other articles, and whatever may hereafter be determined to be contraband.

ART. VII.—Captains, commanders, and officers of non-American vessels or of vessels manned as to one-third by other than American citizens, captured while committing acts of war against Spain, will be treated as pirates, with all the rigour of the law, although provided with a licence issued by the Republic of the United States.

ART. VIII.—The Minister of State and the Minister of Marine are charged to see the fulfilment of the present Royal Decree and to give the orders necessary for its execution.

Madrid, April 23, 1898.

MARIA CHRISTINA.

Foreign Office, May 3, 1898.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received through Her Majesty's Embassy at Madrid the following translation of the Instructions, drawn up by the Spanish Minister of Marine, for exercising the right of visit in accordance with Article 5 of the Royal Decree, which was issued on the 23rd of April, 1898 :—

*Royal Order.**Translation.*

To the PRESIDENT of the Council of the Fleet.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—HIS MAJESTY THE KING, and in his name the Queen-Regent, have been pleased to approve of the annexed instructions for exercising the right of visit. They have been drawn up by the Minister of Marine in accordance with Article 5 of the Royal Decree issued by the President of the Council of Ministers of yesterday's date.

(Signed) SEGISMUNDO BERMEJO.

Madrid, April 24, 1898.

*Instructions for the Exercise of the Right of Visit.**Translation.*

1. Right of visit can only be exercised by belligerents; hence it can evidently be only resorted to during international conflicts by one or other of the States at war, as also during internal, civil, or insurrectionary wars, when one or more foreign powers have recognized the insurrectionary party as belligerents. In such circumstances right of visit can be exercised by the mother-country, but it is restricted to the merchant vessels of the nation or nations who have given this recognition, and who are for such reason in the position of neutrals.

2. In accordance with the position laid down in the preceding Article, ships of war and merchant vessels of the belligerents, when legally armed either as auxiliary cruisers of their navy or as privateers, if and when they are authorized, may in their own territorial waters, or those under the jurisdiction of the enemy, or in the open seas, detain such merchant vessels as they meet with in order to verify the legitimacy of their flag, and, if neutrals, and proceeding to a port of the other belligerent the nature of their cargo.

3. Seas subject to the sovereign jurisdiction of neutral powers are absolutely inviolable: right of visit may not therefore be resorted to within them, even if it be alleged that it was attempted to exercise such right in the open sea, and that, on chase being given, and without losing sight of the vessel pursued, the latter penetrated into neutral waters.

Neither may the violation of the rights attaching to such waters be justified under the pretext that the coast washed thereby was undefended or uninhabited.

4. The following is the method of exercising right of visit :—

(a) Notification to the vessel to be visited to lay to and state its nationality is made by the visiting vessel hoisting her national flag and firing a blank shot, a signal upon which the merchant vessel is bound to hoist the flag of the nation to which it belongs and lay to.

(b) If the merchant vessel does not obey this first intimation, and either refuses to hoist her flag or does not lay to, a second gun will be fired, this time loaded, care being taken that the shot does not strike the vessel, though going sufficiently close to her bows for the vessel to be duly warned; and if this second intimation be disregarded, a third shot will be fired at the vessel, so as to damage her, if possible, without sinking her. Whatever be the damage caused to the merchant vessel by this third shot, the commanding officer of the man-of-war or captain of the privateer cannot be made responsible.

Nevertheless, in view of special circumstances, and in proportion to the suspicion excited by the merchantman, the auxiliary vessel of war or privateer may delay resorting to the last extremity until some other measure has been taken, such as not aiming the third discharge at the vessel, but approaching it and making a fresh notification by word of mouth; but if this last conciliatory measure prove fruitless, force will immediately be resorted to.

(c) The visiting vessel will place herself at such distance as her commander or captain may think convenient from the vessel to be visited, according to circumstances of wind, sea, current, or the suspicion inspired by the said vessel; and if these circumstances make it advisable for the boat about to make visit to approach on the windward side and go to leeward on returning, there is no reason why she should not do so.

But if, by existing Treaties between the nations to which the vessels respectively belong, the distance to be kept is specified, such a clause of Conventional Law shall be respected, if the circumstances of wind, sea, or current above-mentioned permit.

(d) The visiting vessel will send to the merchant vessel a boat with an officer, who will effect the visit in question, under a verbal commission from his commanding officer; said officer may board the merchant vessel in company with two or three of the crew of the boat, but it will be left to his discretion whether he shall do so or go alone.

(e) The visiting officer will inform the captain of the merchant vessel that, under commission from the commander of the Spanish ship of war, or of the auxiliary cruiser (here follows name of vessel), he intends to effect a visit, and will request him to produce his sailing papers, or official document which takes their place, in proof of the nationality of the vessel therein stated being that of the flag which he has hoisted, and to show the port to which the vessel is proceeding.

