a subsidy exceeding £30,000 per annum. 3. That the colony of New Zealand be invited to join in the establishment of this service."

The arrangements in connexion with the contemplated trip of the cutter yacht Louis to saveral of the islands in the South Pacific are now all but completed, and it is expected that she will drop down the river to the bay to-morrow, and proceed straightway on her cruise. The little expedition has been organised by Mr. Jaa. Orkuey, owner of the Louis, who accompanies her, and he has had her cabin enlarged and fitted up comfortally for the accommodation of from six to eight gentlemen, who are desirous of seeing the various places at which the cutter means to call. The Lulis and her band of adventurous voyagers will sail from here for various panes as a constraint of the call. The Leelis and her band of adventurous voyagers will sail from here for Norfolk Island, and then proceed to New Caledonia, where she will make a brief stay, and then go on to the New Hebrides group, calling at the various islands where there are mission stations. A course will afterwards be shaped for New Guinea, and the circuit of the island made if requisite. The cutter will then go to Port Darwin, and from thence to Timor, and return to Melbourne by the West Coast of Australia, calling in at Nicol Bay and Champion Bay. On the intention of the cutter to call at Port Darwin being declared, there were numerous On the intention of the partial that the partial partial partial partial partial there were numerous applications for passages by her if she would call there on the early part of her cruise, but call there on the early part of ner crusse, but Mr. Orkney declines making the trip a busi-ness venture. The cutter is well equipped and provisioned for the cruise, and will be under the command of Captain Websdale, who has been in her for some time, and has not long returned with her from Torres

Straits, where she was engaged on a pearl fishing expedition.

There was a moderate gathering of racing men at Mr. Goyder's room yesterday, when he settling on the Kilmore meeting was proceeded with. The prices of the favourites for the Sydney Gold Cup have been revised since the running on Monday. M Callum Mohr has been established first favourite for the Gold Cup, at 5 to 1 taken freely. Commodore was moderately supported at 100 to 15. Priam was quoted at 100 to 12, but he had few friends at the price. Reprieve was ew friends at the price. Reprieve was acked at 100 to 10. The Ace had a little backed at 100 to 10. The Ace had a little money put on him at 100 to 8, and Cyclops and Panic were in moderate request at 100 to 5. Warrior has gone out of favour, 100 to 6 being freely offered against him without meeting with any backers. The victory of Commodore is a heavy blow to a section of the ring who had laid against Loup Gazou at long prices, and afterwards backed him, and at the same time laid against Commodore.

Mathews, was convicted at the Criminal Sessions yesterday of the offence of uttering cheque for £76, purporting to b the commission of the crime. Having had to that that he got the cheque from a man in the street, who promised him some money for cashing it. Prisoner was sentenced to 18 months in gaol, the first week in each month to be in solitary confinement, and at the expiration of that time to be sent to the

expiration of that time to be sent to the reformatory for three years.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday a young woman named Anne Mullins was tried for bigamy. She married Henry Mullins, a miner, at Walhalla, on 21st April, 1872.

Mullins left her after nine weeks; and in Labe 1872, where was residence and laber 1878. July, 1872, she married one Allen Folks. She declared that Mullins had told her he had another wife living, and she believed him, and thought she was at liberty to marry again. A certificate was produced from the registrar-general's office of the marriage of a "Henry Mullans," at Bal-larat, in 1890, to a Miss Rosina Nicholls, and larat, in 1890, to a Miss Rosina Nicholla, and the allegation for the defence was that the Henry Mullians of Ballarat was identical with the Henry Mullins of Walhalla. The jury apparently adopted this view, for they acquitted the prisoner. The accused was committed for trial at Wood's Point, and the justices there took the unusual course of examining Mullins as a witness against his wife. Of course, his evidence was not admissible at the trial yesterday, and he could not be asked if he was the person who was married at Ballarat.

married at Ballarat.
The case of death in childbirth in Little Latrobe-street was the subject of a coroner's inquest yesterday. The jury found, in accordance with the evidence, that the deceased young woman, Margaret Flannery, died in childbirth. She had concealed the fact of her pregnancy, the child being illegitimate. The dead child was found beside her, with the multiple level twisted young the pregnance. The dead child was found beside her, with the umbilical cord twisted round the neck, and the jury found that the child died of stangulation by the twisting of the cord round the neck consequent upon the want of proper attendance. The woman in her labour without the slightest assistance must have suffered horrible agony, but she appeared to have suppressed all outcry.

At an inquest held yesterday on the body of the infant which a woman named Ellen Godfrey had left dead at her lodgings, with the statement that it had died during the night, the jury found, in accordance with the tenor

the jury found, in accordance with the tenor of the medical evidence, that the child was or the medical evidence, that the child was accidentally suffocated in bed. The woman had not since been found, and a detective said that it had been discovered that a woman answering her description started for New Zealand in the steamer Albion last

Thursday, the day after Godfrey, who said she came from New Zealand, reported the death to the police.

