

Shipping.

ARRIVALS. Avon, 19 tons, Anderson, from Auckland, with cargo of cattle. Whitty, 22 tons, Jones, from Auckland, with general cargo. Morning Light, 29 tons, Tiller, from Port Charles, with cargo of sawn timber. Mariner, 63 tons, Austen, from Russell with cargo of coals. Ebenezer, 24 tons, Spencer, from Russell, with coals.

Commercial.

THE SHAREMARKET.

The following are the Thames Stock and Mining Association's quotations from 6.45 p.m. 26th September to 12 o'clock noon September 28th, 1874:—

Table with columns: COMPANY, SALES, SELLERS, BUYERS. Includes entries for Caledonia, Black Angel, Cure, Italian, Bright Smile, City of London, Bird-in-Hand.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Amount of Revenue collected at the Port of Thames for the 28th September, 1874:—

Table with columns: Duties, Arms Fees. Values in £ s d.

TIDE TABLE.

Table with columns: SEPT.-OCT., Rises Sets, Morn. Even. Includes dates from 28-Monday to 4-Sunday.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

For Auckland per p.s. Hauraki, to-morrow, at 8 o'clock a.m., and per p.s. Golden Crown, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. For Kapanga, per Hauraki, to-morrow, at 8 o'clock a.m. For Southern Provinces (for transmission per s.s. Ladybird) to-morrow at 2.30 p.m. For the Australian Colonies (for transmission per s.s. Victoria) to-morrow, at 2.30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The Steamer Victoria is expected to leave Auckland at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 30th instant. Telegrams for the Australian Colonies or Europe (via Java Cable) will be received at this office for transmission to Sydney up till 10.30 a.m. of the 30th instant. Telegrams for any place in Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, will be received at this office for transmission to the — and will there be posted as an ordinary letter free of postage, to the address given in the message, or will be forwarded to the nearest Telegraph Station in — and telegraphed to its destination; the Australian rates being collected from the receiver. The sender will note in the instructions on the message how he wishes his message dealt with—whether to be posted as a letter at the final port of departure in New Zealand or to be forwarded from there to the Telegraph Station at the port where the steamer is bound to, and to be telegraphed from thence to its final destination. In the first case, he will write in instructions, if to be treated as a letter, "To be posted;" in the latter, if to be telegraphed on arrival in Australia, he will state in instructions "To be telegraphed."

J. COSGRAVE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING.

A QUANTITY OF JOB GOODS purchased from the Manufacturers at the extreme end of the season, consisting of Dress Goods, Winceys, Wool Plaids, Waterproof and Cloth Mantles, Wool Shawls, &c. Also, a Large Variety of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, &c.

J. COSGRAVE & CO.

OWEN-STREET,

G R A H A M S T O W N.

To be Sold,

THOSE Well-known PREMISES in OWEN-STREET, Grahamstown, now occupied by J. COSGRAVE & Co.

The purchaser can take part of the Stock on terms.

For particulars apply to J. COSGRAVE & Co. 7074tc Queen-street, Auckland.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THAMES AGENCY.

UNDER Policies of the NATIONAL insurers have the best security against loss or damage by fire. The Capital of the Company is ONE MILLION STERLING, and the whole of the profits are invested in the Colony for the benefit of Insurers.

That the Company enjoys the confidence of the public is shown by the marked success of its first half-year's operations.

Lowest rates charged. Claims PROMPTLY and LIBERALLY met.

c7111 WILLIAM DAVIES, Agent.

The Evening Star.

PUBLISHED DAILY AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1874.

THE Cute Company are reported to be getting a little gold, the reef improving. The Central Italy got thirty pounds of specimens on Saturday night, which will help the crushing now going on to a fair average.

THE monthly church parade of the Thames Naval Brigade was held yesterday. The members mustered at their shed in good numbers, all the officers being present, and marched thence to the English Church, headed by the band of the Brigade, who discoursed some excellent march music by the way.

A GENTLEMAN says:—"I once married a handsome young couple, and as I took the bride by the hand, at the close of the ceremony, and gave her my warmest congratulations, she tossed her pretty face, and pointing to the bridegroom replied, 'I think he is the one to be congratulated.'"

