

By recent despatches from England, we learn that Earl CANNARON, Secretary of the Colonial Department, has advised the QUEEN that the clause of the Dominion Parliament's bill creating the Superior Court of the Dominion, which debars an appeal to the Privy Council of England, must be repealed.

Those who have received their accounts, and have not yet remitted us the amount thereof must do so immediately, otherwise their papers will be stopped, as we must for the future adhere strictly to our terms of pay in advance.

The Prince of Wales in India.

THE PRINCE IN CEYLON.

Colombo, Dec. 6.

The Prince is at the shooting camp, Ruauwella. The Prince's visit to Ceylon has proved exceedingly interesting. The British subjects are delighted at the honor paid to the colony. The Singalese are overjoyed at the sight of one who represents the successor of the Kandyan kings. The Prince is charmed with the scenery, touched by the warmth of the reception he has met with, interested in the prosperity of such a noble possession of the Crown, and animated by the prospect of novel sport. The exertions of the Governor and his Staff to provide accommodation and amusements are most fully appreciated by him and his suite. The rain has not damped his enthusiasm. Though the bad weather which rendered the transit between the ships and the shore at Colombo by no means agreeable, it was accepted resignedly, if not cheerfully. So eager were all to see the Prince that some complaints have been made public that he did not land soon enough; but if circumstances had been known, no such words would have been written, for no one ever was less inclined to keep people waiting on such occasions than the Prince. The delay of the *Scrapis* and the consequent disappointment at Colombo were not due to him nor it must be said to the Governor.

There was less ceremonial at Colombo than at Bombay, infinitely less military display; indeed the materials did not exist for them in the colony, but there was more universal display of feeling and larger cordiality. It needed something to make amends for the grievous disappointment in Southern India, and it is to be regretted that the Prince's stay in Ceylon cannot be protracted. All the scenes at Colombo were marked by strong local coloring, but the incidents at Kandy were so entirely original that it is to the artist's pencil alone that the task of giving an idea of them must be left. The costume of a Kandy Chief would need many words of description; and if the simplicity of costume of the lower order would afford some set off to the quaint richness and extraordinary fashion of the garments of the nobles and chiefs, it would be still a work of time to convey an impression of the effect produced at Kandy by vast multi-colored crowds of yellow-robed Buddhist priests, with shaven bare heads, petticoated men with combs at the back of their heads, turbaned Hindoos filling up the spaces marked out by the most effective ornamentation of bamboos and cocoanuts and palm leaves. Of the Veddas, or Aborigines, armed with bows and arrows, I did nothing much; nor does it commend these harmless savages much to our human sympathies to

learn that they never laugh. It would be odd, indeed, if they were cheerful, for hard is their lot in life, unless they are pleased with misery. The procession of elephants in private rehearsal and devil dancing on the night of arrival in Kandy might have been misunderstood by people if it were not known to all that the British Government has no longer any connexion with Buddhism, and that it will punish a priest as well as a peasant for a breach of the law.