A very determined attempt to commit suicide was made last evening by a seafaring man about 59 years old, named William Jones. He walked into the shop of Steel and Co., butchers, Flinders-street west, looked about, took up a knife from a side table, and stuck it into his throat. George Smith, a shopman, rushing at him, caught his hands, and called the assistance of two others, and the three took the knife from Jones. They took him to the Melbourne Hospital, where he tried to tear his throat with his hands. The wound was not danserous, but the man was so violent that he had to be tied to the bed.

John Rogers, aged four years, residing in Hotham, was admitted to the Melbourne Hospital yesterday, having sustained fracture of the right leg. The child was sitting on the kerb in Victoria-street, playing with other children, and got under the wheel of M'Cormack's baker's cart. The driver took him to the hospital. Henrietta Clarke, aged 27, living in Stephen-street, was also admitted, having received severe injuries to the head, caused by a fall down stairs.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premises at No. 178 fare broke out on the premise of the premise of the premise of the premise

head, caused by a fall down stairs.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the premises at No. 178 Bridge-road, Richmond, occupied by Thomas Maguire, grocer, The fire was first observed by Constable. Kelly, who roused up the inmates, and with the assistance of other constables and some neighbours managed to save some portion of the furniture. The building being of wood, the flames spread very rapidly, and set fire to an adjoining oyster shop, occupied by H. Greenland. The Richmond brigade turned out, and were soon followed occupied by H. Greenland. The Richmond brigade turned out, and were soon followed by the metropolitan, but the fire was not got under until the grocery shop and the oyster shop had been destroyed, and an unoccupied shop had been also much damaged. Maguire's

stock and furniture were insured in the New Zealand Company's office for £200. Green-land was not insured, and estimated his less in furniture and effects at about £20. Maguire went to bed shortly before 11 the previous night, when everything was asfe. No lights had been used in the shop since the previous Saturday. The origin of the Gre is unknown.

At about half-past 5 yesterday afternoon a

is unknown.

At about half-past 5 yesterday afternoon a man of respectable appearance, named Moffat, jumped off the parapet at Prince's-bridge, about the centre, into the Yarra. He was rescued by two boatmen and Consable Douglas, and was conveyed to the Alfred Hospital, where he was considered not to be seriously hart by the shock. After he was taken out of the water, he expressed his determination of repeating the attempt. The Mayor and Mr. Wragge, J.P., attended at the City watchhouse yesterday and cleared the sheet of the night charges. The following were among the cases dealt with:—Louis Sherrard, a young man, for playing underand-over at the Friendly Societies' Gardens, was sent to gaol for Id days; John Hoakins, a little boy who worked in a wood-yard, was ordered to be locked up till 4 o'clock for throwing stones at people going into the circus; John Torpeny, a lad for disorderly conduct in the street and striking a girl, was fined £10 or three months' imprisonment. Alfred Williams, the lad who recently was discharged on an accusation of stealing a £20 note, was remanded till Saturday on a charge of stealing a bottle of brandy from a booth in the Friendly Secieties' Gardens. He was remanded for the production of his parents, as he said he hald

tion of his parents, as he said he had "some."

The number of passengers who travelled on the lines of the Melbourne and Hobaon's Bay United Railway Company on Easter Monday was, we learn, 54,971.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Melbourne Hospital Committee yesterday there were present—Messrs. Hart (chairman), Aarons, Gibbs, Fenton, Gilbbe, Hodgson, Phillips, Dickson, and Pinnock. The secretary, Mr. Williams, reported the result of the meeting held on Thursday last to promote an "Hospital Sanday." Mr. Hodgson alluded to a statement made by the Rev. C. T. Perks at that meeting, to the effect that he knew of a case in which the hospital had been abused by a well-to-do subscriber of £1 Is., who put in his wife for treatment under a false name. The secretary was instructed to request Mr. Perks to furnish further particulars of the alleged imposition. A resolution was passed endorsing the action taken by Mr. Williams with regard to the Hospital Sunday movement. Receipt of the sums of £118 6s. and £56 Is. 3d., the proceeds of the collections made on Good Friday at St. Francis's and St. Patrick's respectively, in aid of the funds of the institution, was reported. The secretary was instructed to acknowledge the same with thanks, and to ask if the committees of the toominate life-gover. the same with thanks, and to ask if the committees of the two churches referred to would like to nominate life-governors. The secretary reported that a woman was in attendance, who complained that the doctor of the friendly society club, of which her husband was a member, had refused to attend to her sick child. She had brought the child to the hospital where it had been treated. Mr. Harker, M.L.A., had recommended her to complain to the committee. The committee said that they had no control over club doctors, and referred the case to the admission committee. The following was declared to be the state of the house for the week ending on the 12th inst.:—Admitted—In-patients, 54; new cases—out-patients, 134; do. casualties, 233. Deaths, 5; discharges, 45. Number of patients in hospital, 356.

The third annual meeting of the Metro-

patients in hospital, 396.