In another portion of our present issue appears an abstract of the new regulations for volunteers. Those who are in possession of the old rules and regulations will be able to discover wherein they differ from the new. The regulations affecting "dress" would appear to be imperative, and must materially interfere with such a corps as the Thames Scottish, for instance.

It was noticed this morning that from the foot of Mary-street down to Grahamstown there was a trail of blood, distinctly defined, and in some places the deposit must have been tolerably copious as the patches were very large, and of a good sanguinary color. If the unfortunate who parted with so much "existence" was a human, he must feel considerably weak this morning.

LATELY, in one of the streets of Hokitika, near the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, the leading horse of two which were attached to a dray suddenly disappeared from sight, only his head appearing out of the ground he had broken through. On examination it was found that the ground had formerly been mined, and it is supposed that drives extend in various directions, into which quadrupeds or other heavy bodies of any other kind may fall.

At the R.M. Court this morning Mr. J. Stewart was charged with having committed a breach of the licensing Act, by exposing liquor for sale without possessing a license. It appeared that Mr. Stewart had taken over the good will of the Queen's Head hotel, but had failed to put in the necessary notice, and thus rendered himself liable to be charged with a breach of the Act. Mr. Sub-Inspector Bullen stated that the case had been brought chiefly with the view of giving publicity to the new Act. If the measure is so strict in its operation, persons obtaining transfers of public-house licenses will be compelled to be more guarded than has hitherto been deemed necessary.

THE following is a veritable petition, signed by sixteen maids of the town of Charleston, S.C., and presented to his Excellency Governor Johnson, of that province, in the year 1783:—"The humble petition of all the maids whose names are underwritten: Whereas we, the humble petitioners, are at present in a very melancholy disposition of mind, considering how all the bachelors are blindly captivated by widows and our own youthful charms thereby neglected; the consequence of this, our request, is that your Excellency will for the future order that no widow presume to marry any young man till the maids are provided for; or else to pay each of them a fine for satisfaction for invading our liberties, and likewise a fine to be laid on all such bachelors as shall be married to widows. The great disadvantage to us maids is that the widows by their forward carriage, do snap up the young men, and have the vanity to think their merit beyond ours, which is a great imposition on us, who ought to have the preference. This is humbly recommended to your Excellency's consideration, and hope you will permit no further insults. And we poor maids, in duty bound, will ever pray."

WINTER clothing, consisting of gentlemen's overcoats, real macintosh coats, are being sold to suit all purchasers at Joseph Moses Thames Cloth Hall.—ADVT.

EVERY description of Dyeing and Cleaning done on the shortest notice at the Thames Dyeing Establishment, near corner of Richmond and Rolleston-streets.—ADVT.

THE Nelson Mail understands that a gentleman who is on a visit to the colony for the good of his health, and who is connected with the Portland penal establishment, having heard of the system of prison labor in Otago, made some enquiries on the subject with the following results:—A gang of 80 immigrants were at work at a spot on Bell Hill from which a gang of 13 prisoners had a day or two before been transferred—the 13 prisoners working seven hours a day (the hours of labor are seven per day in winter and nine in summer) actually sent out two more wagon loads of material per day than 30 immigrants did—the immigrants working eight hours to the prisoners' seven.

ATTENTION is thus directed by a contemporary to a simple safety lamp recently invented at Home, and which may be of service to miners:—"Take a phial bottle of the whitest glass you can find. Insert a piece of phosphorus of the size of a pea. Pour upon the phosphorus as much boiling oil as will fill one-third of the phial. Cork the phial so as to exclude all air. This is the safety lamp. When it is required, open the phial to admit the atmospheric air, immediately re-corking it. The lamp is slight, and will give at least as much light as an ordinary miner's lantern. When the lamp becomes dim, merely open the phial for an instant, carefully re-stopping it, and repeat the operation when required. It is said that these safety lamps last six months without further trimming."

