Wa mentioned a few days ago that we

the Public Works Department, Christchurch, a pamphlet on Silkworm Rearing, published by authority of the New Zealand Government. The Thames Serioul tural Association have also from the same source received a parcel of these pamphlets, which they intend to distribute smongst their shareholders. It will be remembered that some years ago much valuable information respecting sericulture was published in the columns of this journal, chiefly supplied by Mr Thomas Spenser and Mr. Albert J. Allom. the present Chairman and hon. secretary of the Association. In noticing Mr Federli's interesting and useful little brochure we shall, therefore, merely draw attention to such parts of it as seem to afford fresh in all directions are greatly damaged. information to those of our readers who have already some knowledge of the subject. First, as regards the INQUEST. mulberry tree itself, which is a variety of the white mulberry (morus alba). It would seem that the timber of this tree has a commercial value, particularly for coopering purposes. It is stated that at the International Exhibition recently held in Christchurch a small keg was shown that had been made from a tree grown in Akaroa. The writer suggests that in making plantations this tree should not be neglected, as the grower, independently of the value of the leaves for the purpose of sericulture, would be well repaid for his trouble by the saleable value of the timber. Besides this the tree is of a graceful and ornamental character. It is also important to note that the white mulberry may be grafted on the stock of the black variety with a result. Mr Federli gives some valuable hints about planting and pruning the trees. The intervening spaces may be used for growing either cereal or root crops, and the working of the ground which such crops necessitate will prove of great value to the trees. In France and Italy wheat may thus be seen growing close up to the stems of the mulberry trees. Almost any soil will suit them; but exception is made to very wet or swampy ground. This fact as well as the advantage to be obtained by cropping a mulberry tree plantation we commend to the attention of the Association in respect of their plantation at Parawai. The stripping of the leaves must be done carefully so as to avoid injury to the bark. Ample directions are given upon this point, and as to the treat ment of the leaves, when gathered. Secondly, as to the cost of preparing an acre of ground for mulberry trees, and the probable returns. The first cost of planting, &c., is estimated at £20 per acre. The tree will produce the first year after transplanting (that is to say when they are about five years old) say about 5lbs of leaves per tree. At 600 trees per acre this will amount to 3000lbs, which can be sold to silkworm rearers at 15s per 100lbs, or £22 10s per acre. But if silkworm rearing be combined with mulberry tree growing, the 3000lbs of leaves will feed enough worms to produce 160lbs of cocoons, which, at the value of 8s per lb, comes to £64. Including the cost of grain, say 202s at 16s per ounce, with wages and other expenses, amounting in all to £15 2s, the profit from one acre is thus shown to be £48 18s. Deducting the first cost of planting, £20, there is a net profit per acre of £28 18s. Full details of these calculations are given by Mr Federli. This profit, he says, will increase annually. In the case of dwarf trees, the crop is greater every year until the trees are 10 years old, when it will reach 30lbs each per annum. High stemmed trees will continue to increase their yield of leaves up to 100lbs per tree. It may, however, be remarked that a careful system of cultivating and cropping the ground, whilst it would promote a more vigorous growth of the trees, would tend to increase the profits. years, and was married. This point does not appear to have been tions. As regards the grain, i.e., the eggs of the silkworm (bombya mori)—the hatching of the worms—their manipulation during the various stages of growth -the management of the cocoonsmethod of destruction of the chrysalis to prevent it changing to the moth stage, which would, of course, injure the silkand the management of the moths for the production of a fresh supply of grainvery full information and directions are given, to which our limited space will not at present permit further reference. The cocoons when dried for market may at once be disposed of, or the producer may reel off his own silk. In either case the chrysalis must be destroyed. Provision must, however, be made for a supply of breeding stock, for which purpose the largest, most regular, and hardest cocoons, are selected. From these the moths will emerge about three weeks after the worms have completed their cocoons. It is stated that labs of cocoons will produce enough moths to yield 100lbs cocoons the following season. As a commercial matter it does not appear customary for a producer to reel off his own silk. The silk winding is a special industry in Europe, China, and Japan, just as the miller's trade is separate from that of the wheat grower, but for those who are inclined to proceed further and produce the commodity termed, in the language of commerce, "raw silk," Mr Federli has given full directions, which everyone may understand, including a well-executed engraving upon a large scale, showing the elevation and section of a model "recling machine." As a frontispiece to the pamphlet we have also an excellent drawing showing the metaphoses of the silk moth in its various stages, viz., the egg, larva, cocoon, chrysalis, and moth. On the whole, we congratulate Mr Federli and the Government on the production of this very useful publication, and we trust that i may prove of great assistance to our local Association in its efforts to promote Sericulture at the Thames.