Should the first point be satisfactorily proved, and should the port of destiny prove to be a neutral one, the visit is thereby concluded.

But should the vessel be proceeding to a port belonging to the enemy of the nation to which the visiting vessel belongs, the officer will ask the captain of the merchant vessel for the documents in which the nature of the cargo is stated, in order to ascertain if there be contraband of war; should there be none the visit is definitely concluded, and the neutral vessel is at liberty to proceed on its voyage; but should there be contraband its capture is proceeded with, but no search may, in these circumstances, be made.

5. The visiting officer should have instructions from his commanding officer authorizing the visited vessel to continue her voyage, if the visit has presented no difficulties, in order that the delay may not be longer than is absolutely indispensable.

6. If the captain of the visited vessel asks to have the visit certified, the visiting officer will accede to his request and will insert a note in the sheet for the day in the ship's books in the following form:—

The undersigned (rank in the navy), sailing on the (gunboat, cruiser, &c., of His Catholic Majesty, named _____, or the auxiliary cruiser or privateer), whose Commanding Officer is (rank and name), certifies that this day at (hour of morning or evening), under a verbal commission from the said Commanding Officer, has carried out the visit of the (class of vessel, name, and nationality of merchant service), Captain (name of Captain), and ascertained from the papers shown to him the legitimacy of the flag which she flies, and the neutrality of her cargo.

Date _____

Signature of Visiting Officer _____

Seal of Visiting Vessel.

7. The visit will likewise be recorded in the books of the visiting vessel, the following circumstances being stated:—

- (a) Details of the intimation or intimations given to the visited vessel.
- (b) Hour of its laying to.
- (c) Name and nationality of visited vessel and captain thereof.
- (d) Manner in which visit was effected and its result, stating name of officer who executed it.
- (e) Hour at which vessel was authorized to proceed.

8. The record of the visit, which, as stated in Article VI., can be made at the wish of the captain of the visited vessel, will become an indispensable formality should the vessel contain wounded or sick soldiers, subjects of the enemy, for in such a case all such persons will, by the mere act of visit, be incapacitated from bearing arms again during the war, in accordance with the 1st paragraph of the Xth Additional Article of the Geneva Convention.

The visiting officer will therefore in such a case make a notification of the same to the chief of the expeditionary force, and will make a note in the books of the visited vessel in the form prescribed in Article VI., with the following addition:—

This vessel contains (number of sick and wounded) individuals (of the army or navy or both), sick and wounded, subjects of the enemy, all of whom, by the fact of this visit, are incapacitated from bearing arms again during the war, according to paragraph 1 of the Xth Additional Article of the Geneva Convention, of which I have made notification to the commander of the expeditionary force, who stated that he was (here follow rank and name).

9. The visit is not an act of jurisdiction on the part of the belligerent; it is a natural means of legitimate defence allowed by International Law, lest fraud and bad faith should assist the enemy. This right should therefore be exercised with the greatest moderation by the belligerent, special care being taken to avoid causing the neutral any extortion, damage, or trouble that is not absolutely justifiable.

In consequence of this, the detention of the ship visited should always be as short as possible, and the proceedings restricted as far as they can be, their exclusive object being, as explained, for the belligerent to ascertain the neutrality of the ship, and in case of its neutrality (if bound for a port of the enemy) the inoffensive and neutral description of its cargo.

It is not necessary, therefore, to demand during the visit any other documents than those proving these two conditions, for what the belligerent requires is to prevent any damage, favouring, or assisting the enemy to prevent assistance and help being furnished to them that may contribute directly to the prolongation of the war, and not to be assured that all ships belonging to neutral powers are provided with all the documents required by the laws of their country.

10. In consequence of the visit the vessel is captured in the following cases:—

(1) If the nationality of the vessel proves to be that of the enemy, unless covered by the immunities established by the Geneva Convention by which Spain is bound.

(The said exceptions are given at the end of these instructions.)

(2) If active resistance is offered to the visit, that is, if force is employed to escape it.

(3) If a legal document to prove the nationality cannot be produced.

(4) If bound for the enemy's ports, the vessel cannot produce a document proving the nature of the cargo.

(5) If the cargo is composed in whole or more than two-thirds of contraband of war.

In the case of the illicit part of the cargo being less than two-thirds only, the articles which are contraband of war will be confiscated, and to unload them the ship will be conducted to the nearest and most convenient Spanish port.

It must be understood that goods directly and immediately affecting the war are contraband only when destined for the enemy's ports, for when they are consigned to a neutral port these goods are munitions of war, but not contraband.