MR. E. K. TILLYER'S prize medal was again competed for on Saturday last at the Parasol Bazaar. It will be remembered that the conditions upon which this prize was to be finally obtained were that some member should be the highest scorer three times consecutively. The previous winner was petty officer Newdick, who on this occasion gave place to Seaman Grundy. Grundy also won a gold locket which was not given on the same terms as the medal. The weather was extremely unfavorable for shooting practice—indeed, it has been little better since the commencement of this month; however, some excellent scoring was made. Capital taste is frequently shown in the bestowal of prizes among our volunteers. In order to afford the lowest scorer on Saturday an opportunity of coming off with a certain amount of glory, a prize of domestic utility was given, namely, a baby's rattle, the happy winner being Seaman Jennings.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD, in a late lecture delivered by him in Boston, United States, states that there are many facts which show that morbid phenomena of respiration can always be stopped by the influence of arrest. Coughing, for instance, can be stopped by pressing on the nerves of the lip in the neighborhood of the nose. Pressure there may prevent a cough when it is beginning. It is generally known that sneezing may be stopped by this plan, but it is new to many that it can check coughing. Dr. Brown-Sequard, however, is a great authority, says the Medical Press and Circular, and asserts it. He adds that pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, right in front of the ear, may stop coughing. It is also preventive of hiccough, but much less so than of sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the top of the mouth inside is also a means of stopping coughing, and to show that the will has immense power, he mentioned that there was a French nurse who used to say, "The first patient who coughs here to-day will be deprived of his food." It was exceedingly rare for a patient to cough.

SOME time ago was chronicled in this column the untimely death of a goose through its flying too high. Another instance of stupidity on the part of the geese has had a fatal termination—but let the gander who witnessed the scene tell his own tale:—"A goose came to an untimely end the other day in Shortland: cut off short, and, like many other geese of a higher order in the scale of animal life, came to be so entirely through its own folly. A gentleman was passing down Willoughby-street with a fine black dog—a young retriever, and this dog was floundering along in gleeful frolic, which a goose standing in the path took exception to: it commenced to yaw and gasp and excitedly to throw out its neck. The dog stopped still, and waited the goose's coming with open jaws, into which the head of that goose presently intruded. The dog closed his snappers, and the goose was cooked. The dog looked proud, but his master wore a troubled expression of countenance, because the owner of that goose had just emerged from his door. "Is that your dog?" said he. "Yes," said the other. "Well, this is my goose, and geese is scarce just now, so you'd better hand over the market value." He did so. It is not said whether that dog suffered any, but he hasn't caught any more foul since. Moral, to be remembered by all sorts of geese: let sleeping dogs lie.

THE Wellington correspondent of the Otago Guardian, in a paragraph on recent telegraph scandals, after referring to the Ward-Chapman enquiry in the House, has the following:—"With regard to the aforesaid committee, we very seldom hear it alluded to; but I regret to see that there has been another very disreputable scandal relative to telegrams, as exposed by Mr. James Mackay's letter to the Evening Star at the Thames, and which you have, of course, got in full detail by this time. It has had a most damaging effect on the minds of the public as to the reliability of telegrams as published in the papers, as, although it is not likely that any respectable paper would knowingly lend its aid to any such nefarious attempt at extortion as that indicated in Mr. Wilson's letter to Mr. Vogel still the fact that the fabricated telegram was published remains, and the public do not hesitate to draw conclusions more or less wisely. We often hear a great deal of the censorship of the Press, as indirectly exercised by the operation of the present 'law of libel;' but when a newspaper pledges its guarantee for the 'substantial correctness' of what now turns out to be an undoubted fabrication, and one, too, tending to bring the Government of the day not only into contempt, but also into possible collision with an excitable body of men like the Thames miners, the evil results of which to the colony generally it might be difficult to estimate, surely no one, not even the most ardent lover of liberty, could think that Government overstepped the bounds were they to prosecute such conduct to the uttermost."

THEATRE ROYAL.