The Chinemuri Floods.

Parroa, February 24. The floods that have visited this district are the highest we have had for years, and the full amount of damage done is not yet known, but up to the present the list is a large one. Starting at Waihi, the bridge erected over the Ohinemuri River by the Tauranga County Council left its foundation and sailed down the river, coming into contact with the bridge erected by the Thames County Council some three years ago, and the force of the contact cut this bridge in two, and has left the piles standing in the middle of the river. The small bridge leading into Waihi was also carried away. The bridge at Owharos stood for some time, but the amount of timber coming into vent a similar scene presenting itself tocontact with it caused it to share the fate | night,

Silkworm Rearing at the Thames. of the larger structures. The Smile of Fortune water race has carried away about 120 feet of piping, and all the had received from Mr G. B. Federli, of timber work on which it was erected; this will cause a severe loss to that Company. Several hundred yards of metal, the property of Mr Trainor, has been washed into the river, and in several places the road on the bank of the Ohinemuri River has been washed away. Little damage was done to the Waihi fluming, only some few pieces of timber being lost. A large quantity of timber has been washed away. At Karangahake little damage was done, only about two lengths of the fluming being carried off. The swamp on the Te Aroha road was in some parts several feet under water, and some of the bridges in the bush were washed away. The lower part of Paerca and the Puke Road had several feet of water on them. The roads

INQUEST.

Dr. Kilgour, the District Coroner, held an inquest at the Salutation Hotel, Mary street, on the 5th inst., on the body of J. Roughan, who died at the Hospital on the 3rd. The following were the jury:-Messrs J. Osborne (foreman). W. Wood C. Bacon, G. Crocker, M. Vaughan, B. Wolff, E. B. Fenne, Foy, Burton, D. Cloonan, G. Symington, and J. Taylor. Sergeant-Major Kiely attended on behalf of the police, and Mr McLaren, Mining Inspector, watched the case for his department. After the jury had viewed the

Dr Payne declared that on the 23rd of February John Roughan was admitted t the Hospital suffering from burns on the right side of his back, on the left side of his chest, on both arms, and on his face which injuries were produced by an explo sion of gunpowder in the Karaka mine At the same time Mr Crawford was ad mitted suffering from severer injurie from a similar cause. The patient remained in the hospital from the 23r February to last Saturday night. H was progressing favorably, the burns bein all on the mend. Saw the patient abou seven o'clock on Saturday evening last was going on very well, and spoke of being pleased with his progress. His pulse was 98, and strong. Saw him about 12 o'clock the same night, and he was dead. He had been so about three minutes. Had no reason to believe at that time that death was caused by the injuries received in the mine. Yesterday, with Dr Callan made a post mortem examination of the body. The beart was covered with a moderate quantity of fat. In the right ventricle found a huge mass of fibrine four inches long, and entangled in the chordea tendinea. In the right auricle found a mass of fibrinous matter completely closing the auricular ventricle opening. In the left ventricle was a piece of fibrine three inches long, a portion of which had passed through the aortic valve into the sortic artery. weight of the three fibrinous particles was 270 grains. The lungs were not in a healthy condition. All the other organs were healthy. Attributed the cause of death to the fibrinous deposits in the heart. Death was not accelerated by the accident. The excitement might cause an accelerated flow of blood, but such excitement would not be maintained for so many days. Mr Crawford could not leave his bed to give evidence. Mr Crawford is not aware of the death of deceased. Such knowledge would be injurious to him.

James Lanning deposed that he knew the deceased, and saw his body lying at the Hospital this morning. Was present at the Hospital before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and saw deceased alive, had a conversation with him. About half-past 11 he commenced to breathe heavily, and continued to do so until his death, which occurred about half an hour afterwards. He spoke until just before his death. Deceased was aged about 40

The Coroner directed the Jury to return mentioned by Mr Federli in his calcula- a verdict in accordance with the medical died from the effects of fibrinou sparticles finding their way to the heart.

Return of the Men Lost in the Bush.

