

# WEEKLY MERCURY

## AND Hawke's Bay Advertiser,

A Journal of Commerce, Agriculture, Sports, Politics, and Literature.

VOL. II.—No. 75.

NAPIER, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

PRICE SIXPENCE

### FREEHOLD ESTATE.

#### HOMEWOOD-KAIKORA.

The Undersigned is instructed by Mr. Robert Evans, of Homewood, Kalkora, to offer for Sale, as a whole or in convenient lots,

**1,000 ACRES RICH AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL LAND.** This property has frontages to the Waipawa River, from the bridge downward, a ring fence round the remainder.

This property is divided into two large divisions, one of these portions containing three small paddocks, about 30 acres, under artificial grass, two wharves, sheep yards, &c., with or without 1500 sheep now depasturing thereon.

Price moderate, and a considerable portion of the purchase money remaining on mortgage.

M. R. MILLER.

### PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

**7000 ACRES** Freehold, Crown Grant, 24 miles from Napier

23,000 acres Leasehold, 18 years to run, low rent, with 9,000 Sheep, 40 head Cattle, Horses, Bullocks, &c. Good home improvements, and 2000 acres fenced into paddocks: the whole will take grass seed readily, is well watered, and easy access from town.

11,000 acres Freehold, Crown Grant, with 2,000 acres Leasehold, excellent pastoral lands, 40 miles from Napier, well bounded, over 30 miles fencing, 25 paddocks, good houses, woolshed, and all necessary improvements, with

10,000 Sheep, few Cattle and Horses

3,920 acres Freehold, rich pastoral land, Waipawa, with

800 Sheep, and 100 head Cattle

900 acres Freehold Agricultural and Pastoral Land, Waipawa

4,777 acres Freehold Agricultural and Pastoral Land, Waipawa, with

3,000 Sheep, and other necessary working improvements

3,000 acres Freehold, Southern Seaboard, improved

1,220 acres Freehold, Southern Seaboard, improved

400 acres Freehold, Southern Seaboard, improved

2,500 acres Freehold, Southern Seaboard, improved, with

2,000 Sheep and 250 head Cattle

4,200 acres Freehold Agricultural and Pastoral Land, Poverty Bay

11,000 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, Poverty Bay, with

3000 Sheep and few Cattle

1,600 acres Leasehold, half interest, Poverty Bay

14,000 acres Leasehold, excellent country, Tolaga Bay

8,800 acres Leasehold, excellent country, Tolaga Bay, with

3,000 Sheep and good improvements

1,100 acres Freehold, rich land, Opoitiki, with

1,000 Sheep, and all necessary improvements

33,000 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, 26 miles from Napier

150,000 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, 30 miles from Napier with

10,000 Sheep, exclusive of Lambs

55,000 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, 70 miles from Napier, with

5,000 Sheep and 50 head Cattle

9,000 acres Freehold, Agricultural and Pastoral, Seaboard, with

14,000 acres Leasehold, valuable improvements, and

15,000 Sheep, few Cattle, Horses, &c.

1,639 acres Freehold, near Greytown, with

1,040 acres Leasehold, all fenced and subdivided, and

5,000 longwool Sheep, 120 Cattle, few horses, and every improvement necessary. The coach road passes through the property.

M. R. MILLER,  
Stock and Station Agent.

### STUD SHEEP FOR SALE.

Small stud flock Lincolns, bred by H. Sladen, Esq.—100 Ewes, weaners, 125 two-tooth, 150 four-tooth, 100 six-tooth, 525 eight-tooth, 50 two-tooth Rams, and 2 eight-tooth imported pure Lincolns

26 pure Lincoln two-tooth Rams, bred by Major Jackson, Auckland

35 pure Lincoln Rams, six-tooth, bred by Joseph May, Esq., Auckland

### MERINO RAMS.

233 two and four-tooth Rams, bred by Sir Donald M'can, got by J. Currie's Victoria Rams

40 Merino Rams, bred by the Hon. R. Stokes, got by Larnouth Rams

70 Merino Rams (Mr Saxby), bred by Mr Gollan and Messrs Stokes

M. R. MILLER.

### RURAL SECTIONS, WOODVILLE.

#### On Deferred Payments.

For particulars, apply to

M. R. MILLER.

### FOR SALE.

MR. EVAN'S Draught Stallion "LORD NELSON," by "Sir Colin Campbell," dam "Blossom," etc.

Liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. R. MILLER.

### SHEEP FOR SALE.

2400 Merino Ewes, full-mouth, sound

1000 Merino Ewes, mixed ages

2000 do Wethers, 8 tooth

500 do Wethers, 6 and 8-tooth

800 Cross-bred Ewes, mixed ages

700 do do 8-tooth

800 cross-bred Ewes, mixed ages

600 do do culls

1200 do do do

400 do do do

300 do do with lambs

M. R. MILLER.

### COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

#### FOR LEASE.

MR. GRANT, the purchaser of the Pakowhai Estate, has instructed the undersigned to Lease for a term the very substantial and commodious Dwelling-House, lately occupied by Mr. M'Hardy, with the well-stocked Garden, Orchard, Shrubbery, and a small paddock adjoining; with part of the offices, a Coach-house, Stable, &c. This is situated within easy drive of Town or the Farndon railway station. To a good tenant the rent will be very moderate.

M. R. MILLER.

### FOR SALE.

COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE. The undersigned is desirous of selling his present Dwellinghouse, 7 rooms and bathroom, washhouse and stables, in Cameron-road, with half an acre land, or will sell separately house and quarter acre, and an excellent building site, on quarter acre fronting South Cameron road. Entry about 1st July. Easy terms will be given.

M. R. MILLER,  
Browning-street

### Education Board Office,

Napier, Feb. 13, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Education Reserves will be offered for Lease (21 years), by Public Auction at the Provincial Council Chamber, on TUESDAY, May 15, 1877.

Section 70, Town of Napier 1 rood, upset price, £10 per annum.

Section 295 B, Town of Napier, 1 rood, upset price, £20 per annum.

Suburban Section 90, lot 5, Town of Napier, 1 rood, upset price, £15 per annum.

J. RHODES,  
Chairman of Education Board.

### FOR SALE.



THE Thoroughbred Clydesdale Draught Stallion "YOUNG LORD GLASGOW." This Draught Stallion, stands about 16½ hands high, and is perfectly staunch in harness. Young Lord Glasgow took the first prize at the Hawke's Bay Agricultural Show held in 1874; also a Draught Colt Foal, out of a mare the property of R. Wellwood, Esq., got by Young Lord Glasgow, obtained the second best prize at the H. B. Agricultural Society's Show of May, 1876.

Young Lord Glasgow is out of Mr Hore's prize mare Young Lilly, bred by Gibson Brothers, Tarama-ia. Sire, the imported horse Lord Glasgow, bred by Weir of Cameroun, Lanarkshire, and imported to Melbourne by Mr. David Nesbit, and sold to Mr. William Morley (warehouseman) for 600 guineas. Young Lilly is out of Old Lilly, Sire, Benledi, who was imported for the purity of his blood. His Sire, Ben Lomond, was never beaten in Scotland, and is brother to the celebrated horses The Major, the Colonel, and the General, who were the greatest prize-takers for a number of years. Old Lilly is dam of Lilly Cromwell, and Bodock Gios; Lilly Cromwell, dam of Heather Jock, whose muscular powers, symmetry and endurance has never been surpassed.

Apply to  
JOHN BICKNELL,  
Puketapu.  
Or  
MARGOLIOUTH & BANNER,  
Napier.

### TARADALE SALE YARDS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1877,  
At 1 o'clock, p.m.

MARGOLIOUTH AND BANNER,  
Will sell by public Auction, at Taradale, on the above date.

### DAIRY COWS

Heifers  
Steers  
Draught Stock  
Hacks  
&c., &c.

Entries for stock will be received up to date of sale at Taradale or Napier.

N.B.—For the convenience of owners of stock in the districts of Taradale, Papanui, Puketapu, and surroundings, the Auctioneers have made arrangements for the erection of convenient sale yards at Taradale, and propose to hold regular monthly sales when the yards are finished.

MARGOLIOUTH & BANNER,  
Auctioneers.

### SHEEP FOR SALE.

4000 MERINO WETHERS, 8-tooth; in lots to suit purchasers

1400 Fat Cross-bred Wethers, 4, 6 and 8 tooth

300 Merino Ewes, 8-tooth

500 Cross-bred Ewes, 8-tooth

RAMS FOR SALE

150 Merino Rams, 2-tooth and upwards, by Dowling and Currie Rams, out of pure pedigreed Ewes

50 Lincoln Rams, 2-tooth and upwards, by imported Rams, out of bred Ewes

8 Cotswold Rams, 2-tooth and upwards

BULLS FOR SALE

10 Young Bulls of this season, bred by Hon. H. R. Russell, the produce of his celebrated bull Crown Prince, out of seven-eight bred Abbot cows

2 Bulls, by Knight Templar and Duke.

J. J. TYE,  
Stock and Station Agent,  
Waipawa.

WANTED KNOWN—That the Cheapest and Neatest BIBLE HEADS may be had at the TELEGRAPH Office.



### NOTICE.

THE Valuation List of the Highway District of Centre Kuantaniwha, Makareto, Tamumu, Eparaima, and Porangahau, not having been completed, I hereby give notice that the time for the completion of such lists is extended to the 17th May proximo.

The Lists will be open for inspection until SATURDAY, the 26th of May, at the various places where the Assessment Courts are held. Objections must be addressed to the Resident Magistrate's office, Napier, and lodged on or before SATURDAY, the 26th May.

The Assessment Courts for each Highway District will stand adjourned to the following dates and places:—

CENTRE KUATANIWHIA—On Monday, 28 May, at Noon, at the Public Room, Onga Onga.

MAKARETO—On Tuesday, 29 May, at Noon, at the Schoolhouse, at Ashley Clinton.

TAMAMU—On Wednesday, 30 May, at Noon, at the Homestead of Sydney Johnston, Reg.

EPARAIMA—On Thursday, 31 May, at Noon, at the Bridge Hotel, Wallingford

PORANGAHAU—On Friday, 1st June, at noon, at the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, at Porangahau.

### RICHMOND BE THAM,

Judge of Assessment Courts.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH APRIL, At 11 a.m.

ROUTLEDGE, KENNEDY & CO. Are instructed by J. W. Witty, Esq., (who purposes residing on his property at Waipawa) to sell by Public Auction on the Premises.

HIS DWELLING HOUSE AND GROUNDS, Lighthouse-Road, Napier. The situation commands one of the most charming views on Scinde Island. The Grounds (about 2½ acres), have been laid out with taste and care, and at considerable cost, they are planted with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, all well established in growth. After which will be sold all his Household FURNITURE (quite new). Catalogues of which can be obtained at the offices of the Auctioneers.

### FOR SALE.

JUST landed, ex Chandiere, from London—

1 Handsome Oak 10-stop Harmonium, with knee swell, and all latest improvements, by James Smith and Son, Liverpool

1 Handsome Walnut 7-stop Harmonium, by same maker

2 Oak 5-octave Harmonium, by Alexandre Peré and Fils, Paris

2 SPLENDID WALNUT TRICHORD PIANOFORTES, with fretwork front, truss legs, &c., by James Smith and Son

also

1 MAGNIFICENT WALNUT TRICHORD PIANOFORTE, by R. R. pach, Hamburg.

Daily expected per Electra, from London, via Auckland—

4 Very superior Rosewood Trichord Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard. Very Cheap.

MARGOLIOUTH & BANNER,  
Auctioneers.

### FOR SALE.

BUGGY AND HARNESS

1 Mare good in saddle and harness. Apply to

ROUTLEDGE, KENNEDY & CO.

### FOR SALE.

A GOOD SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, situated in the Shakespeare Road near the Catholic School.

Very cheap. Apply to  
MARGOLIOUTH & BANNER.

## CABLEGRAM.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL TO PRESS AGENCY.]

## LONDON.

April 12.

Turkey declines to adhere to the protocol.

War is regarded as inevitable.

Turkey's dispatch to the powers especially rejects the addition made by Count Shouvaloff to the protocol, and repels interference with her internal affairs and only consents to send an envoy to discuss the propriety of disarming provided Russia disarms.

The Turkish chamber rejects the demand of Montenegro.

The Gollos, a Russian Government journal, states that the Russian army will make an advance if negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro are not resumed.

Bismarck's leave of absence is extended to August, during which his position will be filled by Baron Camphansen De Bulon, he becoming vice-president, and Kaffman, secretary.

April 14.

Earl Derby in the House of Lords expressed his regret that the circular of the Porte was against peace.

Lord Hartington in moving for the production of additional papers, asked how the Government reconciled the protocol with the integrity and independence of the Porte.

Hon. Mr. Hardy, Home Secretary, who refused the production of the papers, said, England's last word was in favor of peace, and strong objections were uttered against war being made with Turkey. England signed the protocol to afford Russia a chance to disarm. The motion of Lord Hartington's was withdrawn.

The demand of Montenegro was rejected by Turkey.

Hostilities recommenced. The Russians are advancing on Jassy. All the Russian reserve officers on furlough are ordered to rejoin.

A declaration of war is believed to be imminent.

The Reserve of the Roumanian permanent army are called out.

A war panic occurred during the week on the Stock Exchange.

Consols fell over a half, and are now at 96.

Russian fell 5; Turkish money is easy at minimum discount unchanged.

Australian securities unaffected.

The Oamaru loan of £65,000 is all subscribed for above par.

The court martial on Captain Stevens of the Barracouta, has resulted in his dismissal from the service.

A third immigrant ship, with 350 souls aboard, is leaving New York for Sydney to-day.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget, estimates the surplus at the end of the year at £445,880; the estimated revenue of the United Kingdom at £79,000,000, and the estimated expenditure at £70,700,000.

No increase or remission in taxation. At a fire at one of the hotels at St. Louis fifty persons perished.

Wool market depressed owing to the prospect of war and heavy arrivals.

The wheat market is excited. Prices advancing at 57s to 59s.

## SYDNEY.

April 16.

Arrived: Rotorua.

## MELBOURNE.

April 13.

Fifteen thousand bushels of wheat have been sold for export to New Zealand.

Arrived -Alhambra.

## INTERPROVINCIAL.

## DUNEDIN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

April 13.

Miners have had to leave the Bannockburn district owing to the great scarceness of water.

It has been intimated by the Hon. Mr. Reid that a Bill will be introduced next session dealing generally with Municipal reserves.

The Star calls upon the Chamber of Commerce to show sympathy with Capt. Andrew, who has lost command of his steamer, due to his zeal to serve the public in delivering the mail with despatch.

The bidding for the Koriwoa estate, 8,500 acres, 5,400 freehold, with improvements, and 40,000 sheep, was started at 50s, and by slow degrees brought up to 61s. It was bought in at 65s per acre.

P. C. Neill is the purchaser of the University buildings for £27,000.

April 17.

The licensed victuallers urged upon Mr. Reid the desirability of altering the law, so as to give protection to the revenue officers, and asked for permission to keep open on Sundays at similar hours as in England. Mr. Reid disavowed all sympathy with the latter idea, but considered that the Government should assist the trade in other directions, and promised he would initiate any desirable legislation. It was suggested that there should be one chief revenue officer for each Island to work in conjunction with the police.

The Governor's stay here will be for four or five days.

Mr. Watt, R.M., held that private doors of public-houses must be kept closed on Sundays, and imposed a nominal penalty. Notice of appeal was given.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

April 14.

The approaching race meeting is now beginning to engage a good deal of attention, and visitors from all parts are gradually arriving. The horses engaged for the meeting are all on the ground. The Leger appears to be between Puriri and Danebury and of the two, I fancy the chance of the former.

The Champagne Stakes promises to be a beautiful race, and will, I think, go the Bush Inn Stable, with the assistance of Jangler or Trump Card. To attempt to select the winner of the Autumn Handicap is no easy task, but I fancy Bribery, Punga, and Fallacy. For the Steeple Chase Eclipse is my selection.

## WAIROA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

April 14.

Nothing definite was arrived at at the native meeting at Mohaka. The obstructionists still threaten to stop the surveys.

April 17.

The Manaia is not able to get out, owing to the heavy sea. She goes up the river snagging to-day, and leaves for Napier on Thursday.

Some of the test groins were washed up here yesterday, but were washed out again to-day.

## WAIPAWA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

April 16.

About 8 o'clock last night the men's wharf at Messrs. Stokes' station, The Brow, was discovered on fire and burnt down. It is supposed to have been set on fire maliciously. A police enquiry will be held to-morrow.

April 17.

The Court opened at 11 a.m. Great interest is taken in the proceedings. H-puku and other chiefs are present. The evidence taken relative to Wi Matua not being in the grant, and applying to be admitted, is now being considered. The Court adjourned till 2 p.m. If no legal points crop up, the case will go on.

[PRESS AGENCY.]

## DUNEDIN.

April 13.

The Dunedin Jockey Club on Wednesday night resolved "that the Secretary be requested to write to the Secretary of the North Otago Turf Club and state that the committee of the Dunedin Jockey Club, have taken the decision of the stewards into consideration, but before arriving at a decision as to endorsing the resolution, committee would feel obliged if they could be provided with a copy of the evidence taken, also the reason why Derruth, the rider of Fishhook, was not disqualified, and would like to be informed if any action was taken towards inquiring if any other parties were implicated in the conspiracy.

April 16.

A Skating Rink Company, with a capital of £2000, is about to be floated in Dunedin.

The probable income of the City Corporation for the ensuing year is £73,900. £3000 being the unexpended portion of the loan. £10,540 is the Government subsidy.

Two cottages were burned down at Caversham yesterday, the property of John Feger, and occupied by W. R. James and Mrs. Lucas. James's loss is £150; insured in the Victoria Insurance office for £70. Mrs. Lucas loses £500; insured in the New Zealand office for £300. Feger loses £450; insured in the New Zealand office for £200.

On Saturday the Supreme Court granted a rule calling upon Joseph Mackay to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court for ignoring the proceedings being taken in

connection with his bankruptcy in the Supreme Court.

April 17.

The Hon. D. Reid leaves for Wellington this week.

The Chinese on Quarantine Island are to be admitted to pratique as soon as arrangements can be made for thoroughly well washing them in water and carbolic acid, also for burning and fumegating their clothes.

Gold has been found on the Government reserve at Outram. About 100 men are on the ground. An experienced miner can make from 15s to a £1 a day.

## WELLINGTON.

April 13.

Mr O'Shea reports produce prices as follows:—Flour is scarce; old, £16 10s to £17; new, £15 10s to £16; Adelaide, £19; oats, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; bran, 1s to 1s 2d; hams, 9s 4d; bacon, 8d to 9d; cheese, overstocked, 7d to 8d; potatoes, 80s to 90s; maize, 5s to 5s 3d; pollard, £7 10s to £8.

April 14.

The decision on Climie's report re Wellington drainage was relegated on Thursday night by the City Council on the casting vote of the Mayor to a plebiscite of the ratepayers.

Captain Fairchild, who has been for the past two months suffering from inflammation of one eye, has resumed command of the Henimoa, and will sail for Dunedin with the Governor, Commodore, and a few of his officers, about the middle of next week. The Commodore's ship Walverine will remain until his return.

Sailed—Kiwi, for Napier, at one p.m. Passengers:—Messrs. Reeves, Cook, Smith, and Wilkie.

April 16.

Frank Broughton, late of Wellington, but recently brought down from Napier, was charged with embezzlement from Donald and Pascoe, brewers. A great deal of evidence was taken. The prisoner reserved his defence, and was committed for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by the residents of the Upper Hutt and neighborhood at certain alterations in the railway time table. They say the railway would pay if properly managed, but it is not; and sawmill proprietors and suppliers of firewood send wood and timber to town on drays as being cheaper than by rail. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Minister of Public Works and represent to him the views of the meeting.

## GREYTOWN.

April 14.

The Standard to-day reports portions of a wreck have been seen at Palliser Bay, apparently a schooner of one hundred tons. Portions of a vessel painted black over green and timbers quite clean have been washed up.

## TAUPO.

April 14.

Captain Gascoigne and twenty native constables arrived here to-day for the purpose of being stationed.

## TAURANGA.

April 16.

Sergeant Mathias, of the Armed Constabulary force, shot himself through the head with a revolver at ten o'clock this morning. He was heavily in debt to a storekeeper in town, and had received two or three summonses. It is also supposed he is wrong in his Government accounts. He was in charge of the Government Stores. He leaves a wife and family.

## ALEXANDRA.

April 17.

About two hundred Lower Waikato natives are on the road up to reside in the King country near Kaipha.

The Reverends Heta Tarohati and William Carton accompany them.

Manuhira and other kingites meet them at Kaipha to-day.

## LYTTELTON.

April 17.

Arrived—The New Zealand Company's ship Opawa, Capt. McInnes, from London, with a large complement of passengers. She left the Start on January 22nd.

## NELSON.

April 17.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in Bridge-street, by which two small shops (a bootmaker's and saddler's) were totally destroyed; also a part of the Coach and Horses Hotel was burnt.

Sharp and Pickering report the sale of Highfield run, Amuri, to Wharton and

Hayter for £63,000. The property includes 22,794 acres freehold, and 50,528 leasehold, with 40,000 sheep.

## HOKITIKA.

April 16.

At the nomination for a member of the General Assembly for the Totara district, Joseph Grimmond, John M'Gaffin, and the Hon. W. Gisborne were proposed. The show of hands was in favor of Grimmond. A poll was demanded for M'Gaffin.

## RIVERTON.

April 17.

Dr. Hodgkinson, M.H.R., addressed the electors. After reviewing the proceedings of last session at considerable length, and giving account of the part he took in supporting the Opposition on the principal questions brought forward, notably the constitutional changes, in the course of which he denounced the Government as corrupt, dishonest, and tyrannical. He still considered the abolition of the provinces illegal, and would still use his influence to get the matter fairly tested in a Court of law. He referred to the appointment of Sir Julius Vogel to the Agent-Generalship as disgraceful. He said that although the Hon. D. Reid had been a personal friend, he did not hesitate to characterise his recent action of joining the Ministry as that of a traitor, turncoat, and trimmer. He would support the separation of both Islands, with a Federal Government for both at Wellington if brought on next session, as being the only substitute for Provincialism, by which the people would regain their rights and privileges, they had lost by abolition. A unanimous vote of confidence was passed in him as a representative by the meeting. There were between 40 and 50 electors present.

## TIMARU.

April 17.

Trade is very dull. Small bankruptcies are numerous.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

April 17.

The Mayor has been petitioned to call a public meeting to consider the advisability of adopting a scheme of drainage prepared by the Local Engineer, in preference to the one prepared by Mr. Carruthers.

The autumn meeting opened to-day. Weather fine and attendance moderately good, but not much speculation.

St. Leger Stakes of 100 sovs, with a sweepstakes of 10 sovs; Leger course.

Redwood's Puriri ... (Lyford) 1

Logan's Dead Heat ... (Waddell) 2

Panbury and Middleton scratched.

Betting 6 to 1 on Puriri, who made the runni-g, and opposite the stand led by seven lengths. In going round the course Dead Heat gained a little in the straight run up to Puriri's quarters, but the latter came away again, and won by three lengths, hands down. Dead Heat was hard ridden. Time 3 minutes 38 1/2 seconds. The great Autumn Handicap starts at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## IMPOSITION OF TOLLS.

SIR.—Herewith I forward you for publication in your well esteemed columns the correspondence between myself and F. Sutton, Esq., M.H.R., relative to the imposition of toll on Rymer's Mail Coaches.—I am, &c.,

HENDERSON GORDON.

Taradale, April 11, 1877.

Taradale, April 5, 1877.

F. Sutton, Esq., M.H.R., Royston, Clive. Dear Sir,—At the time the Abolition Act came into force it was generally understood that the General Government would enter into, and carry out all existing contracts under the late provincial government; but this, apparently, is not the case, for, as you are aware, I presume the provincial government, on account of Rymer carrying Her Majesty's mail, allowed him the free use of the road without toll for the coach that conveyed the mail, but not for extra coaches. Now, Sir, a change has taken place; instead of the Government carrying out the agreement of the late provincial government, they have imposed a toll on his mail coach. This appears most unjust, for not only is he (Mr Rymer) a sufferer, but the public generally, as will necessitate the raising of the fare between Taradale and Napier.—I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

HENDERSON GORDON,

P.S.—I shall be glad to hear from you relative to this matter, in order that I may make this public injustice as public as possible.—H.G.

Royston, April 5, 1877.

Mr. H. Gordon.

Dear Sir,—I have your favor of the 2nd instant respecting Rymer's coaches. If it is a fact, as I have heard, that a contract was taken for three years, one of the terms of which was that the coach conveying the mail should go free of toll, I think it should be carried out. Any contracts in existence at the time of the Abolition Act are to be carried on by the General Government.

I am much obliged to you for calling my attention to it, and when I am in Wellington I will look into the matter. I shall always be glad to hear of anything that wants looking after.—I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,  
F. SUTTON.

Taradale, April 12, 1877.

F. Sutton, Esq., Clive.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 5th instant in reply to mine, but I trust you will, without delay, investigate the matter, or otherwise the public will be suffering a loss from delay that cannot be rectified.—I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

HENDERSON GORDON.

P.S.—It would simply require to be notified to the Government Agent here that such is one of the terms of the contract, and that it is to be carried out, to set the matter right.—H.G.

#### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

SIR,—Permit me to ask Mr. H. C. Wilson whether, in the publication of his letter in your journal last night, he desired to resuscitate the worn-out St. John's Church troubles, or whether he merely wished to prove a gambling debt? Had Mr. Wilson been one who had taken an interest in the welfare of the Church in the past, I could well have understood his present action, but as I look upon him merely as the "Jim Crow" of interested parties, I would like to ask him what his correspondence proves. We are all aware that Mr. Robinson was a man of a high and noble character, and one who would not stoop to falsehood. It may be correct that his priest's orders were not seen by people in Napier. But are we to suppose for one moment that the Archdeacon and the constituted authorities of the Church in Napier would have permitted Mr. Robinson to have held the position he did here unless he was a duly authorised clergyman? Would even Mr. Townsend have allowed him to have officiated unless he was fully aware that he was no impostor, but a properly licensed clergyman? Would the Rev. Mr. Bridge have (at the request of the Synod) recommended to us an impostor? Were his utterances in St. John's that of a man who had "a lying spirit within?" I say we should cry shame and disgrace on men who, when a clergyman's back is turned would attempt to injure and blacken his character, a man indeed whose shoes latchets they were even unworthy to unclose. Scandal is the forte of some people; others who are but the tools of these scandalisers rush into print, and say what they dare not if the man they abuse were but present. Such conduct is like that of a paltrone. Like hundreds of Episcopalians in Napier I can only say their present conduct is thoroughly in consonance with their past, and as it cannot but injure themselves they will find this persecution of a gentleman, far above them as a Christian, will but retaliate upon themselves. May I say that it is well known that the Rev. Mr. Robinson did receive here a copy of his priest's orders, that he took them with him to England, knowing full well that there was no necessity to forward them to the Primate as he (Mr. Robinson) was leaving the Colony.—I am, &c.

ARGUS.

April 13, 1877.

#### REPLY TO ARGUS.

SIR,—“Heaven preserve me from my friends” was my ejaculation on reading the letter signed “Argus” in your journal last evening. It is generally admitted that assertion is no proof and abuse no argument, and I would inform “Argus” that, unless he is a very young man, he must have gone through life blind in ninety-nine of his eyes and unable to see out of the hundredth, not to be fully aware that assertion without something more to support it carries its own refutation, and that it is a well-known and almost threadbare saying amongst gentlemen of the robe, “when you have a bad case abuse the plaintiff's attorney.”

