

WEEKLY MERCURY

AND

Dawke's Bay Advertiser,

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

VOL. II.—No. 100.

NAPIER, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877.

PRICE SIXPENCE

THE SIRES OF THE SEASON.



"MUTE," "JAVLIN," "SARAB CHILD" and "SAMSON" will serve a limited number of broken in mares this season at the Tuki Tuki Station.

"MUTE" by Fireworks dam Fenella own sister to Marbyrnong, Fortyman and half sister to King of the Ring.

"JAVLIN" by thoroughbred mares, classed A or B in Stud Book, 8 guineas each; for other mares, 6 guineas each.

"SARAB CHILD"—A pure Rhyddon, bred by the great Arabah tribe of North Arabia.

"SAMSON"—Pure bred Shetland pony. Imported by Alexander MacMaster, Esq., of Oamaru.

Terms: Three guineas each mare.
An allowance will be made for two or more mares the bona fide property of the same owner.

The owner of the above horses considers it unnecessary to enlarge on their merits feeling perfectly assured that breeders are quite competent to form their own judgment and send their mares to first-class horses only. An inspection of the above is invited at their owner's stables any day in the week excepting Sunday. First-class paddocks provided free. Every care taken but no responsibility. All mares to be paid for and removed when stinted, due notice of which will be given at half price next season.

Mares left at Mr. Giblin's, Mangaterete West, on Fridays, and at Mr. Hugh Campbell's, Poukawa, on Saturdays, will be forward free of charge.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John Ewart, Stud Groom, or to

ALLAN McLEAN,
Tuki Tuki Station.



DUGDALE.
This first-class pure bred Clydesdale Sire will stand for the season at Hastings, where an excellent paddock well-watered, belonging to J. N. Williams, Esq., has been secured.

Dugdale is a bright bay, standing over 16 1/2 hands; thoroughly staunch in shaft and trace harness, and of a very fine temper. He was foaled in December, 1871. Sire Black Prince, imported; dam Rose, by Cowler Lad, imported; granddam by Ben Limond, imported; great-grandam, Bothie's imported mare, the dam of Sir Benjamin.

PERFORMANCES.

When one year old he gained 2nd prize at Ballarat, 2nd at Smeaton, and 1st at Myrmong; when two years old, 2nd prize at the Grand National held in Melbourne, 1st at Ballarat, and 2nd at the Grand National held at Smeaton, 1st at Myrmong, 1st at Melton as the best entire of any age, and 1st for two-year-old colt. On account of the severe weather, and the horse's long journey to the Show, he was placed 2nd at the Hawke's Bay Agricultural and Pastoral Show in 1877. In 1876, at the same Show, he took the 1st prize in his class, also the Champion Prize and £50 Gold Cup as the best draught entire horse in the yard.

His foals are very promising, and he was sire of the 1st prize foal at the Foul Show and Ploughing Match in 1876, competing against a large field.

Dugdale will travel to Clive, Meane, and Taradale every Wednesday, remaining at Taradale through the night, and returning to Hastings on Thursday.

Terms—Single mares, £6 6s, groom's fee included; two or more mares subject to arrangement. Paddocks free.

Every care taken of mares, but no responsibility incurred.

Fees payable on the 1st February, 1878, to the order of John Davis Gunning.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN EVANS,
Goodwin's Hotel,
Hastings.

TO STAND THIS SEASON AT MARAE KAKAHU STATION.



"DUKE."
The pure Clydesdale Entire Got by the imported Clydesdale horse Iron Duke, grand dam by the imported Clydesdale horse Cumberland, &c. &c.

Duke took the first prize at the H.B. P. and A. Show, in 1873, and is so thoroughly well known as a sure foal-getter, that further comment is unnecessary.

Only a limited number of mares can be taken besides his owner's.

Terms—£4 each mare. Two or more, the property of the same owner, £3 10s each.

Every care taken of mares, but no responsibility. For further particulars apply to

ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Junr.,
Maraekakahu.

TO STAND THIS SEASON AT THE EMPIRE STABLES, WAIPAWA.



"HERCULES"
The superior thoroughbred Entire Bred by Mr Murphy, of Spring Creek, and reared by Mr Redwood.

Got by Ravensworth, dam Plover, by Sir Hercules, Havensworth by Touchstone, Fair Jean by Verdum, Fair Helen by Pantaloon.

Hercules is a bay horse, 6 years old, and stands 15 1/2 hands high; combines the best of blood, with good bone and immense power, and was one of the best weight-carriers of his day. Hercules won the Hawke's Bay Stakes in 1876.

Plover, the dam of Hercules, is also dam of Marvina, who ran so successfully during the seasons of 1872 and 1873.

Hercules made a splendid season last year in the Marlborough district, with great satisfaction to the public, and is a sure foal getter.

Terms—Six guineas each mare, and five shillings for groom. Two or more by arrangement.

Good paddocks, but no responsibility. Mares to be paid for on delivery.

For further particulars, apply to

TOMAS BRINSON,
Groom-in-Charge,
LEWIS EVANS.

TO STAND THIS SEASON AT HAVELOCK.

"TERENGA"
The thoroughbred Stallion



"TERENGA" is a rich chestnut rising, seven years old, was bred by Mr Redwood, is by Ravensworth dam Phoebe by Sir Hercules, Woodstock by Theorastan, Ravensworth by Touchstone dam Fair Jean by Verdum.

Terenga has proved himself a good horse, both on the turf and at the stud, he is a sure foal getter and his stock speak for themselves. A foal out of Hatched by Terenga won the first prize at the H.B.A. and P. Society's Ploughing Match in 1876, and the same foal when a yearling took the first prize at the last H.B.A. and P. Society's Show. A special prize of Five Pounds will be given at the forthcoming Show for the best yearling and five pounds for the best two-year-old.

Ge G. having procured good paddocks, owners of mares may rely on having their mares returned in good condition. Every care taken but no responsibility.

Terms: 5 guineas single mares, two or more belonging to same owner as agreement.

Fees to be paid and mares taken away when stinted, due notice of which will be given.

Terenga will travel to Clive on Wednesdays and to Hastings on Fridays.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE GRANT,
Havelock.
ROBERT GOSMAN,
Man-in-Charge.



HIAWATHA.

This thoroughbred Horse, will stand this season at Rissington.

Hiwathia is a bay horse, five years old, got by Siedmure, dam Emucline.

Terms—Single mares, five guineas each, for two or more mares the property of the same owner a reduction will be made.

For further particulars, apply to

G. T. SEALE,
Rissington, Sept. 17, 1877.

TO STAND THIS SEASON AT WAIPAWA.



"CAMPSIE 3RD."
The Pure Clydesdale Horse

Terms Three Guineas First-class Paddocks provided free. Every care taken, but no responsibility.

All mares to be paid for and removed when stinted due notice of which will be given.

For further particulars, apply to

J. HAMMOND,
Groom in Charge.
Waipawa, Sept. 20, 1877.

TO STAND THIS SEASON AT GREEN HILL FARM, PUKETAU.



"YOUNG LORD GLASGOW."
The pure-bred Clydesdale Draught Stallion

Terms—Three Guineas; allowance will be made for two or more mares, the property of one owner.

First-class Paddocks provided for one month, after which 2s 6d per week will be charged.

Pedigree will be published in future advertisement.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN BICKNELL,
Puketapu.

TO STAND THIS SEASON AT TAMUMU.



"ORLANDO."
The Thoroughbred Horse.

Orlando is a roan horse-bred in Auckland in 1864, by Joseph Hargreaves, Esq., by the imported horse Lucien, out of Refraction, by Capric, her dam, Princess, by Gracie (imported), granddam by Stride, great-grand-dam by Hector, Pacific by Platcatcher, dam Disagreeable, by Agreeable, her dam by Sam out of Moral, by Sorcerer.

Refraction won nine races out of eleven in New South Wales, and Orlando's performances are very good.

Terms: Four guineas each mare. A reduction will be made in the case of two or more mares, the property of the same owner.

All mares to be paid for before removal.

Every care taken, but no responsibility.

All mares left at Mr Baker's Empire Hotel, Waipawa, Mr John Pettit, Te Aute, and Mr Charles Stuart, Havelock, will be forwarded free of charge.

For further particulars, apply to

J. PRICE,
Tamumu.

Just Landed MANGOLD SEED.

BOYLAN & CO.

THE TOWN & COUNTRY ALMANAC FOR 1878

IS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

As a medium of Advertising the Publication is unequalled.

ADVERTISEMENTS Will be received up till the end of October.

COLLEDGE & CRAIG, PUBLISHERS.

THE MIRACULOUS PEE

WRITES WITHOUT INK, BLACK, BLUE, OR RED.

Sixpence each.

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VARIOUS PATTERNS, AT COLLEDGE AND CRAIG'S.

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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 doctors' 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 able invalids are floating around us ready to attack whenever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Chief Sanitary Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins, 1lb and 1lb, labelled—**JAMES EPPS & CO.,** HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 170, PICCADILLY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD and CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON.

WAIPUKURAU.

SECOND HALF-YEARLY SALE OF STOCK.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1877, At half-past 10 o'clock.

MR. J. J. TYE

Has received instructions to sell by public auction on the above date, in the Railway Sale Yard, opposite the Waipukurau Railway Station, the undermentioned Stock—

50 HEAD of Messrs Nairn Brothers' Well-bred SHORTHORN CATTLE For particulars of pedigrees, etc., see printed catalogues.

STORE AND FAT CATTLE.

RAMS—

68 Lincoln Ram Hoggets, bred by Hon H. R. Russell, got by imported Kirkham Rams, out of pure-bred Lincoln Ewes.

22 Lincoln Rams, 4, 6, and 8-tooth, bred by Hon H. R. Russell; pedigree as above.

12 Lincoln Ram Hoggets, bred by Mr F. H. Drower, got by a Sutton ram (which was sold last year for sixty guineas), out of ewes got by Mr Sutton's Invercargill Champion Ram.

170 Merino Ram Hoggets, bred by Hon. H. R. Russell, by Dowling rams out of Currie ewes.

40 Merino Rams, 4-tooth, bred by Hon. H. R. Russell by Dowling rams out of Currie ewes.

HORSES—

9 Draught Colts and Fillies, bred by Messrs Nairn Bros, got by Honest Tom. These horses have been carefully broken in, and are guaranteed quiet and staunch.

6 Draught Colts and Fillies (unbroken) bred by Hon. H. R. Russell, got by Little John.

1 Draught Mare imported from Tasmania.

2 Colts, by Southern Hero, broken to saddle and harness.

2 Fillies, 2 and 3-years old by Pacific, bred by Mr F. H. Drower, out of well-bred mares.

1 Well-bred Mare, out of imported Mare.

4 First-class Weight Carriers.

IMPLEMENTS, &c.

2 Double-furrow Ploughs
3 Single-furrow Ploughs
2 Sets Harrows
1 Horsepower
1 Dray.
2 Dobbin-carts.

In addition to the above list, there other lots; particulars of which have yet come to hand.

J. J. TYE,
Auctioneer.

KONINI HOTEL

THE Undersigned begs to inform friends and the public that he open the above Hotel on MONDAY, 1st October, which is situated on the dirt road to Patea, and hopes by attention to the comfort of his visitors to merit their support. The Hotel has recently been built for the special accommodation of travelling public, and no effort or expense will be spared to make the Hotel one of the most comfortable and attractive in the County.

None but the very best brands of Beer, Wines, and Spirits will be kept in stock.

Splendid Stables, Grass Paddocks, a every accommodation for persons travelling.

The Proprietor is also erecting a Store, where goods of the very best quality will always be on sale.

J. W. O'BRIEN
Konini, Sept. 5th, 1877.

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

DIRECT TELEGRAM FROM EUROPE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON.

September 27.

The Queen has given her assent to an Act passed by the Queensland Legislature, to prevent the influx of Chinese into that colony.

The retirement of the Hon. Mr. Macallister as Agent-General of Queensland, is probable.

The Queen has sent a warning note to the Emperor of China as to his interference with the Woosung railway.

The Russian army has renewed its attack on Plevna.

The Porte has not refused his sanction, but will admit the British Squadron into the Dardanelles if necessary.

October 2.

Cardinal Sporza is dead. Thirty-five thousand of the Russian Guard have arrived before Plevna.

CABLEGRAM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TO PRESS AGENCY.)

BOMBAY.

September 25.

The heavy rains in Bulgaria are retarding operations.

An unofficial despatch states that the Russian centre attacked Plevna on the 25th, and was defeated with very heavy loss, the Russians being compelled to fall back south of Jozdyi.

The Russian-Roumanian loss before Plevna is acknowledged to be 21,000, and not 27,000 as first announced.

September 28.

Austria continues neutral. Mehmet Ali is retiring from Caraloom, owing to the massing of Russians on the Lom.

Owing to the bad weather supplies are difficult to get, the roads being impassable.

Suleiman Pasha co-operates with Mehmet Ali in attacking Biela, in pursuance of orders from Seraskirat.

September 29.

There are signs of an early and severe winter, there being two inches of snow in the Shipka Pass.

It is believed the campaign in Bulgaria is virtually ended.

The Russians will remain entrenched during the winter.

October 1.

The seizure of arms in Transylvania caused a rising in the country. Four hundred men went over the mountains and destroyed the Jassy railway. Kalapa disavows the movement.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs to Constantinople that the Russian position at Plevna is critical.

The revenue for September quarter in Great Britain shows a decrease of £110,000.

October 2.

It is semi-officially stated that Russia refuses to entertain peace proposals.

Regular siege works are carried on at Plevna.

Fifty thousand of the Imperial Guard have occupied Popokoi.

A Russian official despatch states that General Turgukasoff defeated Ismael Pasha on the 27th with great loss.

Mukhtar Pasha reports that the Russians have been completely defeated, and have crossed Kars river.

October 3.

Mukhtar Pasha has gained a victory at Nedjian.

The Russians have been driven beyond the Turkish frontier.

The bombardment eastward of Plevna continues.

LONDON.

September 28.

The famine fund amounts to £270,000. Has been remitted to India.

Arrived—Rossari.

Sailed from Plymouth—Haukon, on the 24th; Cuyco, yesterday.

The Daily News and other special reports there is great discontent and disarrangement at the Russian headquarters, and that Russian success is regarded as hopeless unless there is a change in the personnel of the staff.

The siege operations at Plevna are at a standstill for want of shovels.

There has been a severe fight, lasting several hours, between the forces under Ismael Pasha and General Turgukasoff. The result was indecisive.

Ismael Pasha is entrenched before Plevna.

The President has informed the Hungarian Parliament that the triple alliance between the Emperors of Russia,

Germany, and Austria involved Hungary in its obligation regarding the Eastern question.

September 29.

The wheat market is weaker. There is no Australian here. Adelaide is nominal at 66s to 68s; New Zealand 52s to 56s.

New Zealand hemp is sound at £27 per ton.

October 1.

The Times reports that the Australian Governments are negotiating for the purchase of the Eastern Extension Company's cable from Singapore. The proposal was declared premature by Michie and Vogel.

October 2.

Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, has died from paralysis.

The wool sales concluded to-night. 295,529 bales were catalogued, and 2000 withdrawn. Foreign buyers took 120,000 bales. Held over from the next series 72,000. The market showed unusual steadiness throughout. Foreign buyers operate more freely, and fine parcels realise the highest prices. In the May and June rates the medium qualities were somewhat lower.

SYDNEY.

October 6.

The Herald's special, dated London, September 27th, says:—

Fourteen thousand wounded Turks are at Plevna.

Chefket Pasha is forming a fortified camp at Gurkhanic, with a view of keeping open the road to Plevna and Sophia, and he is busy organising another relief force for Plevna.

The mobilization of the Servian army continues. Two million francs for that purpose have been received from Russia.

October 9.

The Herald's special, under date London, 2nd, says:—

There is a strong public agitation against the execution of the Penge murderers. Justice Hawkins' summing up is considered unfair towards the culprits.

Rouher has issued a manifesto identifying the Bonapartists with McMahon's policy.

The Turks are fortifying the Sophia road, along which they are receiving supplies, despite Russian opposition.

The report that a battle took place at Plevna on September 25th, with frightful losses to the Russians, is discredited.

The rains in Bulgaria have ceased, and the Russians are more hopeful.

An anti-war feeling in Roumania is spreading.

Servia vacillates.

INTERPROVINCIAL.

WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

October 5.

A new Insurance Company is being projected here.

The Wanganui native scare has been put a sudden stop to by Major Kemp, chief of Tikorangi's tribe. He ordered Tikorangi to evacuate Montgomery's farm; this he did vowing vengeance, and Montgomery has returned. The report of a native having been killed on the Upokongaro block, near Wanganui, is false. Two parties of natives claimed the land. One party set a surveyor to work. A Maori belonging to the other claimants dragged the chain away, when one of the first party chopped him with a tomahawk inflicting a severe wound.