About seven o'clock a.m. on Thursday the 22nd February, George Weston, Edward Short, and John Clarken left Gumtown to walk to the Thames. Only one of them, Weston, was supposed to know the way. All went well until the Forks was reached, and then one of the branches was followed: after going about six miles the party turned off the creek and entered the bush. Instead of going to the left they turned to the right, and travelled all day till dark, then they rested at the foot of a tree, in the rain. In the morning they wrung their clothes and blankets, and started on into the bush farther, hoping to find an opening or get on to the surveyor's track. They took 3lbs of biscuits from Gumtown, but most of them got wet and broken in crossing the creeks. Started eating the nikau on the first afternoon. This was obtained by one of the party standing on another's shoulders, and cutting it down with a penknife. On the second night they found that they could not get out of the bush, so they resolved to try back for the creek, and eventually found it. Reached the main creek on Saturday evening, and had to wait on the bank unti Tuesday morning, when they followed it for about 10 miles until they reached a bush where on Tuesday afternoon. They stayed at the where from Tuesday until Saturday morning, the the creeks being swollen with the constant rain prevented them going back or coming on. The bushmen at the whare behaved very well to them. On Saturday the 3rd inst., about six o'clock, one of the bushmen named George Hodge started with them to come to the Thames, which was reached about 8 o'clock on Saturday night. They were five days and nights in the bush subsisting on nikau. Weston and Short are single men under twenty years of age, and Clarken is over 30 years old, and married.

On the 10th inst. the tide rose unusually high, and the greater part of Albert street was under water. During the time that the three following tides were up, a similar State of things prevailed, and considerable damage to property followed. The sea managed to find its way into the shops, stores, and offices in Albert street sa far as Queen street. At Vaughan's Hotel yesterday morning there were six inches of water on the floor, and in the offices on the southern side of Albert street from 6 to 9 inches were found. As far as can be ascertained the immediate damage to goods, furniture, &c., is over £100. It is to be hoped that some precautions will be taken by the Borough authorities to pre-

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteer Prize Firing.

DISTRICT BELT. The 29th competition for the District Belt took place on the 3rd, in two squads. e weather was not good for large scores. nere were 17 entries: 13 Naval Artillery, 2 Engineers, and 2 Rangers. The ranges were 200, 400, and 500 yards, seven shots at each range. The following are the

Bandsman G. Gill, NA ... 27 25 31-83 Seaman J. Floyd, NA ... 27 32 23-82 30 28 22-80 Seamen E Cartwright, NA J. Cameron, NA... 25 25 P. Delahunty, NA 26 31 $25 \quad 28 - 78$ 21-P. Weir, NA ... 31 Lieut. Lucas, HR... Captain Small, HE . 25 22-7 21 21 Seaman H. Brownlee, NA 26 21 22 - 69F. White, NA ... 22 24 23-69 J. No'sn, NA ... 23 26 18-67 23 27 16--66 H. Davies NA ... 21 28 15-64 Vol. J. Inglie, TRR ... 27 21 Seaman H. Lough, NA . 15 25 Vol. Spencer, TRR 25 21 12-58

NAVAL ARTILLERY.

PRIZE FIBING. The company competed at the range on he 3rd inst., for the following prizes :aring Cup and Dr Payne's Cup for 1st lass shots, and a handsome clock presented 2 2nd class shots for competition. The ranges were 200, 300, and 500 yards, 7 shots at each range. The following are tue principal scores :--

4 - '					
to	La Company of the Com		200	300	500 —T.
le	Bandsman G. Gill		27	21	3179
of	Seaman J. Cameron		25	23	28-76
;	" P. Weir		31	22	19-72
0.	" J. Floyd		27	20	23-70
е.	P.O. T. Johns		30	18	22—7 0
Ĺ	Seaman P. Delahunty		26	23	21-70
88	" E. Cartwright		20	22	27—6 9
	" J. Brownlee	A	23	22	16-61
3-	2ND (CLASS			
d	Seaman F. White		22	21	23-66
e	H. Brownlee		26	17	2265
g	Bandsman A. Redfern		20	23	1760
ıt	Seaman J. Browne		17	13	13-43
t,	"Kirby		13	13	13-39
e	,,				

The Rifle Rangers met at the butts on on the 10th instant for the usual quarterly competition for the Manning Champion Belt and money prizes. The following are the prize takers :-

Vol. J. Inglis 24 23	15 - 6
	22 - 6
Vol. A. Sherlock 22 27	
	400~

Thames Valley Railway.