The third annual meeting of the Metropolitan Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held last night at their offices, 32 Collinsstreet east, Mr. O. Fenwick occupying the chair. From the report and balance-sheet which were presented, it appeared that no loss had occurred during the year, and that the premiums received showed a considerable increase upon those of the previous year. The net profits of the year amounted to £475 08 9d. which was appropriated by the directors as follows:—Shareholders interest, at the rate of 4s. 2d. per share, £298 6s. 8d.; insurers discount, £11 13s. 6d.; and addition to the reserve fund, £255 0s. 7d., making the latter fund £543 6s. 1d. The chairman, in moving the adoption of thereport and balance-sheet, called attention to the fact that the reserve fund would more than reinsure all the risks of the society. The motion was carried, and it was agreed to grant £5 to the fire brigade. Messrs. J. Callaghan, O. Fenwick, W. Moore, J. M. Cutcheon, and E. P. S. Sturt, who had been nominated as directors, were declared duly elected, there being no opposition; and Messrs, G. E. Cunley and George Turner were appointed auditors.

Our Sandhurst correspondent states that, the weather yesterday being very threatening, the Easter Fair was suspended until Wednesday. On Wodnesday evening the reserve will be brilliantly illuminated, and direworks will be discharged. Our correspondent adds that there are a large number of visitors remaining in Sandhurst who purpose staying over Wednesday.

"Many frequenters of Queenscliff," our correspondent writes, "will hear with regret The third annual meeting of the Metro-

pose staying over Wednesday.

"Many frequenters of Queenscliff," our correspondent writes, "will hear with regret of the sudden decease of Mr. William Peacock, who fell dead on Monday evening whilst present at an entertainment in the Victoria Hotel. The deceased, who is among the oldest residents on the 'Cliff,' for many years held various appointments in the Government service, most notably that of signalmaster here. As lessee of the municipal batch, however, he was much more widely known, and in that capacity became in himself an institution. The deceased leaves a widow and four children."

It is not so generally known as it ought to

widely known, and in that capacity became in himself an institution. The deceased leaves a widow and four children."

It is not so generally known as it ought to be that the kernels of some stone fruits, especially peaches, contain prussic acid to an extent which may prove poisonous if a large number of the kernels be eaten. The following case, reported in the last number of the Australian Medical Journal, by Dr. W. R. G. Samuels, of Wanganui, New Zealand, should make parents cautious:—"February 19, 1873, I was sent for to attend a little boy, aged 5 years, the son of a carpenter of this town. On my way I was informed that the little fellow had eaten something unknown to his parents, and was believed to have been poisoned. On my arrival, I found him lying on the sofa in a state of partial coma. The pupils were dilated, the skin somewhat cold and clammy, the pulse feeble. He seemed, in short, to be suffering from the effects of some narcotic poison. Upon making inquiries, I was informed that about half an hour previous to my arrival he had been seized with disziness, stupor, fainting, inability to stand without assistance—in fact, it was described to mean a partial intoxication. He vomited an ounce or more of masticated peach kernels. I at once administered. an emetic, followed shortly by a full dose of castor oil, which soon acted on the bowels. I ordered him to be kept warm. After being placed in bed, he slept for about two hours, after which he awoke and seemed recovered. This was obviously a case of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid (prussic acid) contained in the peach kernels of which the child had eaten a large quantity. My chief reason for reporting this is that I notice but one case mentioned in Taylor's Manual of Poisons of poisoning by peach kernels of thich the child had eaten a large quantity. My chief reason for reporting this is that I notice but one case mentioned in Taylor's Manual of Poisons of poisoning by peach kernels."

The Fif Times is given to understand that the Government of that country ha

started by the correspondent who has addressed us on this subject. Is there a coal ring, prematurely organised, in this country, and it so, how should it be dealt with? The evils of all sorts which would follow an attempt to break up the combination by legislative action, whatever form it might take, need scarcely be insisted upon; but nevertheless the suggestion that this may have one day to be done need not be at once set saide as utterly condemned by economical principle. The tendency of the English law to encourage the aggregation of property in large masses must have helped to make the coal ring possible, assuming it to exist. This fact may be used to show that legislative interference with the combination, undestrable as it is, is not utterly monstrous. Suppose all the coal in the British Islands were on the estates of Lord Dudley, we should evidently be at Lord Dudley we can control the supply of coals by an understanding among themselves? The effects of such a combination would in no way differ from ng among themselves! The effects of such a combination would in no way differ from a combination would in no way differ from those of a coercive law, except that the securities for equity and moderation would be incomparably slighter. The fact is that the theory of free trade tacitly requires competition as a condition of production and exchange. It does not take account of natural monopolies, because they are on the whole so few that they can be usually neglected in practice. But the case of a monopoly, partly natural and partly artificial, which places the whole of an article of first necessity in the hands of so small a number of persons that they can control the supply at pleasure, was in reality never conaspre, was in reality never con-

number of persons that they can control the supply at pleasure, was in reality never contemplated in the theory of free trade."

In reference to the Prussian railway swindle, in which Herr Wagner and the Princes Potbus and Biron were concerned, described in The Aryus of April 9, the Economist (London) says:—" Both the Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Count Roon, and the Minister of Commerce, having pleaded guilty before the Lower House of ignorance in matters of financial management of private railway building, it is inevitable that henceforth the influences exercised by the Parliament in financial administration will be considerably on the increase in Germany. Yet the impression against officialism produced by Herr Lasker's speech is favourably counterbalanced by his own statement, that there is nothing in his experience to shake the confidence which the Prussian Administration, as a whole, has been and

tions."