Chas. Rowley, of Christchurch, has challenged Edwards, of Wellington, to a walking match for £50 a side and the championship of New Zealand. Edwards has accepted the match, to take place at Wellington on the 9th November.

A meeting of Mr O'Shea's creditors was held yesterday, in a room above the Supreme Court and was so noisy that twice Justice Richmond had to send up, as the jury could not hear the evidence of witnesses. The third time the noisy creditors were removed into the lawyers' robing-room, where they disputed to their hearts content. The dividend will amount to 6s 8d in the £.

October 8.

A girl named Fanny Mason, 21 years of age committed suicide at the Hutt on Saturday by drinking chloroform.

DUNEDIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

October 9.

The Star says, instead of only six, eighteen and probably nineteen of the former Daily Times' hands will be retained and sympathisers with those who have families dependent upon them. A continuance in their employment was offered by Messrs Reed and Fenwick to married compositors, who, for reasons best known to themselves, declined to accept.

Gately took his punishment, administered by a former officer on board H.M.S. Rattlesnake, very badly. His shrieks were heard outside the gaol.

[FROM THE PRESS AGENCY.]

DUNEDIN.

October 4.

Mr Bradshaw reports—Bank of New Zealand, £22; Colonial Bank, £2 6s; National Insurance, £1 14s 6d; Standard, £1 2s; Union Insurance, 14s; Shipping Company, £3 15s; Union Steam Shipping company, £7 5s; Mosgiel Factory, £2 6s. Fat cattle are quoted at 32s 6d per 100lb, prime mutton, 30s. Wheat continues very dull, excepting some very choice parcels, which have sold from 7s to 7s 6d; all other sorts are quite neglected. Oats are only required for local consumption; feed, 3s to 3s 2d; milling, 3s 4d to 3s 6d. Barley, medium, 3s 8d to 4s; superior, none offering; buyers at 4s 6d to 4s 9d.

CHRISTCHURCH.

October 5.

At the trial of local versus Newcastle coal yesterday, the result showed the cost for a day's working:—Newcastle, 18s 2d; local coal, 10s 5d. The trial was equally satisfactory in other respects.

October 8.

The decision of the Bench of Bishops in the Rev. Mr Carlyon's case, and the penalty imposed under it by the Bishop of the Diocese will be officially delivered by the latter next Wednesday.

The Union Rowing Club have imported three boats by Salter of Oxford, in the Waitangi, which arrived on Thursday.

The sporting writer in the Lyttelton Times selects Danebury, Jangler, Longlands, Tell Tale, and Redwood's selection from his own three as the best of the acceptors for the Canterbury Jockey Club Handicap. Another writer considers Fallacy the best, the three next being Dunga, Jangler, and Tell Tale. Betting is unusually quiet.

The Cricket season was opened on Saturday. It was a decided success.

Dr Campbell advertises that he has withdrawn from the Hospital staff. An official inquiry is to be undertaken at his request.

The effect of the long continued dry weather is beginning to be injuriously felt in the agricultural district.

WELLINGTON.

October 5.

In the case of Daniel Haggerty, for arson, the second jury was locked up all last night, and discharged this morning, not having agreed. The case will be tried next Monday before a third jury and another Judge. It has leaked out that on the first jury there were originally seven for conviction, and five for acquittal, and then they changed to eleven for acquittal, and one for conviction. On the second jury eleven new men were for conviction, but the twelfth, who had been on the previous jury, stood out for acquittal.

October 8.

The last of the Roman Catholic mission services of the Rev. Father Henneberry was held last night at St. Mary's. About one thousand people were present, the aisles and even the sanctuary being crowded. After the sermon every Catholic in the Church held aloft a lighted wax taper, and repeated after the priest the baptismal promises made at the font. The rev. gentleman will hold mission services throughout the Wellington district, after which it is understood he will visit the other principal towns of New Zealand. During his stay he has administered the temperance pledge to over fifteen hundred people, and yesterday about two thousand walked the procession from one Catholic Church to the other headed by Bishop Redwood, the Hon. W. Fox being on one side, and the Catholic priests on the other. Such a revival has not been seen in Wellington before. For the last fortnight St. Mary's Church has been crowded three times daily from 5.30 a.m. till ten at night.

KUMARA.

October 5.

Thomas Ryan, the ex-policeman, was brought up to-day on the charge of murdering Joseph Daniels on March 10. Twenty witnesses are to be examined. The case is proceeding.

OAMARU.

DUNTRON RACES.

October 5.

Produce Plate, 1½ miles, 40 sovs.—
Ferryman 1
Fenella 2
Leonora 3
Time, 2 mins. 41 secs.

Waitaki Cup Handicap of 150 sovs., and a sweep of 2 sovs. for second horse 2 miles—

Danebury, 8st 12lb 1
Bide-a-wee, 8st 2
Unknown, 7st 12lb 3
Time, 3 mins. 47 secs.

Waitaka County Plate of 40 sovs.—

Danebury, 9st 4lb (4lbs over) 1
Xantippe, 6st 6lb 2
Exile, 9st 9lb 3
Time, 2 mins. 55 secs.

The other events were unimportant.

AUCKLAND.

October 5.

Mr Buckland reports:—Fat cattle at lower value, 32s 6d per 100 lbs; ewes and lambs, 14s to 23s 5d per couple; fat sheep, steady enquiry at last week's values, 4d to 4½d per pound; lambs, 8s to 13s.

PORT CHALMERS.

October 5.

Sailed—Wanaka, for the North. Passengers for Napier—Mr and Mrs Rich, Messrs J. M. Miller, D. Drummond, A. C. Strobe, and Stuart.

TIMARU.

October 8.

On Saturday Mr Moss Jonas disposed of a parcel of 225 shares in the Union Insurance Company, by auction, which realised 12s 6d and 14s prem. There was spirited bidding throughout.

NELSON.

October 9.

Mr Mabin has sold by auction corner section of Trafalgar and Hardy-streets for £1,950. Mr Dodson was the purchaser for the Colonial Bank.

PARLIAMENTARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WELLINGTON.

October 5.

When the House met yesterday afternoon, Mr Travers gave notice that he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances under which the Government came into possession of a lot of railway iron saved from the wreck of the Kate Moynahan.

In reply to Mr Ballance, Major Atkinson said the Government would say whether they intended to keep on Sir J. Vogel when the vote for that department came on. The Government had not promised the post to any one else, either directly or indirectly.

In reply to a question by Mr Fox as to whether the Government had censured Mr Mellish, the Christchurch Resident Magistrate for summarily disposing of a charge against Needham, Mr Bowen gave an evasive answer to the effect that he thought Mr Mellish had committed an error of judgment.

Mr Fox tried to get a more explicit declaration but could not.

On the motion of Mr Thomson the Disqualification Committee was instructed to inquire into the sale of the Luna.

It was agreed that, when the House commenced sitting on Saturday, it should rise on that day at 11 o'clock.

Mr Pyke's resolution for the construction of certain lines of railway in Otago forthwith, was carried by 37 votes to 21, in spite of strong opposition by Ministers.

Mr Larnach's motion for the establishment of an Imprest Stamp Office at Dunedin was lost by a majority of 6.

There was then a lengthy debate as to whether the Government should insure all the buildings under its control.

The House was much divided in opinion, Mr Ballance's testimony being that it paid better to have a building burned down occasionally than to insure.

Mr Ormond agreed that it would be well to partially insure large valuable blocks such as the Parliamentary Government Buildings.

Mr Sutton went into a careful calculation to show that the value of the Government Buildings was £700,000, but Mr Ormond immediately afterwards stated the figures to more than £1,200,000.

The debate was adjourned for a week. Mr Macfarlane introduced a novel theory, that it was the duty of the Government to insure to encourage the Insurance Companies, at which there was numerous inquiries as to how many shares he held.

The success of the no confidence vote is almost an absolute certainty.

One of the cardinal points of the new Opposition policy will be that no more railways are to be constructed out of loans, but lines will be run through

Crown lands where practicable and it is calculated that this will enhance their value so much that all the railways in the colony will be constructed from the proceeds of the sales. Free immigration will be greatly reduced, and with respect to many trades stopped entirely.

A lot of small matters were disposed of at the evening sitting.

A motion was made for putting on the Estimates the sum of £2000 as a vote in aid of Agricultural and Pastoral Societies.

Mr Fox proposed, as an amendment, that the words, "and £1000 as a vote for the encouragement of temperance and total Abstinence Societies."

This perplexed the House not a little until Mr O'Rorke rose, flourishing the Standing Orders over his head in triumph, declaring that the amendment was inadmissible.

After a lengthy debate of a very dull character, the motion was negatived by 33 votes against 25.

Mr Rees moved the second reading of the Native Lands Act, 1873, Amendment Bill. He explained that now maori rights in any block of land were not defined until they passed through the Court, and for years before this the lands were often leased. Supposing there were ten owners, and a lessee paid each an equal share of rent, one man might ultimately prove to be the possessor of half the block, and could sue for the whole back rent in that proportion, the white man having no redress. On the other hand, if the lessee were dishonest he might only pay one two of the owners their tenth of the rent, and the others could not sue as their titles were not individualized, and consequently their rights were not defined. This Bill would have the effect of declaring all the ten equal owners until the land passed through the Court, so that the white man would be protected in paying his rent, and the Maories could sue when it was not paid. There were restrictive clauses giving the natives the right to sue for back rent which has never been paid by the lessee.

Mr Sutton did not oppose the second reading, but would propose a number of amendments in committee, as the Bill did not bear the fair interpretation put upon it by Mr Rees. He objected *in toto* to the retrospective clause, as many native owners of blocks might never have signed the lease, so far as he could see this Bill would allow them, after the lapse of many years, to sue for their share of rent. The Bill would encourage litigation amongst the natives. He thought it would be better to amend the present law, so that the natives could individualize their titles quickly and cheaply.

Mr Whitaker took the same view. Mr Rees pointed out that the clause was only retrospective where the lessee had continued in possession without paying rent for years. He would not object to any reasonable amendment in Committee, if the principle, which even Mr Whitaker declared was good, was preserved.

The Bill was read a second time, and referred to the Native Affairs Committee on the motion of Mr Rees. The House then adjourned. The Legislative Council sat until a late hour last night, discussing the Education Bill, and various amendments were made.

Mr Grace's amendments for cumulative voting were negatived.

A petition was presented signed by 100 inhabitants of Napier district against a renewal of the lease of the Te Aute school estate to the Rev. S. Williams.

In Committee of the Lower House last night, it was agreed to put aside £50,000 worth of land to construct a railway from Waipahi to Tapanui.

It is said that disclosures in Mr Lusk's case are rather warm and that he will most likely be disqualified if a flaw in the Act does not cover him. The Russell-Locke letters are just issued. Only in two is Sir G. Grey's name mentioned. In the first, Mr Russell, in writing to Mr. Locke, says:—"Sir G. Grey declined to have anything to do with the Company." In Mr. Locke's report, he says:—"He went up-country carrying letters of introduction from Sir G. George." There is not a line to give a shadow of foundation for Mr. Ormond's charges. A strong feeling of indignation is expressed on the matter, even by firm Government supporters.

October 6. In the House yesterday afternoon, Mr. Fox called its attention to a curious item of £42 for refreshments for the polling clerks at the Wellington Municipal election.

Mr. Whitaker supposed the auditor should not pass it. There was then a lengthy discussion and Mr. Kennedy's case, and the report

of the Disqualification Committee was adopted. This stated that Mr. Kennedy undoubtedly contracted to supply the Government with coals, and set up a bogus man, whose name appeared in the contract. He was morally guilty, but owing to a flaw in the Act he had offended against the spirit, but not against the letter of the law.

Mr. Rees differed from the majority of the Committee, and argued that the House should deal with the matter according to the intention of the Act, as it was not a penal law.

He was supported by Messrs. Rolleston, Heslop, Grey, and others.

Mr. Stout argued that the law was penal in as much as it deprived a man of his seat, and as such the exact letter of the law must be observed.

Mr. Rees moved an amendment, "that, in the opinion of this House, Mr. Kennedy is disqualified," but this was lost on a division by 46 votes against 16.

Mr. Rolleston next moved the addition of the words, "That he be remanded by the Speaker."

The general feeling of the House was that the exposure would be sufficient punishment, and the amendment was negatived on the voices.

In Committee on the Land Bill, an amendment making the words elective instead of nominative was negatived by 43 votes to 31.

The Disqualification Committee reported that the evidence in Mr Lusk's case showed that he had received £50 from the Auckland Council for services previous to and during the session of 1876 in connection with the Municipal Corporation Act, and the Auckland Waterworks Act. The Committee did not express any opinion as to whether he was disqualified or not.

The latest deserter from the Ministerial ranks is Mr Walter Johnston, who yesterday afternoon formally notified to the Executive Committee of the Opposition his intention to vote with them in future. He sent a similar notice to the Government. Ministers feel very shaky, and they confess to the loss of five supporters, but deny that Mr Baigent has gone over. They also say that one or two Opposition men will join them, but this is doubtless only brag.

Colonel Brett has given notice that he will move in the Legislative Council, "that this Council desires to record the satisfaction with which it has learned that the character of the Hon Mr Russell, which has been aspersed by certain libellous allegations, has been recently vindicated in the Supreme Court of the colony."

The evening sitting was solely occupied by the Land Bill. No amendments of any importance were made. It was a dull debate, but Mr Stafford was in a bad humor. He once let out at Mr Reid, and another time at Mr Rees, though neither came to much.

2.20 p.m.

Mr Rolleston presented a petition from Napier residents referring to the Te Aute trust estate.

Neither of the Hawke's Bay members were asked to present it.

There is considerable commotion. A Ministerial crisis is imminent. The Opposition claim the majority. Both sides appear sanguine.

The Petitions Committee on the petition of John Buehacan and Joseph Rhodes relative to the severance of J. N. Williams' Mangakuri run have reported that the run should be restored to the Oero Highway District, and that all the rates which the highway district may have lost in consequence be recouped.

Saturday 4 p.m.

A joint committee of the two Opposition wings met this day, Messrs. Curtis, Sharp, and Ballance were also present. After full consideration, it was decided that Mr Larnach should, on Monday next, move "that this House has no confidence in the present Government."

A majority of five is expected on good grounds. No Rowe's or Mander's amongst them. All the details of attack and debate were arranged by the committee, and the struggle will, be short, sharp, and decisive.

The total Opposition vote is about forty-six, being a majority of five. The Ministry is making frantic exertions, to recover its lost ground but unsuccessfully. They have gone so far as to propose a reconstruction with Messrs. Whitaker, Ormond and M'Lean going out, and members of the moderate party to be taken in their place.

The Opposition members have a dinner to-night at the Empire Hotel at seven.

October 8.

The report of the Debates Committee on Mr. Ormond's speech will show that alterations in the proof were very numerous, having the effect of greatly toning

down his charges and expressions, but no alterations of a really vital character have been made.

Mr. Larnach will this afternoon give notice of a direct no-confidence vote.

Messrs Brandon and Baigent are the only two doubtful voters. The whips of each party are striving hard to get from them a distinct promise.

The statement as to Mr Johnston's defection is positively affirmed to be correct. Two Ministers were closeted with him on Saturday evening, presumably to make him change his mind, but the Opposition whips positively declare that they still have his vote.

October 9.

In the House yesterday afternoon, Mr Ballance presented the report of the Debates Committee on Mr Ormond's speech. It merely noted the alterations, without expressing any opinion.

Some discussion followed on a motion by Mr Macandrew, "that it be printed."

Messrs Whitaker and Bowen objected to this on the ground that the Committee should have reported on the whole debate, and not on Mr Ormond's speech alone.

Major Atkinson moved an amendment referring the report back to the Committee to further report.

Mr Rolleston, who moved the motion, said it was only intended to apply to Mr Ormond's speech, as that was all that was called into question.

Messrs Ballance, Burns, Stout and others expressed the same views, but on the clerk reading the motion, it proved to refer to the whole debate.

Mr Ormond said he had no objection to the report being printed, and in the end both Messrs Macandrew and Atkinson withdrew the motions in favor of an amendment by Mr Stout, ordering the debate to be printed, instructing the Committee to further report on the debate.

Sir G. Grey complained bitterly that Mr Ormond's speech had been so altered and modified that an unjust impression was conveyed to the public.

There was a little "tiff" between Messrs Burns and Stout. The former said something with which Mr Stout disagreed, when he called out "No, no."

Mr Burns, in a great temper, declared he would put up no longer with such interruptions. He called on the Speaker to reprimand Mr Stout.

The Speaker declared Mr Stout's action to be perfectly in accordance with Parliamentary usage.

Mr Cox, holding in his hand Mr Russell's statement, said he desired to make a personal explanation. It was there stated that Sir G. Grey had offered £10,000 at 4 or 5 per cent. He had never heard of such an offer, either on the part of Sir George Grey or any one else. He did not say it was untrue, but to use Sir G. Grey's own words, "his mind was a perfect blank" with regard to any such offer. If Sir G. Grey really made it, he (Mr Cox) owed him an apology.