A MEETING of Directors of the Thames Valley Railway Company was held on March 2nd, at which were present Messrs Fraser (chairman), Murdoch, Speight, McDonnell, and Brodie. Following the confirmation of the minutes of list meeting, a letter to the Minister of Public Works was read to the effect that the Company was incorporated on the 6th December, 1882; the No. of shares applied for in the Company was 13,455; the amount paid up was 1s per share; and in response to the Government query as to what guarantee could be supplied by the Company, that the work would be carried out, the fact that an English Company was prepared to take up the construction of the railway on a satisfactory contract being entered into between the Government and the Company. It was also stated in the letter that Messrs W. Fraser, R. Graham, and Ritso would wait on Ministers in Wellington. A letter from the Public Works Department read, acknowledged the receipt of information forwarded by the Secretary. The secretary was instructed to forward a telegram to the Government asking if the letter before referred to had been laid before Ministers, and what date would be convenient to the Government for the reception of the deputation appointed to wait upon them. The agreement of Mr Alley to give the land necessary for the construction of the line thanks of the meeting recorded for the grant. A letter was read from Mr J. A. Miller stating that he had received a communication from the deputy commissioner of stamps requiring a fee of £75, equal to le per cent. on th capital of the company, as an annual license fee, and that he had demurred to the payment of it; also, that the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies wished the company's name changed so that it might be more easily distinguished from another company with a somewhat similar title. It was resolved that Mr Miller be asked to give his reasons for objecting to the payment of the license fee, and the deputation appointed to go to Wellington should submit the same to Government. In connection with the latter part of the letter, it was decided that the company declines to alter its title, as the enterprise had been known by its present name for the past ten years. The meeting was then adjourned until this evening.

Post Office Savings Bank. The returns of the Savings Bank branch the Post office for the district of Thames for the year ending 31st Dec., 1882, have just been handed to us, and shew a satisfactory increase on the business transacted during the previous year. For 1881 the deposits, with the balance from the foregoing year, amounted to £54,188 9s 7d, and the interest paid theron reached the sum of £1290 19s 7d. These figures were looked upon as very satisfactory, seeing that in the period for which the figures were taken, great commercial depression existed throughout the colony, and mercantile failures fell thick and fast on each colonial town. The withdrawals for the year were £20,424 14s 4d, thus leaving a balance in the bank on the 31st Dec., 1881, amounting to £35,054 14s 10d. Commencing with this sum the year 1882 has been an improvement on its immediate predecessor, and a glance at the figures may be of interest to our readers. The total amount deposited during the 12 months was £27,512 Os 2d, which added to the sum above given as the balance from the previous year and the interest paid on deposits gives the sum of £62,666 15s as the amount which passed through the bank during last year. Of this sum there was withdrawn £27,056 8s 3d, leaving a balance to the credit of depositors of £37,039 3s Od. It will be seen that this balance exceeds that of the year before by £1984 8s 2d, which is a very satisfactory increase for the year. The gradual improvement in business during the past year thus manifests itself, and shews that the clowd which passed over us is lifting, and we are returning to the prosperity from which it was our misfortune to, for a time, depart. The habits of thrift which exist in the people are clearly demonstrated by the statement, and we may look forward to much better times if this year's

the deposits made,

Auckland Diamond Field.

AUCKLAND, February 28. The supposed diamonds brought by the respecting party from Ragian were tested last evening at the residence of Mr W. J. Courtney, Howe street. There were present—Messrs W. McCullough (Thames Star), Burns (of the assay department of the Bank of New Zealand) Greenshields, Jenkins, W. J. Courtney, D. Courtney, and Douglas. The crystals were found mixed in soil, and just as they had been orought down in boxes, and the soil being reduced to powder in the presence of the parties assembled, the crystals were separated therefrom; they were in considerable number, and were placed in a leaden vessel in a quantity of fluoric acid. The vessel was sealed up, and placed in charge of Mr Greenshields. The crystals have to remain in fluoric acid for 24 hours, which time will expire at six o'clock this evening, when the vessel will be re-opened in the presence of all who may feel interested in the matter, at Mr Courtney's residence. Mr Courtney states that though the crystals may have no value as an article of commerce, he was desirous of thoroughly ascertaining whether diamonds existed in the Raglan district. One peculiarity he noticed was the absence of garnets, rubies, and iron pyrites generally found in diamondiferous soil. Mr Burslem while out surveying saw a spot which seemed to give favorable indications of the existence of diamonds, and when he is sufficiently well to go Mr Courtney intends to test the ground indicated by that gentleman. A party were at work in the Raglan district for ten days, and would have remained longer but for the wet weather setting in, which rendered further opera-

tions impossible. The leaden cup, with the crystals in it, which were steeped in fluoric acid, was uncovered yesterday evening in the pre-sence of Messrs Courtney, Douglas, Barns, McCullough, D. Richardson, Greenshilds, Jenkinson, Harrow, and Miss Burslem, when four stones were declared by Mr Courtney to be diamonds, because they were not affected by the acid. One, the largest found on the preceeding evening, appeared as bright as if it had been polished. Mr Courtney says all the ervstals were in an advanced state towards formation into diamonds, and the stones found are of a different character from any found in the world, and of excellent water. They will be exhibited at Mr Greenshield's, and will afterwards be presented to the museum.