Now let us look at “Argus's” letter seriatim.—

1. Gentlemen do not generally consider it necessary or expedient to write to

a newspaper to prove a gambling debt.

2. In the old country men have been licensed to curacies, and have officiated for a time as priests of the Church of England without ever having been ordained as such, and only been discovered after the lapse of time. Could not the same be done here. I do not assert that it has been done in this or any other case, but merely wish to show “Argus's” reasoning fallacious.

3. I cannot find that anywhere in Mr. Wilson's letter occurs the words “a lying spirit within,” and would feel deeply indebted to “Argus” if he would “lighten my darkness.”

4. For an anonymous writer to impeach Mr. Wilson as a paltrone for his conduct in this matter is a little too absurd. N.B.—Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

5. Mr. Robinson's “utterances in St. John's Church” prove nothing for or against him, for bad preachers are often good practisers and vice versa.

6. The *ipse dixit* of an anonymous correspondent that Mr. Robinson did receive here a copy of his priest's orders will fail to convince sceptics; but as it is “well known” that he did receive them, it must be easy to name gentlemen who have seen them.

Apologising for having taken up your space, I will conclude by just assuring you and your readers that I am not actuated in writing by friendly or unfriendly feeling either to Mr. Robinson or Mr. Wilson, but have merely taken “Argus” letter on its merits, and am certain that such a letter as his can only injure the cause he has at heart, in the minds of the thinking public.—I am, &c.

JUNIFER.

Napier, April 14, 1877.

#### CLERGY AND DENTAL DIPLOMAS

SIR,—Mr. Henry C. Wilson's sudden conversion to ecclesiasticism is one of the most brilliant on record, and deserves honorable mention at Exeter Hall next month.

One consideration however is calculated to tarnish the lustre of the conversion, and that is the wording of his telegram to the Primate. He says, “To decide argument,” whereas it would have been more candid, and would have saved the telegraphist some trouble, besides affording the Primate an opportunity of giving his opinion on the ring, if he had said straightforwardly,—“To decide a bet.” There is one other point which I can scarcely believe; but Mr. Wilson ought to have the opportunity of denying it, and that is—did he, after having received positive information that the Primate had not seen the orders in question, make a bet on what he knew to be certainty? This, if true, is not quite the thing for a young and devout convert to do.

That Mr. Robinson's orders of priesthood will arrive at Napier in due time, I and many others fully believe. When they do, and are hung up for public inspection, I would beg to suggest to Mr. Henry C. Wilson the propriety of hanging by them, the diploma in virtue of which he assumes to himself, the title of “Dental Surgeon.”

ANTI-HUMBUG.

April 13th, 1877.

#### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

SIR,—I hope you will kindly give me space in your columns to reply to some of “Argus's” assertions in his letter of yesterday.

In the first place, I beg to assure him that I do not, by any means, wish to rake up old grievances, or to stir up the mud (of which, by the bye, there was plenty) with regard to the late clerical squabbles, but simply to show that certain statements which had been circulated in connection with the credentials of the Rev. Mr. Robinson were, up to the present time, at any rate, untrue. I am charged with laxity in church matters, and I confess that I have not hitherto taken that interest in them that I perhaps should have done, and so when I found myself possessed of information which tended greatly to vindicate the character of one who had been unjustly aspersed, I felt it to be my duty to publish it. How I obtained that information is patent to all who read the correspondence; why, I obtained it is a matter I conceive of a purely private nature, and of no consequence to any one; but, as “Argus” has thought fit to brand me “Gambler” and “Betting Man,” I beg to inform him that the person with whom I made the bet is a “Pillar of the Church” and a Churchwarden to boot and equally as *sinful* with myself in this matter. That functionary, however, has since purged himself of this sin by repudiating the bet in the most approved

Christian and churchman-like manner. I should have made no reference to the above had it not been for the impertinent tone of the letter which informed me of the “repudiation,” and which I beg to enclose and request you will publish together with my reply. “Argus,” in his letter, says, “May I say that the Rev. Mr. Robinson did receive a copy of his priest's orders, that he took them to England, knowing full well that there was no necessity to forward them to the Primate as he (Mr. Robinson) was leaving the colony.” “Argus” is certainly at liberty to say so, but that does not make it fact, and I challenge “Argus” or any one to prove that either they themselves or any other person in Hawke's Bay have ever seen the documents or even certified copies of them. As I am not gifted (or perhaps should say cursed) with an “it-h for writing,” I shall abstain from all further correspondence on this subject, and shall not reply to any attacks which may be made upon me, even should they go to the extent of charging me with laxity in church matters—unless I have to acknowledge my error to the fortunate individuals who may have witnessed these much talked of documents.

Apologising for encroaching so much upon your space.—I am, &c.,

HENRY C. WILSON.

Napier, April 14, 1877.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have seen Mr. Fielder, and I learn from him that Mr. Robinson distinctly stated to him, not that he was going to send his priest's orders to the Primate, but that he had actually sent them.

If Mr. R.'s statement was correct, the circumstance naturally reflects upon the Post Office authorities, and the sooner enquiries are made and the matter cleared up the better.

H. C. W.

#### LETTER FROM MR. TABUTEAU TO MR. WILSON.

Mr Tabuteau presents his compliments to Mr Wilson, and begs to state that as Mr Wilson made the bet of £5 on a certainty that Mr Tabuteau considers it no bet. Mr Wilson having previously stated to Dr. Spencer that he knew on Thursday last, the 5th instant, that the Primate had not seen Robinson's priest's orders, this statement was made by Mr Wilson, at his residence, to Dr. Spencer between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday, and previous to making the bet on the Spit. Thursday, 12th April, 1877.

[COPY]

April 12th, 1877.

DEAR MR. TABUTEAU,

With reference to your note just received in which you accuse me of making an unfair bet, may I draw your attention to the following remarks I have to make thereon.

1st. Did I not tell you most distinctly that I knew up to last Thursday the Primate had received no communication whatever from Mr. Robinson?

2nd. Did you not tell me that you knew from your brother-in-law (a clergyman at home) that Mr. Robinson was all represented himself to be?

3rd. Did you not inform me that you had seen the letter in which Mr. R. stated were his priest's orders, and that you were positive they were sent, and if not Mr. R. would prove a liar and an impostor which you knew he was not?

Finally, Did I not say to you “In spite of all you have told me, I don't believe he has them and if you like I am prepared to bet you £5 that he (Mr. R.) does not produce them to the Primate of New Zealand before 6 months?”

If it be a certainty that I am betting on how much more must your bet be one, for you have decided intelligence from home, whereas I have only hearsay that they had not arrived up to last Thursday which of course does not prevent the production of them (if in existence) by the period stated, viz., 6 months.

As to the truth of all I have stated above I beg to refer you to Mr. Carter, Mr. Rich, and Mr. Routledge, who were present at the time, and by whose decision I shall be happy to abide. In the meantime I cannot but hold you to the terms of your bet, which if I win I intend giving to some charity.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

HENRY C. WILSON.

#### FIRE ENGINE.

SIR,—When the fire engine was tried last Saturday afternoon, it was commonly remarked that the sparks from the chimney were highly dangerous. It being however, daylight when the engine was being worked, the sparks were not so noticeable as they were last night, when the engine was again tried. Last night,

there was a perfect shower of sparks emitted from the chimney, and in such profusion were they poured out, that I am confident there was more danger to neighbouring houses than safety from the presence of the engine. There should certainly be a spark-catcher attached to the chimney which is evidently made for one to be fitted on it, or else a different fuel should be used. Unless such precaution is taken, some night the fire engine, like a railway, will produce work for itself.—I am, &c.,

STOKER.

Napier, April 13, 1877.

#### ARTESIAN WELL DRAIN.

SIR,—I see in the report of the late sitting of the Meanece Road Board that Mr. Barry taxed the Chairman with having a private interest in carrying this drain round Guppy's corner. I would ask Mr. Barry has he not a private interest in it, and also all those who have artesian wells? For whose benefit is it, except for those who are troubled with the surplus water of these wells on their properties. Are the ratepayers here to be gulled? Are they going to pay rates for the purpose of them being expended especially for the accommodation of private individuals—and they a vast minority? What good will the drain be as a public drain to act, to carry away storm water? Nothing! Then, Sir, when the ratepayers see the Board willfully expending money in this way, why do they not show their indignation by a public meeting, and, if this had not the desired effect, take such steps as will cause them to resign. In fact, abolish the Board!—I am, &c.,

WATERFLO.

Taradale, April 16, 1877.

#### THE COUNTIES ACT.

SIR,—The land fund, by clause 4 of the Financial Arrangements Act, is charged with many burdens in the first five subsections, I think, however, that three of the charges will suffice to swamp any receipts in this provincial district during the current year. These three are—

1st. 2 per cent on the cost of constructing our railway, not less than £300,000, I should think, therefore say £6,000.

2nd. The interest and sinking fund of our Provincial permanent debt, say £6,678, the same as last year.

3rd. The aggregate County and Road Board subsidies for the year, say £2,000.

There are further charges, but these are the leading and largest ones, and if you can see your way to showing the Finance Committee how to get over the difficulty that the charges seem greater than the probable receipts, I as one of them will be very much obliged to you.

I have not had opportunities lately of meeting our Chairman or other Councillors, but it is probable they could explain the alteration of plan to which you refer and of which I was ignorant.—I am, &c.

G. S. WHITMORE.

April 16, 1877.

[With regard to the charges on the Land Fund seeming greater than the probable receipts, we may remind our correspondent that the “difficulty” is got over by clause 14 of the Financial Arrangements Act, by which advances may be made by the Colonial Treasurer, from time to time, to supply a deficient Land Fund. The alteration of the “plan” to which we referred, and of which our correspondent was ignorant, was that by which the Council departed from a course which, we believe, was proposed by the representative of Clive, that arrangements should be made by the Council with Road Boards to maintain the County roads running through their respective districts. We are still of opinion that the report of the Finance Committee should have contained some reference to the Land Fund, and to the charges thereon. It was easier, perhaps, to ignore it altogether, on the supposition that the charges on the Land Fund would more than swallow the receipts, but if that principle were invariably followed in making out estimates of income and expenditure, the balance would be all that would be necessary to show.—Ed. W.M.]

A propos of the shooting season, the following is related:—“A husband, having arrayed himself elaborately with gaiters, gamebag, and gun, accompanied by his faithful dog, goes forth to hunt but shoots nothing. Impossible to return empty-handed to the house, he stops at a poultry shop and buys a pheasant, which he presented to his wife. The bird was terribly high—not alone in price. ‘Ah!’ said his wife with a sniff, so you killed it. You were right. It was high time.”

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

The Corporation of Napier has received its subsidy from the General Government due on the rates collected from March 31, 1875, to March 31, 1876. The subsidy amounted to £479 5s 1d, from which was deducted £192, as the Borough's *pro rata* contribution towards the maintenance of the hospital and charitable institutions.

The plant for the completion of the Napier waterworks scheme was shipped on board the Andrew Reid, that sailed from London for Wellington on January 15. The plant consists of 295 tons.

The Corporation of Napier has been in communication with the General Government since February last with regard to the tenure of its offices in the Provincial Government buildings. The only answer that has been received was obtained from the Hon. the Minister of Public Works the other day, when it transpired that the February letter from the Corporation had been mislaid, and that further communications on the subject must be addressed to the Colonial Secretary.

We learn from native sources that the division of the £17,500 paid by Messrs Watt Bros. to the "Repudiation Office," was approximately as follows:—

To Hirini Harawira	£1000
" Pukepuke	1400
" Karaitiana	3000
" Henare Tomoana	3000
" Meihana	1000
" Henry Russell	4000
" Otene Wirahana	600
" Rora, (daughter of Paora Nonoi)	600
" Hohepa to Ringanohu	600
" Nikora	300

—These sums amount to £15,500, leaving £2000 to be accounted for, which our informants were not able to do, further than to state that various small sums were to be divided amongst the other natives with whose names they were not acquainted. Some of our informants stated that Mr Henry Russell received £6000 others £4000. The legal expenses amounted to £2000.

A correspondent writing from Taradale says:—"Last week in your paragraph with reference to the works being carried on at Taradale, you mention that the authorities should place a culvert across the road instead of filling it in the way they are doing. Are you aware that the Chairman of the Council has men employed taking stones and erecting an embankment to prevent the water going on his property, and therefore were a culvert placed (which under the circumstances would be desirable) across the road no good object would be gained, as the Chairman's embankment would prevent the water flowing off. We have, or will have to pay taxes for this expenditure, which will as you point out be no benefit to the district. I hope some member of the County Council will take the matter up, and get it rectified."

Lord Henry Phipps, the third son of the Marquis of Normandy, has returned to the colony after an absence of some months in England. We believe he went home with the object of making arrangements for the purchase of extensive station property in Queensland or New Zealand. Lord Henry Phipps is a fine specimen of the English gentleman, manly, frank, and endowed with a large share of enterprise and shrewdness. During his stay in Queensland he was not above being thoroughly colonised. He became learned in the mysteries of bullock driving, acquired a knowledge of systematic farming, cattle and sheep raising, and generally "roughed it" in the bush. On one occasion he voluntarily worked for several days on a public road, which was much needed in order to open up a way for cattle.

"Can such things be?" An Adelaide paper of a recent date states that lately a man residing at Oklands, Yorke Peninsula, sent his son, aged about fourteen, down a rather deep well to fetch up a bucket. When the boy had descended, the father, to save himself the trouble of winding him up, ordered the boy to make fast to the rope, which the man attached to a team of bullocks and drove them along, drawing the rope over the windlass. The boy was drawn to the top, both his arms broken, and he, with the bucket, was then precipitated to the bottom of the well, whence he was taken up dead, with his neck, it is said, broken. He was buried without an inquest or inquiry of any kind.

A Christchurch correspondent of the New Zealand Times writes to say that its information regarding the winner of the Dunedin Cup is incorrect, and states that the racehorse Fishhook, late Loug's Neagh, was bred by Mr. John Ballance, of Wanganui, and after winning the Maiden Plate in Wellington some two years ago, was sold to Mr. O'Brien for £300.

Mr. Randolph, a settler at Palmerston, was accidentally shot dead at that place on Saturday last. Mr. Randolph was a gentleman who arrived from England about two years ago with the intention of becoming a sheepfarmer. He was a most genial companion, and one who, wherever he went, quickly became a favorite with those amongst whom he mixed. He was quite a young man, and his untimely end will be deeply regretted by those who knew him.

At St. George's Hall, Melbourne, Stacey's Panorama of the Australian Colonies, and New Zealand has been exhibited for the first time. Mr. H. A. Douglas, the actor, has been engaged as lecturer. The scenes are generally well painted, and give a good idea of Australian and New Zealand life and scenery. It is intended to send the panorama home to England for exhibition after a short season in the colonies.

An instance of smart telegraphy was mentioned by the Bishop of Melanesia when speaking at the social gathering given in Auckland in connection with his departure for his See. In concluding his speech, his Lordship said he had lately been made to feel that the world was more narrow than they were accustomed to think. On February 2 he had telegraphed to his father, the Bishop of Litchfield the news of his consecration, and on the following day had received a reply, containing the information that on the evening of February 17 his father would be conducting a service which might fit in with one that he (his son) would be then holding in Nelson. He had told them this, because he knew they would sympathise with the father in his feeling for his son.

The winner of the £1000 prize in Tonks' £ 000 Greymouth sweep on the Dunedin Cup was Jno. Wallace, the Postmaster at Refton.

The Wellington press is indebted to Dr. Lemon for the information that the Bombay to Aden cable is now successfully duplicated. Consequently there is now duplicate communication between India and England, and there will be less danger in future of the delays which have arisen on two or three occasions lately. The Penang Rangoon cable is expected to be ready for use to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. Fox is at present engaged in a crusade in the Patea district. He addresses the people there on politics and temperance alternately. There is a splendid field of operations in the teetotal line up Patea way. The people there (remarks the Post) are good for any amount of reforming.

Mr Frank Towers with his clever little daughter Rosa, is now in London, offering himself for engagement with his copyright pieces *Griff*, &c.

It is said that Mr. Ng-Choy, who has just been called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn, is the first Chinese gentleman who has earned this distinction. He was formerly interpreter in Hong Kong, but had left his post in the East in order to study English law, and having successfully passed the necessary examinations, has now returned to China.

His Honor Mr. Justice Richmond, when summing up a forgery case in Wellington, pointed out that the drawer of the cheque which had been altered from £2 2s to £20 2s, by leaving blank spaces between the words specifying the sum of money, had (literally) left the opening for the fraud to be attempted. His Honor wished the attention of all writers of cheques to be directed to this point, and urged the advisability of always writing words describing the sum without taking off the pen, but running it on from one word to another, so that it would make it very much more difficult to perpetrate any fraudulent alteration.

Two candidates for a seat in the Victorian Parliament are likely to figure in a divorce suit—the one as petitioner, the other as co-respondent. The former is a well known medico and lecturer, and very recently he had to postpone an announced lecture because the "Herald" of the same day published his wife's application to a judge in chambers to file a petition for a divorce on the grounds stated, which includes intemperance and adultery. He now makes answer that the thing is a vile conspiracy to damage his candidature, and that he intends proceeding against his wife for adultery. The male co-respondent is his opponent for the seat in which he is seeking election.

We (Post) learn that Mr. Alexander Giles, who has for some time past filled the position of manager of Mr. John Martin's station at Otaraia, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. He is charged with having sold a quantity of stock belonging to Mr. Martin, the proceeds of which he appropriated to his own use.

It will be seen from our Police Court report, the case against Mr. Winter for the alleged robbery of £148 felt through for want of sufficient evidence. We understand that Mr. Winter purposes taking an action against Mr. Schultz for false imprisonment, and that the writ is in the hands of the police.

Mr. James Scott, late the proprietor of the American Bowling Saloon, has now engaged the Criterion billiard rooms. Mr. Scott is a general favorite with the public, and under his management this popular place of resort by lovers of the green cloth will doubtless be more than ever patronised. The rooms are, we understand, to be thoroughly renovated, and made once again the best in the colony.

Amongst the City of Sydney's passengers to Auckland from Fisco were Mr. and Mrs. Bracey (Clara Thompson), who have gone back to Melbourne under engagement to Mr. W. S. Lyster, and not improbably will visit New Zealand with his opera bouffe company. The San Francisco papers to hand to-day mention De Muska as prima donna of a German opera company that was at Baldwin, San Francisco, when the mail left.

The Lydia Howarde Troupe opened to a fair house in Wellington last week. Miss Nye has again rejoined the company.

It will be seen by advertisement that his Worship the Resident Magistrate will hold an enquiry into the matter of the appeal against the Waipukurau Riding Election on Saturday, April 21st, at Waipawa.

We hear that a new hotel is about to be erected on the Spit on the section adjoining that occupied by the stores of Messrs. Robjohns and Co. The proprietor of the new hotel, if the license is granted, will be Mr. Parker, late of the Albion Hotel. Further accommodation is urgently required on the Spit, as is well known by all who have to wait there at night for the departure of a steamer.

A Mutual Improvement Society has been formed in Taradale, and holds its meetings, I believe, in the schoolroom, twice a week. I understand they intend to form themselves into a local amateur theatrical company to give entertainments during the winter, together with other social amusements for the benefit of the people during the winter months. This is a good idea, and I would suggest that in connection with it they establish a reading-room, together with which they might introduce chess, &c. If the Kechibites were in being they might have amalgamated, but I understand they have virtually collapsed. It is rumored the first performance will be a Christy minstrel, with a good collection of nigger songs, some of the members being most adept.—Taradale correspondent.

The usual monthly inspection of the Napier Artillery Volunteers was held at Capt. Routledge's store on Friday. Major Withers was the inspecting officer. There was a very good muster of the corps. After inspection the newly-elected Hon. Assistant Surgeon, Dr. De Lisle, was introduced to the Battery by Captain Routledge. It was then unanimously resolved that the captain be requested to ask Colonel Whitmore to become the Honorary Colonel of the corps. The members were then marched to Sergeant-Major Gray's, where they formed themselves into a general meeting for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant and Sub Lieutenant. On the suggestion of Capt. Routledge, it was decided to leave the vacancy of Sub Lieutenant open for a time. The following non-commissioned officers were then nominated for the office of Lieutenant, namely, Sergeant Frank Garner and Sergeant-Major James Gray. The candidates, having retired from the meeting, the ballot was proceeded with, and resulted in Sergeant Garner being declared elected Lieutenant. A Committee was then formed to consult with the Napier Town Band to consider the advisability of the band joining the Battery. A Committee was also elected for the purpose of forming a Dramatic Club in connection with the Battery.

Mr. John Howell a laborer at Taradale, regrets that he is unable to meet his liabilities, and has therefore filed his schedule in the Honorable Court at Napier.

The return match between the Star and Commercial Cricket Clubs took place last Saturday afternoon, on Clive Square, and resulted in an easy victory for the former team, winning by 25 runs. Some very good catches were made during the match, notably by C. Mogridge who made the best catch of the day. The Star eleven scored 47 to their opponents 22.

In reference to the powder manufacturing case the following communication has been received by Inspector Atcheson from Sergt. Reid of Wanganui:—"A native chief named Kaika came into Wanganui on Monday and reported to Mr. Wood, R.M., that a man named William Moffatt had been for some time manufacturing powder in the Upper Wanganui District, about 200 miles from Wanganui. He (Kaika) produced a sample of the powder, which he and other natives observed the man make in their presence. He now held possession of the sample, and a warrant was issued, for the offender's arrest. It appears that the man came to the district about two years ago from Auckland, in which place he was "wanted" for forgery. He gave a cheque to a native named Hoani Hiti for £50, for goods and cash received, and when the native presented the cheque the bank officials proved it to be forgery. The cheque was signed by Robert Graham. The name he was then known by."

The "fixings" of the Cook County Council Chamber appear somewhat scant, if we may judge from the Poverty Bay Standard. The furniture in the County Office on Saturday evening consisted of one table, five chairs and a spittoon; the latter article being the personal property of a former clerk who had kindly allowed it to remain for the service of the members of the Road Board. The deficiency of chairs was made up by two or three being borrowed from an adjoining hotel. Our reporter had forgotten to take his own chair with him. He was accommodated with a form. Sitting too near to the end it tilted. One end of the form struck the ceiling; the other end did nothing in particular. The reporter when on the floor lost his presence of mind and got up on the wrong side by which his leg came in violent contact with the leg of the form. The only sympathy he received was from a Council member who regretted to see a member of the press so completely floored.

The Ngatiawa, Ngatipukeko, and Arawa tribes, at Ohiwa, have consented to give up spirit-drinking. They have also resolved to give no stimulants to visitors, or to use them at meetings, or *tangis*. This information is conveyed in a letter to the Wanganui, at the foot of which the editor of that journal makes the following pious remarks:—"We feel a joy that language cannot express in reading the above letter. We say that many years have been spent in teaching the Maori, and not till now have the Ngatiawa Ngatipukeko, and Te Arawa learnt the lesson which makes men gentlemen. We say be strong, be steadfast in your promises, and you will find in a short time that in happiness, industry, and in prosperity you will far outstrip those tribes who will drink spirits." And yet it is a curious circumstance that since the establishment of the Wanganui, the Maoris attracted to Napier have drunk much more than they formerly did.

We have received three more letters relative to the question raised by Mr. H. C. Wilson in connection with the Rev. S. Robinson, but as we think our readers must by this time be heartily tired of the whole subject, we have decided not to publish them. The writers can have them inserted only by paying for them as advertisements.

The Sydney Echo says:—"Australia is likely to have the honor of a visit from General Grant, the ex-President of the United States. Our authority for this statement is Mr. Angus Mackay, the Queensland commissioner at the Centennial Exhibition. At the *conversazione* recently given in his honor at Brisbane by his appreciative fellow-colonists, Mr. Mackay said the then President of the States had taken a warm and intelligent interest in all the Australian courts, and he believed that gentleman would be in the Australian colonies before many months. We may presume that the Queensland commissioner would hardly make such a statement unless he considered it really likely that his prediction would be fulfilled. If General Grant should carry out his expressed wish, we have no doubt he will receive a welcome in this country which will be worthy of Australians, and which will be worthy of the acceptance of one of the most distinguished men of the time. The Australian representatives have exhausted their vocabularies in speaking of the warmth of their reception throughout America, and we trust that the colonists will not be excelled in old English courtesy by their trans-Pacific cousins."

The Belfast News Letter rates Mr. Vesey Stewart for having "impoverished Ulster" by taking away people who were "as much wanted and more welcome in Ulster than they could be anywhere else." The article proceeds to advise those farmers who may be thinking of going out to the Vesey Stewart settlement to "ask themselves if they would not be better at home with their capital, than with hordes of savages on their borders." The News-Letter proceeds to state, "on reliable authority, that the country generally is not in a prosperous condition" in support of which it quotes from the Timaru Herald a proposed reduction of shearers' wages, and from the Napier Daily Telegraph a complaint by a correspondent who says he is "one of the many who will leave on the first chance he can get." The News Letter concludes by saying:—"There are thousands in the colony of the same notion, and we would advise those who do even reasonably well at home to stay at home."

The Davenport, Fay, and Davies Combination Troupe gave their second performance on Saturday evening in the O'Connell's Hall before a large audience. Messrs Routledge and Pulford filled the position of supervisors, but they failed to be able to give the spectators an explanation of the manner in which the tricks were executed. Mr. Davies' ventriloquism created much merriment; his local hits and witticisms being evidently highly appreciated.

Lyster's Opera Company, with Miss Catherine Lewis as prima donna, will be in New Zealand shortly. Their repertoire contains several new operas, amongst which is *La Petite Mariée*, Lecocq's latest production. The Melbourne Argus said of this that it contained some of the best music which the composer of *La Fille de Madame Angot* had ever written. The opera is described as full of quaint airs which are sure to captivate the public taste.

We learn from the Wellington Post that three fine yearling thoroughbreds arrived by Wakatipu from Sydney on their way to Gisborne, and were in temporary lodgings at Ng's Head stables, Cabra street, last week. They are imported by Mr. Hurfall, of Gisborne, and comprise a colt by Barbarian, ditto by Yattendon, and a filly from Gamma di Vergy.

An English paper states that on the 23rd January, a party of gentlemen visited Harris's Collieries, Shaftaker's yard Glamorgan-shire, where a shaft is being sunk to a very great depth. At one o'clock they were being drawn up in sinking buckets, in one of which were Mr. G. Brogden, of London, and Mr. Biggs, mining engineer. The winder failed to stop the bucket in time, and it came with great force against a beam at the top of the colliery. Mr. Biggs was crushed fearfully and died immediately, and Mr. Brogden was so seriously injured that he is not expected to recover.

They have some rather smart thieves about Oamaru just now who keep the honest portion of the community in a gentle simmer of excitement over the loss of small articles of property, such as sides of bacon, legs of mutton, grindstones, handsaws, &c. The deprecators, it is satisfactory to learn, do not always carry on their operations with perfect impunity. The other night for instance, according to the local Times they tried to steal a beehive, but "one of them blundered," upset the affair, and presumably got the irate tenantry about his ears. At all events since then a good deal of curiosity has been evinced as to the cause of the swollen visage of a well known loafer, who attributes the inflammation of his interesting features to erysipelas.