Another proof of the appreciation of Thames audiences for really good entertainments was afforded on Saturday night by the bumper house at the above place of amusement to greet the Californian Minstrels, every portion of the theatre being crowded, except the stalls, which were not filled to such an extent as they might have been, although liberally patronised. The prestige of the Minstrels was well sustained by their initial performance at the Thames, every item in the programme being rendered in a manner which clearly showed the performers to be entitled to their designation of "star" artists. The "chair" business was not too long, and the selections were admirably chosen. The vocalisation was perfect, and the funny interpolations by the corner men much above the average of minstrel witticisms, Messrs. Kelly and Sutton sustaining their reputation in this line. Mr. Rockefeller's banjo solo, which was a novelty here, elicited a demand for an encore, which the executant accorded, and received for it well merited applause. The whole of the performance was one which the most educated taste could fully appreciate, but we must defer individual notice till a future occasion. The comic sketches were, if not new, invested with novel features, and rendered with such a conception of humour on the part of the actors as to be perfectly irresistible by the audience, and the consequence was aching sides with many. During the week the company will give fresh evidences of their cleverness and versatility. Their part singing is most perfect, and all lovers of good music, admirably rendered, should see and hear the minstrels for themselves. We can accord the Minstrels unqualified praise, because although a Saturday night performance sometimes is a temptation to public performers to overstep the strict bounds of decorum, there was nothing of the kind noticeable in the Californian Minstrels' rendition of their parts. Everything was in perfect good taste, and a portion of the programme was of a high class character. A successful season will likely reward them for their visit to the Thames.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

THIS DAY. (Before W. FRASER, Esq., R.M.)

DRUNKENNESS. Thomas Dogherty, Donald McLean, and John Smith, were severally charged with having been drunk and incapable. All the defendants were on bail.

Thomas Dogherty appeared to plead guilty, but was ordered to be again incarcerated, not being yet sober. Donald McLean's bail was forfeited, and Smith pleaded guilty, and was fined 10s, or, in default, 24 hours' imprisonment.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC. James Stewart was charged with that he did unlawfully expose alcoholic liquor for sale without being licensed so to do on the 23rd instant.

Mr. Brassey, for defendant, said he had advised him to plead guilty. The defendant had taken over the Queen's Hotel, but had not been able to complete arrangements, and the necessary papers had not been put in. The defendant had not been aware of the Act, and he (Mr. Brassey) considered that harsh and unnecessary measures had been taken in the case.

His Worship said the defendant had neither complied with the terms of the old nor the new law; and supposing he had not been aware of the law, it was his duty to become acquainted with it. He (His Worship) failed to see that harsh measures had been taken: had Mr. Brassey pleaded guilty in ignorance of the law the Bench might have inclined to a more lenient view of the case.

Mr. Bullen said he was astonished to hear counsel for the defence make the remarks he had. Harsh measures had not been taken, inasmuch as it had not been proposed to push for a penalty, the case being brought more for the purpose of giving publicity to the terms of the new Act, of which many persons were ignorant, and that the Bench might give an exposition of the law in this matter.

Mr. Brassey repeated that the course taken by the police was sharp and unnecessary. The defendant had been totally ignorant of the law.

His Worship said no proceedings had been taken by the defendant under any Act, and commented on counsel's remark regarding the case.

Mr. Brassey said he had been unaware of the terms of the new Licensing Act, and had no doubt there were many in the profession who were also ignorant of the Act.

His Worship said in that case the sooner the profession knew it the better. The police were not to be held accountable for the ignorance of the profession. A fine of 20s and costs was imposed. The Court adjourned.

S. YOUNG (late of the Court House Hotel) has assumed the management of the Queen's Hotel, Corner of Albert and Queen-streets, where he will be happy to receive a visit from his old friends.—ADVT.

THE WIFE'S SECRET.—Her opinion of her husband.

AN EVIDENT FICTION.—Some drummers on a train from Boston to Portland recently wished to open a bottle of whiskey they had with them, but had no corkscrew. "I'll get one," said one of the number, and, rising, he called out, "Is there a gentleman from Portland on the train?" A gentleman responded. "Will you lend me your corkscrew?" said the drummer. The corkscrew was forthcoming. (This is a very pretty story, but the idea of a Boston drummer being without a corkscrew is a little too absurd.)—American Paper.

STAR TELEGRAMS

PER ANGLIO-AUSTRALIAN PRESS TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

GREYMOUTH, Sunday. Incessant rain has prevailed for the last twenty-four hours, and the lower part of the town is submerged. The river is rising rapidly, and it is still raining. Grave apprehensions are entertained of a serious inundation.

The steamer Waipara, with Judge Richmond, Provincial Secretary, and the Stephenson-Burford troupe and others on board, from Hokitika, attempted the entrance, but took ground on the North Spit. Endeavors are now being made to land the passengers.