But if a vessel is despatched for a neutral port in proper form but makes for a port of the enemy, then, if found near to one of these ports or sailing in quite a different direction than the proper one shown in her papers, she shall be captured if the captain cannot prove the *force majeure* drove him from his proper course.

(6) If she carries on behalf of the enemy officers, troops, or seamen.

(7) If she carries letters and communications of the enemy, unless she belong to a marine mail service, and these letters or communications are in bags, boxes, or parcels with the public correspondence, so that the captain may be ignorant of their contents.

(8) If the vessel is employed in watching the operations of the war, either freighted by the other belligerent or paid to perform this service.

(9) If the neutral vessel takes part in this employment, or assists in any way in such operations.

The vessel will also be captured when during the visit duplicate or false papers are found, since such cases fall under the regulations contained in clauses (3) and (4) or in both, since neither false nor duplicate papers can serve to justify the conditions referred to.

Neither an attempt at flight to escape visit, nor simple suspicion of fraud respecting the nationality of the vessel or the nature of its cargo, authorize the capture of the vessel.

The circumstance that the papers are written in a language unknown to the officer makes the visit does not authorize the detention of the vessel.

11. Merchant vessels sailing under convoy, under charge of one or more ships of the navy of their nation, are absolutely exempt from the visit of the belligerents, being protected by the immunity enjoyed by the warships.

As the formation of a convoy is a measure emanating from the Government of the State to which belong the vessels protecting the convoy as well as the vessels under convoy, it must be taken as certain that the Government in question, not only will not allow fraud of any kind, but has employed the strictest measures to avoid fraud being committed by any of the vessels under the convoy.

It is therefore useless for the belligerent to inquire of the chief officer of the convoy whether he guarantees the neutrality of the ships sailing under his charge or of the cargo they carry.

12. On the visit taking place, it is not permissible to give orders to open the hatchways in order to examine the cargo, nor to open any article of furniture to search for documents. The ship's papers presented by the captain to prove the legitimacy of the flag and the nature of the cargo are the only proof which International Law allows.

13. Although it very seldom occurs that the principal ship's papers, whether those referring to her nationality or to the nature of her cargo, are lost, mislaid, or left on shore by mistake, if such a case should occur, and by other papers or means the captain can convince the officer visiting the ship of the neutrality of the ship and her cargo, he may authorize the captain to continue his voyage; but if an explanation cannot be given, the ship will be detained and conducted to the nearest Spanish port, until the necessary investigation concerning the point or points in question is made.

14. The commander of the vessel carrying out the visit and the officer commissioned to make the visit, the former in ordering and the latter in carrying it out, should act without prejudice to the good faith of the neutral being visited, and without losing sight of the consideration and respect that nations owe to one another.

Note relative to the first section of Article X.—The clauses of the Geneva Convention of the 22nd August, 1864, and those of its additional Articles drawn up at the second Diplomatic Conference of the 20th October, 1868, are as follows:—

Articles concerning the Marine.

“ARTICLE VI.

“The boats which, at their own risk and peril, during and after an engagement, pick up the shipwrecked or wounded, or which, having picked them up, convey them on board a neutral or hospital ship, shall enjoy, until the accomplishment of their mission, the character of neutrality, as far as the circumstances of the engagement and the position of the ships engaged will permit.

“The appreciation of these circumstances is intrusted to the humanity of all the combatants. The wrecked and wounded thus picked up and saved must not serve again during the continuance of the war.

“ARTICLE VII.

“The religious, medical, and hospital staff of any captured vessel are declared neutral, and, on leaving the ship, may remove the articles and surgical instruments, which are their private property.

“ARTICLE VIII.

“The staff designated in the preceding Article must continue to fulfil their functions in the captured ship, assisting in the removal of the wounded made by the victorious party; they will then be at liberty to return to their country in conformity with the second paragraph of the 1st additional Article.*

“The stipulations of the 11th Additional Article are applicable to the pay and the allowance of staff already mentioned.

* This Article states that the time of departure will be fixed by the commander of the boarding party.

“ ARTICLE IX.

“ The military hospital ships remain under martial law in all that concerns their stores ; they become the property of the captor, but the latter must not divert them from their special appropriation during the continuance of the war.

“ ARTICLE X.

“ Any merchantman, to whatever nation she may belong, charged exclusively with removal of sick and wounded, is protected by neutrality ; but the mere fact, noted on the ship's books, of the vessel having been visited by an enemy's cruiser, renders the sick and wounded incapable of serving during the continuance of the war. The cruiser shall even have the right of putting on board an officer in order to accompany the convoy, and thus verify the good faith of the operation.

“ If the merchant ship also carries a cargo, her neutrality will still protect it, provided that such cargo is not of a nature to be confiscated by the belligerents.