Mr Larnach then gave notice of motion "That the Government does not possess the confidence of this House," at which there was loud cheering from the Oppositionist members.

The petitions were then presented, after which Major Atkinson moved, "That this House go into Committee on the Public Health Act Amendment Bill.

At this, members stared in astonishment, and Mr Sheehan rose to speak. A laugh went round, but Major Atkinson suddenly said the Bill was an urgent one, and he would of course move the adjournment of the House immediately it was disposed of, and this was done.

After several urgent matters had been disposed of, Major Atkinson surprised the House by declaring that the Government were prepared to go on with Mr Larnach's motion immediately. The Opposition were quite ready for this, and Mr Larnach, amid cheers, declared he was going to hit straight from the shoulder this time, the Waka Maori motion only having been a side hit. He then, in a common sense practical manner proceeded to expose the weakness of the Government, declaring them utterly incapable of conducting the business of the colony. Their financial policy was a sham and to make up the deficiencies they had to rob the land funds of Otago and Canterbury. Their public works policy, especially with regard to railways, was a failure, the internal resources of the colony were not opened up, and its peace was endangered by disorganization among the constabulary.

Mr M'Lean made a very fair reply on behalf of the Ministry, blaming the small amount of work done to the obstructiveness of the Opposition, though he acknowledged their ready assistance in passing the Education and District Railways Bills. He knew the financial policy was at present hardly satisfactory, but that

was due to the transition state from Provincial to Central Government. Next session a more satisfactory system would be initiated. He concluded by expressing the desire of the Government to bring the question to the vote as soon as possible and he hoped the Opposition would accept that as final and not obstruct the business of the country any further.

Mr Lusk followed in a hard hitting speech, reviewing the action of the Government since the commencement of the session.

Mr Sharp said he could not support the "office-at-any-price policy" of the Government, and should vote against them this session. He attacked the Native Lands Court Bill, and the weathercock policy of the Ministry on other questions. He went in for a common land fund, but opposed separation.

Mr Woolcock spoke on the side of the Opposition, though he would vote for the Government. He dealt them some nasty knocks with regard to their financial policy. He did not think the Ministry at all near perfection, but it was a question whether it was advisable to change at the present time. Perhaps Ministers had done as well under the peculiar circumstances of the colony, and he would give them an opportunity of carrying out their pledges next session. Before he turned them out he wanted to know who were to take their places, and what the new policy would be.

As no one else seemed inclined to speak, there were loud cries of "question." Mr Barff calling out "divide."

Mr Larnach briefly replied.

Then the question was put to a comparatively thin House.

The Speaker gave it to the Opposition on the voices, when a division was called for. When the doors were locked, Sir R. Douglas was found leaning against the "eyes" lobby, and Messrs Sheehan and Brown at once pounced on him and claimed his vote for the motion, as he had paired for the Government with Mr Bryce. This of course was strictly according to rule, so he had to give his vote on the wrong side.

The following is the division list and the Provincial Districts to which the members belong:—

NORTH ISLAND.		
AUCKLAND.		
For Ministers.		Against.
Cox	Dignan	
Morris	Douglas	
Rowe	Grey	
Tawhiti	Hamlin	
Whitaker	Lusk	
Williams	Nabe	
	O'Rorke	
	Rees	
	Sheehan	
	Swanson	
	Wood, Reader	
	Tole	
	Wallis	
Mr. Macfarlane was absent, and Mr. Douglas had paired with Mr. Bryce but got locked out, and accordingly voted against Ministers.		
HAWKE'S BAY.		
For Ministers.		Against.
Ormond	Takamoana	
Russell		
Sutton		
TARANAKI.		
For Ministers.		Against.
Atkinson	Nil.	
Carrington		
Kelly		
WELLINGTON.		
For Ministers.		Against.
Beetham	Ballance	
Fox	Brandon	
Hunter	Bunny	
	Travers	
Sir William Fitzherbert, member for the Hut, is Speaker of the House.		
Fifteen members representing the North Island voted with the Government, and 18 against.		
SOUTH ISLAND.		
NELSON.		
For Ministers.		Against.
Gibbs	Baigent	
Henry	Curtis	
Hursthrouse	Sharp	
Richmond		
WESTLAND.		
For Ministers.		Against.
Button	Barff	
Kenedy	Gisborne	
Woolcock		
CANTERBURY.		
For Ministers.		Against.
Bowen	Brown, J. E.	
Fitzroy	Fisher	
Moorhouse	Montgomery	
Murray-Aynsley	Rolleston	
Richardson	Wakefield	
Stafford		
Stevens		
Teschemaker		
Wason		
MARLBOROUGH.		
For Ministers.		Against.
Harper	Nil.	
Kenny		
Seymour		
OTAGO.		
For Ministers.		Against.
Burns	Bastings	
Lumsden	Brown, J. C.	
Manders	DeLatour	
M'Lean	Hislop	
Reid	Hodgkinson	
Reynolds	Joyce	
	Larnach	
	Macandrew	
	Murray	
	Pyke	
	Seaton	
	Shrimski	
	Stout	
	Talraoa	
	Thompson	
Mr. W. Wood, the member for Mataura, did not vote.		
Twenty-four South Island members voted for Ministers, and 25 against, and one did not vote.		

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

A case of sudden death occurred on Friday to a person of the name of Henry Elliott. It appears that on Thursday morning deceased came into town from Petane, where he had been residing, and called in at the Clarendon Hotel with a friend. Deceased had some lemonade, and then asked to be allowed to lie down in one of the bedrooms. He expressed his intention to leave town that afternoon. About three o'clock, on being attended to by the waiter, he complained of violent pains in the stomach, and Dr. Spencer was sent for, but that gentleman could not attend till after four o'clock. Medicine was then prescribed, and was taken by deceased, who refusing to take any food, relieved his thirst with milk and water. Every attention was paid him during the night, and the doctor was again sent for on Friday, but the sufferer expired at half-past eleven o'clock on Friday. A post mortem examination was made, and the body removed to the Forester's Arms Hotel. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and in good circumstances.

In reference to the letter in another column, signed "A Member of the Press Cricket Club," we may state that the request of the Napier Cricket Club to use a portion of Clive Square, which was made to the Corporation in September, last year, was granted for the purpose of "Cricket," but that no tenure of occupancy was given. It appears to us that the Napier Cricket Club has no claim to the ground, and we must express our astonishment at that Club assuming a power to exclude others from a piece of land to the occupancy of which it has no right whatever.

At the annual meeting of the Fire Brigade held on Thursday, at the station there was a large attendance of members, and great interest was manifested in the result of the election of officers. A ballot was taken with the following result:—Sub-superintendent, G. Kemley re-elected; foreman, C. Palmer and J. Christie re-elected; secretary, S. Spence re-elected; treasurer, F. W. Garner re-elected; committee, J. Gilberd and R. Vinsen. From the above it will be seen that the Brigade has shown its confidence in all those officers who since the Brigade was established have worked so well and cordially together to establish it on a sound footing, and we may say, experience has shown that this confidence is fully merited. At the conclusion of the meeting the Brigade formed fours, and paraded the town by torchlight. The meeting altogether was a most enthusiastic one.

Mr J. Robertson, of Hastings-street, has lately opened up a remarkably beautiful assortment of jewellery, of latest fashion and unique designs. The designs of ladies dress sets are extremely chaste, and, indeed, the whole of the shipment is well worthy inspection.

The Napier Cricket Club held its annual general meeting on Thursday, at the Criterion Hotel, at which W. Routledge, Esq., president. The secretary's report showed a balance of £26 7s. 9d., and a club list of 70 members. The report was adopted. The office bearers were then elected as follows:—President, the Mayor; Vice-President, Mr. Routledge; Secretary, Mr. A. Leslie Campbell; Committee of Management, Messrs. Sainsbury, Mayo, J. Dinwiddie, Gillman, and Gilberd; Match Committee, Messrs. Sladen, Mayo, J. Dinwiddie, Gillman, and Gilberd; Auditors, Messrs. Margoliouth and Jacobs. Certain alterations in the rules were proposed and carried, and it was agreed that the club colors should be dark blue cap, and belt, white trousers and shirt. Proposals from the Star and Press Clubs for the use of Clive Square as a practice ground were declined. A challenge was accepted from the Star Club to play a match at Turakale on the 10th inst. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

The formation of a Cricket Club at Waipawa has eventuated, and between fifty and sixty settlers have placed their names on the members' roll. Mr. Rathbone has been elected President of the Club, and Mr. Baker the Vice-President. Mr. Collins, with his well-known liberality, has offered the Club the free use of a splendid paddock for seven years, and the offer has been accepted thankfully. A match between the Waipawa and some of the other country clubs is already talked of.

We call attention to a Government notification, announcing a sale of lands which are situated in various parts in the Hawke's Bay District. The auction is to take place at the Waste Lands' Office, Napier, on Monday, the tenth day of December at noon.

The Board of Education met on Friday. Present:—Messrs Rhodes (Chairman), Lee, Newton, and Chambers. An application of Mr. Stevens, of Pohui, to exchange certain land, his property, for some portion of the education reserve adjoining, was declined on the ground that the Board had no power to do so. A letter was received from the Inspector notifying the resignation of Mr. Cobbe of the mastership of the Te Aute school. Mr. Cobbe's resignation was accepted by the Board. The Board resolved that it be an instruction to the Inspector, that, for the future, all teachers must give a quarter's notice of resignation. Vouchers of accounts were passed, and the quarterly capitation money payable to teachers were ordered to be paid, and the Board adjourned.

Mr. James Mackay, jun., has been subpoenaed as a witness by both sides to give evidence upon the Attorney-General v. Jones libel case, to be tried at the next Circuit Court sitting at Dunedin. Mr. Mackay proceeded to the South last week for the purpose of transacting some business at Wellington, and then attending at the trial upon his subpoena.

A sergeant of the Armed Constabulary, recently from the Thames, met with a damp rebuff (says the Auckland Star) in the course of his nocturnal duties. The worthy sergeant had occasion to knock for admittance at the door of an hotel, in Albert-street, when a voice asked "Who's there?" "Police," was the reply. "We don't know you, can't let you in, no use knocking at the door any more." The officer persisted in his request, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, and began to knock vigorously, without gaining admittance. "Past the hour can't serve you," was the reply of the inner voice. "I must come in!" thundered the sergeant, and at that moment from an upper chamber a shower of dirty water came down upon his devoted head from an unseen hand, and literally drenched the officer.

Nothing that can be said of our war correspondents can be too great praise in the way of diligence, courage and sagacity; but if a rumour concerning the late Carlist war is correct, their intelligence must be of the very highest order. It is said that the struggle between the rival armies was continued in our newspapers for nearly three weeks after it had ceased in the field. Their knowledge of localities, combined with their military skill, enabled them to select the most desirable spots, whether for an "affair of outposts" or a pitched battle, while their power of description (and imagination) enabled them to supply the details with meriting accuracy. If this be so, let no one say that the Americans are ahead of us in enterprise.—London letter in the Argus.

Te Moananui, who has just died at the Thames, was a good speaker, and was often exceedingly apt in his illustrations. At a meeting at Ohinemuri, (says the New Zealand Herald) when the late Sir Donald McLean was pressing the natives to conclude the business and sign the agreement, the natives wished to have another night to think over the matter. Te Moananui was speaking in this strain, when a gentle shower began to fall. "See," he said "how the heavens are weeping because Ohinemuri is passing away from us, its ancient owners. Don't ask us to do anything more to-night." And thereupon the assembly broke up. At a sitting of the Native Lands Court, at Coromandel, Te Moananui had got considerably too much, and in that condition came into the Court-room, and in some way had disturbed the proceedings, so that the Judge sharply reproved him. The chief leaned against the wall, and looking steadily at the Judge, said—"Why should you, a Government officer, find fault with me for drinking the Queen's liquor? You are maintained by its consumption, and while you reprove me, you speak through the mouth of a bottle."

The Otago Times learns by a telegram from Wellington that the Public Petitions Committee of the House of Representatives have reported to the Government, recommending that the payment be made to the forty-five workmen who took action under the Contractors' Debts Act against McMenamin, who failed while forming the Clinton and Waitaki railway.

The lives of some of our Timaru friends do not seem to have fallen in pleasant places. There are no less than two breaches of promise cases there just now budding forth before the local law courts, with all the freshness of spring vivaciousness. In one £1000 is claimed; in the other the fair plaintiff claims £2,500 as recompense for her wounded feelings. She hails from Otago, and has not yet seen twenty summers, whilst (says the Sun) the heart-breaking defendant is a wealthy squatter living not a hundred miles from Timaru.

The Poverty Bay Standard, of Thursday's date contains the following information:—"We regret very much to learn that the Native Land Department will, at the close of the present month, be swept from Gisborne. We only know so much as we have been told; but this comes from an authority which is not to be doubted. Where the Lands Court will be held in future no one tells us. Some say in Napier; others in Auckland. Great injustice will be inflicted on Poverty Bay. We shall feel the blow; but are powerless to help it. Judge Rogan we are informed will retire on his pension; but will no longer be Judge. Mr. Woon will cease to hold his appointment at the end of the present month."

At Mr. E. Lyndon's sale of Union shares, on Friday, the shares averaged from 8s. to 9s. premium.

In the summary of English news forwarded by the Press agency from Auckland, it will be seen that the news forwarded by the London special correspondent of the DAILY TELEGRAPH on the 12th of September, as to the death of Brigham Young, is confirmed. It is to be hoped now that the morning papers will cease to term our London telegrams as "bogus," and no longer show their jealousy at the combination entered into by the TELEGRAPH and other journals in the colony in the obtaining of the latest news from home at their own expense.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Forester's Arms, before Dr Hitchings and a jury of twelve, of which Mr. Blythe was foreman, on view of the body of Mr. Henry Elliott, who died suddenly at the Clarendon Hotel on Friday. The evidence of Mr. Villers, Mr. Hugo, and Drs. Spencer and De Lisle was taken, as was also that of Mr. William Elliott, the brother of the deceased. The evidence of the latter was taken for identification. Mr. Sainsbury was in attendance on behalf of the relations. The jury returned a verdict of "died from natural causes."

The celebrated tragedian Mr. Morton Tavares, has engaged the Odd Fellow's Hall, and will open in Napier on the 10th instant. Mr. Tavares will be accompanied by the accomplished Miss Surtees, and the full company from the Wellington Theatre Royal. Mr. Tavares has now been for some time in New Zealand, having visited in company with Miss Surtees the principal towns, in all of which they succeeded in drawing crowded houses.

Mr Charles Clark will deliver his first lecture in the Hall on the 22nd instant.

The Committee of the late Fancy Dress Ball held a final meeting at the Engine Station on Friday. The total cost of the ball amounted to £98 10s 9d, the receipts showed a deficit of £7 3s 3d, which was met by the Committee. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr R. Brooking, for the satisfactory manner in which he had performed his duties.

In the Resident Magistrate's Court on Saturday, Mrs Searle, an old offender, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for drunkenness. Mr Chas. Palmer was fined 5s and costs 6s 6d for leaving carriages in Emerson-street, and a Maori had to pay £1 11s 6d in all for refusing to register a dog owned by him.

A gentleman named Mr Elliott, who has been for some time residing in Napier, negotiating for the purchase of a run, after reading the account in the DAILY TELEGRAPH on Friday of the very sudden death of a Mr Elliott at the Clarendon Hotel, expressed a wish to see the body of the deceased gentleman. He at once recognised the deceased as a brother, whom he had not seen for the last twenty years. There was of course an alteration in the features, but he well remembered a mark which the deceased had on his forehead, the result of an accident which occurred during his boyhood. Documents found in the possession of the late Mr H. Elliott fully confirm Mr William Elliott's statement as to his being his brother.

The last number of the Otago Guardian made its appearance on Saturday at Dunedin. Our Wellington correspondent, in his letter published in another column, prophesies the future destiny of the printing type and plant.

During Mr. Beetham's speech on the Waka Maori debate, Mr. Sheehan handed a note to Mr. Beetham, in which a statement was made to the effect that he (Mr Sheehan) had had no connection with the Wananga for the last three months. We fully believe him.

As the curtain of the Theatre Royal, Wellington, fell on Saturday last, some heedless hoodlum shouted "fire!" Fortunately the Theatre was not crowded, but as it was, several ladies in the dress circle were much alarmed, and quite a scene occurred.

An attempt has been made in Wellington to start a "Working Reform Club and Working Men's Institute," but did not prove successful, as the working men could not be induced to join in the movement.

The Bay of Plenty Times in its last Saturday's issue, furnishes the following:—"Mr Troutbeck, of Petane, near Napier, arrived in Tauranga yesterday, with a mob of fine cattle for the Thames, which he had driven from his run near Galatea. A start for the Thames will probably be made by Mr Troutbeck this morning. From what we hear, occasionally, the Tauranga end of the Tauranga and Napier road appears to have a bad name given it elsewhere, and we are therefore glad to learn from Mr Troutbeck in disapproval of this statement, that he was agreeably disappointed in the road from Ohinemutu, and found it in a much better condition than he expected. A scarcity of feed was found to be a drawback, but the cattle notwithstanding arrived in Tauranga in very good condition."