The Economist (London) of February 7 has the following remarks upon the cheapness of money in Australia. The 3 per centrefpime has come to an end, but the general remarks of the London paper are worthy of attention. It is rather amusing to notice how delicately our cautious contemporary alludes to our eccentricity on the subject of immigration:—"The recent announcement by telegram that the Melbourne banks had reduced their rate of discount to 3 per cent. calls prominent attention to a rather singular phenomenon which has for some time excited the attention of those directly interested. This is the abundance and cheapness of money throughout Australia. In the report lately issued of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, it is noticed that, though the business of the bank was flourishing, the profit was less than it would otherwise be, owing to the great abundance of money and consequently low rates charged for it in the Australian colonies. We understand, too, that for a long time it has been noticed in Lombard-street that the balances of the banks having an Australian business are unusually large. The fact is thus well enough known, and it is certainly a singular one in regard to a new country, where high rates for money are usually expected to rule. The explanation, we believe to be that the Australian colonies where money is abundant are no longer countries of large immigration, in which the demand for capital is apt to exceed the supply, but are practically in the economic condition of old countries, where capital acanumlates rapidly, and chokesup the channels for its employment. Australia, with its gold mines and huge sheep farms, is a country where the industrial organisation to a large extent resembles that of a manufacturing country tike England, capital being in comparatively few hands, and the proportion of labourers to the gross produce being few. The profits of a good season consequently produce, as in England, a grat plethors of money, which is not alsorbed, as is ordinarily the case in a new country, by the demands of a vast immigra, tion. The explanation of the present phenomenon thus comes to be that the high price of wood for the last two years having made Australia unprecedentedly prosperous. nomenon thus comes to be that the high price of wool for the last two years having made Australia unprecedentedly prosperous, the resulting abundance of money is equally unprecedented. Whether the older Australian colonies are wise to discourage immigration, or at least to offer no large bounties on it, as is done in the United States, may be open to question, for a certain density of population is necessary to the highest efficiency of production."

The South Australian Register states:—

The South Australian Register states: The South Australian Replater states:—
"The exports of wheat and flour from Adelaide for the week ending March 29 reached
an aggregate of about 9,000 tons, so that,
according to shippers' measurement of 37
bushels to the ton, we have sent away this
year something like 70,000 tons of breadstuffs.
Of this quantity about two-thirds has been
shipped to Great Britain."
"The "Wicked World "which was recented."

The "Wicked World," which was repeated

shipped to Great Britain."

The "Wicked World," which was repeated at the Theatre Royal last night, seems likely to gain a good place in public estimation. There was an excellent house last night, and the play was again very successfully performed. The theatre will be visited on Thursday night by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Bowen.

The accident at Chiarini's Circus on Monday night has had no effect in deterring people from visiting this place of amusement, for though last eventing was wet, there was an excellent attendance in all parts of the circus. The portion that gave way the previous evening was repaired long before the perfermances commenced, the broken stringer being replaced with a sound piece of timber, and extra stanchions put in to support the stringers in all parts of the circus. The framework was inspected by the city building surveyor yesterday morning, and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the safety of the structure. The accident occurred on the side occupied by the reserved seats, where the weight brought on the supporting timber is not more than one-third what it is on the opposite side of the circus; and as the timber used is all of the same strength, and much heavier than Mr. Chiarini has hithertoused, such an accident as that which hap-nened on Monday night was thought to be reporting this is that I notice but one case mentioned in Taylor's Manual of Poisons of poisoning by peach kernels."

The Fiji Times is given to understand that the Government of that country has contracted with the owners of the as. Duke of Edinburgh for the conveyance of mails between Sydney and Levuka once in every five or six weeks.

In reference to the alleged "coal ring" in England, the Poll Mail Gazette says:—"A far more serious set of questions have been debated, and an extra staircase has been

suggested; but as not one-twentieth could get down a staircase that could step into the arena, that means of escape in case of a fright seems the most natural.

Iright seems the most natural.

In another part of the paper will be found the article from The Times on the Alabama award which was referred to in our leading columns postericay.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. Geo. Robertson, the fourth part of Mr. Anthony Trollope's Australia and New Zealand. Tamania and Western Australia are the subject of this portion of the work.

At a meeting of the committee of the Victoria Coursing Club, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected stewards for the current year:—Messra. C. B. Fisher, A. K. Finlay, W. Leonard, A. P. Rudd, and A. W. Robertson.

A. W. Robertson.

A tea-meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the Wesleyan Sunday-school at Williamstown took place on Tuesday evening at which about 200 people attended. After the cas a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by several ministers and laymen.

tea a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by several ministers and laymen. The children of the Footscray Presbyterian Church Sunday-school, accompanied by their teachers, held their picenic in the Royal-park on Easter Mouday. Above 190 children were present, together with a large number of the parents and friends. A marquee was erected on the grounds, and every provision was made for a day's enjoyment. The young folks were driven to the spot, and taken back to their homes, in conveyances supplied by Mr. Wilkim Morley, of Sandridge, who gave the use of his men and lorries free of charge. A donation in the shape of a large supply of biscuits was sent for the occasion by Mr. Swallow, of Swallow and Arial. About 6 clock in the afternoon the children set out for Footscray, all greatly delighted with the day's excursion.