GREY TOWN, This day. Heavy flood at Greytown yesterday. From midday till evening the town was under water. A good deal of fencing was destroyed, and one of two houses were damaged. The water is rising again this morning, but is not likely to rise much. The coach cannot get through Greytown.

LYTTELTON, This day. Arrived: The ship Merope, 92 days from Plymouth, brings 331 immigrants. CHRISTCHURCH.

The British expedition, for observing the transit of Venus in Canterbury, arrived in the ship Merope. The party consists of: Major Palmer, R.E., Chief Astronomer; Lieutenant L. Darwin, Royal Engineer, Assistant Astronomer and photographer; Lieutenant H. Crawford, R.N., Assistant Astronomer; three non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers. They bring a large equipment of instruments, observatory huts and other apparatus, about 80 tons. The site for observing the transit will be selected when the party have viewed the various localities, selection being left to Major Palmer's decision—it will probably be near Christchurch.

AUCKLAND, This day. At the District Court to-day application for winding up the Vulcan G.M.Co. was confirmed.

Sales: Caledonian, £7 12s 6d. Buyers: Crown Prince, 13s 6d; Old Whau, 27s 6d.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

COROMANDEL, This day. There is not much mining news to-day. The Superintendent and Provincial Secretary return to Auckland to-morrow. A special telegram to the News states that Messrs. Reed and Brett are completing arrangements for bringing out an opposition paper to the Waikato Times.

Correspondence.

These columns are open to all correspondence of public interest, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of writers. Correspondence must in all cases be authenticated by the real name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE EDUCATION RATE.

(To the Editor of the Evening Star.) SIR,—The education rate will again shortly be a matter for dispute and wrangling. As one of those who paid the rate for '73, and as an unmarried man, I beg to protest against being called upon to pay another pound sterling, while a large number of those with families have managed successfully hitherto to evade payment of the rate for '73. To be compelled to contribute to a fund for the education of my neighbor's children, while that neighbor pleads inability to meet a mere nominal demand of 20s. annually for that purpose, and at the same time contributes at least double or treble that amount to the general revenue by the consumption of tobacco, beer or spirits, is, to my way of thinking, one of the grossest injustices ever perpetrated in any country. I am a strong advocate for education, and did not last year, nor would not now, object to pay the rate, except on some such grounds as those given above; and I believe they are fair and reasonable, for it is scarcely possible to conceive of any man in the community being so hard pinched as to be unable to pay the paltry sum of 20s. per annum to educate his own children.

GRAHAMSTOWN, 27th Sept., 1874.

WHAT LITERARY LADIES OUGHT TO WEAR.—Book muslin.—Punch.

HARD SWEARING.—Hood called the slamming of a door by a person in a passion a "wooden oath."

The human fiend in plum-coloured kids who spit tobacco on my hat is marked for death," says John Lane in an advertisement in a Memphis paper.

THE GREATNESS THAT NEVER DESCENDS TO READ NEWSPAPERS.—A respectable man has been defined as one who keeps a gig; but a cut far above your respectable man is the man who does not read a newspaper. Members of the House of Parliament never read newspapers. They would not, indeed, touch a newspaper with a pair of tongs. No great man, no one pretending to importance, ever avowed that he read anything of which he had to complain, or upon which he had to comment, in a newspaper. It is always "brought under his notice," or his "attention was drawn to it." Never does it come naturally in his way in the course of his daily reading. The fact is always brought to his knowledge, as his articles of dress and use are brought to his hands. He is waited on with the news [concerning himself, and would no more think of learning it by the use of his own eyes than he would think of brushing his own clothes or cleaning his own boots. All great folks have not friends who read for them. We are always mightily impressed when we see or hear that some one "has had his attention drawn to certain comments," which everyone else has read with his own eyes.—Albany Fonblanque.