“ The belligerents retain the right to interdict neutralized vessels from all communication, and from any course which they may deem prejudicial to the secrecy of their operations. In urgent cases special conventions may be entered into between commanders-in-chief, in order to neutralize temporarily and in a special manner the vessels intended for the removal of the sick and wounded.

“ ARTICLE XI.

“ Wounded or sick sailors and soldiers, when embarked, to whatever nation they may belong, shall be protected and taken care of by their captors.

“ Their return to their own country is subject to the condition that they are bound not to bear arms again during the war.

“ ARTICLE XII.

“ The distinctive flag to be used with the national flag, in order to indicate any vessel or boat which may claim the benefits of neutrality, is a white flag with a red cross. The belligerents may exercise in this respect any mode of verification which they may deem necessary.

“ Military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside, with green strake.

“ ARTICLE XIII.

“ The hospital ships which are equipped at the expense of the Aid Societies, recognized by the Signatory Powers to the Geneva Convention, and which are furnished with a commission emanating from the Sovereign, who shall have given express authority for their being fitted out, and with a certificate from the proper naval authority that they have been placed under his control until their final departure, and that they were then appropriated solely to the purpose of their mission, shall be considered neutral, as well as the whole of their staff. They shall be recognized and protected by the belligerents.

“ They shall make themselves known by hoisting, together with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross. The distinctive mark of their staff, while performing their duties, shall be an armband of the same colours. The outer painting of these hospital ships shall be white, with red strake.

“ These ships shall bear aid and assistance to the wounded and wrecked belligerents, without distinction of nationality.

“ They must take care not to interfere in any way with the movements of the combatants. During and after the battle they must do their duty at their own risk and peril.

“ The belligerents shall have the right of controlling and visiting them ; they will be at liberty to refuse their assistance, to order them to depart, and to detain them if the exigencies of the case require such a step.

“ The wounded and wrecked picked up by these ships cannot be reclaimed by either of the combatants, and they will be required not to serve during the continuance of the war.

“ ARTICLE XIV.

“ In naval wars any strong presumption that either belligerent takes advantage of the benefits of neutrality, with any other view than the interest of the sick and wounded, gives to the other belligerent, until proof to the contrary, the right of suspending the Convention, as regards such belligerent.

“ Madrid, April 24, 1898.”

“ The Minister of Marine,

(Signed) “ SEGISMUNDO BERMEJO.

IT is hereby notified that the name of the under-mentioned Officer has been included in Schedule B of the Franking Minute dated June 6, 1895:—

The Irrigation Assistant.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 3, 1898.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of Crown lands in the Chilaw District, fixed to be held at the Chilaw Kachcheri on June 6, has been postponed for June 13, 1898.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 31, 1898.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that offers for the purchase of the following Arrack Rents will be received by the Government Agent of the Western Province at his office in the Kachcheri :—

Southern Province.—The Four Gravets of Galle and Akmimana; Talpe pattu, Wellaboda, Gangaboda, and Hinidum pattus; Bentota-Walallawiti korale.

Offers should be made by the tenderers in person to the Government Agent, and may be for a period of six months, eighteen months, or thirty months from July 1, 1898.

Offers may be for the several rents shown above separately or collectively.

No offer will be considered unless made by the tenderer in person or by an authorized agent, who must be prepared to deposit forthwith the amount of one month's rent as security and to subscribe to the conditions of sale.

Purchasers will be allowed to sell arrack at any price not below Rs. 4.50 a gallon.

And notice is hereby further given that the purchasers of the Arrack Rents of the Four Gravets of Galle will be required to pay, in terms of the provisions of the Ordinance No. 9 of 1892, a stamp duty of Rs. 500 for each and every license issued under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1891 to sell arrack by retail at each and every tavern situated within the limits of the Municipality of Galle.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 20, 1898.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified for general information that 115,182 acres of surveyed lands are available for sale in the under-mentioned Provinces :—

In the Western Province, 11,953 acres, in lots varying in extent from 3 acres to 2,115 acres, situated chiefly in the Hewagam and Siyane korales of the Colombo District and Pasdun korale east and west and Rayigam korale of the Kalutara District, consisting of forest, chena, and jungle land.

In the Central Province, 1,702 acres, in lots varying in extent from 1 acre to 84 acres, situated in the Kandy and Matale Districts, and composed chiefly of jungle, chena, and patana lands.

In the Southern Province, 18,758 acres, in lots varying in extent from 31 perches to 90 acres, situated in the Hambantota District, consisting of paddy fields, chena, garden, and jungle land.

In the Eastern Province, 9,406 acres, in lots varying in extent from 93 perches to 554 acres, situated in the Trincomalee District, consisting of garden lands and paddy lands.