THE OPERA.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

such an entertainment as was provided.
one in this city has ever heard Signe
Tamburini Coy to such advantage as the
who witnessed last night's performance. T power of vorce, the pany or tone, and the exquisite finish of vocalisation with which the cavatina "Regnava nel silenzio" was given, will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present; and, luckily, the audience was a large one. After each of the prominent pumbers the principal artists were recalled with enthusiasm; and the quartette "Chi mi frena" was encored amidst a storm of applause. This will explain the temper of the audience, which, in its turn, was a reflection of the happy mood in which the singers found themselves. But in the name of all kindly feeling and fair play we protest against such an exaction as is meant in this instance by an encore. The role of Lucia is one of the most arduous, and, with this generous singer and accomplished lady, had been given with such surprising success that to insist upon and accomplished lady, had been given with such surprising success that to insist upon the repetition of any part of it looked like utter heartlessness on the part of the audience. In the last bar of the larghetto movement, Signora Tamburini Coy sings the exceptional note D flat in alt, with a sus, tained volume of pure sound that pervades and is superior to all others in the grand final chord, whether of principals, band, or chorus. To be asked to repeat this effort while in the next scene the music of "Il dolce suono" requires the highest powers under perfect control to do it justice, is to be asked for more than an audience has the right to expect. The singers, however, with their customary good nature, indulged their patrons with a repetition of the passage so much admired, and inshed the act amidst a tumult of approbation. An encore is some. much admired, and finished the act amidst a tumult of approbation. An encore is some, times a genuine compliment, and is permissible where the exaction is not too great; but in this instance we do not think it was fair, and as we know the audience are in the main most kindly disposed towards these artists in general, and to the prima donna in particular, we think they will come upon a little reflection to the same conclusion. The music of the mad scene was again a triumph of vivid expression and faultless execution, and upon the conclusion of her onerous duties for the night Signora Tamburini Coyhad again to come before the audience single-handed to receive such an expression of their approval as was honourable on both sides to give and to receive.

approval as was nonomable on both since to give and to receive,
Signor Coy, Signor Coliva, and Signor londi were all at their very best in the re-presentation of Edgardo, Enrico, and Rai-mondo respectively. Mr. Johnson deserves favourable recognition for his performance in the part of Arturo. The band and choral parts were faitly rendered, and the flute obligate. the part of Arturo. The band and choral parts were fairly rendered, and the flute obligate passages were worthy of Mr. Royal's fame as an accomplished flautist. "The Challenge" duet between Edgarde and Enrico was omitted, on account of the heavy rehearsal in which the singers had taken part during

the day.

To-night "Faust" will be performed, and
Mr. Beaumont will make his first appearance
in opera since his revent accident.

RANDWICK TRAINING NOTES. [BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

(PROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.)

SYDNEY, TUESDAY. The weather this morning was very much against work being done on the training ground, as the rain fell heavily during the early portion of the morning. After the rain ceased all the horses in training were on the ground, but the work done was only moderate. Considerable alteration has taken place in the betting on the Gold Cup. M'Callum Mohr and Commodore were freely tacked to-day at 7 to 1. Friam and J. L.

M'Callum Mobr and Commodore were freely backed to-day at 7 to 1. Priam and J. L. have received a fair amount of support at 10 to 1. The highest offer against either M'Callum Mobr or Commodore later in the day was 5 to 1. 11 P.M.

Reprieve did a good gallop this afternoon.
The settling to-night was satisfactory.
M'Callum Mohr was for a time a strong
favourite for the Cup at 3 to 1; Commodore
4 to 1. Later on, J.L. was backed freely at
100 to 10, and M'Callum Mohr receded to 4
to 1; Commodore, 5 to 1; The Ace, 100 to 8
(offered).

WOODEND RACES.



Japan papers state that a new oil has been extracted from the coccous of silkworms after the silk has been taken from them. About 160h, of the coccous with the chrysalis yield on pressure 15th, of oil, that is said to burn well in lamps.

DIRECT TELEGRAMS FROM EUROPE.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.) LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Australian February mail, via rindisi, has been delivered. TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WARRNAMBOOL, Tursbax.
The Victoria, steamer, arrived here on Good Friday, and started this afternoon. Lieutenant Stanley stated that his intention was to proceed westward to complete the survey west of Portland Bay, and afterwards to the Law King's Island. to sail to King's Island.
The South Melbourne cricketers have de-

layed their departure till to-morrow, owing to the detention of the Rob Roy at Belfast.

SYDNEY, Tugsday.

The Assembly is discussing Mr. Forster's motion for payment of members, and the debate is unlikely to finish to night.

The funeral of the late Hon. R. Towns this morning was largely attended by old colonists and leading citizens

The Art Academy was opened to-day without ceremony.

A Chinaman has murdered another at

rrested.
The Mudgee Police Court was robbed, and a

The Mudgee Police Court was robbed, and a safe containing £140 stolen.