We (Evening Post) regret to learn that Mr. J. R. Davies, junior (son of Mr. Davies, C.E., of Coleridge and Davies), who a few months ago fractured his kneecap by slipping and falling in Willis-street just opposite St. John's Church, met with almost an exact duplicate of this accident last evening. Mr. Davies was walking along Willis-street, and was just about to enter Mr. Barlow's fruit-shop, when he slipped and fell, evidently sustaining a severe injury, for he fainted and had to be carried into a neighboring house, where his right knee and leg were found to be frightfully swollen. He was removed to his father's residence in Willis street, and was attended by Dr. Driver, but up to the present time the excessive swelling of the limb has rendered abortive any attempt to ascertain the precise nature of the injury, or to reduce the fracture which it is feared exists. Mr. Davies was just about to leave for Napier to superintend some works there.

A rather cruel practical joke (says the Post) has been played upon the popular captain of one of the steamers which trade along the coast (Malcolm?) When in port he invariably wears a "belltopper" of the newest style, but on his last voyage from Auckland he unfortunately left his favorite head-piece at home. When he reached Wellington he telegraphed to Auckland directing that his hat should be sent on to this port, so that he might get it when he arrived here on his return journey. The hat arrived by the last steamer from Auckland, a brother officer of the owner's being entrusted with the care of it. This gentleman, being a rather funny individual, thought he might as well decorate the hat, and accordingly he painted the "belltopper" with red, green, and black paint. In fact, the hat now closely resembles the funnel of the steamer commanded by its owner. This morning it was neatly done up in tissue paper, placed in a hatbox, and sent on board the steamer. The captain will doubtless feel very bloodthirsty when he opens his hatbox, and discovers the trick that has been played upon him.

A cable message has been received in Wellington from Sydney to the effect that Mr. E. W. Lowe, Acting Secretary for the New Zealand branch of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, has been appointed permanent head of the New Zealand branch of the Society, as successor to the late Mr. Dyer.

Referring to the extraordinary death at Dunedin, chronicled in our columns on Friday, the Otago Guardian says:—"It is very sad to learn that the peculiarly melancholy circumstances of the death of Mr. George Smith are darkened further by the fact that his family, consisting of his wife and four little children, are left in very indigent circumstances. It is a case that calls loudly for sympathy from the charitable; but before making such appeal we feel compelled to say that a strong claim of justice, to say nothing of humanity, should be recognised by the executors and legatees of the late Dr. Hulme. We say nothing as to whether this melancholy event, which has plunged a family in bereavement and poverty, might not have been averted had the work of the undertaker originally been properly attended to. It is sufficient to note the close connection of cause and effect in this poor man's death. The late Dr. Hulme bequeathed an enormous sum of money, and considering the sad position of this poor family, we have not her hesitation nor delicacy in saying that it is the duty of the inheritors of that wealth to make a reasonable provision for life for the widow and family of poor George Smith."

The Otago Guardian says:—"We are glad to learn that Mr. Grant's son, who was so dangerously gored by an infuriated bullock, is progressing favorably. The injuries inflicted were of a frightful character, the right lung being pierced, but thanks to the attention of Drs. Burns and Niven, who have caused ice to be freely used, inflammation has been counteracted, and there are now hopes that the little fellow's life will be saved. The ice used in this case has been obtained from Watson Bros.' establishment, and in case of the lad's recovery, the saving of his life may very fairly be attributed to the introduction of this invaluable commodity."

We are glad to learn that the injury caused by the fall on Monday to the man Johns is not quite so serious as at first anticipated. Dr. Gibbs, his medical attendant, informs us that he is now of opinion that Johns' back is not broken, but his spine may be injured. The Doctor has high hopes of his ultimate recovery.

Major Gordon was present at Auckland on Tuesday with an address and a price of £60.

An exciting scene recently occurred at the Paris Jardin des Plantes. A large crowd was gathered round the Polar bear-pit, when a little child of five, leaning over its nurse's arms, fell headlong into the den. The two bears accustomed to presents of food, sprang towards the child, but were startled by a cry of horror from the crowd. Nobody dared attempt the child's rescue till a gentleman courageously fastened a rope round his waist, was lowered into the pit by the keepers, and succeeded in bringing up the child in safety just as the bears recovered from their surprise and were darting upon him. The little one escaped with several bruises and a broken arm.

The Nelson Daily Times of Thursday last, says:—"Mr. E. J. O'Connor was a passenger by the Wallace last evening, and the same vessel brought four families of Karama settlers. The latter have been starved out or turned out from this West Coast Arcadia, and will possibly tell a similar tale to that narrated by others from the same place. Possibly, too, the father of this precious settlement will have something to say about it ere he leaves Nelson."

A writer in the Grey River Argus asks: What is the difference between a Chief Justice and a District Judge? Well, just this. The other day the Chief Justice was at Westport, and Host Hughes, who, accustomed to the fuss and ceremony and other attending the visit of a District Judge, ushered the J. C. into some private apartments; the dining-table was laid out for a private dinner, "à la per usual," when the C. J. said, "Oh, Mr. Hughes, I don't want anything of this sort; I would rather sit at your public table, if you will allow me."

The Dunedin Guardian fears "that in a comparatively short period of time fresh plate joints and new rails will require to be laid on most of the railway lines in the Colony at an expense of several thousand pounds. The Ibbotson patent joints having been laid down in the face of a knowledge of their us-less nature and the absolute certainty of heavy expenditure in replacing them by proper material in two or three years time."

Mr. Albert Larnach, brother of the M.H.R. who owns Larnach Castle has sought the protection of the Bankruptcy Court. He was until lately teller in one of the Dunedin Banks.

An adjourned meeting of the Education Board was held on Tuesday, there being present Messrs. Lee, Newton, Chambers, and Rhodes. Permission was granted to the County Council of Hawke's Bay, to occupy a site on the Spit—educational reserve—for the purpose of storing timber. The capitation allowances for the various schools within the jurisdiction of the Board were passed. The tender of the DAILY TELEGRAPH for printing and advertising was accepted.

We understand that Mrs. Neil finding that her proposed concert in the Waipukurua Hall would clash with the engagements of the Davenport, Fay and Davies Company, has kindly intimated to Mr. Davies (at his request) her intention to postpone the concert for a week.

The amount of jams imported from the other colonies, more especially from Tasmania, is something wonderful, considering that of all colonies, few if any, are able to contend with New Zealand in the growth of fruit. We are therefore glad to notice that Messrs. Bowes and O'Shannassy, who have recently opened a store in Shakespeare road, have, in connection with their other business, taken to the manufacture of Hawke's Bay fruit into jams. We are enabled to express a decided opinion with respect to their plum and other preserves, and assure our readers they are far superior to the imported article.

At the Coroner's Inquest, held on Monday at the London Hotel, on the body of William Baldwin, who was found hanging in his bedroom in the morning, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased hung himself during a fit of temporary insanity.

The Davenport, Fay, and Davies Combination troupe gave their third performance on Monday, before a crowd of audience. Messrs. Moore and Ellis acted as scrutineers, and left the stage equally as wise as to the manner in which the various tricks were performed as when they stepped on the platform. Mr. Davies' ventriloquism and the witticisms passed between Joe and his mate, drew forth loud applause.

We are requested to warn persons against paying subscriptions to a party seeking them for a supposed charitable object. The cause for which the subscriptions are being got has been already obtained from one or two private individuals.

We have heard several complaints from settlers who have to travel at night in the Milton-road, and are requested to urge on the Municipal authorities the necessity of placing a light in that portion of the road near Mr. McLean's private gate. Very recently, we understand, some scoundrel taking advantage of the darkness of that portion of the road, insulted a young lady who was journeying to her home, and she was only saved from further insult through her cries for assistance being heard by persons living in the vicinity. A light in that dark portion of the road would be a protection against such insults.

We learn from our Woodville correspondent that those settlers who have already taken up their residence in the settlement are highly pleased with the prospects before them and are hopeful that with such splendid agricultural land before them that ere long it will become one of the most flourishing districts in the colony. Several of the settlers, however, complain that the arrangements in the Local Post Office are not quite to their liking, although they have no fault to find with the Postmaster personally. At present persons posting letters have to hand their letters over the counter, and those desirous of sending letters away when the shop is closed cannot do so. Our correspondent suggests that a letter box should be placed in such a position as to obviate this.

A painful accident occurred on Tuesday to a young man, a carpenter, named Leonard Knight in the employ of Mr. Holt. He was engaged making a coffin at Mr. Holt's manufactory for the late Mr. Baldwin, and requiring some sawdust, he placed his right hand in the pit in which a saw was working. His hand came in contact with the saw, and the result was that his four fingers were severely cut, the forefinger being almost taken off. The man was taken to Dr. Spencer, who attended to the wounds and bound the injured hand up.

A most painful accident says the Post of the 12th instant occurred at Mr. Tonks, hay and corn store, Manners-street, this morning to a man named Phillip Fauvel. It appears that it was Fauvel's duty to hoist bales of hay, &c., from the basement of the first floor by means of a rope and pulleys. He was assisted in this work by a steam engine, round one of the shafts of which the rope was fixed. While he was in the act of hoisting a truss of hay about 11 o'clock this morning, the rope got twisted by some means, and Fauvel seemed to lose presence of mind, for instead of letting the rope go he held on, and the consequence was that he whirled round and round several times. He was unable, after he had been taken round once, to get free from the rope, which twisted round his arms. One of his fellow workmen who witnessed the occurrence stopped the engine as quickly as possible, but before that was done Fauvel had sustained some very serious injuries. Dr. Harding was immediately sent for, and on his arrival he found that the unfortunate man's forearm was broken and otherwise mutilated, and his left arm broken and crushed above the elbow. Two of the fingers of his left hand were torn off at the first joint, and his breast was injured. Dr. Harding having attended to the immediate wants of the man, advised that he should be sent to the hospital. Fauvel was conveyed to that institution in an express.

R. Beetham, Esq., will hold an official enquiry into the matter of the Waipukurua Riding election at the Court House, at Waipawa, at 11 a.m. on Saturday next.

Mr. Edward Thomas, contractor, late of the Thames, has filed his schedule and declares that he is unable to meet his monetary engagements. The first meeting of his creditors is fixed for Monday, the 30th day of April next.

To the Editor: Sir,—The Herald on Wednesday, in airing its geographical knowledge, informs its readers that the town of Jassy "is in the north-east of Roumania, a few miles from the Pruth, which forms the boundary line between that principality and Russia." Is the learned editor, or the distinguished sub-editor responsible for the ignorance displayed in the above information? Who ever heard of a Prince of Roumania? Let me inform the Herald that Roumania is divided into the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and that Jassy is the capital city of Moldavia.—I am &c., INFANT CLASS.

The Wairoa correspondent of the Herald is a smart and an original writer, and what he jots down for publication he thinks is so good as to bear repetition. A sample of this "journalist's" genius appears in Wednesday's issue of the Herald in the shape of a letter which is almost word for word with a former communication published on the 6th inst. We can only account for this absurdity by supposing that the correspondent is an extremely young person—perhaps of the female sex—who, in sending a something for publication writes out fair and rough copies and that having forwarded the one a fortnight ago, he or she has now sent the other. "No news is better than bad news," and at the news will never earn for the sender the respect of newspaper readers.

On Tuesday the train that should have arrived at Napier at 6.10 o'clock, did not come in till a quarter to eight, and some anxiety was caused through the unwanted detention. Happily the delay was not due to any serious accident, but merely to the engine getting off the line at Takapu when, detached from the train, it was employed in shunting some trucks. The engine, it seems, was jerked off the rails owing to a fault in the points, and much time was lost through the breaking of one of the screw jacks that was used in lifting the locomotive on to the line, necessitating the employment of hand levers.

We are glad to state that Henry Johns, the carpenter who had such a severe fall from the platform in the house now being erected for Mr. Watt, is out of danger, and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

The Wellington Post pays the following high compliment to the late Premier of the colony, Dr. Pollen:—"Of all the official 'barnacles' who ever obstructed public business by means of circumlocution and red tape Dr. Pollen is the most notable and distinguished."

The Hawke's Bay Education Board has granted the sum of £28 for the improvement of the accommodation at the Wairoa school. The Wairoa school is one of the largest attended in this provincial district, and it presided over by a lady. A town and districts that can send nearly one hundred daily pupils to school, should have something better than merely an elementary educational establishment.

The reserve at Farndon is to be levelled, and planted with trees, and formed into a public recreation ground. Its extent is fifteen acres.

The Herald on Wednesday says:—"If Lieut.-Col. Whitmore is right as to the position of the county finances; if it is true that its receipts from license fees, &c., will be swallowed up by the charges for interest on railways and provincial debts, then it is clear the county must impose rates." We may inform our contemporary that Colonel Whitmore never ever thought of any such absurdity as the receipts from license fees being swallowed up by charges for interest on railways and provincial debts. We wonder when the Herald will make itself acquainted with some of the Acts bearing on local government matters.

As a resolution passed at the general meeting of the shareholders of the Napier grammar school held on Tuesday, might create an impression that it was intended to advertise for tenders at the expiration of the present Master's lease, we are authorised to state that no such intention actuated either the proposer or the seconder of the resolution, and that the general wish appeared to be that the Rev. Mr. Irvine should renew his tenure upon slightly altered conditions, and remain Head Master of the school.

We were shown on Wednesday by Mr. Burton, a beautiful large apple, grown at his farm at Meanee. He purposes, should it "keep," to have it on exhibition at the next show. We tried to induce Mr. Burton to leave the specimen in our office for "keeping purposes." He declined, and we returned to our editorial table with our mouth watering, and sorrow depicted on our countenance.

Francis Emmanuel Saunders, a civil engineer, issues a civil invitation to his creditors to meet him next Monday, at the Supreme Court House, at 2 o'clock, when he will lay before them a statement of his monetary engagements.

The Simonsen Company, according to the latest telegram, are playing to overflowing houses in Tasmania. Their business must have greatly improved since last letters were received. This may be owing to Morley, who left them in Melbourne, having recently rejoined them.

It is stated in the West Coast Times that the clever contributor to the Melbourne Argus, who writes under the nom de plume of "The Vagabond," is now on a visit to New Zealand.

The Davenport, Fay, and Davies' Troupe gave another of their extraordinary performances on Tuesday in the Oddfellows' Hall. H. S. Tiffin and J. W. Carlie, Esq., acted as supervisors, but, as with the other gentlemen who preceded them, they were unable to account for the wonderful illusions exhibited. The ventriloquism of Mr. Davies created much applause, and the dark scene with which the performance concluded drew forth from the audience great manifestations of applause. There may under the surface of all this performance be what is termed "humbug," but nevertheless those who term it so should attempt to give an explanation of how it is performed.

Mr. Oatley has opened opposite Mr. Holt's Steam Saw Mills a Cafe and Accommodation House. The building is a new one, and the proprietor (who is a thoroughly practical man) purposes sparing no expense to make it not only a place in which every accommodation can be obtained, but also in providing for the wants of that portion of the community unable (owing to business engagements) to go to their homes during the middle of the day for their gastronomic requirements. Mr. Oatley is now erecting bath houses for the convenience of the public, under his own supervision where persons will be enabled to obtain cold, hot or shower baths. This is a want long required in Napier, and we are confident will amply repay the proprietor.

A visitor to Wellington writes as follows on barmaids:—"Alas, they have all vanished—I mean the pretty barmaids of four years since. The first thing that strikes the visitor of to-day is the singular similarity of height and general outline amongst the young ladies of the present. They are all round-faced, small-nosed, short-fingered, dumpy, and bright-eyed. Taking little girls, but perhaps over-talkative. I have not been to any town in the colony where I noticed such a number of tall well-built men. I wonder has "nature," as one of your worthy hosts would say, fated them to become the husbands of the young ladies above referred to."

The berry of the well-known shrub, known to the natives as Taupato, and to botanists as *Coprosina baueriana*, is likely to become a rival to the finest Mocha coffee. The discovery was accidentally made by Mr J. C. Crawford, of Wellington, who had some of the shrubs growing for shelter purposes. Knowing that the coffee shrub, *Coffea Arabica*, belonged to the same natural order of plants *Cinchonaceae*, as the *Coprosina*, it occurred to him to grind the berry of the latter after treating it in the same way as the coffee berry or bean is treated. The result was a powder, which produced an infusion equal in richness of flavour and aroma to the finest coffee procurable in Wellington. The subject is now engaging the attention of a good many people in various parts of the colony, and if the results generally obtained equal Mr Crawford's the probability is that a new and large trade will in time be opened to New Zealand. The shrub grows in the colony luxuriantly, is quite handy, and bears berries in great abundance. Should the flavour of the infusion of the powdered berry be found to be generally equal to the coffee bean, machinery will soon be adapted for stripping the hard kernel of its fleshy covering, and thus render the produce of the Taupato shrub available for export.

The Evening Post of Friday contained the following advertisement:—"Wanted, 1,000 small Boys and Girls to carry luncheon to the Government Buildings." An immense crowd of juveniles, it is said, responded to the invitation next day, and were duly referred to the Under-Secretary, Mr G. B. Cooper, who doubtless was deeply gratified.

According to the Times the old India, which has been used in the port of Wellington some fifteen years as a hulk for the storage of coals, has been sold by Messrs. W. and G. Turnbull and Co. for the sum of £10. Lately the old vessel became so leaky that steam power had to be used to keep her from sinking, the ordinary windmill not being sufficient. Mr. Smith, an oyster-seller on Lambton Quay, has bought her. She has been taken round to Evans Bay, where it is the intention of her owner to sink her in a small Bay just round Point Jerningham, to be used as a breeding bed for oysters.

The Bishop of Lincoln has written to Sir Antonio Brady, objecting to the use of alms bags for the offertory as at variance (1) with the spirit and letter of the law of the Church, which prescribes "a decent basin" (2) with the usage of the ancient Church of God; (3) as leading to great evils, being the receptacles of scurrilous scraps from newspapers, and other things which had better not be mentioned, and (4) as against a true interpretation of St. Matthew ix., 5 and 6, which is not directed against public almsgiving; and (5) because, by means of the secrecy of bags some rich men, who ought to cast much in the treasury of God, do in fact put into it the widow's two mites, without the widow's faith and love. His lordship adds, that the use of bags has been discontinued in several large churches in the diocese with good effect.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Society of Foresters at Wellington have from amongst themselves formed a Christy Minstrel Troupe. Thirty-six performing members were enrolled.

We learn from a Wellington contemporary that the barque Duke of Edinburgh has been chartered for six months by a merchant who hails from New Caledonia. From Wellington she proceeds to the Fijis, where a cargo of bullocks will be taken in for New Caledonia. Two or three trips will afterwards be made to some New Zealand port for cattle. The barque will be fitted up in Wellington specially for carrying live stock.

The Rangitikei Advocate of Thursday gives the following particulars of the fatal accident which recently occurred there:—"A melancholy accident occurred on Saturday last, when Mr Randolph, of Karere, near Palmerston, of the firm of Randolph and Walker, farmers, was accidentally shot dead by his partner, Mr Walker. It appears that the partners had proceeded to the bush to look out some totara trees for splitting purposes, Randolph going first and carrying a billhook, which he used for cutting supplies. Walker followed with a fowling piece. Whilst in this position the fowling piece suddenly went off, the charge entering at the back of Randolph's head and breaking his jaw. Walker called to him, but receiving no answer, posted to town for medical assistance. Several neighbors were on the spot soon after the accident occurred but found that the unfortunate man had ceased to exist.

Lately a married couple were attacked in Victoria-street, a Hamilton, nearly opposite the English Church, by a dog. The wife screamed and tried to run, but her husband caught her by the shoulder and held her firmly between the infuriated beast and his person, while he whispered in a hoarse voice: "Don't you dare let go of me, darling; I'll stand by you, even if he does bite." Never losing his presence of mind for an instant, the daring man baffled every effort of the fierce brute to get at him. The owner of the dog interfered, and as the couple moved off, the husband was heard to say: "If you had only let that dog bite you, I might have sued— for £1000 damages. But you never have much sense."

Some time ago (says the Post) there was a lady in Wellington who was well known as a barmaid in a couple of our hotels. She received an offer of marriage from a Mr. Cheeseman, and accepted it. The parties appear to have lived together for some months and then separated. Being a rather fascinating lady she was somewhat popular with single young gentlemen. At length a Mr. Robertson, believing her to be single, asked her to marry him, and she consented. After a short interval Cheeseman discovered what had taken place, and informed Robertson that he had married another man's wife. The result was that a row has taken place, and at the request of both the husbands the woman was arrested at Tauherenikau, near Featherston.

The Hon. Mr. Ormond in company with Mr. Carruthers, left Wellington for Napier on Wednesday. The latter gentleman will after inspecting the Harbor Works proceed to Auckland.

We notice that the Chairman of the Council has pointedly referred to the Clive Road Board not having furnished him with a certain return. In another column will be found a letter from Mr. Surton, as Chairman of the Board, to the Chairman of the County Council, wherein it is pointed out pretty plainly that the Council have requested returns that they are not authorised to ask for. The wording of the 32nd clause of the Financial Arrangements Act admits of no mistake. The clause is particularly clear, but it does not appear to be sufficiently so for the Chairman of the Council to understand it. The work devolving upon Chairmen of Road Boards has very much increased of late, and they cannot be expected to furnish returns which are not necessary under the legislation of last session. We have little doubt that Mr. Surton's view of the matter will turn out correct, and that it will be found that the County authorities have made another blunder.

Mr. John Hill, the husband of the De Murska although suffering from consumption, is not dead as reported.

We are in receipt of several letters, which for obvious reasons we decline to publish, in which the writers complain that they are unable to get their vouchers passed for work performed through the Education and Hawke's Bay County Council. Without publishing the letters, the mere fact of public attention being called to the matter will possibly have the effect desired by our correspondents.

The well-known hostelry, the "Cottage of Content," in Victoria-street, Auckland, was no source of contentment to its proprietor, Mr. Langbridge, who, having laid down the pen, would fair have sat at ease and rest behind the bar. Though Mr. Langbridge's progress as a journalist then appeared barred for ever, it seems he has kicked over the traces, or rather jumped over the counter, and once more has constituted himself the bar of public opinion as the editor of the Whangarei Comet. It's a "long lane" that has no turning, and under the conductorship of the new editor, we trust a "long bridge" will carry our northern contemporary over its difficulties.

Church of England service will be held (D.V.) on Sunday next, the 22nd instant, at Hastings at 11 a.m., at Havelock at 3 p.m., and at Clive at 7.

There was one single case of drunkenness on the charge sheet on Thursday. A man named Charles Brown, who had over-indulged yesterday at the Spit, not caring to pay the fine of five shillings, went "up the hill" for twenty-four hours, to get rid of his headache.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

### CABLEGRAM.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL TO PRESS AGENCY.]

#### LONDON.

April 15.  
Earl Derby has informed Turkey that he fails to see what further steps England can take to avert war.

Abdul Rahma Pasha has started for Stamboul, as Persia claims Bagdad.

April 16.  
The war feeling at St. Petersburg is intense.

The Czar is going to Kitchener.

The rumor about Persia claiming Bagdad is denied.

A debate has ensued in the House of Lords on the protocol.

Earl Granville criticised the action of the Government.

Earl Derby vindicated their action as being the best step the Government could take under present circumstances, to say nothing of the future.

#### SYDNEY.

April 18.  
The Torres Straits mail arrived at Cooktown yesterday. There was no sickness, but the steamer was quarantined for sixteen days. There is great indignation, and the agents refuse to land the mails. Sir William Jervoise is a passenger.

Sailed—Rotorua.

The news via Torres Straits from China reports that thousands are suffering through famine. Severest privations are reported at Kiangsee through famine. Rice has risen to famine prices. Distress is daily becoming greater. The relief is lamentably insufficient, and people are reduced to the last stage of emaciation and exhaustion, and are dying by thousands daily.

The Satsuma rebellion at Japan is more serious than at first anticipated, but the rebels are dispirited by defeat. Two thousand Chinese troops, being dissatisfied, broke loose, and left the camp, but were followed, and a large number killed.

April 19.

The steamer Bowen arrived yesterday at Cooktown, with over 500 Chinese.

The steamer Gilly Lorne is now in quarantine. She has over 1000 Chinese aboard.

## MELBOURNE.

April 17.

The Corporation has received applications from numbers of unemployed citizens of Richmond, Virginia, for assistance to reach Victoria.

Sailed—Albion.

April 18.

Of six men injured by an accident on the Echuca Bridge, two are dead, and the others are in a critical condition.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the Annie Bon, which left Newcastle for Timaru on the 1st March.

## INTERPROVINCIAL.

### WAIPUKURAU.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

April 19.

Present—All the members.

Amongst the correspondence read was a letter from Mr. A. Levy, Chairman of the Woodville Road Board, to the Council asking the Council not to impose a County valuation in that district, as it would bring up the rates to 4s per acre.

As the Council could not do anything exceptional for Woodville, the application fell through.

Mr. Johnston moved, in a very sensible speech, that all roads within the County be declared County roads. He pointed out that there were several outlying districts roads which would have to be maintained by the County, and that the roads in more than half the County were, by virtue of the Act, already County roads, but to maintain them it would be necessary to impose a general rate, which would fall unfairly on those districts that had already taxed themselves to repair their own roads. He contended that the only way to get at the outlying settlers would be by imposing a general rate. When that was done the Road Boards would cease to tax and leaving the work to the Council, would be merged in the County.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Lawrence and carried.

The next motion for which notice was given was that of Mr. Lawrence's for the removal of the place of meeting of the Council.

The Chairman said that he had taken the opinion of the solicitor, which was that the Act had not been complied with in giving notice of motion.

A long discussion ensued, Mr. Johnston said it appeared that the solicitor had not read clause 78. He was quite of a different opinion.

Mr. Lawrence said the legal opinion was springing a mine under their feet.

Mr. Levy thought the clause was not English. He thought it absurd, and what he had never found in Parliamentary practice.

Colonel Herrick did not think any lawyer infallible.—(Hear, hear.) They could get as many opinions almost as lawyers.

The Chairman said his duty was to point out the position. He was quite prepared to take the motion.

Subsequently Mr. Lawrence gave a fresh notice of motion, leave for which was granted by a majority, in accordance with the 12th clause.

## DUNEDIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 18.

Referring to the Governor's visit the Guardian yesterday morning wrote as follows:—"Disguised as it may be, the present visit has a political object, and if political excitement is aroused let the blame be cast in the proper quarter. The intimation that the city shall give a public reception to the Governor we regard as a challenge and an insult. The Governor has demeaned himself not as a constitutional Governor should have done, but as a virulent partisan. He

maligned and snubbed Mr Macandrew, Sir G. Grey, and the whole party in which this people placed and still place their trust, and now he has the audacity to invite this people to give him a public reception. We candidly own we regret this challenge. We had thought the political wounds might have been left to the healing hand of time, and if the Governor, who is most offensive to all partisans that have crushed and insulted the people of Otago, was under the necessity of passing through these districts, he would have passed in a quiet and unostentatious manner, instead of inviting an expression or the estimation in which he is held. We have confidence in the City Council's good sense, and in their knowledge what is due to their constituents. Their rejection of this insult will have the effect perhaps of laying public feeling which no one doubts will be keenly excited at the barest thought of anything like civic recognition or reception of the Marquis. Could the Council be ill-advised enough to contemplate exhibiting Dunedin stultifying itself in the face of the whole colony? Sincerely as we regret the necessity, we trust the citizens, in a public meeting, will promptly assemble, and will give again an expression to their feelings on the subject."

The News last night has a similar but stronger worded article.