In the North-Central Province, 10,270 acres, in lots varying in extent from 3 perches to 180 acres, distributed throughout the Province.

In the Province of Uva, 13,936 acres, in lots varying in extent from 8 perches to 96 acres, situated in the Yatikinda division, and consisting of patana, chena, and paddy fields.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa, 49,153 acres, in lots varying in extent from 13 perches to 5 acres, situated in the Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts, consisting of forest and chena land.

Further particulars regarding these lands can be obtained on application to the Government Agents of the respective Provinces.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 20, 1897.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

IN continuation of *Gazette* notice dated August 20, 1897, it is hereby notified for general information that 7,333 acres of surveyed lands are available for sale in the under-mentioned Provinces :—

In the Northern Province, 6,417 acres, in lots varying in extent from 3 perches to 560 acres, situated chiefly in the Jaffna, Mullaitivu, and Mannar Districts, consisting of waste and scrub jungle suitable for chena, tobacco, palmirah, cocoanut, and paddy cultivation.

In the Central Province, 916 acres, in lots varying in extent from 5 perches to 253 acres, situated in the Walapane and Kotmale divisions of the Nuwara Eliya District.

Further particulars regarding these lands can be obtained on application to the Government Agents of the respective Provinces.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 15, 1897.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

IN continuation of *Gazette* notice dated October 15, 1897, it is hereby notified for general information that 22,996 acres of surveyed lands are available for sale in the Southern Province, in lots varying in extent from 1 perch to 244 acres, situated in the Hinidum pattu, Wellaboda pattu, Bentota-Walallawiti korale, Talpe pattu, Four Gravets, and Gangaboda pattu, of the Galle and Matara Districts.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 10, 1897.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

IN continuation of *Gazette* notice dated October 15, 1897, it is hereby notified for general information that 3,074 acres of surveyed lands are available for sale in the Sinhalese and Tamil divisions of the Vavuniya District, Northern Province, in lots varying in extent from 1 perch to 82 acres consisting of waste, garden, and paddy lands.

Further particulars regarding these lands can be obtained on application to the Government Agent.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo January 19, 1898.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified for general information that 56,499 acres of surveyed land and 366,459 acres of unsurveyed land, believed to be suitable for cocoanut cultivation, are available for sale in the under-mentioned Provinces:—

Western Province: 5,500 acres of surveyed land and 4,000 acres of unsurveyed land, distributed in the Negombo District and in the Hewagam, Siyane, and Rayigam korales.

Central Province: 6,669 acres of surveyed land and 16,415 acres of unsurveyed land, distributed in the Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Matale Districts.

Northern Province: 131 acres of surveyed land and 15,024 acres of unsurveyed land, distributed in the Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, and Mullaittivu Districts.

Southern Province: 17,000 acres of surveyed land and 15,200 acres of unsurveyed land, distributed in the Galle, Matara, and Hambantota Districts.

Eastern Province: 14,650 acres of surveyed land and 3,500 acres of unsurveyed land in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts.

North-Western Province: several thousands of acres of surveyed land and 280,000 acres of unsurveyed land, distributed in the several districts.

North-Central Province: 100 acres of surveyed land and 10,000 acres of unsurveyed land.

Province of Uva: a few lands surveyed and unsurveyed are available outside Kandukara korale.

Province of Sabaragamuwa: 12,448 acres of surveyed land and 22,319 acres of unsurveyed land, distributed in the Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 1, 1898.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified to all Heads of Government Departments that it is the desire of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR that all Volunteers in the employment of Government should be granted leave of absence on full pay from the 27th August to the 3rd September, 1898, to permit of their attendance at the Annual Camp of Exercise proposed to be held during that period at Urugasmanhandiya.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 3, 1898.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE at the Government Record Office, Colombo:—

Legal.**LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, REVISED EDITION.**

	Rs.	c.
Vol. I., 1799 to 1882.—Bound in leather	7	50
Unbound	5	50
Vol. II., 1883 to 1889.—Bound in leather	7	50
Unbound	5	50
Vol. III., 1889 to 1894.—Bound in leather	7	50
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NEW SERIES.

Vol. IV., Part I., 5 of 1894 to 3 of 1895	0	75
Vol. IV., Part II., 4 of 1895 to 4 of 1896	1	0
Vol. IV., Part III., 5 of 1896 to 3 of 1897	1	15

OLD EDITION.**Old Volume I.**

All Proclamations, Regulations, and Ordinances in force in the Colony on 12th January, 1870	15	0
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Old Volume II.