The libel case against Sydney Punch, for accusing Hickey of selling the Champion Race with Rush, was commenced to-day, and stands adjourned until to-morrow.

The encampment has been broken up.

The Bathurst cricketers have again defeated the University eleven.

feated the University eleven.

Candles are firmer, and sales of Five Medal have been made at 11d. Maize is selling at Sailed.—Alexandra, s.s., for Melbourne.

ADELAIDE, TUESDAY. ADELAIDE, TUESDAY.

A telegraph station has been opened at
Cape Jervis, for the convenience of ship-

Two more companies for working the reets at Sandy Creek and Howley Creek have been floated to-day; one company has 12,000 shares and the other 20,000.

A private telegram from Sandy Creek states that 4lb. weight of gold has been obstained in 16 days.

ained in 16 days. The new river steamer Excelsior has made

a satisfactory trial trip.
The weather is wet for the holidays, and heavy rains have fallen in the north.
Wheat is very firm at 5s. 2d.

Arrived.-Penola, s.s., Astracan, fron

THE AUSTRALASIAN

SKETCHER.

We need not be deterred by any feeling of false delicacy from bestowing upon a new literary venture, which has been issued from this office, the same candid and impartial criticism which we should extend to a similar publication originating elsewhere. We shall, therefore, treat the first number of The Australasian Sketcher upon its merits, and express the satisfaction with which we perceive so cordinl a co-operation upon the part of the artist and engraver, the editor, contributors, and printer to fulfil the promise of the prospectus, and present the public with "arecord and picture gallery of the social life of these colonies." Eighteen illustrations and sixteen columns of letterpress constitute a liberal sixpennyworth; and in the production of the former Mr. Carrington's pencil has been employed for the most part with excellent effect. The portraits of Sir George and Lady Bowen, the view of a crossing-place and Lady Bowen, the view of a crossing-place con the Murray, the series of pictures (six in number) representing the process of meat preserving, the "thumbnail sketches at street corners," and the portrait of the agent-general for South Australia, will compare favourably with the average run of illustrations in the Graphic, while they are noticeable in this respect, that the blocks have been well "brought up" by the printer, so that the fine lines and delicate cross-hatching of the well-executed wood engravings are not, as they too often are, blurred in the impression by a want of technical skill on the part of the "maker-up." Indeed, as a specimen of a thoroughly sharp and clear transfer to paper of a highly-finished wood-cut, we could desire nothing better than the portrait of Mr. Dutton. Mr. Carrington's elegant design for the heading of the paper does great credit to his taste, and is bold in character and graceful in detail. The Intercolonial Gig Race has furnished the material for a couple of clever drawings; and they swearing in of the new Governor at the Treasury has been made the subjec We need not be deterred by any feeling of The Australasian Sketcher is so creditable in The Australasian Sketcher is so creditable in appearance and contents, we may fairly conclude that its successors will improve on the standard thus set up, and that our friends at home will find in its pictorial pages the best evidence that the pen and pencil are being employed as skilfully in Australia as in the mother country.

LAW NOTICES (This Day). · SUPREME COURT. SUPHEME COURT.

OLD COURT-BOURS.

(Hefore his Honour Mr. Justice Fellows.)

CERMAL RESERVE.

Calendar for April.

NEW COURT-BOURS.

STYLESS IN SQUITY.

Dickson V. Cane.

Dickson V. Cane.

Dickson v. Cane.

In CHAMBERS.

His Honour Mr. Justice Fellows will take chamber uniness at 9 o'clock. clock.
INSOLVENT COURT,
Summons at 11.—Frankel and Abra-

hams, Josiah Messiter. General Meetings at 11.—George Blackman, John Pitcher. Pitcher. OOUNTY COURT.
(Before his Honour Judge Pohlman.)
Brasch v, Harwood, Ardill v, M'Hutchinson, Dwyer
v, same, M'Grath and wife v, Abrahams, Remp v.
M'Williams, Davis v, Mullen, same v, same, Clark v.
Fredric, Ker v, Sincisir, Keegan v, Rentoul, Nicol
v, Laber, Raienbury v, Comben, Johns and wife v.
Lee, Davis v, Wherways Col Ann 250.

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THE BA DISTURBANCE.

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LEVUKA, MARCH 27.

These are lively times in Fiji. The Go. vernment has just tided over one of the gravest crises in its much troubled existence; but the difficulties by which it is beset are far from being overcome. The white settlers of Ba, Ndronga, and Nandi, three of the most important districts in the island of Viti Levu, have been in arms against the constituted authorities, and there can be no doubt that, but for the timely arrival of H.M.S. Dido, blood would have been shed. Had this point been reached, the most deplorable consequences must have ensued. The natives would have taken part in the struggle on either side, and there loss of life that would have followed would have so embittered the two opposing parties as to leave it doubtful whether order could be fully restored again until after the lapse of years, for the Government has strong opponents in every portion of the group. Happily, as the friends of law and order think, the incipient rebellion has been suppressed without resort to any unnecessarily violent measures. More peaceful times may now be looked for, but the Government is not strong enough to give any feeling of permanent security.