Mr Hodgkinson, speaking at Riverton on Monday night, said he considered Abolition had been allowed at home by trickery and chicanery, and likened the Vogel Ministry to breeches patched and patched till scarcely any of the original was left. He pronounced Vogel a political adventurer and gambler, and the last man for the Agent-Generals'hip's billet, which was given to make room for other men, as when he returned from England he lost all power and confidence in the House. The present Premier was tricky and unfair, as evidenced in the appointment of important Committees, and pronounced Mr Rees the ablest politician in the House, and the coming man.

At the City Council meeting, a motion was made to present a congratulatory address, and on the names to form a deputation being mentioned, one after the other declined. The address was spoken of by some of the minority as a piece of toadyism, while others, when the motion was carried by six to four, were desirous of negating the proposal to vote the necessary funds for preparing an address, for which £25 was ultimately voted.

April 19.

The whole of the crew of the ship Duke of Sutherland have been sent to gaol for disobedience of orders. Thomas Thompson was the first case called. He said he declined to work, owing to the ship's unseaworthiness. She leaked fearfully, and in late gales, her decks opened fore and aft, considering which he did not think his life safe in proceeding home in her. He thought the wool in her hold must be wet, and considering the many accidents occurred through fires, he wanted the matter inquired into for the safety of all concerned. James Cook, another seaman called by defendant as a witness, stated that he considered the ship unseaworthy from the time it occupied to pump her out. She had been pumped as many as four times in a watch, and the operation took from twelve to fifteen minutes every time. She had never been properly examined. Since he had been in port the square of the hatch, which had been examined, and was always the driest part of a ship, being covered with tarpaulins. It would be necessary to break out the cargo to ascertain the state of the vessel. The damage done to the poop was very little and that had been repaired, but that would not make the ship seaworthy. Norguay, the chief officer, stated that all wooden ships made water more or less. He had been in this vessel two years, and she made very little. He was positive little water could have got into the hold. Charles Hardecastle, a seaman, stated that the ship was not fit to make the passage home round Cape Horn, as, besides making water, she was insufficiently ballasted and badly stowed, tin and copper being on top of the wool. Charles Hardecastle, James Cook, France Simons, William Thoms, Alfred Henderson, Alexander Vincent, and James Stevenson, A. B's., were all charged with the same offence. The Bench considered the case fully proved, and sentenced each to four weeks imprisonment with hard labor.

A Road Board conference is to be held, with a view of asking Parliament to increase the Board's powers.

The Companies that took part in the Volunteer's demonstration at Queens-town, are all petitioning for the next Col-

onal Prize Fring to be held at Queens-town.

The Pope Entertainment is likely to realise £5000.

At Waikaka, on the rush adjoining Logan's land, four shafts are bottomed on gold. It is not equal to the rushes of olden times, but so far payable that holders are preparing their winter quarters.

WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 19.  
A ball was to be given last night to the officers of the man-of-war now in port. The Mayor has refused to go, because he considers it a nob's ball. The Governor and members of the Ministry are to be present, and the Evening Post asks His Worship to define the word nob.

A deputation of merchants, skippers, and importers of Wellington waited on the Wharf Committee of the City Council yesterday afternoon to make certain representations relative to the wharf management. The principal points urged were as follows:—"The necessity of a reduction in certain wharf charges, especially those on grain, flour, and other produce. It was pointed out that at present Plimmer, Reeves & Co., by making much smaller charges, were diverting all that part of their trade to their own wharf; numerous instances being adduced. It was urged that the wharfinger, Mr. Reeves, ought not to be allowed to continue to retain both his appointment as wharfinger, and his connection with the firm of Plimmer, Reeves, and Company. A number of statements being put in, signed by various masters of local trading vessels, to the effect that they had been offered bonuses by Mr. Reeves, to discharge at Mr. Plimmer's wharf instead of at the Queen's wharf. It was contended that the wharfinger ought to devote his whole time to the performance of his duties. A number of complaints were made as to his conduct of the wharf management, and instances were adduced of alleged favoritism. The Wharf Committee having heard all the deputation had to say, promised that the matter should be instantly considered. Reporters were requested to withdraw.

The Evening Post last night had a warm article regarding the conduct of Michael Laffin who drove his wife out of bed three days after her confinement. The wife has since died, and at the inquest on Tuesday, the jury expressed an opinion that her death had been caused by her husband's cruelty. After expressing regret that the law cannot touch the husband, the Post says:—"But in any case, though perchance unvisited by legal penalties, Michael Laffin will not go unpunished. He will come out of prison and go forth into the world with the brand of Cain upon his brow. The story of Emily Laffin and her fate will follow him wherever he goes. Wherever he is known, men will avoid him, and women turn aside with aversion and loathing. The community here will not tolerate his presence in their midst. It is only just that this should be the case. In truth, when we think of the heartless cruelty, the gross inhumanity, and the brutal ferocity of this wretch, Michael Laffin, and realise that we will after all go legally unpunished, we feel impelled to exclaim with Emilia, 'Oh! Heaven that such companions should unfold,' and put in every honest hand a whip to lash the villain naked through the world."

WAIROA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 19.  
One of the Armed Constabulary was fined £2 at the Resident Magistrate's Court to-day, for furious riding. The Manaia is still detained, owing to a strong southerly breeze and heavy sea.

(PRESS AGENCY)

NELSON.

April 17.  
At the Supreme Court, the grand jury made a presentment, recommending that the present criminal jurisdiction of the District Court should be extended to all crimes, except murder, treason, libels, and conspiracies. The Chief Justice expressed his entire concurrence with the recommendation.

CHRISTCHURCH.

April 17.  
The following is the result of to-day's racing:—

Champagne Stakes—  
Webb's Trump Card ... 1  
Webb's Jangler ... 2  
Griffiths' Tell Tale... 3  
A bad start. Won by a short head,

Tell Tale a good third. Time, 1 min. 22 sec.

Great Autumn Handicap—  
Redwood's Bribery... 1  
Delamaine's Pungawerwere 2  
Guy Fawkes ... 3  
Time, 2 min. 44½ sec.

April 19.  
The Autumn Race Meeting was continued yesterday. The weather was dull and cold, but the attendance was fair.

Handicap Steeplechase of 100 sovs, with a sweepstake of 10 sovs; three and a quarter miles:—  
Ray's Tommy Dodd, 11st 7lb ... 1  
Markey's Mousetrap, 11st ... 2  
Watt's Don Juan, 10st 10lb ... 3  
It was a splendid race, and was won by a short neck.

WELLINGTON.

April 18.  
The Rangatira sailed for Napier at noon. Passengers—Messrs. Skelly, Gibson, Bishop, Mrs Clunal, and two in the steerage.

April 19.  
The charges of mismanagement and incompetence brought against Mr. Reeves, the wharfinger, for the Corporation has been investigated, and the Committee, finding that some of the signatures attached to the petition were obtained by misrepresentation, decline to consider the petition in any way.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR  
VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRY CHURCHES.

SIR,—It is of course, as you are aware in poor parishes, desirable, if possible, to get all the voluntary assistance that is to be got in connection with church services, and here it is essentially necessary. To what I am alluding more especially is playing the organ here not only at the regular divine services on Sunday, but at other appointed times—Choir practices, extra church-days, &c. This voluntary assistance, by whomsoever rendered, naturally confines the person rendering it very much. Such assistance should be acknowledged by the community for whose pleasure it is rendered. I therefore trust the members of the church here (Church of England) will see the force of what I have stated by showing their appreciation not by words only of the services rendered by an energetic organist. The Vestry themselves might move in the matter.—I am, &c.,

A LOVER OF MUSIC IN THE CHURCH.

Taradale, April 15, 1877.

TESTIMONIAL.

SIR,—Will you allow me through the medium of your columns to thank those kind friends who have so generously contributed to the testimonial I have received, and especially those ladies who have taken so much trouble to collect the same? The amounts collected are as follows: Mrs O'Dowd, £33 9s; Mrs Jeffares, £17 0s 6d; Mrs Loddell and Mrs Robinson, £8; total £58 9s 6d. By doing so you will greatly oblige.—I am, &c.,

SISTER MARY JOSEPH.

Meance Mission Station,  
April 17, 1877.

WAIROA.

SIR,—I am informed on good authority that the Wairoa "Rag" will soon make its first appearance. I wish the undertaking every success, and if the spirited proprietor will allow me I beg to offer free gratis for nothing, a few suggestions for his future guidance.

Imprimis. Make the "Wanted" column very large, very large indeed, for there are many more wants in the district than there are means to supply them.

To exemplify this, let me mention a few:—

Wanted—Some more money in the place! Ask any storekeeper, ask any one in business (and a good many out of business too), see if they won't corroborate this.

Wanted—A church and parsonage! Comment hereon is completely unnecessary.

Wanted—A Lawyer! (N.B. A bush or sea-lawyer preferred.) Search the annals of the R.M. Court, and then agree with me that a splendid opening is now offered.

Wanted—A Tent! None but Recubites, I.O.G.T.'s, Sons of Temperance, or members of the Band of Hope need apply.

Secondly. I should lay in a large stock of soft soap—you can't lay it on too thick as a rule. While to keep on

good terms with the community at large, the editorials will have to be written in milk and water, the editor himself being kept on a very low diet.

Thirdly. You may have or you may not have some little difficulty in getting your subscriptions in with regularity so pleasing to the evenly balanced mind. However, this you will find out for yourself as you go on.

Fourthly. Oh, young man, "If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," that is, show the hospitality that will be proffered thee, called—Whisky!

These words of true wisdom are from one who has, unbappily, ere this,

CONSENTED.

NATIVE LANDS COURT,  
WIAPAWA.

(Before Judge Symonds and Hon. Kukutai, native assessor.)

This case referred to in another column was finished on Wednesday. The whole of the evidence was taken, and at the close, the Court said that they had decided to dismiss the application for a sub-division by Atata Taupe. They were satisfied that the name of Wi Matua was omitted from the grant by mistake. They would recommend that the present grant be cancelled and a new grant issued with the name of Wi Matua inserted therein. That being done the parties might again come before the Court for a sub-division of the block.

WEST CLIVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 19, 1877.

The wool washing season at the establishment has nearly drawn to a close, in consequence of which a number of men have been thrown out of employment. I understand that a very large proportion of the scoured wool this season has been done at this establishment, probably inasmuch as the most of last season scoured at the same works realised very handsome prices. A new boiler and vat for the boiling down department of this establishment has arrived, and doubtless will shortly be placed in position which, when completed, will enable the proprietor to boil close upon 500 sheep daily. The casks used were all from the establishment of Mr Carter, Dickens-street, and appear to give every satisfaction.

Some little excitement is caused by the annual election of wardens for the Road Board which is to take place next Monday. Several fresh candidates are spoken of as likely to come forward therefore a lively contest is anticipated, but my own impression is that the majority of the old members will be re-elected, still, there are many others who hold a contrary opinion, and say that an infusion of new blood is necessary essential for the welfare of the district, whether this opinion is correct or not the ballot will prove on Monday next.

No steps have as yet been taken to prevent the overflow of the river at Hamlin's paddock. This is one of the most dangerous places along the river, and if something is not done to protect it, it must ultimately prove the destruction of both East and West Clive. The same apathy exists in regard to Merritt's Corner, an absolutely dangerous place, and which if not remedied will allow the river to submerge the whole country from Farndon in the direction of Meance. Therefore I say it is a duty the members of the County Council owe to their constituents to see that something is done forthwith to remedy those two evils.

Our Park. Within another month from this date, initiatory steps will be taken to plant and beautify this piece of ground which in time must become the favorite resort of the residents of your city and other places.

Mr Giffard will give his second picnic of the season on Monday next. I am informed that numerous invitations are issued, and that it in all probability will be as well patronised as the previous one. The locality selected is Takapo, where pigeons and other rare birds love to congregate.

A TELEPHONIC TRIUMPH.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER DISPATCH SENT BY A HUMAN VOICE OVER THE WIRES—A LECTURE AUDIENCE IN SALEM LISTENS TO A MAN'S SPEECH DELIVERED IN BOSTON, EIGHTEEN MILES AWAY.

The following special despatch was sent by telephone to the Boston Globe:

Salem, February 12th—10.55 p.m.—Professor A. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, lectured on his invention at Lyceum Hall this evening. The lecture was one of a course of the Essex Institute, and about five hundred persons

were present. Professor Bell briefly explained the construction of the instrument, and sketched his studies of the system of transmitting sounds. An intermittent current was first sent from Boston by Thomas A. Watson, Professor Bell's associate. This caused a noise very similar to a horn, from the telephone. The Morse telegraph alphabet was then sent by musical sounds, and could be heard throughout the hall. The audience burst into loud applause at this experiment. A telephonic organ was then put into operation in Boston, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," and "Yankee Doodle," were readily heard throughout the hall and heartily recognised. Professor Bell asked Mr Watson for a song, and "Auld Lang Syne" came from the mouthpiece of the instrument almost before his words were ended. Mr Watson was then asked to make a speech to the audience. He expressed himself as having more confidence eighteen miles away than if he were present. His speech was as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to address you this evening, although I am in Boston, and you are in Salem." This could be heard thirty-five feet distant—that is, all over the hall—and brought down the house with applause. A system of questioning was then carried on, and Mr Watson was asked if he heard the applause. The answer was, "I am not listening; try again." The applause was given, and its receipt was at once acknowledged in Boston. Coughing and singing were then heard, and a variety of questions were then asked from the Salem end, and among them: "What news from the Electoral Commission?" followed by the distinct answer of "I don't know of any." But the news came fleeting along that the Engineers of the Boston and Maine Railroad had struck. General Cogswell asked if the trains were running; the answer was clear and distinct, that they were not at 5.36 o'clock. Professor Bell introduced the Rev. C. E. Bowles, who said, "I shake hands with you cordially in imagination, twenty miles away." The Rev. E. S. Atwood asked, "Does it rain?" "It does not in Boston," was Mr Watson's answer. Professor Gage, the electrician, then spoke through the telephone, endeavouring to have his voice recognised. This could not be done, as Mr Watson was not familiar with the voice, Mr Sharje Zsawa was recognised, Mr Watson being perfectly familiar with his tones. One of the assistants in Boston then said that "Hold the Fort" would be sung in Boston, and the tune which followed was readily recognised. Among those present were Dr. H. Wheatland, Pres. of Essex Institute; Rev. E. C. Bolles, Ph. D.; Prof. D. B. Hagar, of the State Normal School; Gen. Wm. Cogswell, Rev. E. S. Atwood; Prof. J. Robinson, Dr. Amos, H. Johnson, Ex-Mayor Williams, Dr. George B. Loring, A. C. Goodell, jun., and many others who are identified or particularly interested in scientific pursuits. This special by telephone to the Globe has been transmitted in the presence of about twenty persons who have thus been witnesses to a feat never before attempted—that is, the sending of a newspaper dispatch over the space of eighteen miles by the human voice—and all this wonder being accomplished in a time not much longer than would be consumed in an ordinary conversation between two people in the same room.

THE SCENE AT THE BOSTON END.

The instrument which transmitted the wonderful voice-message to the listening ears in this city says The Globe, was placed in a little room in Exeter place where were assembled Prof. Watson, Benjamin, Briden the electrician, Prof. E. B. Warman, and Mr. A. B. Fletcher, representative of The Globe. The experiment was certainly a great success. The conversation with the friends eighteen miles away, was carried on in ordinary tones of voice. The Globe representative in Boston very easily recognised the voice of the transmitter of the dispatch in Salem; and very distinctly heard the applause which was given in the Essex Institute hall.

During an examination of a class of youngsters the teacher asked, "What is a monarchy?" and was answered by a bright little boy. "A country ruled by a king." "Who would rule if the king should die?" "The queen." "And if the queen should die, who then would be ruler?" "The Jack," was the reply.

"Why did you not take wine with your dinner, Minnie?" asked a gentleman of a five year-old at his side, while being entertained at a fashionable dinner party. "Tause I don't like it." "But take a little then, for your stomach's sake," he urged. "I ain't got no tumick's ache," indignantly responded the little miss.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## PORT A HURIRI.

## ARRIVALS.

April

- 12—Rangatira, s.s., from Wellington. Passengers—Messdames Davenport, Davies, and Nairo, Miss Caryon, Professor Fay, Messrs. Davenport Brothers, Davis, Axup, Solomon, and Townes.
- 13—Albatross, schooner, from Whangapoua.
- 13—Hinemoa, schooner, from Hokianga.
- 14—Pretty Jane, s.s., from Auckland, via Poverty Bay. Passengers—Captain Symonds, Messrs. Moon, Carr, Inney, Collins, Johnson, and 2 natives.
- 15—Kiwi, s.s., from Wellington, via Blackhead. Passengers—Miss Higgins, Messrs. Wilkie, Higgins, Cook, and Smith.
- 15—Fairy, s.s., from Pouterere.
- 16—Tauranga, schooner, from Dunedin, via Oamaru.
- 16—Go-Ahead, s.s., from Auckland, via Awani and Gisborne. Passengers—Mrs Webster, Messrs. Townley, Turpin, Jones, and 26 natives (Nagipore).
- 17—Star of the South, s.s., from Wellington. One saloon passenger.
- 18—Fannie, cutter, from Whangapoua.
- 18—Waivera, schooner, from Mercury Bay.
- 19—Rangatira, s.s., from Wellington. Passengers—Messrs. S. Kelly, Gibson, Bishop, Mrs. Clunal, and two in the steerage.

## DEPARTURES.

April

- 13—Rangatira, s.s., for Wellington. Passengers—Messdames Donnelly and Well, Dr Carroll, Messrs Carrington (2), Moorhouse, Shipton, Raskings, Wratten, Thomas, White, Hunter, and several steerage.
- 13—Jane Douglas, s.s., for East Cape via Gisborne. Passengers—Mrs and Miss McKen, Mr Symonds, Henare Tomoana, and 4 natives in the steerage.
- 14—Minnie Hare, schooner, for Auckland.
- 14—Mania, p.s., for Wairoa. Passengers Messrs Cable, Webb, and several steerage.
- 16—Pretty Jane, s.s., for Poverty Bay. Passengers—Messrs. Aitken, Stubbs, Irvine, Williams, and Sievking.
- 17—Go Ahead, s.s., for Gisborne and Auckland. Passengers—Miss Hill, and Mr Kelly.
- 17—Kiwi, s.s., for Wellington via the Coast. Passenger—Mr H. Smith.
- 17—Star of the South, s.s., for Auckland. Passenger—Mr McNezhagen, Junr.
- 18—Albatross, schooner, for Whangapoua.
- 19—Falcon, barquentine, for Newcastle, N.S.W. Passengers—Messrs Nasmith and Pickering.

The s.s. Rangatira, Capt. Evans, had a smooth passage all up the coast, having made the passage in 24 hours. She has been on the patent slip during her last trip to Wellington. Passed the s.s. Kiwi off Cape Palliser late on Wednesday night.

The price given by Messrs. W. and G. Turnbull and Co., on behalf of the Brunner Coal Company, West Coast, for the Government p.s. Luna, was £4,000. Her new owners intend testing her power in her present condition before making any alterations in her. Arrangements have also been made with Mr O'Malley for using one of the recently reclaimed acres as a coal depot. Some wonder is expressed in Wellington that the Luna was not sold by auction, or by tender, as several gentlemen were prepared to give a higher price for the vessel.

The s.s. Rangatira, Capt. Evans, left at 4 o'clock on Friday. She had a fair complement of passengers, and a load of tallow and wool for transhipment at Wellington.

The schooner Albatross has a load of sawn kauri from the Whangapoua saw mills, to the order of Mr B. Johnson.

The schooner Hinemoa has a cargo of piles for the harbor works. She was off Portland Island last Sunday, and was blown to the north again during the late southerly gale. She has been in company with the Fannie, Columbia, and Acadia, all bound to this port.

The s.s. Kiwi, Capt. Campbell arrived at the anchorage at midnight on Sunday, having had moderately fine weather on the passage. She called at Blackhead and landed eight passengers, and some young bulls, but could not land any cargo on account of the sea getting up. Amongst her cargo we noticed a quantity of casks and cases for the Napier Gas Company transhipped ex Wild Deer from London.

The s.s. Fairy landed all her cargo of grass seed at Pouterere, and returned on Sunday.

The p.s. Mania left on Saturday night for Wairoa. Amongst her cargo we noticed the plant for a newspaper to be started in Wairoa, a quantity of 40-foot piles for the Wairoa County Council.

We notice in the Wellington papers that the barquentine May is again on the berth for Hong Kong, and will meet with quick despatch, as most of her cargo is ready for shipment.

We are glad to inform the friends of Captain Andrew that he has not been so harshly dealt with as we have been led to believe. He has been suspended for three

months, and reduced to chief officer's pay. This is according to the Company's rules when cases of this kind occur. It is not expected he will be called to act as chief officer unless it is urgently required. At the end of three months it is expected he will be reinstated to the command again. In the meantime, our old friend, Capt. Griffiths, is in charge of the Taranaki.

The s.s. Go-Ahead, Capt. Cooper arrived at the anchorage late on Monday. The captain reports a fine weather passage; called at Awani and embarked 26 natives, who are en route for Wairarapa. The Go-Ahead had about 80 tons cargo for Napier. Passed the Pretty Jane off Portland Island.

The s.s. Pretty Jane, Capt. Helander, took on board 760 store sheep on Monday for Poverty Bay, shipped by Mr Sievking, and left at 4 p.m.

The schooner Tauranga arrived on Monday from Dunedin via Oamaru, having been a little over a week on the passage. Her cargo is principally colonial produce, consisting of flour, oats, and grass seed.

The s.s. Star of the South, Captain Carey, had rather a protracted passage from Wellington. She only remained in the roadstead about an hour and a half, and then steamed direct for Auckland at about 10 o'clock.

The cutter Fannie has a cargo of sawn timber from the Whangapoua saw-mills, consigned to Mr Johnson.

The s.s. Kiwi, Captain Campbell, steamed out of the Bay on Tuesday, and would be at Blackhead at daylight on Wednesday. Having then about 20 tons cargo and a lot of grass seed to discharge, being unable to do so coming up.

The s.s. Go-ahead, after discharging about 80 tons of cargo on Tuesday, left for Poverty Bay the same night.

The Albatross, schooner, left on Wednesday for Whangapoua for a cargo of timber.

The barquentine Falcon sailed direct from the Breastwork on Thursday. She had a fair wind, although a strong flood tide to stem. She was soon out of sight. Captain Hare anticipates making a good passage, as she is in excellent trim. The owners of this vessel contemplate filling her with a steam donkey winch to hoist out the cargo.

The schooner Waivera is loaded with sawn timber.

The bar at Wairoa is still bad, and a heavy sea prevents the Mania coming out. The s.s. Result is laid on the berth for Wairoa, and was to leave yesterday. During the time this useful little steamer has been laid up, she has undergone a thorough overhaul, and several improvements have been made.

## Commercial.

## WOOL.

Messrs. Webster, Darvall and Co., under date February 15, 1877, report:—"The sales, which commence on the 20th instant, Tuesday next, will embrace about 250,000 bales wool, of which 35,000 to 40,000 bales will be Cape. The assortment is good of all kinds, except New Zealand, which will arrive later in the season. From the general quietude of trade, both at home and on the Continent, the full supply for a spring sale, and the still unsettled Eastern Question, it is apprehended that the favourable rates of last November will hardly be maintained." Messrs. Hazard and Caldecott say:—"Owing to the uncertainty of the Eastern Question and the unreasonable weather we have been experiencing, consumption has not been going on so rapidly as was anticipated at the close of last year, and within the last few weeks the woollen trade has been very sluggish. With regard to prices much depends upon foreign competition, as stocks in staplers' hands are comparatively small; this may in some measure tend to help values, otherwise we fear that prices paid at the close of last sales were rather better than the actual turn over in wool warranted." Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co. report:—"The state of the market is at present in abeyance, pending the collection of competition to be brought together at the ensuing public sales; meantime, reports generally from home districts and the continent hardly lead to so full confidence in the firm maintenance of the December standard throughout the coming series, but we believe when collected competition is tried the rates of prices will not suffer to the extent that individual reports would lead us to suppose." Messrs. Willans, Overbury and Co. say:—"The state of trade both here and on the continent is less satisfactory than was hoped for a few months back, and this, together with the extent of the arrivals, has created an impression that some decline in values, rather than the reverse, must be looked for. There can, however, be little doubt that stocks are well exhausted in all quarters, and having regard to the fact that consumption continues to keep pace with supply, and to the circumstance that the annual increase in production, if any, will certainly be smaller than usual this season, there seems no reason to fear an important relapse." Messrs. Jacomb and Co. say:—"A scarcity of the raw material in the ultimate markets will doubtless bring a large concourse of buyers together here next week; but, until we can focus the widely spread competing elements of our consuming power, it is difficult to forecast the probable range of prices with which the season will commence."

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## MAILS CLOSE

For the United Kingdom, Continent of Europe, &c., via Suez and Brindisi, by every opportunity to Wellington, where the Mails close on the 4th May.

For Fiji, Sandwich Islands, America, West Indies, United Kingdom, and Continent of Europe, &c., via San Francisco, per overland to Wellington, at 5 a.m. on Thursday, the 3rd May.

Money orders and registered letters will close at 5 p.m. Newspapers and book packets will close at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd May.

For the undermentioned places every Monday, and Thursday, at 5.30 a.m.—Clive, Hastings, Havelock, Te Aute, Kaikora, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Danevirik, Norsewood, Tahoraiti, Woodville, Foxton, Palmerston, Wanganni, Taranaki, Wellington and Southern Provinces, &c., Wallingford, Porangahau, Wanui, and Castle Point.

On the other days of the week, mails close as usual, at 6.30 a.m.

J. GRUBB.

Chief Postmaster.

## BIRTHS.

MORICE.—At the Manse, Hokitika, on the 5th April, the wife of the Rev. George Morice, formerly of St. Paul's Church, Napier, of a son.

SCRIVENER.—At the White-road, Napier, on April 15, the wife of Thos. Scrivener, of a son.

BURKE.—On the 17th April, at Napier, New Zealand, the wife of W. Ulrick Burke, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

PELHAM—SHIRLEY.—On 18th March, at St. Peter's Church, Wellington, by the Ven. Archdeacon Steek, Thomas, only son of Mr Thomas Pelham, of Wellington, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr James Shirley, of Napier.

## DEATHS.

WEBB.—At Gisborne, on the 13th April, Frederick Charles, infant son of Mr H. E. Webb, aged six months.

BROUGHTON.—At Napier, on the 15th April, Francis Henry Joseph, only son of Mr Frank Broughton, aged 4 years. Wellington papers please copy.

PALMER.—At Te Aute Hotel, on the 18th April, Louisa, eldest daughter of Charles and Mary Ann Palmer, aged 7 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. IMPRINT.—Your letter is too much like an advertisement for publication in our correspondence columns.

## Government Notifications.



## NOTICE.

Office of Waste Lands Board. Napier, 8th December, 1876.

TO HUGH McCORMICK, formerly of the 65th Regiment or his representatives.

You are hereby required, within six months from this date, to prove to the satisfaction of the Waste Lands Board that you have complied with the conditions required to entitle you to 60 acres of land in the Wakarara District, selected under a Military Settlers Land Order, and if you fail to prove your claim within the specified time, your title to the land will be forfeited and the land be dealt with as the Board may direct.

J. T. TYLEE,  
Chief Commissioner.

## JOHN M'VAY,

SADDLER &amp; HARNESSMAKER

Hastings-street.

The Cheapest House in the Trade.