The Rev. Father Hennebery is causing quite a "revival" among Catholics in Wellington. Last Sunday, both morning and evening, we are told by a Wellington contemporary, St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral was crowded to the doors at both services. The Rev. Father directed his eloquent admonitions chiefly against intemperance, concluding by an impassioned appeal to his hearers to take a solemn pledge of abstinence. He then called on all who were willing to do so to hold up their right hands, on which fully 700 were held up instantly, and he then told them to repeat after him the solemn declaration which he dictated. This they did with great heartiness. The scene altogether was a very unusual and impressive one.

Mr Vincent Pyke, the Chairman of the Vincent County Council, has had his salary reduced from £400 to £250 per annum. The reduction is made, we presume owing to the greater portion of his time being absorbed in attending to his parliamentary duties at Wellington.

It is rumored that the Rev. Mr Parkin, who has been pastor of the United Methodist Free Church in Emerson-street, for the past two years, has intimated to the Trustees of the Church his intention of resigning his charge at the end of January next. The United Methodist Annual Conference will be held in Napier shortly, when arrangements will be made as to the future.

It was stated in our columns that the natives at Wanganui last Sunday drove a Captain Montgomery from his farm, and had taken possession. Further particulars of the scare were also given by our Wellington correspondent yesterday. The following further explanation is taken from a Wellington contemporary:—"The Wanganui fight is at an end, and we hardly see how it should have had a beginning. Captain Montgomery is an old sea captain, and not of a timid disposition. His wife and little children are in England, so that he had nothing particularly to fear. His son, a grown lad, would likely have been in the house with him, perhaps a male servant also, and when the Maories came, if he had told them to clear out, as he would have told the same number of Europeans to do, most likely the matter would have ended. But the Captain, we suppose, became nervous, and for once lost his head, and by his weakly yielding to an absurd demand he has rather weakened the cause of the settlers in the district. Beyond a little talk, however, we anticipate no difficulty in the matter."

Owners of depasturing licenses ever live in dread of unemployed capital, and the sight of a sold-out run-holder dodging around, as if spying out the country, is pretty certain to be followed by a sale of Crown Land. The other day, a gentleman who recently sold his run in the Wairoa County, paid a visit to a friend, not a hundred miles from the Tunnahi station, and during his stay there, rode about by way of amusement, not having the slightest intention of buying land or of investing his capital in Hawke's Bay. The overseer of the adjoining station, however, took alarm—a capitalist on the boarders, and Crown Lands galore to be snapped up—he galloped into town, reported to the owner, and a purchase of some 10,000 acres was the result. We would suggest that the Waste Lands Board engage the services of a capitalist, or a person who looks like one, to ride about country for which a purchaser is wanted.

We learn that the negotiations between the Union Club Committee and Messrs. Watt Brothers, for the occupation, as club-rooms, of a portion of the Criterion Hotel, have fallen through, Messrs. Watt declining the terms as amended by the committee from the original offer made to the Club.

Perceiving in the Herald on Monday a statement made as to Mr. Johnston, the member for Manawatu, not having joined the Opposition, we wired to our correspondent for further particulars. He has forwarded us a telegram fully bearing out his previous report. We may state that we have taken care to obtain a correspondent who is not a political partizan, but who has means of obtaining the earliest and most reliable information.

A proclamation was issued by the Governor in Council on the 2nd instant relating to the time when oysters are not to be taken for sale. The time is altered from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of March, to the 1st of December to the end of March, making the period four months instead of three as formerly.

Mr. Sutton has given notice to move, "That the Ordinance, No. 3, passed 12th August, 1847, referring to the supply of liquors to the native race, be re-printed, with a view of distributing the same for public information, and that all holders of publicans' and wholesale licenses throughout the colony shall be supplied with copies."

A Maori hailing from Waimarama was brought before the Court on Monday charged with stealing the £30 cheque stolen from Mr. G. Mullinder at Patangata, to which we previously referred. He has been recognised by Mr. Beck, of Clive, as the man who cashed the cheque at his shop a fortnight ago, and proof will, we believe, be adduced that he was in the hotel the day the cheque was lost.

A Press Agency cablegram, dated London, September 27, states that the Turks have succeeded in re-occupying Plevna, and that this now is confirmed. The gallant resistance the Turks are making in defending this stronghold, must be galling to the Russian commanders, who have already lost 21,000 men in attempting to take it. In our special's news from Auckland it will be seen that in the event of the Russians having to raise the siege their position in Bulgaria will be positively untenable.

It is notified in the General Government Gazette that the Native Land Court will sit at Napier on the 9th instant, and a list of cases—which appear very important—are set down for hearing. Owing to the inability of the judge to be present on Monday, the Court has been adjourned until Monday next.

A lad in the employ of Mr J. T. Johnson was on Sunday exercising on a horse, when he fell on his head, and lay for some little time completely stunned. On Monday was all right, but feels rather "sore at the top of his cranium."

A New Zealand Gazette, dated the 4th inst., notifies the following traffic returns on the New Zealand railways for the month ending 25th August—Kaipara section receipts, £321 10s 6d; Auckland, do, £1899 10s 6d; Napier £1397 14s 9d; Wellington, £832 11s 6d; Foxton £690 5s 7d; Wanganui, £121 5s; New Plymouth, £149 0s 9d; Greymouth, £511 4s 9d; Westport, £74 3s 1d; Nelson, £327 0s 9d; Pictou, £403 3s 3d; Christchurch, £15,583 18s 7d; Dunedin, 5955 3s 5d; Invercargill, £2643 14s.

On Saturday evening, the boating season opened on the Tutakuri river. The Union, Telegraph, and Napier Clubs were all represented, and a large number of people watched the proceedings from the banks of the river. A more beautifully fine day could not have been chosen, and all passed off pleasantly. After the procession, there was some capital racing.

We were shown on Monday several articles manufactured on the premises of Mr H. Williams, of Hastings-street, which were exhibited at Hastings on Thursday, well worthy of notice. First, there is a double-barrelled breach loading rifle, all made from stock to muzzle, by Mr Borzutzky, Mr Williams' gunmaker. It is a handsome piece of workmanship, and beautifully finished. Next, a garden arch made by wire cannot but attract horticulturists and gardeners. It is about 10½ feet high, and artistically got up, as also are the flower-pot moulds, &c. Being all by local manufacturers, and as showing what can be done in Napier, the whole of Williams' exhibits should command particular attention.

According to the Colonies of the 11th August, Messrs Mappin and Webb had on view at that date, at their city warehouse, London, ten large sterling silver challenge cups, manufactured to the order of the Hawke's Bay Agricultural and Pastoral Society. The cups are described as richly chased from designs by Mr Harrison Weir.

The last meeting of the season of the Hawke's Bay Philosophical Society took place on Monday. Mr. Holder occupied the chair. A paper on the "Native Dog" was read by Mr. W. Coleman, and Mr. J. A. Smith read a paper on Manganese, showing its commercial value as an article of export, and also on *alga-marina*, or sea-grass. In the course of the evening, Mr. Coleman stated that he had received specimens of a beetle from Mohaka, that had been recognised as the Colorado, but which, on examination, he had found to be nothing more dangerous than the common bug.

From our correspondent we learn by telegram that the Wairoa bar is now good, and the weather fine.

One of the most mean and utterly contemptible productions we (Evening Post) have ever heard read is the apology tendered to Mr Sheehan for the gross libel published upon him in the pages of the Waka Maori—at the instigation, we presume, of the Government. That a full and ample apology should be made was quite just and right. The libel was indefensible, and the Government would have had no excuse for attempting to defend it in a Court of law. But what means do they adopt to stop any on the part of Mr Sheehan? They plead the poverty of Mr Grindell and of Mr Disbury, who were merely the tools in the hands of the Government, as a reason why Mr Sheehan should not proceed with his action in a civil court. The Ministry which directed such a contemptible plea to be put forward has descended to a depth of meanness and ignominy beneath which it would be impossible to sink. Fought! such a plea will stink in the nostrils of every honest and right-thinking man in the colony. And when the news is bruited abroad—as it surely will be—all the Press of the adjoining colonies will cry shame upon the Ministers who thus by their servants plead in *forma pauperis* for mercy. What next—and next?

We learn from a Taranaki contemporary that Titoko Waru the celebrated warrior and chief of Ngatiruanui is at present residing in the neighborhood of New Plymouth having had a little disagreement with his people respecting the distribution of compensation for their lands. Recently, when asked by an officer respecting the pakeha Kimball Bent, who is supposed to be residing at Ngatimaru, Titoko replied that he met him when he first deserted and did not kill him, because that he saw he was a coward and not a fighting man. The officer asked if Kimball Bent ever fought against the pakehas, stating that if he did he was liable to the punishment of death. Titoko replied that Bent had not fought against the pakehas, and enquired what should be the punishment of Maoris who fought against Maoris.

The Herald thus relates how an Auckland caddy recently overreached himself:—"George Smith of Panmure, was charged with a breach of bye-law by driving at other than a walking pace round the corner of Queen and Shortland-streets. Constable Gillies deposed that the offence had been committed in June, but as the defendant gave a wrong name and address, the summons had not been served until lately. Mr. Barstow: 'Well, what is your name?' Defendant: 'I have two names, your Worship Reilly and Smith.' Mr. Barstow: 'Very well; I shall fine Reilly 5s and costs, and Smith 5s and costs.' The decision evoked shouts of laughter."

We are glad to hear that because the Union Club failed to come to terms with the proprietors of the Criterion Hotel for accommodation, that there is no probability of the Club falling through. We hear that the Committee is in treaty for the lease of Dr Gibbs' residence in Tennyson-street, a house in every way most suitable for Club purposes, as it contains spacious apartments, together with ample bed room accommodation.

On Saturday afternoon last the boating season was opened in the usual manner by procession of boats, and by a few scratch races, in which the Napier, Telegraph, and Union Clubs took part. All the morning, members of the Clubs might have been seen flashing about in flannels, while towards the middle of the day great difficulty was experienced in hiring a cab, which fact spoke well for a strong muster of spectators at the Tutakuri. The weather was all that could be desired, while the crowd assembled gave a gay and animated appearance to the scene. The sheds were gaily decorated with flags, and, we think, the Clubs should take it as a great compliment that so many people came to the opening of the season.

After some little maneuvering the boats were got into order on the harbor side of the bridge, and on a signal being given, they were pulled slowly in single file up the river, the former being fairly criticised by the spectators. The coxswains of the various crews kept their boats in much better line than in former years, and certainly great credit is due to the captain of the Napier Club, who had the sole management of everything connected with the day's sport. The scratch races excited great interest. The first heat between Messrs Liddle and Gilbert's crews was easily won by the latter; indeed Gilbert's crew pulled throughout the day in very good form. The second heat between Bogle's and Tabuteau's crews was won by Tabuteau, by about three-quarters of a length. We may mention that in both these crews substitutes had to be found to pull the bow oar. Mr F. Duncan, who stroked the winning junior race, in a very pretty manner was Tabuteau's bow and a very good one he made. The Union Club had what promised to be a very close race between their own members; one boat was stroked by Williams, in which No 2 unfortunately caught a crab, which took away all their chance of winning; the other stroked by Gifford came in winners by a length. The final heat between Gilbert's and Tabuteau's crews brought the afternoon's amusement to a close. Gilbert's crew won with a length and a half to spare, and came in loudly cheered. Everyone went away perfectly satisfied with their holiday. We were glad to see an enterprising townsman provided refreshments for the thirsty souls, and we hope the luxury of a marquee may be indulged in for the benefit of the ladies next year.

There has been on view, in Mr J. Robertson's shop window, Hastings-street, a handsome silver cup, that will be presented by Mr A. McLean to the owner of the best yearling by "Arab Child," who may be adjudged the winner at the ensuing Agricultural and Pastoral Society's Show. The Cup is of solid silver, and was manufactured and bought at Messrs. Edward's and Kaut's, silversmiths, Collins-street, Melbourne. Mr A. McLean has done more for the improvement of the breed of horses in Hawke's Bay than any other settler, and the prize cup which he now offers for the best produce of his imported Arab is quite in keeping with the enterprise, and liberality, he has shown for so long a period.

It will be seen from the division list, that notwithstanding the assurances of the Government to the contrary, Mr Baigent, the member for Wairoa, did vote against the Government last night, and Mr Johnston, although he did not vote with the Opposition refused to vote for the Government, thus proving the information furnished us by our correspondent to be founded on good grounds.

A word of praise is due to Mr P. Bear for his design and execution of the testimonial presented the other day to Mr H. Baker, of Waipawa. The address is beautifully written in German text, with open Tudor-que, and Gothic ornamental capitals. At the sides of the writing are medallions containing admirably drawn figures, typical of the various courses at a dinner, from soup to fruit, inclusive. The base of the address contains an assortment of sporting scenes, and at each corner female figures, emblematic of indoor games. The top is set off with heathen deities, the whole forming a very beautiful piece of etching.

Nothing certainly appears more desirable (says the N.Z. Times) than that all disputes should be settled in accordance with "equity and good conscience." Yet such words in a Native Lands Act actually appalled Mr Justice Richmond yesterday. It was provided in the Act that a conveyance of land could not be set aside if it had not been effected in accordance with "equity and good conscience." His Honor said that certainly opened up a wide field for an ambitious Judge. He himself would not enter into the question of equity and good conscience, but would act in accordance with the fixed principles relating to real property. The Native Lands Court was the machinery provided to deal with equity and good conscience, and he would require a certificate from that Court as to the conveyance of the land in dispute.

John Jacob, was charged on Friday last at Wellington, on the information of Mr Travers, with unlawfully netting larks contrary to the Statute. The prisoner admitted he had caught five birds, and pleaded ignorance of the law. The Bench reminded accused that he was liable to a penalty of £10, fined him 40s and costs, the birds to be released.

The Hon. E. W. Stafford and the Hon. Ernest Grey arrived overland on Tuesday from Wellington, to act as judges at the Show.

Mr. Swanson, M.H.R., is reported by Hansard to have thus discoursed on the difficult art of collecting subscriptions in regard of charitable institutions. He said:—"Let any one undertake the unpleasant task of collecting subscriptions. He will find that there are three sets of people. First those who have nothing. It is of no use to go to them. Then there are those who have something, and are willing to give to certain people and to certain causes. One will give to a particular cause, another to a particular person. I dare say there are a few of us who, if a good-looking girl came along and talking in a soothing way, would not give more willingly than to an ugly old man. These are the sources the subscriptions are to be got from. These are the means the Government are relying upon, and I do not think they are legitimate. There are another set of men who will not give a farthing. I have tried some of them myself, and you might as well try to suckle a child on the breast of a stone statue."

In Auckland lately a gentleman had arrived by the train, bringing with him a most ferocious looking mastiff for which he had taken a ticket at Auckland, but the train being on the point of starting, the ticket-clerk, said "I will give it to the guard," but had neglected to do so. On reaching his destination, the station-master demanded payment for the dog. The gentleman explained how it came that he had no ticket, but the official was obdurate he must have the fare or he would keep the dog. He thereupon quietly remarked, "There he is, then; take him." But no one about the station could be found with sufficient courage to do so. The "cast iron rules" were for once broken, and the dog was allowed to pass.

We learn the uniforms for the Napier Artillery Band have been shipped on board the s.s. Durham, which vessel is due at Melbourne. The uniforms may therefore be soon expected.

Mr. Binny, of Port Ahuriri, has been appointed to the Stewardship of the Working Men's Club.

We learn from Wellington of the death last week of one of the earliest of the New Zealand colonists, Mr George Moore. The deceased gentleman arrived in Wellington in 1842, and in the early days of the colony took an active part in politics. He was a member of Sir G. Grey's nominee Legislative Council, and also was one of the first-elected members of the Wellington Provincial Council.

The Hon. Mr Peacock, who was disqualified from sitting in the Legislative Council, through his connection with one of the local boards in the Canterbury district, has been re-summoned to the Council by His Excellency the Governor.

The Auckland Star says that Sir Julius Vogel has written to the Ministry stating that he has been offered a partnership by his uncle, and when the mail left was about to accept it. He writes to say that he cannot continue the Agent-Generalship after the end of the year.

In the Resident Magistrate's Court on Wednesday, there were no police cases. A civil case, A. Peters v. Andrew Young, claim £75 odd, was called on, but there was no appearance of the parties. The Court was then adjourned until Friday next.

A new suit of clothes, valued at £6s, was offered by Messrs. Combs and Co., of Hastings-street, to the best shearer at the Agricultural Society's Show.