The moving spirits in the appeal to arms were Colonel White, formerly colonel of volunteers in New Zealand, and Mr. De Courcy Ireland, a planter on the Ba. When the Government was first formed, Mr. Ire.

the Government was first formed, Mr. Ire. land represented his district in the Fijian Parliament, but his constituents becoming dissatisfied with the new order of things, they called upon him to resign, which he cheerfully did, as their views entirely coincided with his own. From that time he has been a determined opponent of the Government. It may here be briefly stated that the complete of the dissected service meaning the statement of the dissected service means.

checruity did, as their views entirely concided with his own. From that time he has
been a determined opponent of the Government. It may here be briefly stated that the
complaint of the disaffected party against
the Government is, that it is utterly incompetent to afford them any protection,
that it is burdening the residents with
oppressive taxation, saddling the country
with an enormous debt, which will ahut
out all hope of annexation, that it
has accomplished no good whatever beyond
finding employment for a number of undeserving people, that some of its members are men of objectionable character,
and that others are running counter to their
election promises. Colonel White is still a
member of the Fijian Parliament, and is of
course sworn to uphold the constitution.
Early in February, Colonel White issued a
circular calling upon the residents in the
various planting districts to assemble in
Levuka on a day named, to adopt
measures for the deposition of the
Government. He then, with others,
chartered the little steamer Pride of Viti, for
the purpose of steaming round the large
island, and stopping at all the principal districts, to band together supporters of this
movement. It was intended to have a
roll up of armed men in Levuka on the 10th
February, and the Government made every
preparation to resist it. A day or so after the
Pride of Viti started from Levuka on its revolutionary mission, news was received of
the horrible nurder of the Burns family on
the Ba, the particulars of which have no
doubt been read in Melbourne. This murder
upset the plans of the party on board the Pride
of Viti. Instead of finding the Viti
Levu planters ready to accompany them,
they discovered that many of them, especially the settlers in the Ba district, had
enough to do to defend their own plantations
from anticipated attacks of the mountaineers.
The members of the sedificous expedition accordingly returned to Levuka, excepting Colonet White, who remained at the Ba, where he
succeeded in increasing the alread officers of the Government. Much ill-feeling was also occasioned by the attempted arrest of Mr. Lindberg for high treason. The Ba settlers now assert that the murder of Mr. Burns and his family is due to the action of the Government. Mr. Burns splantation was subject to frequent visits from the mountaineers, and it was known that his life had been several times threatened—whether for shooting mountaineers or not is left an open question. It is a fact, however, that he armed his foreign labourers, and that after the visit of Dr. Clarkson, these men were afraid to use their arms. When the mountaineers came, they ran away, and they did so on the day of the murder. On receipt of the news of the murder, the tovernment despatched 50 rank and file of their organised native force under Major Fitzgerald, to take up a position on the Fitzgerald, to take up a position on the head water of the river Ba, between the set-

armed with breech-loading rities, and a considerable body of foreign labourers, also well armed. This formidable force ordered Major Fitzgerald to withdraw, threatening to fire upon him if he remained. The objection the settlers raised to his presence was, that they had no confidence in his Fijian warriors, that any attack he could make would be sure to fall, and that fallure would be followed by the immediate destruction of all the planters, for the mountaineers, knowing they had beaten the Government, would then come down in irresistible numbers. The warden of Tavua was appealed to, and upon his advice Major Fitzgerald retired to avoid the effusion of blood. While waiting orders, at a distance of some 20 miles, Major Fitzgerald was joined by Mr. Swanston, the Minister for Native Affairs, with Captain, Harding, the head of the police, from 40 to 50 Fijian troops, four or five white men, and an Armstrong gun. After an attack upon the mountaineers of Na Koro-wai-wai, in which 170 mountaineers were destroyed, the natives behaving with great savagery, the Government troops were marched back to Ba. The white settlers, to the number of about 40, with their Tanna labourers, armed, assembled at the town of Sanguna. Captain Harding was instructed to land with the Government force. He entered the town in the night time, and threw up a redoubt. The position at this time was a very critical one. The planters were very much excited. Some of them missed their riffes to the shoulder, and the accidental discharge of a gun would have been sufficient to cause an immediate onskampt. The planters threatened that if the troops were not

withdrawn, they would burn down the native town in which they were encamped. But more moderate counsels prevailed, and a parley was determined upon. Mr. Swanston produced a copy of a letter written by Captin Chapman, of H.M.S. Dido, then lying at Levuka, calling upon the settlers to respect the authority of the Government, the original of which, though despatched to the disaffected, they say they had not received. On the corner of the letter was a memo. by Mr. Thurston purporting to be an intimation from the captain of the Dido that he was prepared, when called upon by the Government, to remove any person who made himself objectionable to the Government, and to give shelter and protection to any settler who should remain neutral. This memo. was read as part of the captain's letter to intimidate the rebels. It was also represented that Colonel White and Mr. Ireland wager to be arrested at any hasard, they being looked upon as the ringleaders of the disaffected party. It was not until some days afterwards that the letter itself, which was in these terms arrived:—

that the letter itself, which was in these terms, arrived:

"H.M.S. Dido, at Levuka,
February 26, 1873.