Part	From	To	Rs.	c.
1	6 of 1870	9 of 1871	1	0
2	10 of 1871	28 of 1871	1	0
3	1 of 1872	7 of 1873	1	0
4	8 of 1873	23 of 1873	1	0
5	1 of 1874	3 of 1875	1	0
6	4 of 1875	3 of 1876	1	0
7	4 of 1876	4 of 1877	1	0
8	5 of 1877	8 of 1877	0	50
9	9 of 1877	23 of 1877	1	0
10	1 of 1878	16 of 1878	1	0
11	1 of 1879	15 of 1879	1	0

Old Volume III.

1	1 of 1880	17 of 1880	1	0
2	1 of 1881	18 of 1881	1	0
3	1 of 1882	16 of 1882	1	0
4	1 of 1883	18 of 1884	3	0
5	19 of 1884	11 of 1885	1	0

Old Volume IV.

1	12 of 1885	8 of 1886	1	0
2	9 of 1886	7 of 1887	1	0
3	8 of 1887	2 of 1888	0	40
4	3 of 1888	15 of 1889	2	70

Old Volume V.

1	16 of 1889	8 of 1890	0	85
2	9 of 1890	1 of 1891	0	45
3	2 of 1891	8 of 1892	0	95
4	9 of 1892	28 of 1892	0	60
5	1 of 1893	4 of 1894	0	55

Special Editions of the following, with Tables of Sections and Indices, in paper covers, are obtainable:—

The Penal Code (2 of 1883)...	2	0
The Criminal Procedure Code (3 of 1883)	3	0
The Courts Ordinance (1 of 1889)	0	50
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The Penal Code, in Sinhalese or in Tamil	1	0
The Criminal Procedure Code, in Sinhalese or in Tamil	1	50
The Evidence Act, with Index (14 of 1895)	0	60

Books of Ordinances passed in the following Sessions (old Quarto Edition) can be had, price Re. 1 each:—1836, 1842, 1843, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1860, 1863-4, 1866-7, 1867-8, 1869-70, 1870-1, 1872-3, 1873.

Separate copies of Ordinances in English (where available, and, where translations have been published, in Sinhalese and Tamil) may be obtained at 5 cents for every 8 pages or portion thereof.

Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887	0	50
Ramanathan's Reports, 4 vols. ... each vol.	22	0
Tiruwilangam's Digest of Cases, 1st seven parts	7	50

Colonial and Departmental Papers.

Copies of Government Minutes, Notifications, and Regulations, &c. (where available), for every 8 pages octavo or 4 pages quarto	0	5
Epitome of Government Minutes, Circulars, and Notifications, 1872-87	1	0
Schedule of Proclamations, &c., promulgated during 1894	1	0
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Do. do. 1896	0	75
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Colonial Office Lists (annual)	4	0
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District Manuals:—		
Mannar, by the late W. J. S. Boake, C.C.S.	1	0
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Nuwara Eliya, by C. J. R. Le Mesurier, C.C.S.	5	0
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Register of Books printed in Ceylon and registered under Ordinance No. 1 of 1885:—		
Part I., 1885-88	1	25
Part II., 1888-92	1	40
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Archæology.

Dr. Müller's Report on Inscriptions of Ceylon:—		
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Architectural Remains of Anuradhapura (with Plates), by J. G. Smither, F.R.I.B.A.:—		
In boards	40	0
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Original Pali Text, Part I. ...	7 50
Do. Part II. ...	7 50
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Tables for calculating Pensions under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund ...	0 25
Exchange Compensation Tables ...	0 50

Application for any publication in the above List should be made to the *Government Recordkeeper*, at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, and should be accompanied by payment in advance.

Payment should be made by Post Office Order, Government Draft, or uncrossed Cheque on a Colombo Bank. *Stamps will not be accepted in payment.*

April, 1898. **H. WHITE,**
Government Recordkeeper.

THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published every *Friday* at the Government Printing Office, Colombo.

The Subscription, Rs. 3 per quarter, is payable in advance, and can only be booked to terminate at the end of a quarter.

Single copies, when available, 25 cents each.

Charges for approved Advertisements, payable in advance.

	Rs. c.
A column ...	7 50
Two-thirds of a column ...	5 0
Half a column ...	4 0
For small notices not exceeding 20 lines (9 words as a rule to the line) ...	2 50
Second and third insertions (consecutive), two-thirds and one-half, respectively, of the above rates.	

Cheques on outstation Banks must include usual Bank commission.

Advertisements should reach the Government Printer before noon on *Thursday*.

THE NEW LAW REPORTS, issued by authority Subscription, Rs. 10 per volume of twelve parts and Digest, payable in advance to the Government Printer.