VOLUNTEER REGULATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor has, by an Order in Council, made certain alterations in the rules and regulations respecting volunteers—their discipline, training, &c. (The Volunteer Force is to consist of Light Horse, Artillery, Engineer, Rifle and Naval Volunteers; and the establishment of officers and non-commissioned officers will be as follows:—maximum strength. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sub-lieutenant, 1 troop sergeant-major or color-sergeant, 5 sergeants, 6 corporals, 1 trumpeter or bugler, and 85 privates; total of all ranks, 100; minimum strength—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sub-lieutenant, 1 color-sergeant, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 bugler and 21 privates, total of all ranks 30. Any corps falling below the minimum to be disbanded. Any corps will be entitled to an Honorary-Assistant Surgeon; cavalry corps to an Honorary Veterinary Surgeon. Four or more rifle companies may be formed into a battalion, and will then be entitled to a Major, Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon, Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant and Drum Major. It is provided that handmen may be returned on the strength of any corps and be in excess of the numbers fixed as the maximum entitled to receive capitulation allowance, providing they are efficient musicians. Provision is made for the mode of procedure in forming new corps, and volunteers' rank, for examination of officers before being commissioned. Non-commissioned officers are to be appointed by the Officer Commanding a corps, and may be reduced by such officer for any sufficient cause but with the consent of the Officer Commanding the District. Persons cannot be enrolled as members of a corps unless they are seventeen years of age, except as handmen; apprentices are not to be enrolled without the consent in writing of their masters; a volunteer may be transferred from one corps to another on giving a week's notice, delivering up all property belonging to the corps he is about to leave in good order and condition, and on presenting himself for admission to a new corps he must produce a certificate showing that he has paid all monies due under the rules of the company of these regulations; enrolled members are to be classified as efficient, non-efficient and reserves; and efficient are entitled to wear on the right arm just above the cuff of the sleeve a distinctive badge consisting of a ring of silver lace three quarters of an inch wide, of the pattern worn by the corps; members to be deemed efficient when obtained certificates in the form prescribed. Honorary members may be enrolled to an unlimited extent; they are not to be subjected to military discipline, nor are they allowed to interfere with the military duties; they may wear the uniform of the corps to which they belong; they are not liable to be assembled as volunteers for actual service, but they are not exempt from service in the Militia; in the event of being called out for actual service honorary members may elect to serve as volunteers with their corps; arms are not supplied to honorary members by the Government. Volunteer corps may make rules for their own management, such rules to have legal force when approved by the Governor. Provision is made for Courts of Enquiry. Officer Commanding the District shall once in each calendar month call a parade for inspection, and any officer or volunteer absenting himself without permission of the officer calling the parade shall be liable to have his commission cancelled, to be dismissed from the corps, or to pay a fine of one pound; absence from the annual parade may be similarly punished by the Inspector or by a fine of five pounds; every volunteer whose arms and accoutrements are not clean may be fined two shillings, and for being deficient in ammunition may be also punished by a fine of two shillings. Officer Commanding the District or Adjutant of the permanent staff may at any time, under the authority of the Government, call a parade, and any officer or volunteer absenting himself without leave shall pay a fine of five shillings—provided that attendance at a ceremonial parade shall exempt officer or volunteer from attendance at the next Government parade. Volunteers may not assemble under arms for any purpose unconnected with military parade, drill or rifle practice except by consent of the Government; volunteers belonging to different corps under arms at rifle matches considered to be under the command of the senior officer present; not for the arrangement of the meeting but for the maintenance of due order and discipline; camps may be formed—the consent of the Government and Officers Commanding the Districts being first obtained. Ammunition issued in the following proportions:—to artillery and navals for every year (shot or shell) 24 rounds ball and 24 blank; light horse, engineers and rifles, 168 rounds ball, 20 blank and 150 caps. Volunteers are expected to salute all officers in uniform and officers to return the compliment. Volunteers may obtain material from the Government for their uniforms at cost price. The general rules for dress, if stated, must be adhered to. Gold lace stated to be worn by any of the Colonial Forces; distinctions in uniform and appointments prescribed in Her Majesty's regular army to denote the rank of the wearer to be observed by volunteers of all grades; engineers, rifles and rifle cadets—jumper grey cloth, (uniform shade fixed by Government) facings according to choice; trousers grey cloth bead quarter inch wide same color as facings; forage cap with French peak, band one and three-quarter inches wide same color as facings, and initials or number of corps in front; sword with steel scabbard brown leather belt; navals, same as Her Majesty's navy; substituting silver for gold lace.