The Wellington Post of Tuesday states:—"Some sensation was caused in town this morning by the body of a man being conveyed in an express to the morgue covered with a sail, whence it was inferred that some dreadful accident had occurred on board a vessel at the wharf. The facts, however, are as follows:—The name of the deceased is Malcolm Fraser; he was manager of Mr. Smith's station at Matikuna, East Coast, and has been ailing for a long time past. He resolved to try a trip to Wellington, for change of air, leaving yesterday by the Kiwi. His medical attendant endeavored to dissuade him from going, warning him that he would not live through the rough passage, but he persisted in going and the steamer met with rough weather on the way down. Mr. Fraser expired at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the steamer arriving early this morning. The body was removed to the Morgue, but it is probable that an inquest will not be held, as it is believed that the medical attendant of deceased at Napier, who has been telegraphed to, will be able to certify to the cause of death. The chief officer of the Kiwi informs us that Mr. Fraser was seen in his cabin at 3 p.m., apparently all right, but, on looking in an hour later, he was found to have passed away as if in his sleep."

We learn from a private letter received from Wellington, that a change is contemplated by the Times Company, in the personnel of the literary staff. The "Intelligent Vagrant" will at the end of the year have to seek fresh pastures. There is a rumor abroad that Mr Luckie, the now editor of the N. Z. Herald, (and whose engagement with the proprietors of the Herald will shortly terminate) will occupy the editorial chair of the N.Z. Times, in place of Mr Perrier.

Our special London correspondent under date London, October 2, telegraphs:—"The wool sales closed last night. The wool market is quiet, but prices notwithstanding continue firm."

In noticing Mr Williams local exhibits, we omitted to mention one special worthy of attention, viz., a large Colonial oven, built after a new pattern. We notice these articles for the purpose of showing what can be done in Napier, and as supporters of Colonial made productions.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Napier Co-operative Baking Company held on Tuesday, it was resolved to request members to pay their first call on or before Monday, the 23rd instant. Those who neglect to do so, will forfeit all right to membership. An advertisement notifying the same appears in the DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The residents of Port Ahuriri are getting very tired at having to go to the Post Office for their letters. There are a good many people now living at the Spit, and the work entailed on the Postmaster by having to answer repeated calls at the window for letters must seriously increase his duties. A delivery post-man would be a great boon to the public, while the cost would be extremely trifling.

The Christy Minstrel performance at Waipawa on Monday evening was well attended. The entertainment was similar to the one given at Waipukurau by the same company a few weeks ago, and of which we then gave a lengthened notice. The Waipawa Minstrels will not make their appearance again this season, but during the recess will be engaged in rehearsing new pieces for a new season.

Visitors to town are often at a loss as to where they should make their purchases. The exorbitant prices usually charged for all kinds of Millinery Goods have induced us to devote special attention to this department. Having procured a competent staff, we are prepared to execute all orders submitted to our care of every description at fully 50 per cent. below the usual prices charged.—Combs & Co., Hastings-street. [ADVT.]

THE NATIONAL VICE

In a late number of Vanity Fair there is an able article on "The National Vice," in which the writer says:—"The craving in its milder form is satisfied by strong tea and coffee; in its most violent shape, by nothing less than dram-drinking, chloral or opium. To many tobacco, though apparently intended by nature for a narcotic, stands in the place of a stimulant, and the true smoker is unable to work till he has primed himself with a pipe or two for the day's task. Indeed it is curious to see the strange means to which men will resort in order to be, as it were, perpetually under the influence of one drug or another, to avoid remaining in a normal state of mental quietude for many hours at a time. South Sea Islanders, as Lord Pembroke tells us, have solved the problem of how to get drunk on a piece of dry wood. Half-prohibitory and altogether permissive legislation must be wholly powerless before the tremendous forces which seem at the present moment to be impelling so large a portion of the human race into courses destructive of health, of nerve power, and of capacity for rational enjoyment. There is no difference of opinion amongst us as to the mischief and misery of it, and therefore, as the public are already made up, it can scarcely require forming. But legislation having failed, there remains nothing but the old humdrum resources of religion and philosophy. One may be truly sorry, vexed, disappointed; but so it is. No hocuspocus, no incantation, no magic formula will turn a drunkard into a sober man; the straight and narrow path of a stern self-denial is for him the only way of salvation. And a nation is, after all nothing more—at all events for the purposes of this sad discussion—than an agglomeration of individuals. If each man of the English people is resolved to be sober, the whole nation will be sober; nor can it become so in any other way. No act of Parliament, no purchase of public-houses by a Birmingham corporation, will ever save us the trouble of reforming ourselves.

On his return from India, Brown was asked how he liked tiger-hunting. "It is very good sport as you hunt the tiger," he replied; "but if hard pressed, he sometimes takes it into his head to hunt you, and then it has its drawbacks."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

AUCKLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS AND SIR GEORGE GREY.

October 10.

Singularly little interest was exhibited over the announcement of the defeat of the Ministry. The opinion appears to be that the Opposition will find a difficulty in forming a Ministry commanding a majority, and that, unless Sir G. Grey either personally or by nomination indicates the Auckland representatives in the Cabinet, a large majority of the Auckland party will be compelled by a strong feeling of their constituents to pass once more into the Opposition. The way he was hoisted out of the leadership, after doing the uphill work, is not regarded favorably.

THE GO-AHEAD.

Steam was got up in the resuscitated steamer Go-Ahead yesterday morning for the first time after her repair, the contractors having completed their contract well within the specified time, ten weeks. The vessel made a short trip in the harbor yesterday morning, going well. Mr Lodder and captains Clayton and Worsp surveyed her, and pronounced the work satisfactory. Besides the general repair of the bottom, she has been thoroughly overhauled and restored. She has been furnished with new running gear, her cabins have been refitted and furnished, and the whole ship cleaned.

John Wilson was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson.

GISBORNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE LAND COURT.

October 10.

Much dissatisfaction is felt at the removal of the Native Lands Court from here. There is much land yet to be passed and subdivided, and continuous work for a Court for five years.

There is much sympathy felt for Mr Woon, Native Lands' Court clerk, who has been abruptly dismissed without any apparent cause.

[FROM THE PRESS AGENCY.]

WELLINGTON.

ENGLISH ARRIVAL.

October 10.

Arrived—Barque Schiehallion from London, after a passage of 98 days, with 1000 tons of general cargo, including ten tons of gunpowder. No passengers.

IMMIGRANTS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The Agent-General reports that the Rangitikei left Plymouth for Lyttelton on August 12, with 277 emigrants; and the Mataura from Plymouth the same day for Napier with 184; and the Marlborough from Glasgow for the Bluff on August 16 with 185 emigrants.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE SOUTH

Telegrams reporting a sharp shock of earthquake at 9.58 last night have been received from the following places:—Naseby, Port Chalmers, Oamaru, Dunedin, Lawrence, Roxburgh, and Balclutha. All agree as to the time, and the direction being north and south. At Lawrence there was loud rumbling, and at Roxburgh heavy lightning.

WANGANUI.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

October 10.

At a public meeting called by the Mayor, it was resolved to open a subscription list for the Indian famine relief fund, and £60 were subscribed in the room. It was resolved that the local Volunteer Corps be requested to act as a fire police.

GRAHAMSTOWN.

AN UNSYMPATHISING COMMUNITY.

October 10.

The public meeting convened by the Mayor to consider a communication re the Indian famine fell through, there being only five or six persons present.

The subscriptions in aid of the fund for presenting testimonials to miners who lately distinguished themselves in rescuing their mates from the Caledonian mine when suddenly flooded with gas, fell far short of expectations.

PORT CHALMERS.

WHALING.

October 10.

The whaler Splendid has arrived from Van Van, bringing 260 barrels black and sperm oil. She was forced to leave on account of Captain Earle suffering from the effects of a severe sunstroke. She re-

ports that she missed the chance of being a full ship on account of the captain's illness.

HEAVY EARTHQUAKE.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake, preceded by low rumbling noises, was experienced last night at ten o'clock, the first shock lasting about twenty seconds, the second being of much longer duration and more violent. A heavy rain followed.

DUNEDIN.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

October 10.

There was a crowded meeting at the Temperance Hall on Monday night for the purpose of relieving the sufferers by the famine in Southern India. The Mayor presided, and a large committee representing all denominations was appointed to collect subscriptions. Judge Williams forwarded a cheque for ten guineas.

FIRE INQUEST.

The inquest regarding the fire at Thomas Cunningham's house at Deborah Bay closed with an open verdict. It was insured in the Standard office for £250.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE AGENCY COMPANY.

It is stated in the Times that the applications for shares in the National Mortgage and Agency Company are largely in excess of the New Zealand issue.

OAMARU STONE.

The prospectus of the Oamaru Stone Quarrying and Export Company (limited) has been issued. Capital, £25,000, in shares of £5 each.

RATE OF WAGES.

The immigrants per J. N. Fleming, were rapidly engaged at the following rates:—Nurse girls, £20 per annum; general servants, £25 to £30; female cooks, £45; male farm servants, £50; ploughmen, £55; youths, £40; shepherds, £64.

KUMARA.

THE KUMARA MURDER CASE.

October 10.

William John Galoin, Mary Downie, James William Daniels, and John Gilman, have been examined in the murder case. There is no doubt as to the identity of the body and the commission of a foul murder. There is nothing to connect the prisoner with it as yet, but more than a dozen witnesses for the prosecution are yet to be examined.

NELSON.

October 10.

The Queen Bee Wreck Recovery Company have declared a second dividend of £50, with a larger reserve in hand.

CHRISTCHURCH.

WELCOME SHOWERS.

October 10.

Heavy showers fell last night, which were very welcome in the agricultural districts, where the dry weather began to be seriously felt.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Energetic steps are being taken to provide for the great increase anticipated in the grain traffic next season. 110 wagons are being built in the Government workshops, and tenders are to be called for 300 more.

THE LABOR MARKET.

As showing the state of the labor market, the Times this morning says a railway contractor in the North Island recently tried to get 40 men here at 8s per day, but failed to obtain half the number.

PARLIAMENTARY.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WELLINGTON.

The Ministerial Crisis.

October 10.

In the House yesterday evening there was considerable excitement, all the galleries being crowded.

Major Atkinson briefly announced that the Ministry had that morning tendered their resignation to the Governor, and recommended him to send for Mr Larnach.

Mr Larnach said he had waited upon His Excellency, and had asked 24 hours in which to consult his friends, to which he graciously assented. He moved that on its rising the House do adjourn until Friday, at 7.30.

This was of course agreed to.

An Imprest Supply Bill for £100,000 was brought down and passed, and the House rose at 7.50.

WILSON'S DISMISSAL NOT JUSTIFIABLE.

The Wilson-Rogan Committee have reported that Mr Wilson's dismissal was unjustifiable.

POLITICAL NEWS.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAPH.)

WELLINGTON.

October 9.

It is said that Mr Ballance definitely refuses to take office.

When the result was made known there was loud cheering. The real majority was only three, striking off Sir R. Douglas.

Mr Walter Johnston refused to vote when it came to the scratch. He had given in his adhesion to the new party, but he could not bring himself to vote against his personal friends in the Ministry.

The result was a heavy surprise to Ministers. Mr McLean spoke in light tones four times over, expressing the confidence of Ministers that the vote would be largely in their favor. Before the division they were bragging that they had four old Opposition supporters.

OUR LEGISLATORS.

A rare spree occurred with Joyce of Southland. The Opposition whips saw him safe home on Sunday evening rather elevated. Messrs Wason and Henry immediately afterwards got him out again, and kept him all night at Te Aro. In the morning they brought him down in a cab, and locked him in an out of the way room in the Parliamentary Buildings. In the afternoon the Opposition were nearly distracted to know what had become of him, but at last one of the messengers peached. Messrs. Sheehan, Rees, Bunoy and Brown went upstairs and found the room. Looking through a keyhole they found Joyce asleep. They woke him up, and they then tried to get the key from Dr. Henry, but as he refused to give it up, they kicked at the door in turn, until they burst it in, and liberated poor Joyce an hour before the voting.

Rumor of a Dissolution.

There is a rumor that the Government intend to try and pass an Imprest Supply Bill, and then go in for a dissolution. They have not yet resigned.

Our Most Honorable Legislators

It is said that a certain Minister threatened to foreclose certain mortgages held by the Bank of New Zealand on a member's property, if he voted against Government. The affair will not be brought before the House by the Opposition, but should the door-breaking episode be introduced by the Government, the whole affair will come out.

It is rumored that after the session Sir W. Fitzherbert will go home as Agent-General, Messrs O'Rorke or Roelsson taking the Speakership.

Mr MacFarlane did not vote last night, as he would not support the Government, but was hardly prepared to turn them out.

Resignation of Ministers.

VERY LATEST.

The Government has tendered its resignation. They tried for a dissolution, which the Governor refused.

Mr Larnach has been sent for, and will probably, recommend the Governor to send for Sir W. Fitzherbert to form a Cabinet.

Official Announcement of Minister's Resignation.

On the Legislative Council meeting today, Dr. Pollen announced that in consequence of the vote in another place, Ministers had sent in their resignations, and advised the Governor to send for Mr Larnach; also, that they only held office until their successors were appointed.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS

October 10, 2.30 p.m.

A meeting of the Opposition was held this morning, but only the preliminaries were arranged. The new Ministry is not yet known. There is no foundation for the rumour that the Auckland members are likely to go into opposition.

JUST RECEIVED

60 CASES PRIME APPLES,

4½d per lb Cash by the Case.

A. MANOY & CO.

FIGHT BETWEEN A MERCHANT-MAN AND AN IRONCLAD.

The following is an account of an engagement between a Russian merchantman, the Vesta, and a Turkish ironclad:—"On June 23, 7.30 a.m., at thirty-five miles from Kustendje, we discerned a strong Turkish ironclad, which, hoisting her flag, immediately fired at us from heavy guns. To my surprise, though we were going at the rate of twelve knots an hour, the Turk managed to diminish the distance between us, and presently approached so close that my 9-pounder gun placed at 12-cable elevation fired over him. Lieut-Col. Tchernoff, of the Marine Artillery, who had been directing the fire of our poop guns with unabated steadiness, came to me on the bridge and whispered that the enemy had got too close for us to make use of the indicator of the Davidoff firing apparatus. At this moment the enemy was coming down upon us so rapidly that the distance between us was sensibly diminished even during the bullet's flight. The Turkish projectiles containing shrapnels, our ship was riddled by shot, in consequence of which two salvos were fired, but the Turkish projectiles, of 11-inch and 7-inch calibre, now hit our stern, struck the upper deck, and even entered the body of the vessel. One bomb set

THE SHIP ON FIRE

close to the powder magazine, and the destruction wrought on the upper deck was fearful. One bomb deluged the deck with blood, destroyed one of our mortars, and striking the Davidoff apparatus, knocked down the two artillery officers at the guns. Lieut-Col. Tchernoff fell mortally wounded as he uttered these last words:—"Farewell; fire from the right hand stern gun; it is pointed." I now determined to go right at the enemy, and either board him or else blow him up by submarine mines. Perelshine, my torpedo officer, had hardly left the bridge from speaking to me, when a bomb tore away his leg to the hip, and laid him prostrate in death. His place was supplied by Lieutenant Krotkoff, who, while pointing his gun, received seventeen wounds from splinters of a grenade, and, with his hair entirely singed off, continued to work at the guns. Our next shot lodged a bomb in the enemy's chimney, and burst in the port-hole of the largest gun. A terrible confusion followed on the deck of the Turks. Unfortunately, we were unable to take advantage of our success, a bomb splinter striking our steering apparatus, so that

THE RUDDER CEASED TO ACT

The Turks, profiting by our mishap, poured their grenades into us. One of these went right into the steam-pipe and, covering the bridge with fragments, killed two riflemen standing by me, who had been firing at the port-holes of the hostile vessel. At this moment the last remaining artillery officer was wounded in the face; I received a contusion on the head and left hand. Splinters were raining over the engine, which, protected by matting and hammocks, was happily kept safe. This was the last serious salvo of the enemy. His great deck gun was disabled, and, as he did not succeed in boarding, he gradually fell back and ceased firing. A dense smoke rose from the deck, and, after two or three rounds more, the enemy veered round, and finally went away. During the action I clearly saw the red fez in the port-holes, one fez on the bridge, busy with an optical instrument, and giving directions to

SEVERAL PERSONS IN EUROPEAN COATS of dark blue. I wished to hit the instrument and European uniforms and caps, and promised a reward to three of the best shots and the commander of the Engstrom gun if they knocked off these men. They gave a salvo; two of the blue-coats fell, the fez disappeared, but the instrument remained in its place."

LENNONS'

CELEBRATED

AUSTRALIAN PLOUGHS,

Double and Single Furrows.