AUCKLAND, March 14. The locality of the diamond field has now been fixed almost to a certainty. One of the prospectors, Douglas, was formally a schoolmaster in the district, and lived at Hadfield's farm. Tubikaramea, and passed the spot daily in walking to and from the school. The formation is volcanic, and since the prospectors were here, some very pretty stones of a crystalline nature have been picked up. The diamond field is within the delta, indeed it is said the prospectors never crossed the river at all to Raglan side, but went at once to the spot where the indications were pointed out by Douglas.

THE SUPPOSED DIAMONDS.

(To the Editor of the Evening Star.) Str.-There is no apology needed for once more referring to the ervstals at your office which a few days ago were thought to be real dimonds. They are now known to be zircons, often called rough diamonds, and are composed of pure quartz and zirconia. The method of testing them is very simple. Take a crystal on a loop of platinum wire, and heat it to redness with carbonate of soda in the flame of a Bunsen burner. The whole melts into a transparent glass, which will dissolve in water. The silica is precipitated from the clear solution by hydrochloric acid, and after filtration the zirconia is precipitated from the filtrate by ammonia. The zircons are precious stones that are used in jewelling watches and in ornaments. The most esteemed specimens are the hyacinths, which are of a red color in nature; but when heated in a crucible with lime, they turn yellow, and are used are substitutes for the straw-yellow diamond .- Yours, &c.,

Thames Choral Society.

THE adjourned meeting of the Thames Choral Society was held in the Academy of Music on Feb. 28th. Dr Kilgour in the Chair, After the minutes had been read and confirmed the resolution carried at the ins meeting regarding subscriptions was rescinded and the following one adopted by the meeting -" That the subscription to the Society be, for honorary members 10s 6d, for male performing members 10s, and for female perform ing members 5s." 21 additional names were added to the list of members - which consists of 67 names. The meeting was then constituted one of subscribers. The election of the President and Vice-Presidents, which took place at the last meeting, was formally gone through again, Dr Kilgour and Mesers before. It was resolved that a committee consisting of nine members elected by the meeting, and the President and Vice-Presidents, be appointed to conduct the management of the Society, and Mesers R. i McGregor, H. Phillips, Burgess, Black, W. Steward, R. A. Heald, Probert, O'Sullivan, and Puckey were selected as the first members The rules were then considered. The first one which was carried at the last meeting was rescinded, and the name of the Society altered to that of the Thumes Choral Society. The rules as read were, with a few trifling exceptions adopted. The gist of them is as follows: The Society meet for practice at least once a week; that at least three regular concerts a year be given; that for each regular concert every member receive one ticket-honorary members tickets not being transferable. Members of the orchestra are relieved from paying subscriptione. Rules cannot be altered unless by special notice given, and the alterations to be made at a special or annual meeting. The annual meeting will be held on the 1st Wednesday of each year. A large portion of the remain-der of the rules read might have been left to the committee to frame, being more of the character of by-laws. A considerable revision will have to take place to make those passed workable. Before the close of the meeting Mr R. Owen was unanimously elected con ductor, and Mr Geo. Beale was appointed provisionally to the position of leader of the the orchestra. The Chairman moved that the thanks of the coriety be tendered to the Provisional Committee for their exertions, and a similar compliment having been paid to the chairman, the meeting closed. THE inhabitants of Ohinemutu, having

placed before them alternative proposals for the erection of a church and public hall, unnimously, and with great enthusiasm, chose the latter. This was to be expected in a dis-trict which is frequently compared to "the unless the men were raised they returns shew a corresponding increase in infernal regions."

Father Le Menant des Chesnais in the way of resisting external attack, on Temperance.