Back Numbers and Volumes of THE SUPREME COURT CIRCULAR (publication of which was discontinued on December 31, 1891) are also on sale at the Government Printing Office, as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Volume I. ...	3 25
Volumes II. to IX., each ...	6 50
Separate Numbers, each ...	0 25

For all other Government Publications application should be made to the Recordkeeper, at the Government Record Office, Colombo.

H. C. COTTLE,
Acting Government Printer.

THE "KEW BULLETIN" of miscellaneous information is issued as an occasional publication from the Royal Gardens at Kew.

It contains notes on the economic products of plants which have been made the subject of particular study and investigation at Kew, and it is intended to be a means of communication to persons interested in Botanical subjects and products in India and the Colonies.

The "Bulletin" is published in London by Messrs. Eyr & Spottiswoode, East Harding street, Fleet street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon street, S.W., and it may be obtained directly from them or through any Bookseller.

Price 4d. per copy. By post, 5d. per copy.

Back numbers, previous to January, 1893, 2d. per copy when available.

The price of the Annual Volume of the "KEW BULLETIN" for each year, with rates of postage, is as follows:—

Price.	Price including Postage.	
	United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 0	3 4½	3 6½

The Annual Volumes for 1887 to 1890 are out of print and cannot now be supplied.

The Index to the first five volumes, being Appendix IV., 1891, may be had separately, price 2d.

The Bulletin is also sold by John Menzies & Co., of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited, of Dublin.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February, 1898.

Return of Immigrants and Emigrants at the Port of Colombo during the Week ended June 1, 1898.

Immigrants	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
(estate coolies)	2,207	824	703	214	3,948
Emigrants					
(all classes)	1,766	345	69	27	2,207*

* Of these, 878 were estate coolies.

J. DONNAN,
Master Attendant.

THE "Ceylon Post Office Guide for 1898" can now be obtained at the General Post Office, Colombo and at the Post Offices at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Batticaloa, Kurunegala, Ratnapura, Badulla, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Nuwara Eliya, Hatton, Dikoya, Matara, Matale, Gampola, Nawalapitiya, Maskeliya, Haputale, Nanu-o-ya, and Talawakele.

Price,—50 cents per copy.

F. W. VANE,
Acting Postmaster-General and
Director of Telegraphs.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, May 23, 1898.

FROM and after June 1, 1898, an Extra Mail Service will be established between Kurunegala and Polgahawala in connection with the Up and Down Night Mail Trains.

The following Time Table will be observed :—

Despatch from	Arrive at
Kurunegala 6:30 P.M.	Polgahawala 11 P.M.
Polgahawala 12 midnight	Kurunegala 5 A.M.

F. W. VANE,
Acting Postmaster-General and
Director of Telegraphs.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, May 27, 1898.

A POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK will be opened at the Muppana Post Office, Badulla District, on the 1st proximo.

F. W. VANE,
Acting Postmaster-General and
Director of Telegraphs.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, May 27, 1898.

Senior and Junior Examination, Survey Department.

IT is hereby notified that an examination will be held at the Surveyor-General's Office, Colombo, and the Headquarters of the Superintendents of Surveys, commencing on January 5, 1899, at 7 A.M.

J. B. CULL,
Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, May 30, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the Rev. D. Wilkinson for the registration of his Andimulla Girls' Vernacular School as an Industrial Vernacular Girls' School.

Andimulla is in Dunagaha pattuwa, Alutkuru korale north, Western Province.

Observations will be received not later than June 15, 1898.

J. B. CULL,
Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, May 31, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the Rev. J. C. Ford for a grant-in-aid of his Milagiriya Girls' English School.

Milagiriya is in Wellawatta, Salpiti korale, Western Province.

Observations will be received not later than June 15, 1898.

J. B. CULL,
Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, May 31, 1898.

IT is hereby notified that the under-mentioned persons have been licensed during March, April, and May, 1898, under clause 9 of Ordinance No 15 of 1889 :—

No.	Name	Rank
179	Don Johanis Welon Edirisingha,	Leveller, Kurunegala.
180	Kanakasaby Kasinatha,	Leveller, Jaffna.
181	Howard Charles Berwick,	Surveyor and Leveller, Badulla.
182	Timothy Frank Ondatje,	Surveyor and Leveller, Kurunegala.
183	D. A. Tambiah,	Surveyor and Leveller, Jaffna.
184	Sinnatamby Cartigesu,	Leveller, Kandy.
185	George Perera Weeraratna,	Leveller, Moratuwa.
186	Muthalitamby Nallyah,	Leveller, Jaffna.

ALFRED E. WACKRILL,
Surveyor-General's Office, for Surveyor-General.
Colombo, June 1, 1898.