F. TUXFORD.

BENNETT & JOHNSON'S LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

- 6 Roomed Cottage and Section, 66 x 132, Shakespeare-road.
- 6 Roomed Cottage and Section, upwards of half-an-acre, Cooter-road, house well finished.
- 6 Roomed Cottage and Section, 1/2 acre, Milton-road. Grounds planted with fruit and other trees.
- 5 Roomed Cottage and Section, 1/2 acre, overlooking Milton-road. Grounds laid out. House nearly new.
- 5 Roomed Cottage and Section, opposite Garry's foundry and facing the sea.
- 4 Roomed Cottage and Section, White-road, opposite Garry's foundry.
- 4 Roomed Cottage and Section, 1/2 acre, Lighthouse-road.
- 4 Four-roomed Cottages, near the Gas-works, £110 each.
- 4 Roomed Cottage and Section, White-road, near the Maori Club. Price £160.
- 4 Roomed Cottage and Section, one-eighth of an acre, Milton-road.
- 3 Roomed Cottage and Section, 23 x by 80 Beach Road.
- 3 Roomed Cottage and Section, one-eighth of an acre, Shakespeare-road.
- 2 Two-Roomed Cottages and Sections, White-road, near the Maori Club. Price £90 each.
- Roomed Cottage and Section, 21 x 66, Port Ahuriri.
- 2 Roomed Cottage with 1 acre land laid out as an orchard, at Puketapu.

LAND FOR SALE.

- 186 acres Waikato District, Province of Auckland
- 80 acres, County Mongonui, Province of Auckland.
- 40 acres, Danevirke, Hawke's Bay.
- 40 " Woodville, Hawke's Bay.
- 40 " Wairoa, Hawke's Bay.
- 37 " Te Whaku, Hawke's Bay.

Town Section, 296 in White-road.		
" " 308 "	" "	" "
" " 312 "	" "	" "
" " 311 "	" "	" "
" " 302 "	" "	" "
" " 41 "	Hyderabad-road	" "
" " 353 "	Dickens-street	" "
" " 377 "	Munroe-street, near Railway.	" "
" " 382 "	Munroe-street	" "
" " 223 "	Thackeray-street	" "

Sections in Woodville, Hampden, and Wai-pawa.

Numerous other Town and Country Properties for Sale or Lease.
BENNETT & JOHNSON.

TO LET,
6 ROOMED HOUSE, in Owen-street, suitable for a Boarding-house. To a good tenant inducement will be offered.
Apply to
JOHN ORR,
Port Ahuriri.

Or to
BENNETT AND JOHNSON.

MONEY TO LEND.
£1,000 (TRUST FUNDS), in one or two sums.
Good Freehold Security required.
Also,
£750 in two sums of £450 and £300 respectively.
BENNETT & JOHNSON.

NOTICE.
BENNETT & JOHNSON
BEG to inform property owners and other, that they make a special business of collecting rents and attending to the execution of repairs, &c., when required. Proceeds remitted and accounts furnished promptly.
BENNETT & JOHNSON.

Debtor and Creditors Act, 1876.
BENNETT & JOHNSON
CERTIFICATED ACCOUNTANTS,
HASTINGS-STREET, NAPIER.

Land Transfer Act.
BENNETT & JOHNSON
LICENSED GOVERNMENT BROKERS.
NAPIER.

All transactions under the above Act promptly and cheaply carried out.

HOUSES TO LET.

WHITE ROAD.—4, 6, and 2-Roomed Cottages.
Lighthouse Road.—4-Roomed Cottage.
Shakespeare Road.—4-Roomed Cottage.
Thackeray Street.—6-Roomed Cottage.

SHOPS TO LET.
Shakespeare Road.—Large Shop with Dwelling-house attached.
Dickens Street.—Two Shops adjoining Messrs Gilbert and Co's factory.
BENNETT & JOHNSON.



RYMER'S NAPIER AND TARADALE ROYAL MAIL COACHES.

TIME TABLE.

FROM TARADALE—	
1st 1/2 past 8 o'clock,	New Road.
2nd 1/2 to 9 "	via Meanee
3rd 11 "	New Road
4th 1/2 to 2 "	via Meanee

FROM NAPIER—	
1st 10 o'clock,	Newton's Corner, New Road
2nd 11 o'clock,	via Meanee
3rd 1/2 past 2 o'clock,	New Road
4th 4 o'clock,	via Meanee

The Puketapu Coach leaves Napier every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, departing from Puketapu the same days, at 1 o'clock.

Special Coaches, Buggies, and Saddle Horses can be had at Taradale, at any time.
G. RYMER.



COBB & CO'S TELEGRAPH LINE OF COACHES.

LEAVE Takapau every Monday and Thursday mornings for Palmerston and the Wairarapa, for the arrival of the 6.45 train from Napier, returning every Tuesday and Friday.
HASTWELL, MACARA & CO., Proprietors.
H. P. COHEN, Agent.



GRANT'S MAIL COACHES

LEAVE Havelock for Hastings Railway Station in connection with the Train as follows:—

Depart	Arrive Retra
Havelock 9 a.m.	Hastings 9.30 9.35
" 11.45 a.m.	" 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.

ON and after **TUESDAY, 5th December,** Four-horse Coaches will leave Napier weekly for Taupo, Rotorua, and Tauranga, leaving Napier every **TUESDAY MORNING,** arriving at Tauranga on **FRIDAY;** leaving Tauranga every **TUESDAY,** arriving at Napier on **FRIDAYS.**

Fares:	
Taupo	£2 10s
Tauranga	£5 0s

A. PETERS,
Booking Office at Clarendon Hotel.

ROYAL MAIL COACHES between **PETANE** and the **WESTERN SPIT** will run Daily on and after this date—
Leaving Petane at 8 o'clock a.m. and 1 p.m.
Leaving Ferry Hotel, Spit, at 11 o'clock a.m. and 4 p.m.
Fares, 2s 6d each way.
Booking office, Clarendon Hotel.
W. VILLERS, Proprietor.
August 30, 1877.

D. COTTON,
LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,
PORT AHURIRI.

ALL KINDS OF VEHICLES ON HIRE.
Passengers called for in time for outgoing steamers.

D.C. has continually Busses running between Port Ahuriri and Napier.
D. COTTON.

RAILWAY HOTEL PORT AHURIRI.

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened the above splendid, new, and commodious Hotel, at Port Ahuriri, near the Railway Station. This Hotel is replete with every accommodation and convenience, and every effort will be made to meet the requirements of customers.

Splendid Ales, Beers, Wines, and Spirits always on hand.

A Table D'Hote daily.
Splendid Accommodation for Travellers and Families.
JOHN YOUNG, Proprietor

VICTORIA HOTEL WHITE ROAD.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has now entered into possession of the above well-known Hotel. Having had considerable experience in hotel business, he trusts by civility and attention to merit a fair share of patronage.

Only the best brands of Ales, Wines, and Spirits kept.
All the conveniences of a first-class Hotel can be obtained at this establishment.
J. PARKER, Proprietor.

WEST CLIVE HOTEL W. J. CAULTON PROPRIETOR.

THE above Hotel is beautifully situated on the banks of the Ngaruroro River, facing the main line of Road, and has lately been GREATLY ENLARGED and thoroughly RENOVATED. It is now a **FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,** and affords every comfort for Travellers and Visitors.

Attached is a Two-roomed Cottage fitted up with every comfort, which can be engaged by Parties or Families travelling along the road.

LARGE & COMMODIOUS STABLING Good Paddocks for Horses.

BOATS ON HIRE. ARTESIAN WELL ON PREMISES.

Nothing but the Best Quality of **WINES & SPIRITS** kept.

GREENMEADOWS' HOTEL, TARADALE.

ARTHUR M'CARTNEY.....Proprietor.

A. M'C. has much pleasure in informing his numerous friends in town and country, that he has taken the above well-known Hotel. The House is replete with every comfort and convenience, and is equal to any in the Country.

The Proprietor will earnestly endeavor to give every satisfaction to those who may kindly favour him with their patronage, and they may depend upon being supplied with every article of consumption of the very best quality.

splendid Paddock for the convenience of visitors from the country.

Good Stabling.

Charges strictly Moderate.

CROWN HOTEL PORT AHURIRI.

J. GOLDEN.....Proprietor.

THE above Hotel which has now for many years been under the superintendence of Mr Greer has been purchased by the undersigned. Having a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the locality, the advertiser promises to use every effort to make this Commodious Hotel one of the best in this part of the province.

Table d'Hote every day between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Commodious stables and excellent Paddocks

The use of one of Alcock's splendid Billiard Tables always to be obtained.

The comfort, Accommodation, and Convenience of Travellers will continue to be the first study of the Advertiser,
J. GOLDEN.

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

IMPORTANT SALE OF WINES SPIRITS, TEA &c.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1877.
At 2 o'clock.

BANNER & LIDDLE

Are instructed to sell by auction, on the above date, the following valuable assortment of Wines, Spirits, and Tea, being balance of direct consignments ex "Chandiere," "Schiehallion," and "Broomhall."

- In bond—
I 258—1 QUARTER CASK BRANDY (Planats)
M 179—5 ditto (Biscuit de Bouche)
M 783—3 ditto Sherry (Iglesias)
I 93—77 cases Jamaica Rum
M 180—6 half-chests Tea (Brisbane)
M 181—5 ditto ditto (Pardo & Co.)
M 182—25 boxes Tea (Pasha)
- Duty paid—
15 doz Gonzalez Sherry (very old)
20 doz Dark Sherry
20 doz Pale Dinner Sherry
20 doz Old Port
30 doz Champagne (quarts) A. Jallott and Co.
20 doz Champagne (pints and quarts) Louis Renout
28 doz St. Julien Claret (very superior).

The attention of private families, hotel-keepers, and storekeepers, is particularly called to the above sale, as the quality is all of the very best, and is only to be sold by auction in order that the returns can be forwarded by the next mail.

Terms:—Under £20, cash; over £20, approved bill, bearing bank interest.
BANNER AND LIDDLE, Auctioneers.

UNION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—CHRISTCHURCH.

THIS Company are now prepared to insure at Current Rates against Loss by Fire on Houses, Stores, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, and all descriptions of Property.

We would call particular attention to the amount of capital, which is double that of any other Colonial Office, and is not exceeded by any Fire and Marine Insurance Office in the world.

Insurances effected with open or valued policies on Wool from sheep's back, woolsheds, or shipping port to London.

Risks accepted on Vessels and Cargoes to or from any port to the United Kingdom, America, or the Colonies.

Forms of proposal and any information can be obtained from the **SUB AGENTS—**
H. MONTREITH, Waipukurau
W. RATHBONE, Waipawa
S. SMOKE, Havelock
J. BARRY, Taradale
H. WILLIAMS, Wairoa
Or from
BANNER & LIDDLE, Agents for Hawke's Bay.

UNION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL requisitions for transfer of Shares in the above Company must be handed to the undersigned for transmission to Christchurch.

Transfer forms can be obtained on application.
BANNER & LIDDLE, Agents.
Napier, 28th Sept., 1877.

BANNER AND LIDDLE

GRAIN, WINE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AUCTIONEERS, ACCOUNTANTS, SHAREBROKERS,
CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENTS, &c.,
TENNYSON-STREET, NAPIER.
And Waghorne-street, Port Ahuriri.

Auctions held in town and country. Customs Entries passed. Free and Bonded Goods stored.

AGENTS FOR
Union Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand.
Australian Mutual Provident Life Assurance Society
New Zealand Trade Protection Society
Reuter's Telegram Agency
Oriental Telegram Agency
Rubber Stamps
Curator of Intestate Estates.

HAVELOCK RACES.

THE above Races will be held on **WEDNESDAY, December 26, 1877** Programme to be published early November.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT A HURU

ARRIVALS.

- 6-Sir Donald, s.s., from Poverty Bay. Passengers-Mr Clayton.
7-Rangitira, s.s., from Wellington. Passengers-Mr and Mrs Matherson, Miss Nugent, Messrs Griffiths, McDonald, Mabin, Webb, Douglas, Johnston, Lovelock, Griffiths, Nealy, and 3 for Poverty Bay.
8-Helen Denny, barque, from London via Dunedin. Passengers-Mrs Ruth.
8-Hawa, s.s., from Auckland via Tauranga and Gisborne.
8-Kiwi, s.s., from Wellington via the Coast.
8-J. G. Coleson, brigantine, from Lyttelton.
9-Rangitira, s.s., from Poverty Bay. Passengers-Misses Scrimgeour (2), Father Reigner, Messrs Griffiths, Cooper, Wiseman, Kelly, Caulton, and one prisoner.
10-Wanaka, s.s., from Wellington and Southern Ports. Passengers-Hon. Colonel Whitmore, M.L.C., Messrs Sutton, M.H.R., Fitzroy, M.H.R., Irvine, Marcroft, Newman, 3 A. C., and a number of others.

DEPARTURES.

- 4-Albatross, schooner, for Whangapoua.
4-Reward, schooner, for Whangapoua.
5-Isabella Pratt, schooner, for Oamaru.
5-Minnie Hare, schooner, for Auckland.
6-Orpheus, schooner, for Mercury Bay.
7-Fairy, s.s., for Mohaka and Mahia. Passengers-Mr Mackenzie and three others.
7-Rangitira, s.s., for Poverty Bay. Passengers-Messrs M'Vay, Miller, and three original.
8-Hawa, s.s., for Wellington and Southern Ports. Passengers-Messrs G. Coates, J. M'Lean, Rundle, Cotterill, Murphy, and Weaver.
9-Kiwi, s.s., for Wellington via Blackhead. Passengers-Messrs Galbraith, Richmond, Graham, and Boyd.
9-Result, s.s., for Wairoa. Passengers-Four natives.
9-Mania, p.s., for Wairoa.

The schooners Albatross and Reward were towed out by the Bella on Thursday. The barquentine Falcon, Captain Hair, has been chartered to load at Newcastle this trip for Lyttelton.

The s.s. Sir Donald towed out the schooner Isabella Pratt a little before noon on Friday. The entrance to the harbor is improving. On Thursday there were nine feet in the channel, and on Friday about ten feet at high water, but the channel is very narrow and tortuous.

The P.M.S.S. Zealandia arrived with the 'Frisco' mails at Auckland at 6 o'clock on Saturday. The Napier portion was transhipped to the Hawea, which steamer had been detained, and she left about 10 on Saturday. The punctuality with which the P.M. Company deliver the mails in Auckland, is very creditable, the present steamer, according to the Postal Guide, actually not being due till Sunday.

The schooner Minnie Hare and schooner Orpheus left for their respective ports, the former on Friday, and the latter on Saturday. Both being favored with a fair wind were enabled to set all their canvass at their moorings, and sail out.

We understand that for the future all passengers going by the Rangitira when also anchors in the Bay will be taken off in the launch Bella free, provided they book their passage at the agent's office before starting.

The s.s. Rangitira arrived at the anchorage at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and left for Poverty Bay a little after five, having been tendered twice by the launch Bella. She has about 90 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. Fairy left on Saturday night for Mohaka and Mahia, with a full general cargo of station stores.

The barque Helen Denny, Capt. Ruth anchored in the Bay about 11 o'clock on Monday, having been eight days on the passage from Dunedin, caused by a succession of light northerly winds; in fact, anything like a fair wind was not experienced till four o'clock on Monday, which Capt. Ruth took advantage of. The Pilot boarded her off the Bluff, and took her to the usual moorings, where she made fast. Capt. Ruth reports having passed, shortly after leaving Dunedin, the mainmast of a large vessel, which he supposes is one of the masts belonging to the ill-fated Ocean Mail recently wrecked at the Chatham Islands. Captain Ruth also exchanged signals with two schooners bound south, viz., the Atlantic and Emerald. Captain Ruth informs us that he landed his homeward cargo last voyage in excellent condition. She has for this port about 500 tons of general cargo, and having already on board all her ballast, she will soon be ready to take in her homeward cargo. She will be the first ship on the berth for London.

With regard to the detention of the Zealandia, we (New Zealand Times) gather from the agents, Messrs. Levin and Co., that the vessel arrived at Rio about 1st August, and that they received from Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co., a letter dated 3rd August, in which it was stated that the

vessel would only be detained at Rio a fortnight, and that the cargo had suffered no damage. As the run from Rio to this port, under favorable circumstances, would take about sixty days, it is expected the vessel will arrive before the 20th instant; but it will be possible to estimate more accurately when it is known on what day the Zealandia left Rio, and a telegram giving this information the agents expect to receive at any minute.

The s.s. Hawea, Captain Wheeler, had a large number of passengers, and about 25 tons of cargo. The former were landed in the steam launch Bella, and the cargo was put in the Three Brothers. The Hawea left at 4 o'clock on Monday, having discharged our 'Frisco' mail, and taking on with her the Southern portion of the inward mails, which Captain Wheeler was anxious to deliver as soon as possible.

The s.s. Kiwi, Captain Campbell, arrived in the Bay early on Monday, having left Blackhead at five o'clock in the morning, being unable to discharge cargo through a strong southerly gale springing up. She had landed cargo and passengers on Sunday at Castle Point.

The brigantine J. G. Coleson, arrived on Monday afternoon from Lyttelton, with a full cargo of Colonial produce, consisting of flour, bran, oats, potatoes, &c., which she is discharging at the Breastwork. The s.s. Result towed her inside on Monday evening.