At St. Francis' Church, Shortland,

fervid address. The reverend gentleman dealt with the subject from a temperance rather than a tectotal standpoint, admitting that a moderate use of drink was not to itself reprehensible, though in the course of his further remarks he adduced several cogent reasons why even moderate drinkers should become abstainers. He first examined the subject from a physical and scientific point of view, detailing the pernicious effects of alcohol upon the system, more especially upon the reason ing faculties. He sketched with graphic power the ingenious achievements of the human brain in a healthy and unclouded condition, instancing the modern triumphs in telegraphy, electricity, ærial navigation, and the gifted eloquence of the orator, and contrasted these with the impotence and incoherency of the same beings under the influence of drink-drawing a harrowing picture of the atrocious and brutal inhumanities perpetrated by people under the same baneful influence. He next referred to the statistics of crime and insanity as taken from the records of prisons and lunatic asylums, showing that I a great preponderance of cases in both instances are the direct results of drink. while it is often the indirect cause of many cases (of lunacy especially) not usually catalogued to its credit. Adverting to the liquor traffic, while disclaiming to pass any sweeping censure, he said the great superfluity of public-houses-as much as one public to every six private houses in some large centres-must strike every enquiring person. He held it to be the duty of the State to legislate in correcting this state of things, but he deplored the hostility which all atttempts to legislate in this direction encounters from the law-makers themselves, interested in this traffic. While admitting that many publicans were respectable members of society, he regretted to say that many also were not so, and proceeded to castigate the latter with a scathing and incisive irony. He then took the religious and theological espect of the question, dwelling on the mortal guilt of that being who drinks till reason departs from her throne. The murderer, the malefactor, may, even the moment after committing the deed, repent, and ask for mercy, and perhaps receive forgiveness, but the drunken sinner is incapable of contrition. In conclusion, he invited all those who desired to take the pledge to adjourn with him to the school-room. He did not expect, nor did he counsel, a wholesale taking of the pledge, but such of his hearers as could not always restrain themselves within the strict bounds of temperance-who could not take drink without the risk of drinking to excess, he exhorted them to come, also their families or immediate relatives, if even moderate drinkers, would do well to aid the cause by the powerful influence of their example. He left it to the promptings of their own consciences, but such as came he expected to come like men with a resolute determination to stick to their pledge. The discourse, of which the above is but a very imperfect outline, occupied two hours in delivery, and was illustrated with many apt and telling examples.

The Governor on Colonial Defence.

The Governor made a most interesting speech when going down the Dunedin harbor with the Harbour Board, in reply to the toast of his health. At its The Governor began by referring to the

duties of his position, and said he thought the more a Governor saw of all classes of community, the more he mixed with all classes and creeds, and understood the wants of all, the more useful would he he, and the more likely to be fitted for the position in which he was placed. He then went on to refer to the harbor works, and urged the Board to concentrate its attention on the bar, and added that if at any time his opinion as an individual was worth anything, without reference to his position of receiving advice from his constitutional advisers, he would always be appy to give it in any way that might be considered correct or proper. So long as he remained Her Majesty's representative n this colony, it would be his wish and pleasure-indeed, he would consider it in honor to give the benefit of any such opinion for what it was worth .- (Coninued cheers.) He concluded with the following reference to the question of defence: Much as he had to do during his life with the defences of the Empire, having been the immediate adviser of Lord Palmerston from the year 1857 up to the time of that statesman's death-and his recommendations having been carried out, he could now express an opinion on such matters with out it being considered that he was indulging in anything like overwhelming vanity. (Hear.) The question relating to the defences seemed to be within a small compass. It had been said that the colonies formed part of the British Empire and therefore that they could look to England for their defence. There was some truth, and there was also a considerable amount of error, in that; no doubt so long as Great Britain was the greatest naval power in the world, -and he took it that she always intended to remain so-she was able to protect the colonies against any expedition that might be sent out against them. She was prepared to supply ships and forces against any expedition that might be sent out against them. She was prepared to supply ships and forces against any expedition proceeding from a port and to disperse it,-therefore all the colonies had to provide against was the sudden landing of some cruiser or privateer or two. It would be impossible for the greatest naval power that could exist to use sufficient viligence to prevent such a thing happening. To meet such a contin-gency the means of defence would only require to be comparatively small; and from conversation he had had with several persons he did not think there would be much difficulty in getting Parliament to provide funds for this purpose. It was mportant to have a proper Volunteer force of qualified Infantry and Artillery. The Voluteers presented a good appearance on parade, practised well, and would could not be expected to do much France

although they might be useful as regarded international peace. (Laughter.) On this question he would lay before Ministers on the night of the 9th instant, the Rev. Father Des Chesnais in some distinct principles, which, he ventur ed to think, should be acted on. In making continuation of his missionary exercises, there observations he wished it to be understood that while they were wise in took for his subject " Drunkenness and its Evils," and delivered an exhaustive and calling out for harbor works, they would have to provide sooner or later for their defence. (Hear.) With these remarks which he was afraid he had made too long (Cries of "No "), he begged again to thank those present for the exceedingly kind manner in which they had received him Indeed, he desired to express his thanks for the handsome and kind manner in which he had been received from the moment he set foot in New Zealand. Cheers) In conclusion, he repeated that the observations made by Mr Fish, as to the position of the Governor, were exactly in accordance with his own, and he only

hoped to be able to carry them out.

(Loud applause.)