HAWKE'S BAY  
AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL  
SOCIETY.

## NOTICE.

A PLOUGHING MATCH Committee Meeting will be held at the Criterion Hotel on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m.

JOHN BENNETT,  
Hon. Sec.

£900 TO LEND next month on good Freehold security.  
J. J. BUCHANAN,  
Hampden.

## H. M. MONTEITH,

Stock, Land Estate, and General Commission Agent, Waipukurau. Goods Stored and Forwarded. Offices and Stores: Near the Railway Station.

## The Weekly Mercury

AND

HAWKE'S BAY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

THE European Conference, that sat in January last to settle the affairs of Turkey, having submitted certain propositions which that power rejected with scorn, it became necessary in order to carry out the traditional policy of Russia, for that Government to make some further effort to induce Europe to meddle with Turkish administration. That effort was put forth early in March, when Russia made fresh proposals for the collective action of the Great Powers, who were invited to sign a protocol urging upon Turkey the acceptance of the Conference programme. On the condition that Turkey accepted that programme, Russia consented to demobilise her army. Concurring with the principle of the Russian proposals, England amended those of the Conference by which all phrases they contained that bound her future action in the event of her refusal were avoided. Such was the state of affairs on 12th March last. The determination of England to take no step in her attitude towards Turkey that would compel her to be hurried by Russia into war, necessitated the latter power to still further amend her proposals, and these were submitted on the 20th March. Turkey continued defiant, and active preparations for war were made in her Asiatic provinces, while fighting was renewed in Bosnia. Before considering the latest proposals England required Russia to enter into a positive engagement to demobilise her army. This Russia would only consent to do on the signing of the protocol, and on peace being restored in Montenegro. At this time the revolted province of Mostenegro advanced certain terms for the acceptance of Turkey, one of which was for the rectification of the boundary. The Porte declined the conditions, but the armistice was prolonged to enable some understanding to be arrived at by which peace could be brought about. On March 25, our cablegram informed us that negotiations had failed between England and Russia; the latter power found that she was then standing alone, and that nothing but war or dishonor were left for her to choose. The same week Montenegro broke off her negotiations with Turkey. So ill-prepared was Russia, however, to enter upon a war with Turkey single-handed, and without even the moral support of Europe, that further proposals were drawn up by Russia which embodied some concessions on her part to the dignity of the Porte, and to the freedom of action of England. These England agreed to, and on April 1 a protocol was signed by the two powers for submission to Turkey. This protocol though signed by England did not in the least compromise her, and was deemed to be of little moment unless Russia in all sincerity disarmed, or rather demobilised her army. The principal terms of the protocol were in effect, the recognition by Turkey of the rights of Europe to concertedly interfere in all matters concerning the well being of the Christian subjects of the Porte; they favored the demands of Montenegro for the rectification of her boundary; they invited Turkey to reduce the army to its peace footing; and, recognising the promises of Turkey to reform her government they trusted in their energetic execution. If, on the other hand, the Porte disappointed the hopes raised by her promises then the Powers would consider the best means for securing the well being of the Turkish Christians, and the peace of Europe. Such being the nature of the protocol, it was not surprising that Turkey considered it as an assault upon her dignity, and treated it with silence. On the 11th inst., no reply had been received from the Porte with regard to it, and then Russia demanded an answer. On the following day that answer came; Turkey declined the terms of the protocol, and would only consent to send an envoy to discuss the propriety of putting her army on a peace footing, provided Russia also disarmed. On Saturday last our cablegram stated that war is now inevitable.

We publish in this week's issue a list of the subscriptions received and promised up to the 11th instant, in aid of the



fire engine fund. The total amount received is less than that which was promised by £58, and falls short of the liability incurred by the Committee by £443. These figures would not redound to the credit of any borough, still less do they to that of Napier. The members of the Committee did a praise-worthy action in taking the lead in a movement that had its origin in the discovery that the town had had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire. We repeat it is not creditable to this community that the members of the Committee have been so inadequately supported as to leave them virtually responsible for a debt incurred for the sole good of the town. The money that has already been subscribed has been paid ungrudgingly, and with the heartiest good will, and those who gave, probably, gave as much as they could afford for a purely public object. Many of our principal citizens have subscribed most liberally, and if all who would be heavy sufferers in the event of fire had done the same, no further appeal would be necessary to clear off the debt on the engine. There is one point, however, which should not be lost sight of in considering the means that have been taken to protect the town from fire, which is the apparent indifference of the Municipal Council to the steps taken to supplement the water-works scheme. In the opinion of many, this water-works scheme bears much the same relation to the borough as the harbor improvement scheme does to the Port—admirable in theory, no doubt, but its real value has yet to be tested. There is no question as to its cost, but in the event of a conflagration, without engines the water supply—such as it will be—might prove of little avail. We hold it to be as much the duty of a Corporation to provide engines and support a Fire-brigade as it is to secure a water supply; more especially should this be so in a town situated as is Napier, in which the most perfect water supply that could be devised, unaided by engines or a Fire-brigade, would not be able to cope successfully with a raging conflagration in the heart of a block of wooden buildings. And here we would mete out praise to those who, animated solely by public spirit, have formed themselves into a Brigade for no other object but to save life and property should a fire occur. It is little encouragement the Brigade has received from the Corporation, and still less from the Fire-engine Committee. We have not referred to this aspect of the subject before as we confidently anticipated that the Corporation would have taken the matter in hand, and paid off the liabilities incurred in the purchase of the engines and plant, and in the erection of the shed. When, however, meeting after meeting of the Council takes place, without a word being uttered as to the duty owed to the ratepayers in this respect, it behoves us to speak plainly.

The government of the colony, and the administration of its public affairs, appear to be no better conducted than they were when Mr. Stafford in 1872 took office, and denounced the reckless carelessness of the management of the various departments. It was then that he asserted that hundreds of letters were lying in the Treasury unanswered and many unopened, and so it would appear is the state of things at the present time. It was only yesterday that we saw a telegram from a Minister of the Crown to His Worship the Mayor, stating that a letter, written last February, "was mislaid," and that no answer could be consequently given to its query. In every department there is a Record Office, with one or more clerks, whose duty it is to open all letters received, to make a *precise* of their contents, enter them in a record book, and then pass the letters on to the Under Secretary, who having made his remarks on them, brings them before the Minister of the Department to whom they might have been addressed. Before a letter can pass from the Record Clerk, it is his duty to note in his book from whence it came, to whom addressed, and to whom it was passed, in fact that book is an exact record of every channel through which it passes until it finally becomes filed. The letter is then entered in the Record Book as filed, and should be accessible at any moment. If this system is carried out properly, how, we would ask, is it possible for letters to be mislaid? As, however, we have on our Corporation Records a telegram from a Minister of the Crown, that a public document has been mislaid, we have evidence that some gross carelessness has been permitted in the working of one of the Record Offices of one of the Departments. Would it not be better for Ministers and Heads of Departments, instead of turning their attention to paltry regulations affecting clerks smoking and lurching during office

hours, to see to the proper conduct of their business by officials whose apparent neglect of ordinary duties causes so much public inconvenience? We do not hold the Ministry directly responsible for the carrying out of details in the working of the various departments, but the permanent heads of those departments, if they are the right men in the right place, should certainly be held to be responsible, and made to pay the penalty that would assuredly be meted out to any responsible clerk in a mercantile office. The fact is many of the heads of departments hold themselves apparently above their superiors, and even above looking after those routine duties for the performance of which the colony pays them.

We learn that both the men who met with the accident at Mr. Watt's house on Monday, are progressing favorably. In connection with this matter we may mention that with respect to Henry Johns, independently of the fact that having friends at the Provincial Hotel he was confident of getting well attended there, he also was averse to being taken to the hospital because he was impressed with a conviction that the treatment there (we do not mean the medical treatment) was anything but what could be desired for a sick man. There certainly seems to be a necessity for inquiring into the management of this institution.—Hawke's Bay Herald, April 18.

Scarcely have we noticed a more cowardly or more unwarrantable attack upon a public officer than is contained in the above paragraph. We are informed here that Mr. Johns was averse to being taken to the Napier Hospital, because forsooth he was impressed with "a conviction that the treatment there (not the medical treatment) was anything but what could be desired by a sick man." We have no desire to make any remarks with respect to Mr. Johns "impressed" convictions as to the management in the Hospital. It is possible that Mr. Johns in asking to be removed to the Provincial Hotel, when he became the victim of an accident thought "There was no Place Like Home." What we however desire to point out, is the deliberate slur attempted by the writer in the Herald to be thrown on Mr. and Mrs. Raven, the Master and Matron of the Hospital, for from the wording of the paragraph there can be no doubt as to whom the writer aims at. Dr. Hitchings is absolved from all blame (and rightly so), and as the next persons in charge are the Master and Matron, they are responsible that the sick received into that institution should have fair and proper treatment.

As a proof that the accusation made against Mr and Mrs Raven is absolutely false and untrue we have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following letter forwarded to us for publication and signed by those who are at present inmates of the Hospital. It speaks for itself:—

"SIR.—We, the undersigned, who are at present inmates of the Napier Hospital, were utterly astonished at the imputations cast at the officials of that establishment in the Hawke's Bay Herald of this morning, and in contradiction we wish to testify to the public that the kindness received by us at the hands of Mrs and Mr Raven, also the Hospital assistant, is in fact almost more than we could expect. As for the punctuality in attending and carrying out the doctor's orders, nothing could be more so. As regards the food, it is good and plentiful, and is varied as the patient or the disease may require.—We are, Sir,

JAMES CHARLES BRIDEN,  
CHARLES FREDERICK EGGERT,  
HENRY SPENCER,  
ROBERT WIGGINS,  
MARTIN HARDIMAN,  
MICHAEL LEAHY,  
WILLIAM X. JARVIS,  
MARK,  
SARAH HENDERSON,  
Napier Hospital, April 18.

SIR.—In reference to the above, I beg to say that the statement made and certified by their signatures was not forced upon them, but was spontaneous, and unanimously expressed to James Anderson, Esq., one of the Hospital Committee.—I am, &c.,

JAMES RAVEN,  
Master Napier Hospital."

We now ask the Herald to make some distinct charge against the Master and Matron of the Hospital so that the matter may be fairly and honestly inquired into, and if such charges can be proved, then we should have much pleasure in assisting the Herald, and in the interests of the public demand that their places should be filled by more competent persons.

Let us however not be misunderstood. While denouncing the course taken by the Herald in this matter, we are aware

that patients in the Napier Hospital do not receive the same attention as those who are inmates of such Asylums erected for a similar purpose in other parts of New Zealand and Australia, but this is not the fault of those in charge, or of the Hospital Committee, but arises simply for want of proper and sufficient accommodation. That further accommodation and more appliances are needed in the Napier Hospital to render it a comfortable place for inmates is patent to every person who has had reason to visit that establishment, but neither the Master of the Hospital or the Matron can of themselves remedy this state of affairs, and therefore we think it most unfair, nay, in fact, cruel to throw upon them the onus of want of "proper treatment."

SIR CHARLES DUFFY is reported in the Melbourne Argus to have said at a public meeting recently held at Sale that "If the wealthy class understood their true interest and the true interest of the country, they would desire the growth of an industrious yeomanry instead of sympathising, as they commonly do, with the attempt to create feudal baronies for a class of great proprietors. A yeomanry are the surest guardians of order and property; it was they who saved America in the last war, as they saved English liberty on the field of Worcester. I believe they will be the backbone of Australia in the future, and for that reason, if I have a seat in the next Parliament, I will pursue the same policy I adopted from the beginning. I will endeavor to make it as easy to get a farm from the public domain as to get a miner's right. I will strive to have the good land reserved for actual cultivators." This is the language of a wise statesman, and a true colonist, and it expresses the opinion of an increasing number of public men in New Zealand. As proof of the growing disposition to give practical effect to the political sentiment "the land for the people and the people for the land" we may refer to our late Dunedin telegrams in connection with the disposition of the Waikouaiti runs by the Otago Land Board. The leases of these runs are about to fall in, and the land monopolists are greatly exercised over the indications given by the Board to cut the country up into suitably sized sections to meet the wants of intending *bona fide* occupiers. The action of the Board will be watched with interest throughout the colony.

Dr SKAE, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, during his stay here, visited the Napier Asylum, on the 9th and 10th instant, and we are glad to learn that he expressed himself as well satisfied with the establishment and its management. The following recorded opinion of Dr. Skae will be of interest to our readers:—"This Asylum has been inspected by me on this and the preceding day. It is very clean and in good order, but extremely bare. The patients are all very quiet, and none are under restraint, or in seclusion. They appear to be as well cared for as the nature of the accommodation and the means of treatment and command permit of. The Register of Admission and the Inspector's Book are the only statutory books kept. It is a frequent practice, apparently with a view of saving expense, for the medical Officer of the Asylum to grant one of the certificates, on which a patient is admitted. This has been done in the cases of the last eight patients received. I have called attention to this fact, as this is contrary to the 17th Section of the Lunacy Act.—FRED SKAE, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums.—Napier, 10th April 1877.

Messrs. GRIFFITHS and Co., of Sydney, in their wool report of the 5th instant, referring to the last New South Wales clip, say:—"The condition of the wool generally has been fair, and turned out better than might have been anticipated, taking into consideration the excessively dry weather which had prevailed, but we may mention that a certain amount of earthenness was noticeable in many parcels, which was not perceptible the seasons before, and which may be attributable, no doubt, to the necessity of sheep travelling over vast tracts of land in search of feed and water. Washed wools have been rather scarce, water not having been available in most of the country districts, much wool was therefore shorn in the grease which had been washed in preceding years. This, added to the adoption by several growers of the Port Phillip form of bales, which are usually smaller than ours, may account for any excess in number of bales over the production of last year, which may be shown at the termination of this season. Climatic influences during the past year have been adverse to pastoral pursuits; continual want of rain and consequent dearth

of nutritious feed have tended to check the increase of sheep, which otherwise could have been expected, influencing also naturally the proper development and growth of the staple. The production of next season's clip may therefore be expected to show some falling off.

THE re-hearing of Atareta Taupe's claim to the Mangaorapa Block, before the Native Lands Court at Waipawa, is of peculiar interest. Atareta is one of the grantees of the land in question, which is situated on Mr Canning's run, Porangabau, and, at the last sitting of the Court, she succeeded in establishing her sole right to the ownership of a small portion of the block, thereby individualising her title. Her claim is opposed by Henare Matua. The interest attaching to the case is the evidence it affords of the desire now being exhibited by the most enlightened amongst the Maoris to individualise their titles. This desire, however, is by no means shared by very many chiefs, some of whom owe their influence to bounce, and oratorical ability, rather than to any solid possessions. We have no doubt but that if the grantees of every block were made to individualise their titles, some amongst them would have very little to show for the honor of having their names on a grant. Atareta's claim is admittedly a large one, and, we understand, if she again succeeds in establishing it, that she purchases individualising the shares she holds in other blocks.

#### NAPIER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The fifth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Napier Grammar School Company (limited), took place on Tuesday afternoon.

Present—Messrs Rhodes (chairman), Chambers, Brandon, Lee, Holder, Lyndon, Neal, Tylee, Carlile, N. Williams, Sidey, Kennedy, H. Williams, Weber, Holt, Miller, Sutton, Meinerzhagen.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr Holder, then read the financial statement and the following report:—"In presenting this, the fifth annual report of the Napier Grammar School Company, the directors have merely to state that the revenue and expenditure are very nearly balanced. The premises, as you are aware, are leased to the Rev. Mr Irvine until June, 1878, at a yearly rental of £160, and this is the only source from which the Company at present derives any funds. The annual expenditure unavoidable is £157 leaving only £3 for advertising and petty cash payments. The apparent excess of receipts over expenditure being accounted for by overdue calls and school-fees received during the past year."

Mr Kennedy moved, and the Rev. D. Sidey seconded, That the report be adopted. The motion was carried.

Mr Lee proposed a vote of thanks to the directors, hon. sec. and auditors, and mov'd, That the retiring directors, the Bishop of Waiapu, Messrs Ormond, Tylee, Rhodes, Newton, Chambers and Holder be re-elected for the current year, and that Mr Holder be re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer.

Mr Neal seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr Kennedy proposed, and Mr Chambers seconded "That a special general meeting be called for Friday, 28th September next, at 2 p.m., to consider what steps should be taken with the school property at the expiry of the Rev. D'Arcy Irvine's lease."—Carried.

Mr Lee proposed, and Mr N. Williams seconded, "That the directors before next meeting endeavor to obtain an extension of the lease from the Church Trustees, and that the directors report to the next meeting as to the terms on which an extension will be granted." Carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

#### WASTE LANDS BOARD.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Present:—Mr. Tylee (Chief Commissioner), Colonel Lambert, Messrs. Newton and Kennedy.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTING.

Colonel Lambert desired to call the attention of the Board to the report in the Hawke's Bay Herald of the last proceedings. What was reported was a private conversation with reference to railway passes. Although he held to what he stated, nevertheless he thought that private conversation should be respected. If such things were continued he would move that reporters should be excluded. He thought that the reporter in this instance had shown want of good breeding

and taste. At the same time, he believed that the proceedings of the Board ought to be reported honestly and fairly in the public press, but what passed in private conversation amongst the members should be respected.

Mr. Newton had noticed the report, and conceived it was a mistake on the part of the reporter.

Mr. Kennedy coincided with the previous speakers' remarks.

#### MESSESS RHODES APPLICATION.

An application made from Messrs Rhodes and Co. for 180 acres of land was referred back for amendment so as to include the land between the precipice and the Pohu Bush sections.

After the transaction of business of minor importance the Board adjourned.

#### JEW'S RETURNING TO PALESTINE.

The following interesting letter appears in the Otago Daily Times from its Edinburgh correspondent:—

It is a fact entirely beyond dispute that the Jews are steadily returning and settling in the land of their fathers. There is a mass of testimony to establish this point, from that of the venerable Sir Moses Montefiore downwards. I cite a couple of the most recent witnesses. Mr. William Knighton, writing in the Times of 26th December, 1876, says:—"During the early part of this year I was in the Holy Land. Everywhere, from Dan to Beersheba, I saw evidence of the renewed energy and activity of the Jewish race. As a people the Jews are flocking back to the land of their forefathers in great numbers from all the countries of Europe. In Jerusalem and its neighborhood particularly every plot of ground for sale is eagerly bought up by them." The second witness is the Rev. James Neil, B.A., formerly incumbent of Christ Church, Jerusalem. Mr. Neil has just published an interesting book devoted to the consideration of this subject, and as it contains the most recent and complete, as well as most reliable information, I shall refer largely to it. On pages 8 and 9, he says:—"The last four or five years have witnessed a return of the Jews to Palestine from all parts, but more especially from Russia, which has been altogether unprecedented. The Hebrew population of Jerusalem is now probably double what it was some ten years ago."

Great accessions still continue daily; and whereas ten years ago the Jews were confined to their own quarter in Jerusalem, the poorest and worst, they now inhabit all parts of the city, and are always ready to rent any house that is to be let. Notwithstanding this happy change, want of accommodation still being felt, building societies have been formed, and many of their simple tenements are now rising outside the city, to the north-west. . . . Moreover, the Jews in Palestine are certainly acquiring possession of landed property in the villages and country districts." Mr. Neil explains that it is very difficult to get accurate statistics of the number of the Jews in Palestine, partly because they have a superstitious dread of a census, and partly because they would have to pay more by way of poll-tax to the Turks if their numbers were fully known. From numerous enquiries made on the spot, however, he estimates the number of Jews in Palestine proper at about 30,000, of whom half reside in Jerusalem. The Jews of Sidon, Beyrout, and Damascus he reckons at 7000 or 8000 more. Under the circumstances—the country being ruined, depopulated, and under the brutal and ignorant government of Mahomedan Arabs—30,000 is a large number, and considerably exceeds the numbers of any other civilised nation in the Holy Land.

#### RUSSIANS ERECTING FORTRESSES IN JERUSALEM.

Gentiles as well as Jews are settling in Palestine in considerable numbers. Among others, about 1000 Germans from Wurtemberg, have settled at Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, where they are engaged in trade and agriculture. They call themselves "The Society of the Temple," but by others are popularly known as "Hofmannites," their leader being a Dr. Hofmann. They hold peculiar religious views, though these are quite free from all extravagance, and they seem to be a very quiet, respectable set of people. Among other things, they believe that a great temple will soon be built by Christians of all nations at Jerusalem, and they accordingly teach all their children some handicraft, in order that they may be ready, when the time comes, to take their part in the erection of this building. The Russians, too, have a firm footing in Palestine. As was well remarked the other day by a writer in one of the London papers, the Russians have, under the guise of a

convent, erected a fortress at Jerusalem, occupying a commanding position. Great numbers of Russian pilgrims annually visit the country, and not a few Russian officers have made themselves well acquainted with it, with a view to military contingencies. Here, too, I must remind your readers of what I formerly wrote regarding the project of the construction of a Papal railway to connect Jaffa and Jerusalem. I say advisedly a "Papal railway," because the undertaking has received the Pope's blessing (I quote from a letter of the Roman correspondent of the Times) "chiefly for the reason that Catholics only are to be called upon to aid in an undertaking of so much interest to them." The promoter of the scheme is an Italian engineer, named Pierotti, and its professed object is to aid and increase the number of Latin Convents, &c., in the Holy Land. In connection with this scheme, however, it is interesting to note a work entitled "La Papante a Jerusalem," by the Abbe Michon, in which the writer advocates the removal of the Pope to Jerusalem as a "neutral place, free from all the political complications of the West." The Abbe adds that this proposal was actually made to the Papal Government in 1855, during the Crimean war. He says:—"Entire liberty of action was guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff at Jerusalem, and the means of sustaining his high dignity in an honourable manner was promised him. A railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa would have rendered the communication of the Papacy with Europe as rapid as from Rome itself." Possibly this scheme may yet be carried out, if the railway is constructed as proposed.

#### PALESTINE IN THE MARKET.

I now quote, from the Scotsman of the 5th January, the following surprising paragraph, which appeared in its special London correspondence:—"I learn on good authority that Palestine is virtually in the market, and may at any moment become the property of the highest bidder. I am informed that an Armenian has arrived in London with power from the Turkish Government to negotiate the sale of the Holy Land. This gentleman hopes that among the wealthy Hebrew capitalists of this city he may find a purchaser. Although this announcement reads like a passage from one of most sensational of Dr. Cumming's sermons, persons on whose veracity confidence may be placed, allege that it is strictly true." The information emanating from this source is usually exceedingly reliable, so that the above paragraph should not be simply laughed at as a newspaper "yarn."

#### ACTIVITY OF THE JEWS.

In closing this article, whose purpose has been mainly to draw attention to the subject with which it deals, I must also briefly note the fact that everywhere in Europe the Jews are bestirring themselves to increase their political influence. This is especially the case in Austria, Italy, Turkey, and Germany, while in England, too, they are displaying an energy in regard to matters political which has never before been witnessed in this country. Not a week passes, in fact, without the activity of the Jews in endeavoring to secure an amelioration of the condition of their fellow-Hebrews in Europe or the East, being brought before the notice of a regular reader of the newspapers. Your readers will, therefore, do well to keep their eyes alight on Palestine and on the doings of the Jews. Everything seems to point to both the country and the people playing a prominent part in the great drama whose commencement only has been seen during the past year in Turkey.

#### PROSECUTION OF A "MEDIUM."

At the Middlesex Sessions William Lawrence was charged with having, on the 15th of October, 1876, unlawfully and falsely pretended to James Hulbert that he had power to communicate with the spirits of deceased and other persons, although such persons were not present in the place where he, Lawrence was; and also, that he had power to produce and summon to be present, in the place where he was such spirits in a materialised and other forms, and also that musical instruments—that is to say, tambourines, banjos, and bells—by the sole means of spirits summoned by Lawrence, produced musical sounds; and with having thereby obtained one shilling. He was also charged with having attempted to obtain a further sum of 1s by the same false pretences on the 20th Oct. James Hulbert took in a paper called the "Medium," in which he saw the following advertisement:—"Northy-street, Church-row, Commercial-road, E. (back of Limehouse Church). Messrs W. Lawrence and

Chandler, with other mediums, hold seances for physical phenomena and materialisation, on Sunday. Developing circle for trance test and psychical manifestations on Tuesday; admission, 1s. He accordingly attended, where he saw Lawrence. He then expressed a desire to visit a seance, and Lawrence then said he hoped he was a believer. Lawrence further stated that they had trance mediumship, physical phenomena, and that then he sat for materialisation. Hulbert promised to be present at a seance. He went with his brother to Lawrence's house. They were asked by Mrs Lawrence into a room dimly lighted by a small spirit lamp, where many people were present, sitting round a table. Lawrence then went into contortions, closed his eyes, and kept his head raised towards the ceiling, while he delivered a long oration on the benefits of Spiritualism. Having concluded speaking, he appeared to recover consciousness. Lawrence said he had been unconscious of everything. Then another person, called Chandler, went through the same performance, at the end of which Lawrence went into contortions again. Continuing, apparently, in a state of stupor, he said, "Put the light out, Mr Newman," and this having been done, he invited the company to sing to him, and they accordingly sang some of Moody and Sankey's hymns, among others, "Safe in the arms of Jesus," and "Hold the fort." Whenever Lawrence spoke, while in his trances, he used a negro minstrel's dialect. No phenomena appearing, after a short time the lamp was again lighted. The positions of the audience were again changed, and the light again put out. Phosphorescent sparks were then seen floating about the room and on the table, a banjo which was lying on the table was twanged, bells were rung, and a tambourine passed round the room. Before the light had been put out, a clean piece of paper, pen-and-ink, and some water-colours, were placed on the table; and when it was ignited again it was found that the paper had a drawing upon it. All the persons present then formed in a circle facing a bow-window, across which was a curtain, making what the witnesses called a "cabinet" between the glass and the curtain. Lawrence then, still in his trance, said that he was afraid there were sceptical influences in the room, and that consequently he could not produce the materialisation. He then went into the so-called cabinet behind the curtain, and Hulbert, assuming fear, receded to the other end of the room. Soon groaning and the sounds of struggling were heard proceeding from behind the curtain, and the head of a Turk, draped in white, with a turban on his head, with his face covered with some white material, which hid the features, appeared above the top of the curtain, and afterwards showed itself at the side. The name of this spirit was supposed to be "Tonto." With this manifestation the meeting broke up, and Hulbert paid a shilling for the purpose, as he said, of being allowed to witness the performance at another time, and he made an appointment to pay another visit. It having been unsuccessfully contended by the counsel for the defence that there was no evidence to go to the jury in support of the charges, and the Assistant-Judge having decided that there was evidence upon which the jury might find Lawrence guilty of attempting to obtain money by false pretences on October 15th, though none of the actual obtaining by those means, the learned counsel, Mr. J. Williams, addressed the jury on behalf of Lawrence, and called as witnesses two persons, who were also visitors at the seances on the days mentioned, and who deposed that they did not believe there was any trickery. One of them had however previously expressed an opinion in a letter that there had been an imposture, and the other was Chandler, who appeared in the advertisements as Lawrence's partner. The trial was concluded the next day, when the jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of "guilty," and the Assistant-Judge, in passing sentence, said: "The jury have done their duty in convicting you upon this indictment. It is clear that you have been getting money for some time past by these impudent and ridiculous pretences. It almost surpasses belief that any person of fair understanding could be deceived by such palpable and preposterous delusions as those which you are shown to have practised; but it is well-known that the profession of supernatural power has a peculiar attraction for many people. There may be little sympathy for the dupe, but the law punishes the fraudulent impostor. There is no power to impose hard labour upon you. You will be im-

prisoned in the common gaol as a second-class misdemeanant for three months.