The s.s. Rangitira, hence on Sunday evening, did not get rid of her passengers and cargo till Tuesday at Poverty Bay doubtless caused by Monday's southerly wind.

The s.s. Rangitira left Poverty Bay at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, and arrived here after a good run of 9 1/2 hours. She was brought inside and made fast to the breastwork early on Wednesday. She left for Wellington the same evening at 6 o'clock.

The s.s. Wanaka arrived in the Bay early on Wednesday, and was immediately tendered by the Bella, and all her passengers landed, of which there was a large number, including a number of visitors to the coming Show. We have been unable to ascertain the names of the whole of the passengers, as they were not reported on the ship's manifest.

Favorable reports having been received on Tuesday from Wairoa as to the state of the bar, induced the captain of the Result and Mania to leave at eight o'clock that night. Both had full cargoes of general merchandise.

The s.s. Rotorua, Captain Kennedy, arrived at Auckland from Sydney at 6 o'clock on Wednesday.

Commercial.

MESSRS MURRAY, COMMON & CO'S WOOL REPORT.

The third series of colonial wool sales has just been brought to a close, and the result, as regards prices, cannot be otherwise than eminently satisfactory to all concerned. During the whole of the series, prices have continued most unexpectedly firm, and this has been partly due to the selection of wools for sale, and also in part to the fact, that English buyers have been obliged to operate more extensively, owing to their having bought on a very small scale during the second series. Prices may be quoted as ruling on a par with the best rates of last auctions. Superior sounders have sold well, at a slight advance, but inferior and faulty parcels have suffered to some extent. Greasy descriptions have remained firm, merinos being more sought after than cross-breeds, which, owing in great measure to changes of fashions, have not sold so well.

The result generally of this series is such as perhaps might lead to too great confidence in the course of the market for the next few months, which is, however, scarcely warranted by the present state of the trade on the whole. There is room to believe that the attitude of foreign buyers during the series, holding back as they have done, has been founded upon their firm conviction, that in the event of the war being carried through the winter, prices must necessarily again somewhat decline, and that the closing series of the year might very probably see such a depreciation as would justify them in operating. However much importance may attach to this theory, the fact must not be ignored that although the last series of the year might (as in all probability it will) pass over without very much change, it is almost certain that the first series of the new year must open with a depreciation in values. There is a great deal to support this, in the event of a continuation of the Continental struggle. With the new clip before them, buyers will take their time, and act warily, owing to the uncertainty of political affairs. Confidence will still be wanting, and without this the amount of competition from French and German users will necessarily be very small, and they will only buy from hand to mouth. It is most sincerely to be hoped that these rather gloomy predictions as to the fate of the forthcoming clip may not be verified, but it is as well to look ahead and be prepared for what may happen. As things stand at present in Europe, the ground for these suppositions is more than sound enough to warrant them. On the other hand, a cessation of the war would no doubt enhance the value of the article, but such a happy circumstance seems yet rather remote.

NEW YORK. The active business last reported has continued till lately, when prices slightly declined, and the market is now quiet.

ANTWERP. There was a good gathering of buyers at last auctions, and some wools obtained a slight advance. Competition became, however, less animated towards the close of the sales, and the upward tendency was lost.

MARSEILLES. Very little is doing at present, transactions being small. The demand is very moderate. The quietness of the market is caused by disinclination of users to stock themselves, hoping for a fall in value.

LONDON. Since last advices business has remained quiet; prices are without change; but little disposition is shown to operate.

Church of England service will be held on Sunday next at Waipukurau at 11 a.m., and Norsewood at 6 p.m.

Garden & Farming Calendar.

OCTOBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.-Sow annuals mostly on light soil. (Cineraria, godetia, and nolana do best on poor soil. Sow sweet scabious and other perennials. Finish bedding out as far as possible. Peg the branches of bedding plants close to the ground, to form a dense compact border.

KITCHEN AND FRUIT GARDEN.-Sow cucumbers and melons. Sow pumpkin, vegetable marrow, water melon, &c. The true custard marrow is one of the most delicious kinds grown, and a prolific yielder, but it is not commonly seen here. Sow tomato and capsicum. Sow cauliflower, cabbage, peas, and beans for succession; sow celery; stake pens as they require it; thin out advancing crops; keep down weeds. Transplant cabbage, cauliflower, &c., whenever necessary. Plant late potatoes where not already done. Look closely after mice and slugs. Put walks, edgings, and borders in good order, and keep everything neat and orderly. Sow a little silver beet for blanching. Finish grafting; thin out peaches towards the middle of the month; pinch back all luxuriant shoots; thin out sterile shoots on vines; thin out pears, when set too thickly, at the close of the month. Vines fruiting freely should be watered with weak liquid manure. Keep the ground open and loose on the surface.

FARM.-There is usually plenty of grass at this time and stock should be thriving. Wetters that are fit for the butcher may be shorn before sending to market; the flock may be washed for shearing about the middle or latter end of the month. The first of October will be soon enough to shut up young grass where the seed is to be saved, although if it is perennial ryegrass cutting in the first year will seriously injure it, and except on the best land will almost destroy the plant. Great care should be taken not to allow any docks or thistles to ripen there while it is growing; indeed this month and next they will require to be carefully watched, and as many of them destroyed as possible over the whole farm. Linseed may be sown this month, although it has not been grown long enough here to speak positively as to the best time. Grass may be sown during this month.-Town and Country Almanac.

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 21st instant.

For Fiji, Sandwich Islands, America, West Indies, the United Kingdom, Continent of Europe, &c., via San Francisco, per Rotorua, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 9 p.m.

Money Orders and Registered Letters will close at 5 p.m. Book Packets and Newspapers will close at 8 p.m., on the 20th instant.

J. GRUBB, Chief Postmaster.

BIRTHS.

MOORE.-At Milton-road, Napier, on October 6, the wife of Mr. George Moore, of a son.

SCOTT.-At the Kaikora Hotel, Kaikora, on the 7th October, the wife of Mr. James Scott, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LYSNAR.-At the residence of her sister, Camden Road, London, England, on August 12, 1877, Emma, youngest sister of William D. Lysnar.

GRAINGER.-At Napier, on October 5, Emma Grainger, aged 18 years.

O'REGAN.-At Napier, on the 7th October, after a long and painful illness, Michael O'Regan, printer, formerly of Limerick, Ireland, and late of Auckland, aged 64 years.-Auckland and Limerick papers please copy.

DUNN.-At her late residence, White-road, Napier, on the 9th October, Sophia, beloved wife of W. Dunn, aged 28 years.

JOHN M'VAY,

SADDLER & HARNESSMAKER

Hastings-street.

The Cheapest House in the Trade.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. R. C. WILSON,

SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

I.O.O.F., M.U.

LOYAL ABBOTSFORD LODGE, No. 6025, WAIPAWA.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the above Lodge will be celebrated by a Dinner and Ball, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Brothers will meet in the Oddfellows' Hall at 1 p.m.

Visiting Brothers invited to attend.

Wm. BROWN, Secretary.

N.B.-Places of Business will close on that day at noon.

The Weekly Mercury

AND

HAWKE'S BAY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877.

POVERTY BAY has not gained much by the success of the agitation that was got up for the purchase and destruction of the scabby sheep owned by natives on the East Coast. It was believed that the presence of these diseased sheep on Maori land effectually prevented settlement, and if the Government could be prevailed upon to buy up the native flocks and boil them down, the coast would soon be taken up by settlers. The scheme, for a long time did not commend itself to the Government, and a new idea was suggested. This was to make it appear that, from the East Coast, scab might easily get introduced into Hawke's Bay. Our morning contemporary, we recollect, got dreadfully alarmed, and strongly advocated the purchase of the Maori sheep. We pooh-poohed the idea, as, firstly, emanating from land speculators, who wanted to mop up the country for sheep runs, which was admirably adapted for agricultural settlement, and secondly, because a clean sweep of the diseased flocks would never be made either by the native owners, or by the contractors who might undertake to boil-down the sheep. However, sufficient pressure was brought to bear, and after several unsuccessful attempts on the part of various commissioners, Captain Porter at length negotiated the purchase of the Maori flocks on the East Coast. Tenders for boiling these down were called for, and now, we learn, the work is nearly completed, but with the result that we all along anticipated. The East Coast lands have not nearly been cleared of scabby sheep, an immense number of "stragglers" being left to multiply, and hand down their disease. The natives have learned that it is profitable to take no pains with their flocks, and, as they are held to be above all laws relating to sheep, it will abundantly pay them to go on breeding from the scabby stragglers. A Poverty Bay contemporary, however, is of opinion that these stragglers will be hunted down and shot in the course of a few months. We do not think this at all likely to occur in broken country covered for the most part with fern and scrub, and backed by bush hills. The expense having been incurred in an attempt to clear the country of scab, it is of course much to be regretted that it has proved so little avail. But what is much more serious is the announcement made in the Gisborne Herald, that scab has broken out in some of the flocks belonging to European settlers in the Poverty Bay district itself. Our contemporary says:-It would be worse than useless to attempt to slur over or to ignore the fact, unpalatable though it be. There is only one way out of the difficulty-namely, the adoption of the most vigorous and stringent measure permitted by the laws now in force for the banishment of these plagues. The scab and lice are both reported as having shown themselves in only one or two flocks in the district.

The state of drainage in Napier cannot but cause forebodings of what will soon follow in the shape of disease and mortality, if not better attended to. Cr. Rochefort has given notice of motion to be discussed next sitting of the Council, when the question of the drainage of the borough will be fully gone into, and it is to be hoped will lead to something else being done than an elegant plan being drawn and deposited in pigeon-holes of the clerk's room, and now and again opened to be admired. On the subject of fever and its prevention, the West Coast Times says:-"In addition to scarlet fever, a true case of typhoid fever proved fatal to a little girl of eight years of age a few days ago. This came within our own knowledge, but there may be more about. With the mild weather that has lately set in, miasmatic illness, under which head fevers are classed has shockingly and painfully increased. Within four days one family lost two children and within a little more than a week a widowed mother has lost the same number. These cases are rapidly spreading, and it is hardly necessary to add parents are in terror for the fate of their little ones. There are scores of instances in the town, and the epidemic threatens to assume, very shortly, still graver proportions. Several grown up people have lately been attacked, though as yet we have not heard of any fatal results attending the more mature sufferers."

THE Auckland Star of Saturday night last, contains an article defending the

correspondent sent from the colonies to London by several leading evening papers in Australia and New Zealand, (including the DAILY TELEGRAPH) to forward by cable the latest war and other intelligence. Our contemporary says:—"When our special correspondent's cablegrams were assailed, particularly with reference to the reported fall of Plevna, we stated that the papers by mail would prove their genuineness, and show that if our correspondent had erred, he had erred in unison with the leading English and American papers. The cablegram in question was dated London, Tuesday, 11, and was published in our issue of the 13th. A Vienna despatch bearing a London date of the 11th appears in all the American papers, announcing the fall of Plevna, with fearful Turkish loss, one report stating that Osman Pasha was among the prisoners. Subsequent telegrams proved the Russian success in their attack to have been very much exaggerated, but so far as our correspondent is concerned, he must be acquitted from being intentional or singular in his error. We do not expect him to keep us better informed than newspaper readers in Europe and America are kept. His other telegrams have proved to be remarkably early and reliable. On September 8th, he telegraphed that severe fighting was going on at Lovatz, and subsequently that the Russians had maintained their position in that town. The general impression gathered from Reuter's telegrams was that the Turks held Lovatz. The details of the capture of the town and fighting, is reported on the 8th by our London special correspondent and are given under the same dates in the American papers. We need not refer to the death of Brigham Young, which Reuter never telegraphed. The illness of the Pope is confirmed by Atlantic cablegrams to-day and other items of news, to show that our correspondent's sources of information are excellent, his telegrams are very early, and promptly despatched, and when they differ from Reuter, are as reliable as news obtained through that source. If it were otherwise the heavy outlay which we and the evening papers contribute to would be money worse than thrown away."

The Ministry were defeated on Monday, by a majority of four, on the no-confidence motion that was proposed on Monday afternoon by Mr. Larnach. The debate was short, sharp, and decisive. Both sides of the House were confident of success, and neither wished to waste time over a trial of strength that could only be decided by the Tellers. Mr. Larnach briefly spoke to his motion, referring to the inability of the Government to carry their Bills; their financial expedients, their land policy, and general exhibition of weakness. The Hon. Mr. McLean defended the Ministry to the best of his power, and taunted the Opposition with having been actuated from motives of jealousy in bringing forward a no-confidence motion. After the dinner adjournment, the debate was resumed, and before eleven o'clock it was known throughout the colony the Ministry were defeated. From the tone of Mr. McLean's speech it is evident such a result was unexpected by the Government side, and so confident of an easy victory were many of their supporters, that up to a late hour that evening, telegrams were received in Napier stating the Opposition were bound to be beaten by at least a majority of five.

The Ministry, whose resignations were placed in His Excellency's hands on Monday, may be said to have been a continuous administration since October, 1872, when Sir Julius Vogel, (prior to knighthood) moved and carried a no-confidence motion against the Stafford Government. The Hon. Mr. Waterhouse then took office as Premier, and though there have since been many reconstructions of the Cabinet, the same party has been in power—the party to whose efforts have been due the carrying out of the Public Works policy, and the abolition of the provincial system. We have said above that the Ministry will probably resign to-day, but we trust the other alternative will be permitted by His Excellency, and the application, if made, for a dissolution, granted. At the last general elections there was a distinct issue at stake, viz., the continuance or the abolition of provincialism. At the present time also there could be placed a distinct issue before the country, viz., the question lately raised by Mr. Woolcock relative to the incidence of taxation. The Ministry have pledged themselves to include in their financial proposals for next year a change in the incidence of taxation, and the party that will go to the hustings prepared to support the

removal of the heavy burdens now borne by the working men and the commercial classes, and place them on property which will have little difficulty in securing the confidence of the country.

The question which very seriously concerns many County Councils is that relating to the construction and maintenance of main roads—arterial roads, as some call them, by which are known those highways that connect the capitals of provincial districts with each other. These roads, for the most part, have been constructed by the late Provincial Governments, and their maintenance has never devolved on the Highway Districts through which they pass. Many of these roads are of colonial importance, and their maintenance, which is altogether beyond the power of the Counties, should certainly be undertaken by the General Government. This question has recently been brought before the House; the debate was, however, adjourned, but we are sure its importance will be sufficiently recognised as to bring about a resolution affirming the desirability of declaring certain roads to be colonial highways. This must, in fact, be the natural result of the abolition of the provinces, which, stripped of their powers, and resources, can no longer perform their special function of opening up the country. This work must therefore devolve on the General Government, and unless it is speedily commenced and vigorously carried on, its neglect will be most disastrous to very many districts. It was only the other day the Chairman of the Waipawa Council stated that it was quite beyond the power of that County to keep in repair the road running through the Seventy-Mile Bush, and, in consequence, tenders for metalling some three miles of it were declined. It was felt to be no part of the duty of the County to maintain a road the opening of which benefited alike every district through which it passes lying between Napier, Wellington, and Wanganui. Its maintenance, indeed, would exhaust the whole revenue of the Waipawa County; and if it were possible even to undertake it, a manifest injustice would be committed to those other districts not directly interested, whose share of the County rates would be expended in keeping it in repair. It is satisfactory to know, that, to some extent, the Government have recognised the principle that they should take charge of arterial roads in that they have undertaken to maintain the Hokitika and Christchurch road. Mr. Gisborne, during the debate on this subject, stated the case very fairly. He said the abolition of the provincial system had left a great gap to be filled up, and it was now found necessary that there should be some proper authority to construct and maintain main arterial roads, and to bridge dangerous rivers. A county might not only be divided by a mountain range, or, he might have added a mighty forest, but it might be divided by a dangerous river. One County might not be interested in bridging that river, while the interests of the other County would be all in that direction. It was obvious one County should not have to bear the whole cost of the bridge. This pretty well describes the relations subsisting between the Waipawa and Hawke's Bay Counties with respect to the Seventy-Mile Bush road and the Ngaruroro bridge. The one wants the road kept in repair, the other wants to rebuild the bridge, and both works are beyond the united powers of the two Counties to undertake. Mr. Burns, the member for Roslyn, cited a case in point, almost parallel with that of the Ngaruroro bridge. Across the Taieri river there is a bridge that cost in its erection between £20,000 and £30,000; it is now on its last legs, and the question to be settled now is, who is to replace it? Mr. Woolcock was of opinion that the debate on this question went to show that the County system was a failure. And in this most of our readers will agree. He thought that unless the Counties were prepared, or unless they could be so situated as to undertake the construction and maintenance of main arterial roads in their respective districts, there was no alternative but to abolish the Counties. The Government would then have to add the arterial roads to the list of railways, and by improving the standing of the Road Boards reduce Government expenditure in that direction. Mr. Woolcock pointed out that already there were on the Estimates a sum of nearly £79,000 to be expended on public roads in both Islands, and he wanted to know by whose authority this money was to be spent. If it is to be handed over to the various County Councils there would very soon arise a suspicion that certain Counties were more avored

than others. The whole question is one that cannot be so easily dealt with as a first glance at it might lead one to think.