THE Hon. Jno. Bryce, with the Under-Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr Lowis, and his Private Secretary, Mr Butler, arrived on he 13th by the Rotomahana from Auckland. There was no reception by the local bodies, as no notifiation had been forwarded to them of the intended visit. On the road to the Pacific Hotel, where the party stayed, a mob of about twenty had assembled and honored the Native Minister with a few groans. One or two expressed a desire to add a few eggs no: recently laid, if they could distinguish in the darkness the object of their ill-feeling. The party left by coach next morning for Paeroa, which they visit in connection with a dispute existing as to some land purchased by the Government from the native chief Tukukino; then they go by Te Arona to Cambridge to settle the long-standing Tauwhare dispute, and hope to go to Wellington about the end of the month. The Minister upon being spoken to regarding the reception of deputs tions here, replied that he was to busy to see anyone.

On the 24th Feb. the Rev. Father Boyle propeeded to Waihi to attend to his clerical duties, and in crossing the Waitete river his horse was swept from him and landed on the other side of the river. The rev. gentleman swam the stream and regained his horse. On his return to the Thames on Sunday he was still more unfortunate; in attempting to cross the Komata he lost his horse altogether, and narrowly escaped drowning. Though only six or seven yards from the bank he had to swim nearly half a mile before he could effect a landing. His two coats were washed away, and with them a cheque and gold and filver to the amount of £30. He had to walk into Paeroa in his shirt sleeves. While on his way between Waihi and Owharoa he saw a small hut and approached it. Upon seeking shelter and stating that he was fatigued, he was refused food or shelter as he was a Catholic priest, as the woman remarked. Upon asking this peculiar female to show him the road to his destination, he was told to go along, he would soon find it. Rather remarkable treatment of a tired traveller in this country. This month's returns of New Zealand

immigration and emigration show a balance of 779 in favor of the colony. The total number of arrivals having been 1470, and the departures 691. The arrivals at the various ports were respectively as follows :- Auckland, 444; Wellington, 144; Napier, 2; Grey-mouth, 9; Lyttelton, 46; Oamaru, 2; Dunedin, 122; Invercargill, 690. The departures were: Russell, 5; Auckland, 201; Wellington. 131; Napier, 4; Greymouth, 1; Lyttelton, 36; Oamaru, 1; Dunedin, 33; Inver cargill, 271, Invercargill being the nearest port to Australia, and consequently the port of arrival and last of departure for the intercolonial steamers, shows unusually more than its due share of arrivals and departures, most of which were probably of persons on their way to or from Dunedin or Christchurch. Only 24 Government immigrants arrived during the month.

A MERTING of the Committee of the Thames conclusion, Mr Pyke, M.H.R., said: Choral Society was held at the resi-Well, Sir Wm. Jervois, I am bound to dence of the President, Dr Kilgour, say that that is the most interesting practical speech I have ever heard from a Governor during my 31 years' experience the Society was executed. Mr O'Sullivan palm of the hand, and rubbed in, in order to was elected Secretary, Mr F. J. Burgess liberate the vapors, or sprinkled ever the Treasurer, and Mr C. Kirkpatrick Librarian. clothes. The perfume will be noticed for a It was decided that Thursdays should be the days on which practices should be held, and that if St. George's School-room could be secured on reasonable terms, that should be the place for holding the weekly practices of the Society. Steps were taken to obtain a supply of music, so that operations should be at once commenced, and if it should arrive in time it is contemplated to hald the first practice on Thursday, the 15th inst. Due notice will, however, be given through the Press when the arrangements now pending are matured. We are glad to hear that the list of members is being steadily augmented, and that there is every probability of the Society proving a success. Owing, however, to the very low scale of members' fees adopted by the meeting in the Academy, the Committee will have great disculty in carrying things on successfully, and we hope to see a considerable accession yet to the members' list, both honorary and

performing. AT the Hon. C H. Bromley's second lecture on the English in Ireland, delivered in Wellington on the 8th instant, Sir William Fitz erbert, the Speaker of the Leg slative Council, occupied the chair. In acknow-ledging a vote of thanks, moved by Bishop Redwood and seconded by the Mayor, Sir William said reference had been made to his having travelled some distance and endured fatigue in order to preside, but he could assure them he would cheerfully travel a thousand times the distance if, by doing so, he could assist in obtaining for Ireland an Iriah Parliament.

AT a special meeting of the New Zealand Timber Company, held in Auckland on Satur, day, 24th Feb., Mr Harris's resolution to increase the capital, by issuing 8000 new chares was adopted. The present shareholders, to whom the shares will be first offered at par, must apply at once, or they will lose their privilages.

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Medical

PURE VOLATILE EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS EXTRACT.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy, at Rome, according to communication received from the Consul-General for Italy, at Melbourne, upon natructions from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated 14th March, 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate. Sandhuret, the 1st of March, 1878 ...