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 11 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registration of Marriages other than the Marriages of Kandyans or of Mohammedans," I, Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Registrar-General of Ceylon, do hereby notify that the under-mentioned building, used as a place of public Christian worship, has been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein :—

No.	Date of Registration.	Description.	Situation.	Minister, or Proprietor, or Trustee.	Religious Denomination on whose behalf the Building is registered.
49	May 31, 1898	St. Xavier's Church	Gurugalla, Three Korales, Kegalla District	Rev. T. Neut, Minister	Roman Catholic

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, May 31, 1898.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles belonging to the Public Works Department will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Giant's Tank, on July 5, 1898, at 11 A.M. :—

1 auger	1 lantern, bull's-eye
2 boilers, iron, collu	67 mamoties
25 buckets, water, gal-	64 pickaxes
vanized iron	7 trowels, masons'
2 cans, tin, watering	3 tapes, measuring, with
4 files, large, rubber	box 50 ft.
32 files of sorts	

H. A. MARTIN,
for Director of Public Works

Public Works Department,
Colombo, May 30, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles belonging to the Public Works Department will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Mannar, on July 16, 1898, at 2 P.M. :—

1 brignette mould	18 6 in. vertical moulds
1 clip	2 6 in. vertical core
2 perforated zinc sheets	44 platform and stands
9 9 in. 2-ft. mould	2 dozens pounders
1 9 in. angle mound	6 dozens wedges
1 9 in. angle core	4 6 in. angle mould
2 6 in. 2-ft. mould	3 6 in. angle core
2 6 in. junction blocks	

H. A. MARTIN,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, May 30, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles belonging to the Public Works Department will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Gampola, on July 5, 1898, at 8 A.M. :—

3 augers of sorts	20 hammers, miners'
4 baskets, galvanized iron	6 kegs
3 barrels, tar, empty	404 mamoties
24 bill-hooks	1 oilstone
25 buckets, galvanized	1 padlock
3 brushes, whitewashing	147 pickaxes
2 brushes, tar	2 planes of sorts
1 can, tin	3 powder canisters, tin
5 cans, iron	3 porowas
4 chisels of sorts	28 rakes
1 compass	13 rammers, copper-tipped
4 crowbars, English	2 saws, hand
2 files, large, rubber	1 spanner
8 files of sorts	1 stock with dies
2 glass-cut knives	5 sieves, hand
1 gauge, rain	1 turnscrow
104 hammers, hand	3 trowels, masons'
26 hammers, sledge	7 iron handcarts
10 hammers, sledge, half	4 road rollers

H. A. MARTIN,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, May 30, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles belonging to the Public Works Department will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Craigie Lea, on July 4, 1898, at 2 P.M. :—

8 barrels, tar	6 hammers, sledge
1 cask, wooden	9 hammers, half sledge
1 chisel	7 hammers, miners'
10 files of sorts	38 jumpers
30 hammers, hand	65 mamoties

79 pickaxes
2 padlocks, brass
2 padlocks, common
6 rakes
2 trowels, masons'

1 tub, water
4 tins, empty
3 tins, paint
16 wedges, iron

H. A. MARTIN,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, May 30, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following unclaimed articles lying in the Police Court, Badulla, will be sold by public auction on Saturday, June 25, 1898, at the Court-house premises at Badulla :—

1 iron rake
1 axe
1 soman cloth
1 brass lamp
1 arecanut-cutter and a purse
1 elk hide
1 small incense-burner, 1 gong, 1 brass plate,
4 mamoties, 1 handle of a katty, and 1 adze
1 box (deelwood)
1 candle and 1 sarong cloth
1 ring (silver), 1 chain, 1 handkerchief, and pieces of
reepers
1 blue cloth, 1 red shawl, 1 small woollen cap, 1 red
cambaya, 1 empty bottle, 1 chintz, 1 pair cup and
saucers, 1 tin box, 2 pieces soap, 1 teaspoon,
1 pin-cushion, 1 child's frock, 1 handkerchief,
2 silver rings, 1 banian, and 1 red sarong
1 skin and 3 pieces of venison
1 pair tongs, 2 files, 1 iron, 1 pair spectacles, 1
hammer, 3 pieces lead, 1 deer hide, 1 piece
iron, 1 handkerchief, 1 betel bag, 1 piece of a
knife, 1 lid of a chunam box, and 1 piece
steel
1 silk bodice and 1 chintz jacket.

Police Court,
Badulla, May 26, 1898.

J. G. FRASER,
Police Magistrate.

[Notices received after closing of Parts II. to V.]

I, WALTER FITZROY FREDERIC PRINS, of Dunbar Cottage, Colombo, do hereby give notice that I shall, six weeks hence, apply to the Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court to be admitted and enrolled a Proctor of the District Court of Colombo.

Dunbar Cottage,
Colombo, June 3, 1898.

W. F. F. PRINS.