"The British Settlers, Province of Ba. Viti
Levu.

"Gentlemen,—Being under the apprehension that it is possible some of the British settlers in the Ba district have been misinformed as to my intentions, I think it but right that I should caution all those who are taking up arms against the Government of Fiji, that I shall in no way recognise any illegal actions against the lawfully constituted authorities.—I have, &c.,

"W. C. Chaphen.

Captain and Senior Officer."

Mr. James, who had just returned from

Mr. James, who had just returned from Levuka, told the assembled planters that the captain of the man-of-war had informed him that he would come down and remove anyone who attempted to take up arms against the Government. He therefore ad-

anyone who attempted to take up arms against the Government. He therefore advised the settlers to come to some terms with Mr. Swanston. The settlers deliberated, and the result was the following convention:

"It is this day agreed between Robt. S. Swanston, Minister for Native Affairs, and De Courcy Ireland on the part of the Basettlers, Henry Tucker on the part of the Nandi settlers, and Montague Johnstone on the part of the National settlers, that the Government troops, under Captain Harding, do evacuate Sangunu, and occupy Bulu; that all Government stores and provisions now affoot on the Ba River shall be landed at Sangunu, and there left under the charge of some one Government official not belonging to the armed force; that Captain Harding shall take no action under any warrant or authority he may have in his possession against any white settler of the aforenamed districts, and all the foregoing to be religiously performed and maintained until such time as the result of a communication to the captain of the Dido, to be forwarded at once by the settlers here now collected, shall be made known. That the settlers of the districts before named, and now gathered here, shall forward the communication to the captain of H.M.S. Dido in charge of one of their number, copy of said communication to the captain of H.M.S. Dido in charge of one of their number, copy of said communication to the captain of H.M.S. Dido be made known.

"Sangunu, Ba River, March 7, 1873."

The planters then despatched the following letter to Captain Chapman, to which 28

H.M.S. Dido be made known.

"Sangunu, Ba River, March 7, 1873."

The planters then despatched the following letter to Captain Chapman, to which 29 signatures were attached:

"Captain Chapman, R.N., H.M.S. Dido. "Sir," We, the undersigned British subjects, and other settlers resident in the Ba, Nandi, and Ndronga districts, now assembled ou the Ba River, beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and owing to the dangerous unsettled and the settlers are described by the settlers

expected arrival here.

In the meantime, the Government had proclaimed martial law in the Ba district, and prohibited the supply of money or stores to the settlers there. At this juncture there was a great deal of excitement in Levuka about the condition of affairs, and the most about the condition of affairs, and the most exagerated rumours were current. But the conciliatory tone adopted by Mr. Swanston had a good effect. Prior to his arrival, handcuffs had been prepared with the view of detaining him as a hostage, and at one time the proposal seemed very likely to be carried into effect. Mr. Oliver, the messenger despatched with the letter to Captain Chaptanan, returned in the course of a week, and reported that the captain requested the settlers to put their grievances in writing.

About this time, Mr. Ireland's partner, Pat. Sullivan, came to Levuka. The Government had him arrested for high treason, on the primd face evidence of his signa-

ment had him arrested for high treason, on the primal facie evidence of his signature attached to a letter forwarded to Major Fitzgerald, forbidding him to land his troops on pain of being fired upon. Mr. Sullivan was imprisoned for some hours, and subsequently held to heavy bail. It was found, however, upon inquiry, that he was not on the Ba at the time the document was prepared, and that his signature, with that of two other settlers, had been attached to the paper by Mr. Ireland. Mr. Sullivan was therefore discharged from custody. The Covernment also gained some information as to the character of the opposition

ound, however, upon inquiry that he was for their organised native force under Major Firagerald, to take up a position on the head water of the river Ba, between the settlers and the mountaineers. This force was instructed to act as a defensive outpost until such re-inforcements arrived as would enable them to punish the tribe which had been guilty of the horrible arccities perpetrated on the Burns family. The Ba settlers were in the sever of the Government to punish the murderers, and when they saw this native force despatched by the Government, which the water of the Government to punish the murderers, and when they saw this native force despatched by the Government, which the settlers raised in the settlers raised that it should not land. Major Fitz, gerald directed the settlers to lay down their arms, telling them that if they shot mountaineers independently they would be guilty of murder, and than to expedition could be permitted to attack the mountaineers that was not under the command of an officer appointed by the Government. There were opposed to him from 30 to 35 white men, arms were proposed to him from 30 to 35 white men, arms do will armsed. This formidable force ordered Major Fitzgerald to with the American the Covernment, would then come down in irresistible numbers. The warden of Tava was appealed to, and upon his advice Major Fitzgerald two will almost the Government, would then come down in irresistible numbers. The warden of Tava was appealed to, and upon his advice Major Fitzgerald was joined by Mr. Swanaton, the Minister for Native Affairs, with Capitain, Harding, the head of the white men, and an Armstrong gard. Who was landing the troops at Very town the the subjection of about 40, with their Tamu labouters, and of a gaman. Capital mark with two parts of the femines of the white men, and an Armstrong gard. Who was landing the would be followed by the insulations of