The journey by rail from Colombo to Kandy, performed by thousands every year who think as little of its beauties as if they were in an underground railway, is worth a journey to Ceylon to see. Under the circumstances of the Prince's visit the scene was one never to be forgotten, and Kandy, if it be small, has a type of its own, and is unlike any other capital in the world. It may be doubted if for natural beauty the site can be equalled. The Kandy chiefs have expressed the utmost pleasure at the visit of the Prince. The native ladies present at the investiture were delighted. Having gone through his public duties so far as Colombo, it was only natural the Prince should desire to enjoy the sport for which Ceylon is specially famous, and see some of the lovely scenery rarely visited by travellers. It was not possible to get up a grand kraal, for at this time of year men are busy, and it needs many hundreds to drive elephants gradually into a fatal district where a labyrinth is ready. The grand sport prepared near Trincomalee had to be abandoned, as you know. The camps where the country swarmed with game were broken up, and all that could be done was to make arrangements for an elephant party elsewhere, and Ruauwella, a secluded spot, 46 miles from Kandy and 41 miles from Colombo, was fixed upon as a place likely to afford a little sport. It was reported that two herds of elephants were in the neighborhood, and the sportsmen of the district were employed in watching them and inducing them to draw near a kind of kraal hastily constructed. Servants and baggage were ordered to start on Friday afternoon. With extraordinary energy huts were run up, coolies collected, food and transport provided, and at 7:30 yesterday morning the Prince, attended by the Governor, Sir W. H. Gregory, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Birch, and his suite, left Kandy by train for Ruauwella. Great crowds were assembled to see his departure, which was marked with the usual honors. At the station was General Street, with a guard of honor of the 17th Regiment. There was much cheering. The train, preceded by a pilot engine, ran pretty smoothly over the new line through one of the loveliest countries the world can show, all fresh from last night's torrents, which had in many places flooded the fields and carried away the earth from the dripping hillsides. Thousands of people slept, or tried to sleep in Kandy last night without any covering. At Gampola, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Alfred Paget, Captains Glynn and Durant bade the Prince good bye for a time and proceeded to Nuwara Eliva, where they will be lodged in the Governor's Lodge and expect some sport. They will cross the famous Rambodda Pass and attain an altitude which renders fires morning and evening necessary. They rejoin at Colombo. Canon Duckworth, Captain Williams, Colonel A. Ellis, and Mr. F. Knollys remained at the Pavilion, Kandy. At all the stations from Kandy to Nuwara-Eliva there were pretty yet simple decorations, and pleased crowds of all classes. There were a few women, and these only outside. It was very unfortunate that the rain now began to fall heavily, for the

glimpses which could be had of the enchanting scenery were sometimes imperfect. When the rain clouds were risen for a few minutes, the eye rested with delight on mountains of the most varied form, clothed from foot to highest summit with the wildest profusion of tropical vegetation. The early morning was fine, but soon after the Prince left the train, the clouds gathered on the mountain tops thickened and descended towards the valley. Horses are rare in Ceylon, and transport is carried on by bullocks and coolies. But the Governor had some fine vehicles sufficient for the Prince and his party, who left the station amid frantic cheering from the large assemblage of planters and less noisy demonstrations of loyalty from many Singalese.—*London Times*.

Russia in Khokand.

The St. Petersburg *Invalide* of the 3rd inst. gives a detailed account of the Russian campaign in Khokand. It seems that after the destruction of the bands under Autobadshi at Marghilan and Usob, General Kaufmann requested the new Khan of Khokand to come to Marghilan to arrange the conditions of peace. After its conclusion all the Russian troops were ordered to Namanghan. At the time they were crossing in a body to the right bank of the River Sir Daria the Kiptschak Khirgises again revolted under Autobadshi and the Sultan Murad Bek, the town of Undidshan being the centre of the insurrectionary movement. General Kaufmann, having no knowledge of this, had sent two persons under an escort of Dshigites on a scientific exploring mission to Undidshan, where they witnessed the fresh insurrection. They were, however, able to defend themselves, and succeeded in returning to Namanghan. A column of troops under the command of Major General Trotsky was despatched to chastise the inhabitants of Undidshan. The latter made a strenuous resistance, and the troops were compelled to storm the town. The fighting on the walls and in the streets was most severe. Two guns were captured from the insurgents. After setting fire to the town, the column returned to Namanghan, destroying on its way the villages of the Kiptschak Kischlaks. General Kaufmann, being without news from Major General Trotsky, marched to meet him. Previous to the junction of the two corps the Russians again attacked the camp of the Kiptschak Khirgises, stormed it and dispersed the defenders, capturing all their guns, nineteen standards, and other trophies. The loss of the Kiptschaks was enormous. On the Russian side twelve soldiers were killed, and five officers, thirty-five soldiers and five Dshigites wounded. On the 20th of October General Trotsky's column joined that of General Kaufmann, and both returned to Namanghan, where in the meantime another body of Kiptschak Khirgises, incited by false intelligence, commenced a fresh rebellion, which was, however, promptly suppressed. "The same false news," adds the *Invalide*, "caused the rising at Khokand on the 21st of October, by which the new Khan Nasr-Eddin was driven away."

London, January 19. —The *Daily News* has the following special from Berlin:—A paper which often has relations with the Government publishes an alarmist article, similar to those which caused so much uneasiness a year ago. The article mentions reports of the formation of a French squadron in the Mediterranean, the collection of military stores at Nancy, etc., as reasons for Germany to be watchful.