#### PERILS OF IMMIGRATION.

(From the Nelson Colonist.)

A report of most shameful treatment to which a passenger by the emigrant ship Northampton was subjected during the voyage has reached us. It appears that a young man, wishing to join his friends, who hold a good position in the Empire City, paid his passage by the vessel named, but on going on board he found himself located amongst the single male emigrants. He objected to being ranked amongst the free passengers, but as soon as the vessel got under way, sea-sickness, from which he suffered most acutely, prevented him taking any steps to obtain his rights, and when, on his recovering, he urged his complaints, probably somewhat excitedly, a straight waistcoat was at once clapped upon him, he was removed to a horse-box fitted up for his reception upon the deck, and in this he spent the remainder of the voyage, guarded by two rough, and if our accounts are true, ill-natured and cruel seamen. As far as we can learn there was no sufficient ground for supposing the passenger to be insane, although we have no doubt the barbarous treatment to which he was subjected caused him to rave at his tormentors, and it is not improbable that in time his reason would have been shaken. On our informant visiting the ship his attention was at once directed to this horse-box, and on looking in was to be seen this young man lying in a bunk fitted therein, with just a piece of bread within reach to satisfy his hunger. What would have been the result of this inhuman conduct it is impossible to say, had not friends come over to meet him. Their feelings on finding their brother in such a sad plight may be better imagined than described; however, they lost no time in removing him from such a place, and immediately he was away from the ship, we are told, his conduct was most sane. It is to be hoped that an inquiry will be held into this affair, in Wellington, and that those who may deserve it will be properly punished.

#### SHEEP FARMING VERSUS SHEEP GRAZING.

(Dunedin Star.)

It cannot sufficiently be insisted upon that, no matter on what terms land is occupied, whether freehold or leasehold the largest possible yield is due to the country; and that this, under the system of large runs, is impossible. A large run poorly stocked usually affords income sufficient to satisfy men of even luxurious tastes, and to provide them with means to indulge them. There is no need to improve the land—no need to try to increase its feeding capabilities. Flocks increase, as trees grow, while the owner sleeps. If he has borrowed money to stock his run, he has none left to increase its feeding capabilities; and when he has repaid the loan he can usually sell the pastoral rights and flocks to another borrower at such prices as to enable him to retire from active business. But during this process nothing is done to the land to increase its feeding powers. The tussocks are occasionally burnt, and here or there are to be seen patches of English or other nutritive grasses. The sheep and cattle give back to the land about the constituents they draw from it, but year by year pastures remain carrying a sheep to three acres that, with fostering care, would rear and fatten three sheep to an acre. Divide the runs, and those who occupy them must not lie in their beds sleeping while their flocks and herds are increasing. They will have to be their own shepherds instead of employing hirelings; they will have to be practical men studying how best to make the most of their investments; they will have to work on system, and to rear and feed the largest quantity of stock on the smallest area of land. Nor need there be any fear that the quality of stock will deteriorate. On the contrary, breeds adapted to the nature of the country will be selected, and systems of cropping and grazing adopted, calculated to keep stock in the highest wool and meat producing condition, as surest means to make the investment pay.

Do not call a man a liar unless you wish to gain the respect of his wife. Moral—Try it.

Secrets—He who betrays another's secret because he has quarrelled with him was never worthy of the name of friend; a breach of kindness will not justify a breach of trust.

## THE NOVELIST.

LADY TREVOR'S SECRET;  
OR, THE  
Mystery of Cecil Rosse.

BY MRS. HARRIET LEWIS.

CHAPTER V.  
COMPLICATIONS.

As the Marquis of St. Leonards was ushered into the private sitting-room of Lady Trevor, her ladyship arose, still white and haggard from the excitement of her interview with Mr. Pulford, and moved forward a few paces, endeavoring to summon a smile of welcome to her quivering features.

She had not seen her grandfather in fifteen years—not since her marriage with the profligate Sir William Trevor. As his lordship was now seventy-five years of age, she expected to behold in him some of the infirmities of age, but none were visible.

He was tall, straight, and vigorous as a man of half his years. He was large of frame, of imposing aspect, and commanding carriage, with the appearance of a French military officer. His hair was snow-white, his heavy moustache was snow-white also, but his eyes were keen and piercing, his grand and haughty features were indicative of a passionate soul and a powerful will unweakened by time, and his abundant vitality promised him a score of additional years. Lady Trevor could not conceal her surprise even under her mask of joy.

"Dear grandfather!" she faltered, holding out her hand. "This is an unexpected pleasure, I am delighted—more than delighted—to see you!"

"Humph!" said the old Marquis, not taking her proffered member. "Resume your seat, Lady Trevor."

"May I not accept your presence here as a token of your forgiveness of my willfulness of fifteen years ago?" asked the baronet's widow, now mistress of herself, and eager to conciliate her powerful and wealthy relative. "Oh, grandfather, if you only knew how bitterly I have repented my foolish marriage, my madness in disobeying you, I know you would pity and forgive me! Dear grandfather, will you not love me again—your only living descendant?"

"Humph!" said the marquis again, studying her dark, handsome face attentively. "Don't appeal to me with sentiment, Edith. I never loved you and you know it."

This brusque declaration was only too true, and Lady Trevor, somewhat discomfited, sank down in her easy-chair, livid with chagrin.

The marquis remained standing, contemplating her with a smile that had something of mockery in it.

The state of feeling between Lord St. Leonards and Lady Trevor may be briefly explained.

The marquis had married early, and had had but one child born to him, a son, a noble, impetuous, wayward youth, who had been the pride of his soul, the very apple of his eye, and the source of many and bitter anxieties. The young man, Lord Harry Ravendale, had been excessively wild, but his crowning folly had been his marriage with a scheming adventuress, older than himself, when he was but twenty years of age. For this his father had cast him off, refusing to see or forgive him. The adventuress had made her husband's life a burden to him, had tortured him with jealousy, and brought him to such a condition of despair and remorse that he had seriously contemplated suicide.

And then, just a year after his marriage, as if Providence were satisfied with his punishment, his wife had died in giving birth to her child, the Lady Edith, and the repentant youth had returned to his father like the prodigal son, and had been received with open arms and a complete forgiveness.

He was re-instated in his father's house and heart. Completely cured of his wildness and waywardness, the young man became all that his father could desire, and years of quiet happiness followed. The Lady Edith was brought up in her grandfather's house, but she had the face and disposition of her adventuress mother, and the marquis never liked her.

It was the hope and prayer of Lord St. Leonards that his son should marry again, but the little Lady Edith was ten years old before her father contracted a second marriage.

The second wife of Lord Harry Ravendale was a perfect contrast to her predecessor. Of noble family, the possessor of a magnificent fortune, rarely beautiful, an orphan, she was lovely and affectionate in her disposition, a sweet, gentle girl, who won the love of her stern and haughty father-in-law, and who was to

her husband a sufficient recompense for his previous sorrows.

Of this second marriage, some years later, was born one child, also a girl, who became the idol of the marquis. Never had he loved his own son as he loved the winning little beauty who claimed his knees and pulled his mustaches with baby lawlessness, and whose happiest moments were passed in his arms.

The young step-mother had endeavored to win the love of Lady Edith, but had found the task impossible. The girl was sly and secret, full of envy and forwardness. Even the father could feel no tenderness for her, and she crowned her shortcomings by an elopement and marriage with a dissolute baronet, Sir Albert Trevor, against whom her relatives had warned her.

Both father and grandfather declined to see her again, or accord her forgiveness.

At the time of Lady Edith's marriage she was eighteen, and little Alba was two years old. Lord Harry Ravendale's young wife at this period contracted a serious cough, and her husband took her and his child to Italy for the benefit of the Southern climate.

Within a month thereafter Lord Harry died of malarial fever, and his remains were forwarded to England, and were buried in the Ravendale ancestral vault.

Lord St. Leonards was at the time prostrated with a severe attack of gout. The young widow's illness was increased alarmingly by her grief, and in her helplessness and misery she wrote to Lady Trevor to come to her.

Lady Edith obeyed the summons, accompanied by her husband. The step-daughter nursed the young widow for several months, and then the poor lady died, breathing blessings upon her nurse, and committing to her charge her little orphan child, enjoining her to convey little Alba to England with all speed, and place her in Lord St. Leonards' charge.

It is needful here to state that Lord Harry's widow made a will during her last days, leaving all her wealth to her daughter Alba, with reversion to Lady Edith, her step-daughter, should Alba die unwedded before attaining her majority.

Lady Trevor set out for England, and by a roundabout course, with her little sister. She spent some weeks in Switzerland, and other weeks in Germany, and months in France, ostensibly for the improvement of her health, which she alleged to have been impaired by her long attendance upon her step-mother. Meanwhile, the marquis chafed and fretted at home, still imprisoned by his malady. Finally he sent an agent to take the child from Lady Trevor. The agent found the baronet and his wife with Mr. Pulford, the baronet's friend and business-man, at a Paris hotel, enjoying the pleasures of the gay capital. He demanded the child. Sir Albert Trevor rang the bell, and ordered the nurse to bring in the little one. The nurse, a big, Flemish woman, who had recently been engaged by her present mistress, obeyed.

The marquis's agent started at sight of the child and turned pale. Here was no bright, debonnaire little creature such as he had expected to see, but a thin, ghostly child of three years, with wan eyes, and hollow cheeks, and with the shadow of death hovering over it.

"She has inherited her mother's feebleness of constitution," said Sir Albert Trevor. "My wife did not like to take the little wreck home to Lord St. Leonards, hoping that she would grow better. As you see, we have waited too long. The child is dying!"

He spoke the truth. Before sunset the child was dead. Her remains were taken to England and there interred. The marquis sent his curse to Lady Trevor for her delay in rendering up her charge into his care, declaring that she had died of neglect, and that Lady Trevor was her murderess.

The baronet and his wife entered into possession of the wealth thus acquired. They took a prominent place in society. They lived in great state, and were envied and courted. Then, years later, Sir Albert Trevor died.

During all these years, the marquis had never seen Lady Edith. After her husband's death she wrote to the old lord, throwing all the blame of her shortcomings upon Sir Albert, and professing an agony of repentance and remorse, and he so far relented in his treatment of her as to permit her to visit his home once in his absence, and now to spend a month with her friends at Castle Cliff.

It may be imagined, therefore, with what mingled emotions of fear, hope, and timidity Lady Trevor now beheld

him.

What was his object in seeking her? Had he come to reproach her after all these years? Or was he tired of his loneliness and childlessness, and was he willing to forgive her and acknowledge her as his heiress?

"It is many years since we met, Edith," said the marquis, coldly. "You have changed little in looks. I suppose you are the same at heart. I did not come here with any romantic notions of love and forgiveness, as you possibly imagine, but for reasons of my own, which you will know."

"But will you not pardon my errors?" asked Lady Trevor, with an energy of pleading that was not at all affected. "Grandfather, I have suffered much from our estrangement. I am alone in the world, a childless widow. Why will you not suffer me to minister to your declining years, to be to you a loving daughter?"

She half rose, stretching out her hand to him.

He waved her back with an imperious gesture.

"Why?" he demanded, bitterly, his black eyes flashing upon her a scathing glance of scorn and loathing. "Because a little child's grave lies between us, a barrier that can never be crossed, never! When I think of little Alba, the darling of my old age, the child of my love and hopes, I could curse you again, Edith Trevor, as I cursed you years ago. You made my life desolate. You robbed me of her—you murdered her!"

"You and your unprincipled husband, Sir Albert Trevor, planned to take advantage of your step-mother's will—a will which doubtless you persuaded her to make. In her condition, dying in a foreign land, her husband already dead, she was your prey, and you fattened upon her like the vampire you were. But for my illness of months at that time, I might have saved the child," and the marquis groaned heavily. "You kept her from me. You planned her death!"

"Grandfather!"

"I have been to Rome recently," said Lord St. Leonards, fixing his burning gaze upon his granddaughter with a steadiness that made her quail. "I have traced your route home with the child—"

Lady Trevor gasped for breath. A new terror seemed to overwhelm her. She stared at the old lord with wild and horrified eyes.

"I have found that you dismissed at Rome the faithful nurse of little Alba, on a trumped-up charge of theft," continued the marquis, "and you hired an Italian nurse, whom you took with you to Switzerland—and that you kept her some weeks in your service, taking her to Vienna, where you dismissed her upon the ground of incompetence. And then, for some weeks, the child had no other nurse save yourself, you professing to find no one sufficiently trustworthy to take charge of her. You, with Sir Albert Trevor and a bosom friend of his, named Pulford, went wandering about Germany, visiting different baths, ostensibly for the child's failing health. You stopped at Baden—"

Lady Trevor clasped her hands in the attitude of one awaiting sentence of death.

"And you procured another nurse for her, a big Flemish woman, who had just been discharged by her former mistress, and who was a stupid creature, with a vacant face and slow, heavy movements, unintelligent, a mere animal, the last person in the world to whom should have been entrusted the care of a delicate child. You proceeded to Paris and plunged into gayeties, while Alba, consigned to the Fleming's mercies, was dying. My agent arrived to take her from you, but too late. She died on that same day. The suspicion has haunted me that you poisoned the child."

"Grandfather, how can you speak such words to me?" exclaimed Lady Trevor, recovering from her cowardly prostration, as if a terrible burden had just been removed from her. "You would accuse me of poisoning my step-sister?"

"I said that the suspicion had haunted me, but I must acquit you of that crime. The French certificate of death, and the examination I caused to be made upon the arrival of the little body in England, proved that the child died of marasmus. But none the less I believe you to be the cause of her death. The little frail baby had not been well nurtured. You had neglected her, ill-treated her, and deliberately planned her death, that you might inherit her wealth! That I do religiously believe!"

"You wrong me, grandfather. My stepmother was very kind to me. When

all others looked coldly upon me she tried to win my love. When I was cast off by you and my father for my foolish, wilful marriage with Sir Albert Trevor she pleaded for my forgiveness, although she pleaded in vain. And when she lay ill in a foreign land, she sent for me, and clung to me. She confided her child to my care. I could never have repaid her love and trust by the awful crime of which you suspect me!"

"You were poor. Sir Albert Trevor was a ruined profligate, who had wedded you in the expectation of receiving a fortune with you. He was a bad man, a villain and a scoundrel. You inherited your mother's lawless nature. Guided by Sir Albert Trevor, I believe you would have been capable of any crime. I acquit you of poisoning the child, but I believed that you schemed against her life, that you planned to inherit her wealth, and that her loss lies directly at your door, and that of your dead husband!"

Lady Trevor put up her hand to hide her convulsed features. An expression of terror was imprinted upon them, with a look of guilt which it was well for her that the stern old lord did not see.

The marquis walked to a distant window and stared out upon the leaden-hued sea, and the yacht half-blotted out sight by the gray, thick mist, and made a powerful effort at self-control. The sight of Lady Trevor had aroused all his bitterness of soul. His bitter wrongs at her hands aroused him to fury. But presently he calmed himself outwardly, and returned to her, with a face cold and hard as marble, and eyes as keen as sword-thrusts.

"Enough of the past," he said. "The sight of you brought it all back and aroused all the venom within me. It is barely possible that I may have wronged you. If you have the blood of that adventuress in your veins, you are also my son's child and should have something of his noble nature. You mentioned in your letter to me, requesting permission to visit Castle Cliff, that Lord Glenham would spend this month at the Lodge," he added, turning the subject abruptly. "Directly after I received your letter rumor came to my ears that Lord Glenham was your suitor. Is this true?"

Lady Trevor straightened herself from her cowering attitude and assumed an air of coquetry in striking contrast with her recent abjectness.

"Rumor speaks too soon," she said, settling her bracelets. "Lord Glenham has certainly not yet proposed for my hand, if that is what you mean."

"He is years younger than you—"

"But looks older," said Lady Trevor, with a complacent glance at an opposite mirror. "I do not proclaim my age, grandfather, and Lord Glenham does not think me greatly his senior."

"Is there truth at the bottom of the rumor? Do you like him?"

The brunette face flushed. The full curves of cheek and chin, the sensuous lips, the glittering black eyes, all quivered and softened with feeling.

"I do like him," she assented, with an affectation of frankness. "More, I love him better than I love one else. He has paid me many attentions, but has never professed to love me. A month in the Highlands will, I hope and believe, bring him to my feet."

"Humph!" said the marquis. "If you are really what I often believe, I'd rather see him dead than your husband. But if I have wronged you, his love may make of you a good woman. Glenham is the noblest of men, a grand and generous soul, made to win men's reverence and a woman's worship. To receive him as my grandson would give me a new hold on life—a new and great joy, such as I never expected to experience. As you know, he has a great fortune in his own right, is a baron, and, coming of a distant branch of my family, will at my death become marquis of St. Leonards, and the possessor of my entailed estates. He will be Marquis of St. Leonards and Earl of Glenham, one of the richest men in England. His wife will have a brilliant destiny!"

"I know it," said Lady Trevor, "and I intend to become his wife!"

The old lord paced the floor restlessly.

"I will come to the chief purport of my visit," he said, presently, with some effort. "I should never have seen you again, Edith, had it not been for Lady Glenham."

"Lady Glenham!"

"She wrote to me at Vichy. She is very proud—as proud as I myself. Knowing her son to be the next in line of inheritance to my title, and for other reasons, she wrote to say that she would like to bring about a marriage between

my granddaughter and her son. The rumor had reached her ears, also of an engagement between him and you, and that rumor set the current of her thought in your direction."

"I am grateful to the countess," said Lady Trevor, reddening with delight, "the more so that she has never seemed to like me. My mother's character and my husband's profligacy have always seemed to make her cold and distant to me. What can have changed her so?"

"A simple cause. She looks upon her son's marriage with you as infinitely better than one he contemplates. He does not love you, Edith, although you may think so. He has fallen into the toils of an adventuress, just as my son did. These noble, unsuspecting natures are most easily imposed upon. Lord Glenham has fallen in love with a nameless woman, a person whose very birth is unknown, and he desires to marry her, and begs his mother not only to receive the girl as her daughter, but to go to Germany and see her. Was ever such madness? It is the old story of my son over again."

The stern and haughty face of the marquis grew sterner and brighter as he continued his walk. Lady Trevor, with sudden pallor, leaned back in her chair.

"Impossible!" she whispered.

"It seems," continued the old lord, "that the girl sent the earl away for a year—a streak of coquetry, of course. No doubt she did it to deepen his ardor, and expects him back by every train. But, being honorable, he took the stipulation in good faith. He is determined to marry her next year, and will do so unless the girl is proved unworthy, or something intervenes. I cannot bear that the earl's life should be wrecked, or that he should graft a low adventuress upon his noble line. So I came to you, Edith, to tell you that you have a rival, and that Lady Glenham would be happy if her son were to make you his wife. If you have any influence over him, if he has any affection for you, persuade him to give over his hair-brained folly, and to consider his mother's happiness."

"I will. What is the woman's name?"

"Lady Glenham did not mention it. She was in great distress, as you can well imagine, and did not enter greatly into details. We understand each other, Edith. If you marry Lord Glenham I am willing to be on friendly terms with you, and shall make you my heiress. I will remain at Castle Cliff a day or two, as I shall call upon Lord Glenham tomorrow. And now, as the hour is growing late, I will dress for dinner. The butler informed me that my room was unoccupied, and I ordered a fire to be made in it, and sent my valet up to lay out my clothes. We will discuss Lord Glenham further after my visit to him."

The old lord bowed in stately fashion, and withdrew from the room. Lady Trevor was left alone with her perplexities, pale and troubled, with a trembling shrinking from the future.

"What am I to do?" she asked herself. "I love Lord Glenham, and he loves an adventuress. Pulford had sworn to marry me, and I hate him. Yet I am in his power. He could crush me at a blow. I am more afraid of him than of death itself. What can I do? I will not marry Pulford. I will marry Lord Glenham. Upon my marriage with the earl hangs love, Lord St. Leonard's favor, everything I value in the world. Yet, if Pulford were but to be angered at me, he could plunge me into ruin and despair—into disgrace, and a felon's cell. What answer shall I make to Pulford tomorrow? I stand upon a frightful precipice, where a false step means death."

She brooded over her situation, and her shrinking from the future grew upon her into a deadly terror.

## CHAPTER VI.

### A DRIFT.

When Cecil Rosse entered the pastor's study upon the morning after his revelation to her of her history, she was startled at seeing him still in his arm chair, his head thrown back upon the cushions in an attitude of weariness. A stray sunbeam came through the window, resting lovingly upon his grey head. That peaceful smile was still on his thin gentle face, but the kindly eyes that had ever beamed upon her in tenderest love were hidden by the drooping lids. She thought him sleeping.

"Uncle!" she said softly, wondering if he had sat up all night, or had risen early, and been overcome with drowsiness.

The sweet voice met no response.

"Uncle, dear!" said Cecil, coming nearer to him. "It is time for prayers! Why, how still he seems! How strange he looks, as if he had seen an angel before he slept! Uncle, darling—"

She touched his cold and lifeless hand, and the chill contact sent a startled

thrill, a curdling horror, through all her veins. In the next moment her wild cry went piercing through the house, bringing old Gretchen in haste from her domain.

The villagers were called in and thronged the house. One grave, gray-bearded peasant, who served as the village leech, examined the pulse and tested the rigidity of the dead pastor's limbs, and announced that he had been dead several hours. The smile on the face and the peaceful expression of all the features attested that his death had been painless, a transition from sleep and pleasant dreams on earth to a glorious awakening in heaven.

The next three days were very dreary to young Cecil Rosse. The villagers came and went softly, careful not to disturb her. Old Gretchen was very tender to her. A new pastor, a young man, appeared in the village, and came once or twice to offer the ministrations of religion and to counsel her to resignation. But Cecil was not resigned. After the first natural outburst of her grief, she rejoiced, rather than sorrowed, that her benefactor had rejoined his good wife, and that his death had been so nearly a translation. She would have regarded a morbid and passionate indulgence in grief as selfishness, and schooled herself to bear her sorrow bravely and uncomplainingly.

Upon the third day, at the hour of sunset, Herr Brocken was buried in the little churchyard beside his wife. The funeral over, Cecil walked homeward beside old Gretchen, both clad in sable garments. The old serving-woman, whose eyes were red and swollen with tears regarded her young mistress with frequent sighs. The lovely face of Cecil was very grave and sorrowful; the sweet, sad eyes had in them a look of intense weariness; but, more than all, there was an expression of utter hopelessness about the tender, drooping mouth—a strange despair—that singularly contrasted with her youth.

They entered the empty house. Some one had opened doors and windows to the evening breeze and brought flowers to brighten and relieve the gloom. Cecil sat down in the little sitting-room, and old Gretchen removed her young mistress's hat.

"You must not give way like this, Miss Cecil," said the old servant tenderly. "The Herr Pastor would not like it. He is happy—think of that, my lamb."

"I know it, Gretchen," responded she drearily. "I would not have him back. Somehow my life seems to have come to an end with his, I cannot look forward to the future. And he loved me, Gretchen. I was dear to him as if I had been the noblest-born lady in the land. No pride should ever have come between him and me."

Old Gretchen looked bewildered.

"You will make yourself sick if you go on like this, Miss Cecil, she said. "Here comes the new pastor and the chief villagers to console you in your sorrow."

Cecil moved nearer the window. The sun-set lights fell upon her hair, transforming it into a glory. Her red-brown eyes, with the golden tint in them, were turned towards the door. Her proud, sweet mouth quivered with an ineffable sadness. Her superb young beauty and patrician air struck the visitors, who halted at the door for an instant, and removed their hats, entering her presence with low salutations.

Old Gretchen placed chairs for them, and remained standing.

"We came," said one of the men, the leader of the party, a skillful wood-carver, and the principal layman in the church, "to talk of business matters with you, Miss Rosse. It is impossible for you and Gretchen to remain in this lonely parsonage longer. The silence and gloom would be too oppressive to you."

Cecil bowed her head in assent.

Herr Wilstein breathed a sigh of relief.

"The new pastor has already been appointed to this church," he continued, with a glance at the minister, who, embarrassed, and full of pity for Cecil, awaited the conclusion of the visit with uneasiness. "He has a large family and has been without a charge. For the sake of this flock bereaved of their shepherd, he is willing to come to Zorlitz at once!"

"We can leave the house to-morrow," said Gretchen, briefly.

"The new pastor is willing to buy your household goods at a fair valuation," pursued Herr Wilstein. "As your friend, Fraulein, and the friend of our dear dead pastor, I will arrange your business affairs for you, with your permission."

"I shall be grateful to you for your kindness," answered Cecil. "I leave the business affairs in your hands."

"The new pastor will arrive with his

family this week, and take possession of the parsonage," said Herr Wilstein. "I desire to offer to you and Gretchen the shelter of my roof, so long as you may choose to honor us with your presence."

"And I," said the new pastor, a round-faced, nervous little man, with spectacles, "shall be glad to have you remain at the parsonage so long as may be agreeable to you, Miss Rosse. I speak for my wife as well as for myself."

"You are both very kind," said Cecil: "I thank you both, but I have barely considered my future. This change has been so sudden that I am quite bewildered. Still, I think that I shall leave Zorlitz!"

"Leave Zorlitz?" echoed Herr Wilstein.

"I have no relatives here," said Cecil. "I cannot earn my support here. My dear uncle educated me that I might be fitted to cope with the world. Perhaps he foresaw for me this hour. I cannot live without employment, and that employment I shall best find in some great city."

Herr Wilstein shook his head disapprovingly.

"It will be like sending a lamb into a den of wolves!" he exclaimed, using the comparison that had been on the lips of the dying pastor. "You might stay here and learn to carve wood and teach song-birds, as our maidens do. You might—"

The new pastor shook his head gravely. He saw more plainly than the other the difference between Cecil Rosse and the peasant maiden of Zorlitz.

"You can no more keep her here, my friend," he said, "than you can keep an eagle in a wren's nest. She must decide for herself, and may God direct her choice!"

But the world is great and sinful. The maiden would be safe here from all harm. Herr Brocken's niece should not go forth alone, unguarded—

"She won't go alone!" interrupted Gretchen, stoutly, her rugged old face lighted by a glow of love. "I nursed her in her childhood; she has been the darling of my life she is a friend and child to me; and where she goes, I will go!"

Cecil flashed an affectionate look into Gretchen's kindly face, and the matter was settled between them that whatever changes life held for Cecil, they were not to be separated.

The visitors at length departed, but others came. Offers of a home for Cecil and her servant were plentiful, but the girl gently and gratefully declined them all. The simple peasants heard with regret her determination to leave Zorlitz. They would miss surely the bright presence that had gladdened their homes, the gentle nurse who had ministered to them in sickness, and the friend who had rejoiced in their joys.

"But I shall come back next year" said Cecil, remembering Lord Glenham's promise of returning in a year. "You will see me next summer."

When the visitors had all departed, and the shadows of the evening deepened, and doors and windows were shut, and a single candle lighted, old Gretchen re-entered the presence of her young mistress.

"This is to be our last night in the dear old house," said the old woman, sighing. "It is hard to go."

"The home is broken up; the house is but the empty nest, Gretchen," said Cecil.

"Where shall you go, my precious? To Vienna? To Munich! Perhaps to Berlin?"

"Gretchen, my dear uncle told me my history the night before his death. I am English-born. If I am to earn my living if I am to leave my dear home, where should I go but to my own people?"