I have been investigating Messrs Sander and Sons' Eucalypti Extract since its disovery, and I have to admit that there is besides it no medicame at I know of, of such universal effect on the human system. I observed in the first instance that it checks completely all inflammations of whatever kind—inflammation of the cheat, lungs, all throat affections, such as bronchitis, and diptheria. It alleviates and cures all pains f rheumatic nature, neuralgia, &c, I have used it with unperalleled success in swellings, bruises, sprains, wounds of all kinds, and of most serious nature, as well as in all dis-orders of the bowels, diarrhosa, &c. I am fully convinced that the invention of that medicament will meet with the greatest estimation, and I gladly acknowledge its merits for the benefit of the public, -JOHN CRUICK-SHANK, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Health Officer, 2nd March, 1878.

I certify to the seal of the Council of the City of Sandhurst being affixed to this document, D. Macdongall, Town Clerk.

Statutory Declaration.
I, Franz Raabe, of Ironbark, Sandhurst, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, do solemnly, and sincerely declare, that guided by the desire that all who may become afflicted as I was may be enabled to take advantage of my publication, I make the following declaration: On the 25th Jime, 1877, my son Alfred, six years of age, was accidentally hurt with an axe on the keee. I at once took all pains to procure medical assistance, by calling at first on Dr Austin, who was subsequently assisted by Drs Penfold and Macgillivray. However, in spite of all the combined efforts of the said gentlemen, the malady took such a bad turn that the patient was lying in uninterrupted wound-fever, and on the 17th August, 1877, the opinion was given by Dr Moggillivray, that an amputation of the injured limb had become imperative, in order to save life. At At this juncture I called on Messrs Sander and Sons, procuring some of their Extract of the Eucalyptus Globulus, and by the application of the same I had the satisfaction of seeing my son within a fortnight out of all danger, and to-day he is recovered. I may just add hat it was when the crisis had been reached; hat the extract referred to was first applied. I abstain from expressing my feetings towards Mesers Sander and Sone in this declaration, but anyone may imagine them better than I can describe them in words. And I make this solema declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue, of the provisions of an A ot of the Parliament of Victoria, rendering persons making a falls! declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury .- FRANZ RAABE, Declared at Sandsurst, in the Colony of Victoria, this seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, before me, Moritz Cohu, J.P.

ITS CLAIM AS A CURATIVE

It has now become the fashion with the inentors or discoverers of remedial agents to claim something little short of infallibility and universality of cure for their respective agents. Messrs Sander and Sons do nothing of the sort. They have confidence that their oil possesses many virtues; but the full extent of these they do not know yet. They are now collecting data, and they are most careful and searching in performing this. It is quite sure then, that their eucalypti oil can fairly assert itself to be a grand panacea for many of the ills that flesh is heir

In Scarlet, Typhoid, or any case of Fever,

great length of time. For Children Attending Schools, the sam mode may be adopted. In Cases of Sickness, a few drops put into a saucer, and put into the room will, being

an etheric ou, evaporate, and fill the coom with the purifying vapor.

Are you obliged to Travel! A few drops occasionally rubbed on the body, will protect against any contagion you may be exposed to. in coming in direct contact with sick

or in sleeping in the same room with, or in

beds occupied previously by sick persons.

All Hotslkeepers will do well to sprinkle from time to time in drawers, where linen is usually kept, a few drops of the pure essential oil. It produces no spots whatever, as every particle of it evaporates, and nothing

remains. In short, where a disinfectant is needed, the pure essential equalypti oil ought to be he one you have recourse to, and no family ought to be without it. For all Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Scaldings,

Ulcers, and Cancerous Wounds, a piece of inen wrapped round the suffering part, and noistened with a few drops of the eucalypti essence, will stop all pain, and effect a speedy cure. In cases where a piece of linen cannot be applied, the moistening of the suffering part with the pure oil will do as well.

In Case of Colds moisten the nostrils with

few drops and inhale the vapour, and you will feel the immediate relief, and entire riddance of the heat. In all cases where the Lungs may be

Affected, the above-mentioned process, continually repeated, will be the best that can be advised.

In cases of Rheumatism, a mixture of one

part of the pure essential eucalypti oil with three parts of spirits of wine, well rubbed in the suffering part, has acted better than

ny other remedy.

In all cases of Inflammation, the oil may be applied to the part affected.

In severe cases of Toothache _ieumatio origin, the pure essence may be polici on

the external part of the face.

In cases of Inflammation of the Eyes, apply the pure oil to the outside of the eyelids. Headache and Rheumatic Pains in the Head

are positively removed and cured by rubbing the oil on the affected parts.

For many Cases of Severe Bruises the oil has proved the best remedy.

Inwardly used, take three or four drops in

half a tumbler of water. The essence effects a most surprising change of the whole constitution, correcting indigestion, and creating a healthy appetite.

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