"To England?" cried Gretchen amazed at the audacity of the idea.

"To England, Gretchen!"

"But you know no one there except the two English gentlemen, Lord Glenham and Mr. Crafton. You are not going to seek them?"

The girl's face was dyed with blushes. "Can you ask me that, Gretchen?" she demanded. "Lord Glenham is my lover. He will come for me to Zorlitz, next summer, and I shall be here then. Until then I shall not see him. I am going to England to work and to wait. I have seven hundred pounds which was sent to my uncle for my support by the man who brought me here. That is mine, and I shall not scruple to use it."

"There will be the money from the sale of the furniture."

"That must belong to you. There are fifteen hundred thalers in the bank also for you. Uncle told me that he had intended that sum as a provision for your old age."

"It should be yours, Miss Cecil."

"No; uncle left it to you as a token

of regard for all your years faithful service. Say no more, Gretchen, on that point. I cannot place my future. I do not know what I shall do in England, but our plans will develop after we arise there."

She arose and kissed the old woman, who embraced her fervently, and then she went in slowly to her own room.

The next day the transfer of the household goods was made, and the money in payment, therefore, through the kindness of the thrifty Wilstein, was paid into Gretchen's hands. The day was spent by mistress and maid in complete round of visits through the village, and that night they slept at the house of Herr Wilstein.

Upon the next morning they made their last adieu and departed from Zorlitz.

"I hope," muttered old Gretchen, looking back at the forest village through her tears, "that we ain't rushing straight into trouble. And yet a creeping feeling comes over me that there are dark days ahead! I wish I could read the future!"

[TO BE CONTINUED]

## RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

THE Navy says that "six Russian war vessels—corvettes or gunboats—are moored at San Francisco. Five more are expected to arrive." In the event of war being declared between England and Russia, this fleet of eleven war vessels would assuredly paralyse the grain trade of this country, and disorganise our food supply. To oppose these eleven Russian war-vessels England has but seven ships in the Pacific, carrying but 56 guns, viz., the Repulse, 12; Amethyst, 14; Opal, 14; Fantome, 4; Albatross, 4; Daring, 4; Rocket, 4. The four gunboats are only 100 tons larger than the Goshawk, and since the Admiralty have allowed it to be publicly stated that the latter is unfit for ocean cruising, it is to be inferred that the four gunboats, Fantome, Albatross, Daring, and Rocket, are only just able to keep the sea with safety. It remains, therefore, that the Russians, if they care to soar above capturing our grain ships, can oppose eleven ships to our seven. Deducting four of their craft to keep our tortoise gunboats quiet, they can bring seven men-of-war to attack the Repulse, 12 (worn out), the Amethyst, 14 (unsteady), and Opal, 14 (unreliable). Our fleet is outnumbered even to a greater extent than this in the China and Japan Seas. And to keep the ships on the North American Station employed, the Grand Duke Alexis has taken his fleet to Charleston, a port in the United States celebrated for "blockade-runners" during the war of secession.

## EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

A MAN named Roderick Manion has made a most extraordinary statement to a Wellington newspaper, which shews that if the narrator is not a raving lunatic he is one of the most ill-used men alive. We have not space to enumerate his alleged persecutions and sufferings in detail, but he states that he was robbed of his money and wearing apparel at West Bogan, in New South Wales; that his murder was planned, but he escaped, and was followed through the bush by his would-be assassins. He was afterwards imprisoned in chains, his life frequently threatened, chained by the leg to an iron bedstead, subjected by a doctor and gaoler to a process of mesmerism and chloroform, strapped into the public streets, knocked down, and otherwise ill-used. He was removed to Armadale Gaol in a state of insensibility, thence to Hill End, where he was placed in a yard as a public spectacle, his boots were taken from him, and next he was confined in Orange Gaol. At Bathurst Gaol he met a man named John Doyke whom he had known in the 14th Regiment, and by the representations of this person he was sent to Sydney to state his case. On the way he was confined in Paramatta Gaol, but on the 10th February he was taken to Sydney and shipped by the Hero to Auckland, in order to be put out of the jurisdiction of the New South Wales Government. This is the substance of the extraordinary story which Roderick Manion tells the Wellington Argus, and it is one which demands explanation.

An old Scotch laird at one of these entertainments had attired himself in splendor for the occasion. The grandee, who was going round, of course showing civilities, said: "I dimma ken ye, B——, you're so braw." "No," said the old squire; "and I daresay ye'll no ken me for another seven years!"

Dentist ballad—"Oh! who can tell the jaws we feel?"

## MEANEE HIGHWAY BOARD.

The Board met according to advertisement on Thursday, at the Greenmeadow's Hotel, Taradale.

Present: Messrs. Peddie (Chairman), Speedy, Barry, and Hallett.

Before the business of the meeting commenced, Mr. Speedy wished to pass a few remarks. It had been stated in a public print that the members of the Board wished their meeting to be kept private. He took the present opportunity, as he observed a member of the Press present, and on behalf of the warden, to deny any such statement, which was positively untrue. He was only too glad to see that their meetings were reported.

In reference to the non-attendance of the warden at the last meeting, it was understood that there should not be a meeting unless Mr. Hallett's specifications were ready, Messrs. Hallett and Barry quite concurred in what had been stated by Mr. Speedy.

Mr. Hallett stated that he had endeavored to see the Chairman, but could not find him.

The Chairman said it was useless to waste their time over the matter. He then read from the minutes the motion concerning the meeting alluded to.

Mr. Barry said, before proceeding any further, they should endeavor to get another member of the Board to attend the meeting.

The Chairman said, if it was the wish of the Board, he would leave the Chair at once, and let one of the other members preside over the meetings.

Mr. Speedy said they were not reflecting on the Chairman, and had no fault to find with him. They only wished to set themselves right with the public.

The Chairman read the collector's report, also a communication from Mr. Lee that summonses would be issued against defaulting ratepayers of 1875-76. He also read Mr. Hallett's report on drains and road works.

The Chairman informed the Board that no answers had been received from the Chairman of the County Council to letters dated 10th and 15th March last. They would see from Mr. Hallett's report that the estimated cost of making the Meanee drain is £38, and the County Council have only allowed £10 in their estimates towards that work. With regard to the Taradale drain, they would see from Mr. Hallett's report that he gives three different lines, and he agreed with the suggestion that the line along the main road to Guppy's corner would be most preferable, as not interfering with private property, and for other reasons as stated by Mr. H. With regard to formation and metalling the roads as surveyed by Mr. Hallett, he thought it would be advisable to call for tenders for the whole work in say four sections, as laid off by Mr. Hallett. There would be no necessity to undertake all the work, but he thought the cost would be much less than estimated, and it would be advisable for the Board to know what it could be done for. They could then determine what portion of the work is most urgently required, and go on according to their means.

Mr. Speedy proposed that the old drain at Meanee be cleaned out. Carried.

Mr. Barry then commented on Mr. Hallett's plan for the surface drainage at Taradale. He thought the line through Mr. McDonald's the best and most direct line.

The Chairman gave it as his opinion that if the drain along the main road to Guppy's was cleaned out, there would be no necessity for any other drain. At this point of the proceedings—

Mr. Barry got up and accused the Chairman of being personally interested, which Mr. Peddie denied.

Mr. Barry proposed that the consideration of the Taradale drain be left over until next meeting.

Mr. Speedy, in seconding the motion, said that as the Taradale members had left the question of the Meanee drain in the hands of the Meanee members, he did not wish to interfere in the present instance.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speedy moved, "That tenders be called for the formation and metalling of all the roads mentioned in Mr. Hallett's estimate."

Mr. Barry seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Barry moved, "That the Chairman communicate with the Chairman of the Hawke's Bay County Council, requesting the Council to erect a culvert on that portion of the Great North Road now under repair."

Mr. Speedy seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Board then adjourned. The next meeting will take place at Mr.

Vaughan's Meanee Hotel, on Monday, the 23rd instant.

## MR. HALLETT'S REPORT TO THE MEANEE ROAD BOARD.

Napier, April 9, 1877.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have taken the levels of the proposed drains and road works, and have the pleasure herewith to furnish you with plans and specifications together with an estimate of the probable cost of such works.

In reference to the proposed drain at Taradale, I would call your attention to the road improvements, projected by the County Council which if carried out would probably make it cheaper for the Board to make the drain along the road side from Mr. Guppy's to the Taradale road. The works projected by the Council is the raising of the road between Taradale and Guppy's, and to get the stuff for that purpose, I anticipate that drains will be made, which, if not sufficiently large to carry the water from Taradale could easily be made so at a comparatively small cost, and the construction of the drain from Guppy's would be carried out with the formation of the road, the stuff removed being used for the formation of the road.

This would obviate the difficulty of taking the drain through private property and would also be more convenient for keeping open, but there may be some little risk of them being enlarged to such an extent as to damage the roads in times of floods by the overflow waters of the Tutaekori river, but this would also apply to the one I have surveyed as it runs for a considerable distance by the side of the new Taradale-road. You will observe by the plans that I have shewn two drains at Taradale, the one running entirely through Mr. McDowell's property, and the other through Messrs. Butler's, Peddie's, and McDowell's properties. The latter as you will perceive is a little longer than the former, and would require a greater depth of cutting throughout, but it would be somewhat less liable to be filled in by floods being on a higher level. Should the Board decide on adopting either of these routes I would recommend that shown in section No. 1 as the cheapest and most direct.

Re the Meanee drain I have no hesitation in recommending the proposed deviation as the most effective, cheapest, and direct route to carry off the water from the township of Meanee.

The total fall from Meanee is very little, but for the first 20 chains from the road there is a fall of about 6 feet, which would quickly carry off the water to the lower levels of Mr. Staden's paddocks, which would meet the object of the residents of Meanee.

Re the roads. Should the Board not have sufficient funds at their disposal to carry out all the works proposed according to plans and specifications, I would recommend that the road from Guppy's to the Taradale-road be made first as being of the most public utility, and the road from the Mission Station towards Chary's, as being in a worse state of repair than any of the others, next, the road leading to Mr. Powdrell's, and lastly, that from Guppy's towards Mrs. Hawkins's.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WALTER HALLETT.

The Chairman of the Meanee Road Board, Meanee.

## THE DAVENPORT, FAY, AND DAVIES COMBINATION.

The reputation of the Davenport Brothers was made years ago, when their astonishing feats were attributed by the vulgar to the agency of spirits. Their first appearance in Napier on Friday, in combination with Mr. Fay, (whose dark seance is much more weird than the mysterious cabinet of the brothers,) and with Mr. Davies, a renowned ventriloquist, drew, as might have been anticipated a crowded house. After Mr. Davenport had opened the programme by giving a few selections on the piano-forte, Mr. Fay introduced the brothers, and a large cabinet erected on the stage. His Worship the Mayor, and Mr. A. Kennedy, as two trust-worthy and well-known citizens, were then invited on to the stage to inspect this cabinet, to assure themselves and the audience, that it contained no hiding places, secret springs, or other appliances by which assistance could be obtained from without by anyone locked up within. The inspection concluded, the Messrs. Davenport took their places inside the cabinet sitting opposite each other; their hands and legs were firmly tied by the Mayor and by Mr. Kennedy, and otherwise made

absolutely as secure as ropes and knots could make them. Before the doors were finally closed, Mr. Fay requested Mr. Kennedy to take one last look at the Brothers to see that they were quite fast. Mr. Kennedy peeped in and at once got a blow on the head from a tambourine. As this was rather puzzling under the circumstances, the Mayor was asked to make a further inspection, and putting his head in to do so was immediately fitted with a hat! The doors were then locked, and from the cabinet issued a series of varied sounds emitted from musical instruments; hands were seen flourishing at a hole above the centre door; bells were violently rung, and finally a banjo was pitched clean out of the hole, the doors were thrown open, and the brothers were disclosed sitting as demurely as possible, and as firmly tied as before. The mystery was afterwards varied and redoubled by Mr. Gully taking his place in the cabinet, and keeping his eye on all that took place, and he failed to detect any movement on the part of the brothers throughout the apparently vigorous proceedings that were taking place inside. The cabinet seance concluded by the brothers being firmly secured and flour placed in their hands, so that if they were opened for the purpose of untying knots or ringing bells, evidence of the fact would be furnished. In a minute or two, after all sorts of sounds had been heard, the Messrs. Davenport stepped out free, the ropes coiled up at the bottom of the cabinet, and the flour safe in their hands, not a speck being shown on their black cloth clothes. To say the least it was very mysterious, and provoked loud applause.

Mr. Davies then, after an interval, kept the audience in roars of laughter by his astonishing ventriloquial powers, which were cleverly displayed in songs, and conversation between two lay-figures, Tom, and Joe. Mr. Davies' clear and rapid vocalisation, when throwing his voice into the mouth of Joe, was the finest effort of ventriloquism we have heard.

Mr. Fay's uncanny dark seance brought this capital entertainment to a conclusion. The dark seance commenced by Messrs. Fay and Davenport being securely tied to the chairs on which they were sitting, and which were placed on either side of a small table. On the table were placed a variety of musical instruments. Again were the Mayor and Mr. Kennedy invited to see "fair play." The latter gentleman was placed partly in front and on one side of the performers, and the Mayor was given a seat on the opposite side and to the rear of the table, so that any one passing along the stage would be detected by one or other. The gas was then turned off, and the Hall was left in total darkness, when immediately, from the sounds emitted, the musical instruments were thrown about the walls, roof, and floor. The lights were turned on, and Messrs. Fay and Davenport were found in the position in which they had been tied. The instruments were then phosphorised, and in the dark their rapid flights through the air could be watched. The Hall being again darkened, Mr. Fay called to the spirits (shall we say?) to take his coat off, and in the twinkling of an eye the coat was flung off, and Mr. Fay's arms still tied behind him. The knots in the rope which bound his wrists to the chair were then sealed and stamped, the Mayor took his coat off and put it on the table, the Hall again darkened, and in an incredibly short time His Worship's coat was on the back of Mr. Fay, and his arms through the sleeves, but the ropes were just as tight as ever and his wrists as firmly tied. This was a wonderfully clever trick. Finally, several gentlemen from the audience formed a ring round the table, the Mayor and Mr. Kennedy firmly held the performers, the Hall was again darkened, and again did the musical instruments start on their mad career. Nobody of course discovered how it was done; every body was puzzled and highly amused, and we have not the slightest doubt, another crowded house will witness to-night the admirable entertainment provided by this Combination Company.

## TRIAL OF THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

The following telegram giving the substance of the trial of Pooley and Bramhall the English cricketers at Christchurch, appears in the Wellington papers of Thursday last. Why the Press Agency omitted to wire the information to the Napier press we are at present unaware:—

At the Supreme Court to-day Edward Pooley and Albert Bramhall, of the English cricketers, were charged with

having wilfully, unlawfully, and maliciously committed damage to certain articles the property of Ralph Donkin, at Warner's Hotel, between the hours of nine and midnight on February the 28th and six o'clock on March 1; No new evidence was adduced for the prosecution. Mr. Garrick, who appeared as counsel for the defendants, tried hard to get the case against Bramhall dismissed, in order that the latter might give evidence for Pooley, and the Judge agreed that there was not a particle of evidence to connect Bramhall with Pooley, on the night the damage was done. But after a lengthy argument he granted the request of the Crown Prosecutor that the case against Bramhall should be allowed to go to the jury. Several witnesses were called for the defence to show that Pooley and Bramhall, when seen in the passage of Warner's Hotel near Donkin's bedroom, just prior to the damage being discovered, might easily have been mistaken for other members of the English cricket team, as for instance Seby, Greenwood, or Armitage. One witness also stated that at the time of the row about the bet he heard Ulyett say "We are all in it," and Seby say "We will have it out of you before morning." The Judge summed up at great length, and the jury retired and after an absence of half an hour returned with a verdict of not guilty.

## FISHHOOK'S DISQUALIFICATION

The closing scene of the Fishhook episode at Oamaru is thus referred to by the "N. O. Times":—"As soon as Fishhook passed the post the people began to cry out "Swindle" and "Shame," and when the horse, rider, and owner entered the saddling paddock the demonstrations of disapproval were repeated. O'Brien tried to laugh it off and looked unconcerned, but as the boisterous increased he lost his temper, and, rushing at a young fellow (the smallest and youngest in the crowd), commenced to pummel him about the head in an unmerciful manner. To their shame be it said that the people present did not interfere for a few moments. O'Brien was at last prevailed upon to desist, but if such a thing had occurred in some saddling paddocks the people would have taken O'Brien and chucked him over the wall, neck and crop, and considered him lucky in escaping without a good thrashing. We do not know what this young fellow did that O'Brien should single him out particularly as an object on which to exhaust his wrath; but, as the young man will probably bring the case into Court, the public will then be enlightened as to the cause of the attack.

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Judge Fenton, says Thursday's Auckland Herald, told yesterday an anecdote of his travels on public business which aptly illustrates what has been called the "cast-iron" regulations of certain public departments. He learned Judge had to hold a District Court at Hamilton, Waikato, and proceeded to the nearest railway station to take his place for Mercer. But he had not the exact amount of the fare, and the money-takers at railway stations are authorised not "to give change." Here, perhaps, the question arises whether a learned Judge can plead ignorance of railway regulations any more than the rest of Her Majesty's subjects. The money-taker in this instance pointed out a house in the village of Newmarket where His Honor might get "change," and the Judge proceeded to get the requisite division of his larger money. But the train passed in the meantime, and left him behind. What were the consequences? His Honor could not hold his Court at Hamilton on the day appointed, and the Court had to be adjourned to the next day. The serious aspect of this result is that suitors and defendants having witnesses in waiting, whom they may have brought from a distance, had to pay their travelling expenses and hotel charges for two days instead of one. Then the Court in Auckland which was to have been held on His Honor's return had to be adjourned to another day. Here again suitors and defendants would have to pay witnesses, &c., in attendance, the expenses of two days instead of one. His Honor was particular in acquitting the railway clerk from blame, because he probably carried out his instructions. Can His Honor, sitting in *foro conscientia*, say that he, in no respect, contributed to the loss and disappointment of suitors? It is perhaps a question of casuistry which His Honor alone has the necessary information to resolve. But in the public interest it might be as well if railway clerks should be permitted to relax the rule, good cause being shown either by the public position or office or special circumstances of the person who may present himself as a passenger without "the right change."

### Painful Case of Suicide.

A painful sensation was created in town by the news, which spread rapidly, that Mr William Baldwin, who has for many years been in the employ of Mr G. Faulkner as a journeyman blacksmith, had committed suicide by hanging himself. The reported suicide was made known to Constable Ryan about a quarter to 9 o'clock. Constable Ryan at once proceeded to the residence of Baldwin, which was a cottage belonging to deceased, on Port Ahuriri Beach, and found him suspended by the neck from a rafter, with a sashline doubled, his toes touching the ground. Ryan, with the assistance of one of Baldwin's neighbours, cut him down, but found life to be quite extinct. The deceased, who is an old Napier settler, and hitherto much respected, has been for some time suffering from melancholia, and his constant talk has been of sudden deaths and suicides. He lived by himself in a detached cottage, and this morning not making his appearance at breakfast as usual, Mrs Byer, his sister, who lived close by, sent one of his nieces to see the reason of his absence. To the horror and astonishment of the child on entering her uncle's room she perceived her uncle suspended, and ran to her mother with the intelligence, who immediately sent for the constable as narrated. Baldwin was a steady man, and if we are correctly informed had saved up a large sum of money. He has left no will. An inquest on the body was to have been held this afternoon at the London Hotel.—Daily Telegraph, April 16.

### Serious Accident.

On Monday between nine and ten o'clock it was rumored that three men had fell from the scaffolding on the tower of the house, being erected on the hill for J. Watt, Esq., and that they had received serious injury. From what we can learn, it appears that Henry Johns, Michael Leahy, and another carpenter, whose name we have been unable to learn, were all engaged on a scaffolding at the tower placing some boards on when the board on which they stood suddenly broke, Johns and Leahy were both precipitated to the ground, but the other carpenter, with great presence of mind, made a grasp at one of the uprights, and held on until rescued. The fall from the scaffold to the ground was about 20 feet, and when Johns and Leahy were picked up they were both insensible; stretchers were immediately improvised, and Johns was carried to the Provincial Hotel, where he is residing, and Leahy to the Provincial Hospital. Medical attendance was quickly found for the sufferers. Johns is, we regret to learn, most seriously injured, although he bears up wonderfully. Leahy is not so much hurt, although the shock of the fall has rendered him almost totally helpless.

### MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

The Council met at 7.30 p.m.  
Present—His Worship the Mayor (in the chair), and Councillors Lee, Tuxford, Lyndon, Vautier, Holder, Neal, Williams, and Swan.  
The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.  
**REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.**  
The following report from the Committee was read:—  
“The Public Works Committee having met, pursuant to notice, on Thursday the 12th April, 1877, beg to recommend the Council to give effect to the following:—  
“1. That the tender of Messrs Madden and Parker for forming Beach Road for the sum of £140 be accepted so soon as the required sum of £70 has been subscribed by the inhabitants.  
“2. That the wall in the Shakespeare-road be taken down and rebuilt to a height of 3ft. 6in. and the top part laid in cement, and that tenders be called for the work.  
“3. That with regard to the scheme for lighting the town with gas your committee beg to recommend as follows:—  
(1.) That the town be lit with gas, and that 36 lamp-posts be placed as shown on the plan of the engineer. (2.) That the 36 lamp-posts be of totara. (3.) That tenders be called for supplying and fixing the above 36 lamp-posts complete. (4.) That the offer of the Gas Company to supply the gas, and light and clean the lamps at £10 10s. per lamp per annum be accepted, provided that it be distinctly understood as to the definition of moonlight nights, and that the work be performed to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the Council; the company to

connect the posts with the gas pipes. (5.) That the Gas Company be requested to lay pipes from their mains in Clive Square for the purpose of supplying two lamps to be placed at the corner of Railway and Munroe-streets, at a distance of about 5 chains.

“4. That the Town Clerk be directed to write to all the auctioneers requesting them to state the terms on which they will sell the leases of the Corporation reserves on the 3rd May next.

“5. That the boundaries of the Botanical reserve be re-surveyed and pegged out.

“6. That the offers of Messrs. Hills and Oxenham to sell to the Corporation certain road metal and rubble at 2s. 9d per yard be declined.

“7. That no further permission be given to any person to take material from the Town Hall reserve till the present contracts are completed.

“8. That the railway authorities be requested to cause a crossing to be made in Lever-street, and that the engineer be requested to report on the cost of forming the roadway.

“9. That tenders be called for lightering and carting the Waterworks plant, ex “Andrew Reid.”

On the motion of Cr Lyndon, seconded by Cr Williams, it was resolved that the lamp-posts should be of iron.

The sites for the lamp-posts were left to the Public Works Committee to decide.

His Worship the Mayor called the attention of the Council to the unsatisfactory mode the Colonial Government had contrived for the collection of borough license fees. All such fees had to be received by the Collector of Customs, but that officer had no power to enforce their payment. His Worship added that he (the Mayor) had communicated with the Colonial Treasurer on the subject, in February last, but having received no reply, he had addressed himself to the Hon J. D. Ormond from whom he had received a telegram stating that his letter had been mislaid.

A letter was read, addressed to the Mayor, from the Manager of the Union Bank of Australia in connection with the water-works loan.

After some short discussion on the subject of the maintenance of the streets, the Council adjourned.

### HARBOUR BOARD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Harbour Board took place to-day.

Present—Messrs Smith, Chambers, Sutton, Kennedy, Newman, and Hoadley (secretary).

In the absence of Mr Kinross, Mr Sutton was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following letters—From the Customs Department, Wellington, re erecting lights on the harbour works now in course of construction; an application from T Marshall to lease section in Burnes-road, accompanied by a memo. from the Board's Engineer.

The Secretary read the copy of a letter sent to Wellington to the Customs Department, stating the Board's intention to cease maintaining the Napier light-house.

A report of the Engineer, with estimate of cost of reclaiming the swamp on eastern side of causeway from foot of Shakespeare-road to the Spit, was read, and upon the motion of Mr Kennedy, seconded by Captain Newman, was treated as notice of motion to be considered at the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

When you are eloping with another fellow's girl don't stop to argue with the cab driver.

Always make a mental memorandum of any faults you can discover in a friend, and if you do not find any, call her narrow-minded.

Why it is that the largest button in the house is always put on the back of a man's shirt binding is a question that this generation has not yet been able to answer.

Sympathising stranger—“Bless me! Ho did you manage to fall like that, sir?” Irritated equestrian (who has come to grief)—“Confound it, I couldn't remain hanging in the air after the horse runs away from me—could I?”

Prof. Hu XL ey is nevertheless over fifty years old. This joke—and it's a Rum'un—is by the Graphic. Chicago Inter-Ocean. Capital joke, XL ent joke, nu-merit in it. (St Louis Republican. A man must have a great deal of 40 tude to call that an XL ent joke.

### JUDGE JOHNSTON ON EMBEZZLEMENT.

In the course of his charge to the Grand Jury of Christchurch Judge Johnston said:—“The calendar, as you will see, contains a number of charges of forgery, and also, I am sorry to say, of embezzlement by persons in position of trust. I am sorry to see this, and cannot suggest why the crime of forgery by means of cheques should be so rife in this part of the district. The only reason I can assign is that in a majority of cases, as I have before remarked, the persons taking them exhibit a good deal of carelessness and want of caution. I think, however, that in the cases that will come before you this does not appear to have been the case. We are therefore obliged to look further to see it is possible to discover the reason of the perpetration of these crimes, especially when the country is in such a state of prosperity. Whether they are committed under the influence of drink, or whether their frequency arises from the ease with which the crime can be committed here, I cannot say; and it is our duty so far as possible to endeavor to discover the reason of the prevalence of this description of offence. It is of course the duty of every well-wisher of his country to so far as possible endeavor to find out the reason of these crimes and thus to apply measures for their eradication. It will of course only be necessary for me to call your attention to the subject to ensure your applying your minds to this matter, with a view to some steps being taken to put an effectual stop to the commission of the particular crime to which I have referred. I would also point out that we frequently find persons in fiduciary positions in the public service charged with breaches of trust in our Courts. In one case in the present calendar we have a clerk in the employ of a road board, another in a bank, and another in which extensive depositions of post letters have been committed by a person in authority. This is very sad indeed, and here again I may say that I am unable to assign any reason for the increasing prevalence of the crime of embezzlement by persons in positions of trust in the district. It certainly suggests some painful comments on the state of society that such should exist.

### CRICKET IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following letter is from Mr. Southerton, one of the All-England Eleven, to a gentleman in the Rangitikei district, reviewing New Zealand cricket:—

ARARAT, March 26, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—We have had such a hard time of it since leaving Wellington, that I have not till now had an opportunity to think over your request—to send you my opinion of the best men to represent New Zealand in intercolonial cricket contests. At such places as Taranaki, Nelson, and Greymouth I could not find anything to recommend, except Morse, at Greymouth, if hard up for a left-hand bowler. At Invercargill, too, there is but one, a Mr. Reade, who is good at both bowling and batting. Wellington, I can say little about, as it was under such very greatly disadvantageous circumstances that I witnessed the match there; but I should think Cross, and Anson, although not scoring, yet showed by his style that on anything like a good wicket he could hold his own. Auckland has not many—Messrs. Robinson, Tracy, and Buckland being the best. The first can both bat and bowl; the second is not a very stylish bat, but his resolution is likely at any time to pull him through. The third is a very fair bowler, but no bat. Dunedin has some good bats in Dixon, Nicholls, Millington, Fulton, and Spring, the latter being the best wicket-keeper I saw in the colony; Dixon, Millington, and Everest also being good bowlers. There is no doubt in my mind that Christchurch must form the nucleus of a team, as there we found the best all round cricket—a number of good bats, of whom no one will deny that Corfe, Leach, and Stevens, are of the first-class, and plenty of others, though not coming off in our match, yet showed unmistakably that they had learnt the game thoroughly, and with a good heart, will be sure to be heard of on good wickets; good bowlers, too, like Frith, Sweet, and Ashby; good fieldsmen, and the best of longstops in Alpe. In my opinion, they are the club of the colony. They only want a better wicket to play on, as without good wickets to learn the game on, or to practice on after being learnt, good cricket cannot be expected.

Wishing you success, and may your cricket flourish.—I am, &c.,

J. SOUTHERTON.

### IMPORTANT DECISION IN A LIBEL CASE.

An important case has been before the Supreme Court of Judicature. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, a physician and surgeon, practising at Knutsford, in Cheshire, against the defendants, Messrs. Sowler and Sons, for a libel published in their newspaper, the Manchester Courier. It appeared that at a meeting of the board of guardians of the Altrincham Union some serious imputations were made on the plaintiff, who was its medical officer, who was charged with gross neglect of some of the sick inmates. A report, admittedly bona fide, of the discussion appeared in the defendants' newspaper, and formed the subject of the alleged libel. The charges against the plaintiff were afterwards investigated, and he was acquitted by a majority of the guardians. At the trial the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 40s, and leave was reserved to the defendants to move to set aside the verdict on the ground that the publication was privileged. The Common Pleas Division held it was not, and directed that the verdict should stand. This decision was now appealed from by the defendants. The Supreme Court of Judicature was of opinion that the judgment of the Court below must be affirmed, as the publication was not privileged, and when such serious charges were made against an individual the guardians should have held their meeting *in camera*, and the reporter of the newspaper should have exercised his discretion and not have published an *ex parte* statement made behind the plaintiff's back. The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

### NELSON DIGGINGS.

THE KUMARA.

THE Grey Star notes that news from the Kumara is not, at present, of a very encouraging nature. Business in town is at a complete standstill, while mining is not much better, three-fourths of the miners being unable to do anything for want of water. Signs of permanency are not, however, wanting, as may be noticed from the substantial huts being built by the diggers for their own accommodation during the winter. New buildings continue to go up here and there in the township, but there can be no disguising the fact that, even if different leads turn out as well as anticipated, the business people are far too numerous, and fully a third will find it hard to make a living. It is said by those who know well, that two days heavy rain would bring six or seven thousand ounces of gold into Kumara, but whether this will be realised or not remains to be seen. One thing is certain, there is no room for more business people than at present, not for a long time to come.

THE TADMOR.

We (Daily News) have received a budget of news from the Tadmor, but as it is merely a repetition of intelligence already published, it is unnecessary to reprint it. Nothing seems to have been found beyond the first patch, owing to the great difficulty experienced in sinking by the immense body of water met with in the flat. Several parties are prospecting, and are hopeful of good results. In proof of the remunerative character of the ground first opened, we may mention that Parata and party made £15 per man for last week's work.

### SHORTHORNS.

Notwithstanding the great and well-earned popularity of the short-horn breed it seems that it is not to be altogether without a rival. Indeed, it is well-known that many of the English graziers and dairy farmers prefer the other breeds, which have not been worked up to such a state of perfection as the Shorthorn, such as the Yorkshire, Devon, Hereford, Sussex, and Polled Galway, all of which possess many valuable qualities, and do not require so much careful attention as the high-bred Shorthorn. The following remarks by a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, seem to show that the Shorthorn has a formidable rival in the Hereford:—“For a few years past the Herefords have been making progress in the West, and during the fair season just closed, have won many honors in competition with Shorthorns, in Ohio, taking the two herd premiums, and at the Centennial making one of the best shows of any herd on the ground, though not brought in competition with other breeds, except the Canada stock. On the plains of Colorado, Texas, and other of the large grazing districts of the great West, they are rapidly gaining favor, and will soon be the leading breed. As grazing cattle they have no competitors,

and retain their quality and stamp on their product to a remarkable degree. This is now the centennial year of the Herefords. Their breeding was started in England by Mr. C. Tompkins, of Hereford, in 1766, but was only fairly and clearly defined in 1777, and in this country they have celebrated their centennial, and have made such a start that when the second shall come they will be the beef cattle of this country and the whole world."

HARBOR WORKS.

(A long way after Longfellow.)

Tell us not, in mournful numbers, That our Harbor's but a scheme; Rouse us not from pleasant slumbers; Let things be just as they seem.

The contractors are in earnest; See them striving towards their goal! "Mud thou art, to mud returnest," Was not said of yonder Mole.

Yet the Bar still, to our sorrow, Stands obstructive in the Bay; And we fear lest each to-morrow Find it bigger than to-day.

Tides are strong, and works are fleeting, And our walls beside the wave Still are crumbling, breakers beating Funeral marches to their grave.

(Perchance in time, in pleasant prattle Our small grandchildron will say To the stranger, "See, sir, that'll Show you how they spoil the Bay.")

Trust no plans, however pleasant; Save you breath to sigh and groan; Be your motto for the present "Let's make haste and spend the Loan!"

Lives of Engineers remind us We can make their pay sublime, And, departing, leave behind us Lessons for all future time.

Lessons, that perchance another City by the stormy main, A harborless and untaxed brother, Reading, shall not read in vain.

Let us then sit down my brothers, And for the tax-pather wait; He'll come soon. There! by Carruthers! There's the beggar at the gate!

W. McC.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

(Before R. Beetham Esq., R.M.)

CIVIL CASES.

Pattinson v. Saunders.—Claim for drapery, &c., £3 5s. Judgment for plaintiff for amount claimed, and costs 9s. Pattinson v. Smith.—Claim £3 10s 6d, drapery account. Judgment for plaintiff with 9s costs.

Boylan's Trustees v. Anderson. £3 0s 9d. Settled out of Court. Gibbs v. Newton.—£2 19s 6d. Plaintiff withdrawn.

Lindsay v. Newman.—£19 15s; and Fame v. Same, £87 11s 2d. The hearing of these two cases was adjourned (by request) until Friday, 20th instant.

Thomas v. Anderson and Berry.—Claim £40.

Anderson and Berry v. Thomas.—claim £13 4s 6d. Both these plaintiffs were withdrawn.

Hone Moananui v. Mohi te Ahikoia.—Claim of £50, viz., £45 for repairing buggy (plaintiff's property), broken in March, 1873, by the defendant, and £5 for loss sustained in consequence of being deprived of the use of the same. Mr. Lascelles conducted plaintiff's case, and Mr. Lee was for the defence. Plaintiff and defendant, and the majority of the witnesses in this case being natives, it occupied the Court for a considerable portion of the day. Although of very little interest to any one outside the parties immediately concerned, the case was evidently looked upon as an important one by these native litigants—defendant having under the provisions of the "R. M.'s Evidence Act, 1870," procured the evidence at Gisborne of Mr. Alexander Steele, wheelwright, who was in Napier at the time of the accident which was said to have caused all the damage, and had seen the buggy and had also been in treaty with the natives about doing the repairs, &c. The evidence throughout went to show the want of care and exposure in all kinds of weather had been equally, if not more injurious to the vehicle than the "smash." Judgment was given for plaintiff for the sum of £15, and £2 4s 6d costs of Court.

Pocock v. Colebrook.—In this case which had been adjourned from time to time until this day, the plaint was withdrawn.

Gebbie v. Goddard.—Claim £3 The summons in this case not having been served, the date of hearing was extended for a week.

Smith v. Nairn.—Claim £100, balance of an account for architect's work, travelling expenses, commission, &c., &c. A receipt was produced on behalf of the defence signed by plaintiff as in full, and plaintiff admitted the signature as his own, but said he only considered it a part payment. The latter portion of this statement was contradicted by Mr Cotterill in evidence, who stated that he himself had told Mr Smith that the payment was in full settlement of the claim. Judgment for defendant, with costs solicitor's fee allowed, £3 3s.

Newton Irvine & Co. v. Gruner.—Claim £11 18s 2d. balance of a store account. Defendant had paid £7 3s 2d. into Court in full of plaintiff's claim, including costs. Plaintiff's failing to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that defendant was further indebted to them, judgment was given for the amount paid into Court only.

Gray v. Vaughan.—Claim £20. This case was adjourned by consent until Friday, 20th inst.

JUDGMENT SUMMONS

J. Joll, plaintiff; G. Peebles, defendant. On a judgment given in August, 1873, for £52 11s 6d, and £7 12s costs, of which amount defendant had only paid the sum of £4. Evidence having been taken as to defendant's means, ability, &c., it was ordered that defendant pay the amount and costs by instalments of 30s every month, the first payment to be made on the 16th April instant, and that he be imprisoned in the Napier goal for two months in default of any single payment.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

AN OLD REPEAT.

Thomas Paton, an old offender, appeared to a charge of using abusive and disgusting language. He was fined 40s or seven days imprisonment, with hard labor. The prisoner is at the head of a large family, who are conducting and supporting themselves in a most respectable manner, and it is only to be regretted that His Worship gave him the option of a fine.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY CASE.

Richard Winter surrendered to his bail on a charge of having stolen the sum of £146 from Mr. Schultz, of Emerson-street.

Mr. Sheehan, who appeared on behalf of the prosecution, stated to the Bench that he found the evidence placed before him insufficient to prove a conviction, and therefore he found himself unable to go on with the case. The police had obtained adjournments in order to have more light thrown on the matter, but their efforts had been futile, and he therefore declined to offer evidence on behalf of the prosecution, being fully aware that such evidence as he had to adduce to the Court could not result in a conviction.

His Worship said, under such circumstances, that he had no other course to pursue but to discharge the prisoner, which was accordingly done.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

POLICE CASE.

One inebriate forfeited his bail of 20s in preference to making his bow before his Worship.

CIVIL CASES.

Allanach v. Whiteman.—Claim £10 13s 6d, amount of a bread account. No appearance of defendant. Judgment (by default) for amount claimed, and costs, £2 14s 6d.

Topping v. Douglas.—Claim £11 1s 9d for goods supplied to natives. Adjourned at plaintiff's request until May 1st. Defendant allowed 14s 6d for this day's expenses.

Robertson v. Kirkpatrick.—Claim 12s 6d. Judgment for plaintiff, with 9s costs.

Myhill v. Saunders.—Claim £8 5s 4d, goods supplied. Nonsuited, with no costs.

Pattinson v. M. Hebden.—Claim £1 12s 4d for drapery. No appearance of defendant. Judgment (by default), with costs 9s.

Pattinson v. Goldsmith.—Claim 12s for goods supplied. Defendant did not appear. Judgment (by default) for amount of claim, and costs 9s.

Of ten other civil cases set down for hearing to-day, seven were withdrawn by the plaintiffs; in two others the amounts had been paid into Court, and in one judgment had been confessed.

A woman, testifying on behalf of her son, swore "that he had worked on a farm ever since he was born." The lawyer who cross-examined her said: "You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born?" "I do." "What did he do the first year?" "He milked." The lawyer kerfuffled.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE FIRE ENGINE FUND.

Table listing subscribers and amounts for the Fire Engine Fund. Includes entries for New Zealand Insurance Co., National Insurance Co., Watt Bros., Neal and Close, Newton, Irvine and Co., Bank of New Zealand, Union Bank Australia, F. Tuxford, Campbell and Co., E. W. Knowles, E. Lyndon, Dinwiddie, Morrison and Co., H. Ford, H. Williams, H. C. Robjohns, G. H. Swan, H. R. Holder, J. McVay, A. W. Abraham, A. Manoy and Co., J. Gray, Large and Toney, Routledge, Kennedy and Co., N. Jacobs, A. Bryson, Colledge and Craig, G. C. Ellis, Blythe and Co., Margoliouth and Banner, Boylan and Co., G. Bowman, J. Robertson, Wilson and Cotterill, J. W. Carille, H. S. Tiffen, S. Carnell, W. Reardon, M. K. Miller, J. T. Johnson, N. Williams, J. Sims, G. Faulkner, Barrard and Bowerman, H. P. Cohen, W. Britten, J. Parker, W. Y. Dennett, E. Ashton, Dr. Spencer, R. Stuart, G. E. Sainsbury, G. Benjamin, H. O. Caulton, C. Palmer, Lanley and Newman, H. Wall and Co., Scarfe, Higgins, Pt B. Sealy, R. Holt, Bank Australasia, National Bank, J. Rhodes, F. Sutton, J. H. Vautier, Plante and Co., S. Hooper, D. Woods, P. Gilliespie, T. Morrison, H. Fletcher, Gibberd and Co., Beagley and Stevens, J. Martin, H. C. Wilson, E. Conroy.

Total £807 7 0

Of the above sum there has been collected to April 11 ... 749 4 0

Showing a balance due of ... £58 3 0

The cost of engines, appliances and station building is £1250, showing a deficit of £143, for which the Committee are in a measure responsible, having been led to incur the liability from the liberal promises made to them when soliciting subscriptions.



WAIROA COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Electoral Rolls for the various Ridings in the above County are open for Public Inspection at the County Clerk's office, Wairoa, from the 20th April until the 15th May 1877; also—

FOR THE MOHAKA RIDING, At Messrs Sims & Stevens' Stores, Mohaka.

And FOR THE WAIKAREMOANA RIDING, At the Post Office, Te Kapu, Messrs. Fraser & Co.'s Store.

Any person who considers himself aggrieved by his own name or that of any other person being entered on or omitted from the Roll of the Riding, or by the number of votes allotted to him or to any other person thereon being more or fewer than that to which he or such other person is entitled under "The Counties Act, 1876," may, on or before the last day of May, apply for relief to the Resident Magistrate's Court, Wairoa.

By order, HERBERT J. WILLIAMS, County Clerk. Wairoa, 16th April, 1877.



TENDERS, receivable up to the 26th instant, are invited for sawing 12,000 feet of totara for bridge purposes on the Napier-Taupo Road, between Opepe and Pohu. Address to the undersigned, from whom further information can be obtained. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. H. BOLD, District Engineer. Public Works Office, Napier, April 17, 1877.



WEST WOODVILLE HIGHWAY BOARD.

IN pursuance of Clause 40 of the "Rating Act," I hereby notify that a meeting of the West Woodville Highway Board will be held at Mr. Murphy's Hotel, Woodville, on SATURDAY, the 28th April at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of striking a rate for the current year. A meeting of ratepayers will be held at the same place, at 1 o'clock p.m. on the 28 April.

H. MONTEITH, Chairman West Woodville Highway Board.



GRANT'S MAIL COACHES

LEAVE Havelock for Hastings Railway Station in connection with the Train as follows:— Depart Hastings 9.30 Arrive Retn 9.35 11.45 am. 12.15 12.25 4.30 p.m. 5 p.m. 5.5

An open Express Waggon leaves Havelock daily for goods as required.

Coach can be hired to meet any train that is not met in the ordinary time table for 3s for one or three passengers, above three, the ordinary fare of 1s each.

Fares 1s each way. General goods, 8s per ton. Timber, 1s per hundred feet. Shingles, 1s per thousand. Ladies' and Gents' saddle horses, 7s 6d per day. Single seated Buggies, 15s per day. Double Ditto 20s. Horses broken to single and double harness. Horses bought or sold on commission.

Saddle horses, Buggies, or Coaches can be had to meet any train at Hastings by telegraphing to G. Grant, Hastings.

GEO. GRANT.

NEW BOOKS

AND NEW SUPPLIES OF STANDARD WORKS AT

COLLEDGE AND CRAIG'S HASTINGS-STREET.

Family Reader, new Vol. Whitaker Almanac, 1877 Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 34 The Prime Minister, by A. Trollope Pausanias the Spartan, by Lord Lytton Miss Sewell's Works Day of Rest, new Vol. The Boys' and Girls' Annual Old New Zealand, by a Pakcha Maori Cassell's Popular Educator Book of Scottish Story Childrens Picture Books, in great variety Graham's Domestic Medicine Yonatt on Sheep and Cattle Manchester Science Lectures Loan, by Rhoda Broughton Life of General Lee Kennedy's Colonial Travels Lord Brougham's Works Ouida's in a Winter City Home Photography Chemical Cabinets Jewel Cases Chessboard & Tables Work Boxes Copying Ink Pencils And a large number of Novelties imported direct from the Manufacturers.

FOR SALE. 100,000 WELL BURNT BRICKS.

Apply to JOHN BARRY, Taradale Or to ROBERT HOLT, Napier

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH AT DUNEDIN.

The Dunedin Evening News of the 3rd inst. says:—A gardener residing at the Water-of-Leith named George Smith died on Sunday under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. It appears that the friends of the late Dr. Hume, who was buried about three months ago, had prepared a vault for the reception of the body, and Smith, with some other workmen, were on Tuesday last employed to lift the coffin. While digging it out they were almost overpowered by the stench emitted, and a quantity of liquid matter oozing through the seams adhered to their tools. One of the men accidentally grazed the side of Smith's leg with the point of his spade, but the bruise scarcely pierced the skin, and appeared so trivial that no attention was paid to it. The same evening Smith, who is a Forester, was at a meeting of his lodge apparently well and happy, and on Wednesday he was working as usual. On Thursday he felt ill and took to his bed. Dr. Brown was called in to see him, and discovered that the unfortunate man was suffering from symptoms of blood-poisoning. Everything that medical science could suggest was done for him without avail, and after enduring the most fearful agonies imaginable, he died on Sunday afternoon. Decomposition set in so rapidly that the side of the body on which the scratch had been inflicted became as black as ink almost before the body was cold, and the deceased had to be coffined immediately. The deceased was a hard-working, industrious man, about 40 years of age, very much respected by the members of the Order with which he was associated, and he leaves a wife and young family to deplore his death.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

The Wellington Argus of the 9th, thus discourses on the effect of the new Civil Service Regulations.—

The new Civil Service regulation regarding the hours of attendance duly came into force this morning, all the officials having on Saturday been warned that they would not in future be permitted to leave the buildings between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., or to smoke within the sacred precincts. The abolition of the usual half hour for luncheon was to-day productive of such an enormous importation of provisions into the building that it is understood all the rats in the town will probably soon congregate there to feast upon the crumbs. Fortunately the weather permitted the wearing of great coats, and the spacious pockets of Ulsters were taken advantage of to introduce all varieties of edibles and drinkables, ranging from cucumbers to bottled beer. As no regulation as yet exists against officers in the Civil Service having their luncheons sent to them, we believe that from twelve to two the passages were fragrant with the scent of all kinds of savoury viands, sent down by careful wives in all sorts of domestic vessels, and by a multitudinous army of small boys and girls, who individually seemed rather lost in the intricacies of the new Government buildings. One small girl, we learn, plumped down a savoury mess of tripe and onions under the nose of a Minister of the Crown, under the impression that he was Mr. Jones of the Treasury, having, of course, been wrongly directed as to the room; and it is further reported that the Minister's appetite, appealed to through his olfactory organs, got the better of his dignity, and while poor Jones went luncheonless, and no doubt kicked up a row when he got home, the Minister in question found it unnecessary to lunch, as usual, at the Club. The smell of tobacco was also particularly strong to-day in the neighborhood of the Audit Department, but probably this arose from a vagary of imagination.

GALLANT RESCUE OF THREE PERSONS FROM DROWNING.

A deplorable catastrophe involving the loss of three lives, was very narrowly escaped last evening. Mr. Henry Ferris, one of Mr. E. W. Mill's employees, happened to be working at the foundry after the usual hours, and about six o'clock heard screams from the harbour, just over the breastwork adjacent to the Lion Foundry. He at once rushed out to ascertain what was amiss, and on looking over the breastwork, saw three persons, a man, woman, and child, all in the water. The two former were supporting themselves by the timber stringer which runs along the face of the breastwork, the child was floating out seaward, and already had drifted several yards

away. Mr. Ferris instantly plunged into the water and succeeded in bringing the child safely ashore, when he wrapped her in a shawl which was lying near, and proceeded to endeavour to get out the two adults, who proved to be her parents. It turned out that the man could not swim a stroke, and the woman was in a state of helpless intoxication; he was clinging round the stringer, and had almost lost the use of his limbs; she was partly lying on and supported by the stringer. Mr. Ferris tried to save the woman first, but only accomplished the feat with great difficulty and at no small personal peril. Lastly, he managed to extricate the man, who then made him a small present in money as a slight acknowledgement. The original occurrence was explained thus:—The three had been on the breastwork during the afternoon, and the woman, who was under the influence of liquor, fell over the side, on which the child—an intelligent little girl, about eight years old—at once jumped down to try and save her mother, but missed the stringer on which the latter lodged in falling, and went right into the water. The father immediately went down after them, but being unable to swim could do no good and but for Mr. Ferris fortunately being within hearing and going to the rescue with such courage and promptness, we almost certainly should have had three deaths to record to-day, for the father was all but exhausted and could not have held on many minutes longer, and the slightest movement on the part of the woman would have caused her to lose her balance and would have precipitated her into the water. Mr. Ferris deserves a medal from the Royal Humane Society, for in addition to these three lives which he saved yesterday evening, he also on previous occasions has rescued two from drowning in the same locality, thus making five lives in all, saved by him. He had a very narrow escape as when bringing the little girl to land, his arm was seized convulsively by the father, who was shaken off with considerably difficulty, only just in time as Mr. Ferris was losing his strength.—Post April 10.

THE SLAMMING BLIND.

It was blowing pretty fresh on Friday night, and a blind on the house of Mr. Perkins, who lives in Union-street, began slamming with great vehemence. Mrs. Perkins, who is a very nervous woman, reached over and poked her slumbering spouse in the back. "Henry!" she exclaimed. Henry answered with only a snore—a good-natured, contented snore. "Henry!" she again exclaimed, punching him more emphatically. "Whateyerwan," murmured the lethargic Henry, sleepily. "Get up an shut that blind," said Mrs. Perkins, "I can't sleep a wink, it keeps up such racket." Oh, never mind it," muttered Mr. Perkins, turning over for another nap. "Henry Longfellow Perkins, do you think I'm going to lie here and hear that blind slam! slam! all night? If you don't get up and shut it, I shall, and just alike as not catch cold, with nothing on but my nightgown." Mr. Perkins sprang savage'ly out of bed, stalked to the window, and threw it up sharply. Then he leaned out and felt for the refractory blind. And while he was leaning on his stomach, balancing himself with his bare legs, the window slipped from its fastening and came down, catching the unhappy man across the small of the back with an awful force. "Graminorous Nebuchadnezzar!" screamed Perkins, in a voice so large toned that his wife sprang out of bed in alarm, and the neighbours were all awakened. "Oh! help! help!" yelled Perkins, as he in vain endeavoured to squirm into the room. It was too dark to show the cause of the trouble, and Mrs. Perkins struck a match as quickly as her fright would allow. And when the lamp gave forth its light it revealed to her horror-stricken gaze a pair of bare legs cleaving the air with great rapidity. "Oh, Henry! what's the matter?" she inquired, in great distress. "Put out the light, you old fool, and then hist up this window," returned Henry, hoarsely. "Don't you call me an old fool, Henry Perkins," said she, and her eyes snapped like torpedoes. "For heaven's sake hist up the window. It's cutting me in two," groaned the unfortunate Perkins. "Well I'll put it up, but dont you call me an old fool again, or there'll be worse holler-ing round here than there has been," said Mrs. Perkins. He raised the window, and released the prisoner. It was a passion-distorted face that Perkins brought into the room, and he ejaculated as he slammed down the window and pulled the curtain, "A woman ain't got no more sense than a hen."—Rockland Courier.

Watches! Watches! Watches!

JOHN ROBERTSON, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, Napier.

DRAWN special attention to his Magnificent Stock of WATCHES, just received direct from English and American Manufacturers, and made Specially to Order, which, for Excellence and Cheapness, are unequalled in the colony.

All Watches sold at this establishment are thoroughly regulated and put in working condition before leaving the premises, and Guaranteed.

BEWARE OF VILE AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the inhabitants of Australasia to the fact that Messrs Henry, Curran and Co., Wholesale Druggists, of New York, have Agencies in various parts, and that their Travellers are doing all over the country vending spurious Imitations of my Pills and Ointment, which they make in New York, and which bear in some instances their trade mark thus:— Whilst on other labels of this trash is omitted, the better to deceive you, but the words 'New York' are retained. Much of this fictitious stuff is sold in the Auction Rooms of Sydney and elsewhere, and ready finds its way into the back settlements. These are vile frauds, as I do not allow my Medicines even to be sold in any part of the United States; they are only made by me at 533, Oxford-street, London.



The same people are circulating a report that my business is about to be formed into a Company which is UTTERLY FALSE.

I most earnestly appeal to that sense of British justice which I feel sure I may venture upon, asking any kind countrymen and countrywomen in their distant homes, to assist me, as far as may lay in their power, in denouncing this shameful American Fraud, by cautioning their friends lest they be duped into buying these vile compounds styled "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" with any New York label thereon.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, LONDON," engraved thereon. On the labels is the address, 533 Oxford-street, London, where alone they are manufactured.

Signed, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, London, Feb. 12, 1876.

Advertisement for SLEEP-SHAKERS, JOHN SOREY & SONS, featuring an illustration of a mechanical device and text describing its benefits for sleep.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which will save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame."—See in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in all packets (this for abroad) labelled— JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 49, THE ARCADE, STRAIGHT, and 170, PICCADILLY, WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, and CAMDEN TOWN LONDON.

GORDON AND GOTCH 121 HOLDBORN HILL, LONDON; and at SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in English, Continental, and American Newspapers, Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Books, and Stationery supplied with accuracy and punctuality, and at the lowest prices.

Proprietors of Newspapers furnished with Paper, Ink, and every requisite connected with the printing business. Indents through the Sydney and Melbourne houses, and Commissions executed quickly and economically generally.

TO ARCHITECTS REQUIRING PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE.

DESIGNS prepared from rough sketches. Plans colored or etched in flat style J. SPARROW, Architect and Building Surveyor, Waipukurau.

WANTED KNOWN—That all Orders for GENERAL PRINTING executed at the DAILY TELEGRAPH Office, FULL NUMBERS are guaranteed.



THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform me 'Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis.' In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcers, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a bowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

On the Label in the address, 533, Oxford-street, London, where alone they are manufactured.

BEWARE OF ALL COMPOUNDS STYLED HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

With a "New York" Label.

Advertisement for SAMSON FENCING WIRE, featuring an illustration of a wire mesh and text describing its quality and availability.

THE WEEKLY MERCURY AND

Hawke's Bay Advertiser

TERMS OF ADVERTISING AS PER SCALE.

Standing Advertisements for Three, Six or Twelve Months can be arranged for at a Liberal Discount. Notice to discontinue advertisements (unless where number of insertions is mentioned on original order) must be forwarded, in writing, addressed to the Manager.

LIST OF AGENTS

- NAPIER: COLLIER & CRAIG, Hastings-st; T. MEKLAN, Port Ahuriri; MEANEY—J. C. SPINDY; TARADALE—J. BARRY; CLIVE—J. BECK; HAYLOCK—S. STONE; WAIPUKURAU—E. BIRBY; WAIPUKURAU—MESSRS. SMITH & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Table with 2 columns: Subscription type and Price. Includes rates for Per Quarter, Per Annum, and other options.

Printed and published by EDWARD HENDERSON GRIGG, for the Proprietors, at the Mercury Office, Tennyson-street, Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.