A WELLINGTON correspondent writes under date of Saturday:—"The defeat of the Government next week is looked on as a positive certainty. The New Zealand Times is very quiet over the matter, and this is looked on as a bad omen for Ministers. The conversion of Curtis fell like a bomb-shell in the Ministerial camp, and Stafford is said to be very much annoyed. There is a rumor afloat, but I do not attach credence to it, that in the event of Ministers going out, Sir William Fitzherbert will be asked to become Premier. It is known that Sir William and Bunny, his old Provincial Secretary, have been in close confab during this week, and Bunny is known to know old Fitz's mind pretty well. Larnach is only put forward as a cat's paw, and it is not intended that he will be even a member of the new Government. The debate will not occupy many days. Both sides are tired of talk, and members are very anxious to return to their homes. If the division does not take place on Monday night, Stafford will pair with one of the Opposition, and leave for Napier in the Wanaka for the purpose of attending the Show. Afterwards, it is expected he will lead an Opposition against the new Government, provided the present Opposition are strong enough to carry the no-confidence motion. Efforts are being made by the Government to induce Wood of Southland, Seaton, and a few others of Macandrew's tail to join them, but up to the present their efforts have been unsuccessful. The Ministry are now, however, too weak to carry on the government of the colony with efficiency, or with success. Their intentions may be honest, but they have proved themselves sad blunderers in political tactics. Had they gone out of office when they found they were unable to carry their Native Land's Bill, they would have returned as a strong Government. The Opposition at that time was so disorganised that no Government could have been formed from their side of the House, and they would have failed. As it is, in the event of the Ministry being defeated, a Government can be formed which, I believe, will stand out this session at least."

ALREADY there are signs of want of cohesion between the right and left wings of the Opposition party, and unless Sir William Fitzherbert descends from the Speaker's chair, and assumes the Premiership, it is pretty certain that the present Opposition will be unable to form a Ministry. We believe that it is with a view of overcoming Sir William's scruples in the meantime, Mr. Larnach asked the House to adjourn until Friday. The majority of the Auckland members will work under no other head than their recognised leader, Sir George Grey, and only Sir W. Fitzherbert could bind the two parties together. Should he refuse to take the Premiership there will be no help for it but a coalition Ministry, with possibly the Hon. E. W. Stafford, as leader. Major Atkinson is both politically and physically incapable of leading the House. Sir George Grey is the only man in the House who can lead, and the Southerners would not follow. Apart from other political considerations, Sir George is a rank Separationist, and the leader of the Separationists, and as such would not be acceptable to the majority. His great ambition is to make Auckland once more the seat of the North Island Government—and although this may be desired by the Auckland people, the majority of the House would never assent to it. Already the Northerners are afraid, through the deposition of Sir G. Grey as leader of the Opposition, that there will be no chance for either the ex-Governor or his nominee being in the Ministry which will be formed, and are now to be heard murmuring. Auckland will be satisfied with nothing but Separation, and no Ministry will have its hearty support for long which does not embrace Separation as its cardinal policy. Sir William Fitzherbert is too old a politician not to be aware of this, and we shall not therefore be surprised if he declines to listen to the overtures which will likely be made to him to-day.

NAPIER CO-OPERATIVE BAKING COMPANY.

ALL Shareholders in the above Society are requested to pay their First call on or before the 22nd day of October, otherwise they forfeit Membership.

Calls to be paid to the Secretary,
W. N. GRINLINTON,
At Mr Powell's, Hastings-street.

Our Wellington Letter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WELLINGTON, Monday Night.

[We have omitted to insert the first portion of our correspondent's letter as it refers to the probable result of Mr Larnach's no confidence motion. We must, however, give our correspondent credit for predicting what has come about.]

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

On Friday the House sat later than ever before this session, the sitting extending to nearly three o'clock on Saturday morning. The Land Bill of Mr Donald Reid was being considered in Committee. The proceedings until twelve o'clock were very dull, and the great majority of the reporters, thinking nothing would come out, sought their couches. Then a little life was infused into the talk. Mr Bowen, in defiance of all precedent, announced that though he would vote with his colleagues to retain nominative Boards, his sympathies were all the other way. This roused the ire of Mr Stafford, and when Mr Reid, finding he would be beaten on a certain point, wished to accept the amendment, the hon. member for Timaru called for a division. Mr Reid voted against his own clause. Mr Stafford does not relish being defeated, so he immediately afterwards stood up and dressed down poor Donald for not knowing his own mind, and then had a slap at Mr Bowen for his honest but indiscreet admission. The wire-puller was not at all pleased to see his puppets dancing to tunes of their own, and he showed it pretty plainly. As soon as this little episode was over, there was a general rush for Bellamy's. About eighteen members stayed behind, and as the hands of the clock were round, one after another dropped off to sleep, until about a dozen were fast in the embrace of Morpheus. At two o'clock the fun began. Division after division was called. Members, in a very decidedly jovial frame of mind, rushed in "to know what the row was about." Men suddenly awoke out of their sleep rushed bewildered into the nearest lobby, and then anxiously inquired what they had been voting for. Through all this hubbub Mr J. C. Brown and Mr Sutton kept up a nasal duet, utterly oblivious to everything around them. Dr Hodgkinson, catching sight of the hon member for Tuapeka sleeping the sleep of the just, solemnly arose. He was greeted with shouts of "Put on your hat," for when the doors are locked all Parliamentary rules are reversed, and members must put on their hats when they speak. Looking round desperately, Dr Hodgkinson seized the nearest hat. It happened to be a white one, belonging to Mr Williams, and was about six sizes too large for the Dr. It nearly extinguished him, and the cries of "Who stole the donkey?" and roars of laughter, did not tend to restore his equanimity. Somewhat red in the face, he ignored the mirth he had created, and purposely called the attention of Mr O'Rorke, Chairman of Committees, to the fact that Mr Brown was asleep. So little Mr B. was disturbed, and asked which way he intended to vote. "Oh, with the 'ayes'; no; with the 'noes'; which way did you vote, Stout? bother it, what was the vote about?" asked he in bewilderment. His business was just settled, when somebody cried out "Look at Mr Sutton," and about a dozen voices took up the refrain. So your member was aroused, and marched before Mr O'Rorke, looking as if he were afraid his head would pay the forfeit for some enormous crime he had unwittingly committed. "On which side do you intend to vote?" asked Mr O'Rorke, in a tone such as schoolmasters use when admonishing a refractory youth. Mr Sutton didn't appear to know anything about votes at that time, but Captain Morris, the Government whip, came to his rescue, and told him his vote was already secured. But your member can sleep and no mistake! He'd be in very great danger if his house caught fire when he was between the blankets.

MR LUSK AND MR KENNEDY.

A few words in explanation of the position of these gentlemen will, perhaps, not be out of place. The first case—that of Mr Kennedy—has been settled. There is not the shadow of a doubt but that he knowingly and willfully tried to evade the Disqualification Act, by putting up a bogus man as coal contractor to the Government, while he was the real contractor. But that convenient flaw in the Act has saved him. Mr Lusk's case is of a totally different nature, and does come under any Disqualification Act, but is a matter of "privilege." He has, without doubt, accepted payment from the City Council

of Auckland for services in connection with certain Acts which were passed last session. In so doing he has committed contempt of Parliament, and is liable to expulsion from the House. About half-a-dozen other lawyers are in precisely the same predicament. Kennedy's case is much the worse of the two, and as he has escaped, I don't see how the Government can propose to expel Mr Lusk. It won't do to make fish of one, and fowl of another. I suppose a general white-washing Act will be introduced, and these vexed questions of privilege and disqualification will be "laid" until next session.

The Show.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HASTINGS, October 10.

There is not a very large attendance at the Show, those present being for the most part personally interested in the exhibits. It is noticeable that there are a good many visitors from other provinces, including many members of the General Assembly. The show of sheep is very fair, especially of the longwool classes.

There is a cold drizzly rain, and it is an extremely unpleasant day.

2.15 p.m.

The Hon H. R. Russell was awarded first and second prizes in Lincoln ram hoggets. Mr Nelson's were highly commended, and Mr J. N. Williams' commended. There was 28 entries in this class, and the largest in the Show, and the award is considered a triumph for Waipukurau. The merino breed is more largely represented than at any former period, and the sheep of better quality. The judging is not yet finished.

THURSDAY.

This being the second day of the Show, and it being a beautifully fine day, it was largely attended, there being upwards of 2000 people on the ground. We cannot find room for a full report in this issue, but it will appear in our next. We can only say, it was the most successful Show in Hawke's Bay. The proceedings included with a dinner, which took place at the Criterion Hotel.

HAWKE'S BAY AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The Hawke's Bay Agricultural and Pastoral Society, that took a fresh lease of life last year, has exhibited no less vigor this season, and the Show, that was held yesterday was one of which in every respect the Society might well be proud. The position the Society holds at the present time is second to no other association of its kind in New Zealand. It is fully carrying out the objects the members have kept steadily in view; its shows are attracting increased attention, which is shown by the large numbers of visitors who annually come here, and it is gratifying to know that those visitors take away with them the highest opinion of our stock, of the capabilities of the country, and of the enterprise of our settlers.

The Show of 1877, that was held on Wednesday and Thursday last, was in no way inferior to that of last year, and, in some respects, was superior. For instance, the number and quality of the Merino sheep exceeded all previous exhibitions of the kind in Hawke's Bay, the entries showing, in a marked degree, the result of the care and attention that have been paid to this breed during the past few years. The long-wools, however, formed the chief feature of the Show, as might have been expected from the vast areas of country that have been brought to a condition which enables those breeds to be kept with the greatest advantage. The total number of sheep entered was 221, of which no less than 122 were Lincolns; 31 Cotswolds; 67 Merinos, and 1 Leicester. Unfortunately, the Cotswold classes were not represented as fully as it was hoped and expected they would be, owing to the absence of Mr J. D. Canning's sheep, which had been kept back, we regret to hear, through their owner having recently sustained a family affliction. It was Mr Canning who introduced the Cotswold breed into this province, and his original flock still stands at the head of its class. The value of the

breed has long been recognized, and there are now many small flocks of Cotswolds that have been bred up from selections from the best breeders in England. With regard to the Lincolns that were exhibited, it was noteworthy that the first and second prizes were carried off by the Hon. H. R. Russell, to whom the credit is due of having been the first in this province to wrest the honors from the Ahuriri plain flocks, that have for so long a period carried all before them.

The show of horses was exceedingly good, but it would have been much better had not a singular fatality attached itself to many of the horses that were intended to be exhibited. Quite recently Mr Ormond has lost by death two magnificent draught colts; Mr Wellwood lost a fine foal out of his draught mare that took first prize last year; and Mr Sutton lost a Kingfisher foal, and also its mother; Mr Giblin's light-weight carrying hack, "Midnight" that was awarded a prize at the last Show, met with an accident early this week, by which his legs were so cut about by a wire fence as to preclude him from exhibition. In addition to these misfortunes, that lessened the number of the exhibits, Mr. A. McLean's thoroughbred imported horses, "Mute," "Jav'lin," and "Arab Child," were withheld from the Show, for a reason which, we think, might have been overcome by some slight give-and-take arrangement with the Committee. To prevent disappointment, however, these magnificent animals were paraded outside the Show ground, and commanded a large amount of attention.

The show of cattle, if not large, was sufficient to exhibit the quality of many of our best herds. There were some grand animals in the yards, and the young stock spoke highly for the progeny of the valuable animals that have been imported into the province.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE COMING SHOW.

Sir,—In your issue of the 4th instant, I notice a letter signed "A Member of the Committee," referring to a paragraph about the non-appearance of my stud horses at the forthcoming Show. The writer takes you to task for casting a slur on the H.B.A. & P. Society. What you stated was simply the truth; and the truth cannot be gainsaid whether it refers to a private individual or a society. I became aware of the fact that the money had been forwarded to England for the cups; but not being a member either of the "Working" or "Financial Committee," had no say whatever in the matter. Had I been on the Committee I should certainly have objected to such an error of judgment in sending the money to England instead of to Melbourne, where cups of any design might have been procured and handed to the winners nine months ago. The ridiculous taunt that I am afraid to show my horses could only have emanated from a mean and malicious mind, and hardly deserves notice. I may, however, state (what "A Member of Committee" knew perfectly well when he penned his cowardly attack) that I have already had the pleasure of meeting and beating every horse of note that will appear at the Show with my well-known horse Kingfisher, which has only once been defeated in a show-yard and then by my own horse Mute. The latter, with his stable companion, Jav'lin, I am neither afraid nor ashamed to show in any show-yard in Christendom for perfect shape, substance, and quantity. "A Member of the Committee" must be thoroughly ignorant of the risk owners run in sending valuable high-spirited horses to an unprotected show-yard like the one at Hastings. I should like him to hold my horse Mute in the Hastings yards from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; he would find it a trial of pluck far beyond his endurance. Nor can he be aware of the injury done to animals by some owners through the pampering and over-feeding they are subjected to before they become that bloated and unwholesome mass you sometimes see in a show-yard—so fat that they waddle rather than walk. I for one object to such a course. My experience has taught me that a sire in condition to perform hard work, will get more hardy and enduring stock than an over-fed pampered animal can do. At last Show my Champion Cup horse Mute, as well as Kingfisher, and Arab Child, stood for seven hours exposed to wind and showers of rain, and when I asked the Committee to remove them at 3 p.m., nearly all the spectators having left, I met with a curt refusal. Before that, I had requested the Committee by letter to alter the hour for horses to be on

the ground from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. to 10 a.m. until 3 p.m.; this was also refused, and the hours this year are the same as they were last. If the Managing Committee will not meet owners in small matters like these, it should not be surprising if they refuse to risk their horses on the Show ground. To avoid disappointment to the public, some of my horses will be on view at Hastings, at noon, on the Show day, under my own control, when they will have an opportunity of seeing the celebrated Jav'lin, a horse that, among other brilliant performances, has done his mile and a half in 2min. 44sec., carrying 10st., (vide N.Z. Turf Register) a feat unaccomplished, on record, by any other horse; and after racing from 2 years old to 7, leaves the turf perfectly sound.—I am, &c.,

ALLAN McLEAN.

Tuki Tuki, October 9, 1877.

IMPOUNDING HORSES.

Sir,—I am glad to see that the police are taking steps at last to put a stop to the nuisance of horses roaming in the streets. People who have to pay for their own wanton negligence, are sure to cry out, but that should not deter officials from doing their duty. By the way, I see Mr. Higgins writes a cock-and-bull story about his case to the Herald. He mentions, however, one fact, which proves to my mind that he is trying to impose on the credulity of the public. He writes, or some one else does for him, "It is not to my interests that my horses should be wandering about the streets of the town; I want them at home, ready at hand to carry out meat ordered by my customers." Now, Mr. Higgins was fined for allowing his horse to wander on Sunday, (the day above all in which horses are sent out to grass by their owners). Surely he did not want his horses to carry meat about on Sunday! It is a poor case that requires resorting to such yarns as that. It won't do, Mr. Higgins, it won't do!—I am, &c.,

A STRAYING HORSE.

October 10, 1877.



NAPIER ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

BATTERY ORDERS, OCTOBER, 1877.

THE following will be the order of drills and officers on duty:—

Friday, October 12.—Gun and Detachment Drill: Lieutenant Garner, Corporal Sellars, and Bombardier Campbell.

Friday, October 19.—Commanding Officer's Parade and Government Monthly Inspection. Band to attend.

Friday, October 26.—Gun and Detachment Drill: Sergeant-Major Gray, Sergeant Gilberd, and Bombardier Christie.

Members will parade in undress uniform for Gun drill at the Gun-shed, at 7.30 o'clock p.m.

The Government Inspection will be held at the usual place, at 7 o'clock. Full Dress Uniform.

NAPIER ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER CADETS.

The Monthly Inspection will be held at the usual place, on THURSDAY, October 18th, at 7 o'clock p.m.

The Cadets will parade at the Gun-shed for Gun drill every WEDNESDAY, at 7 o'clock, until further notice.

W. ROUTLEDGE,

Capt. Commanding N.A.V. and Cadets.

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NEWTON, IRVINE & Co. are now showing a large assortment of Spring Goods in all the latest styles, and invite inspection.

THE NOVELIST.

LADY TREVOR'S SECRET;

OR, THE

Mystery of Cecil Rosse.

BY MRS. HARRIET LEWIS.

CHAPTER LV.

A SECOND DISAPPEARANCE.

Lord Glenham pursued his journey, reaching the hamlet of Loch Low soon after nightfall. The air was crisp and clear, with a touch of frost in it, the stars shone brightly, and the distant mountains were outlined against the horizon, looking like an encircling wall that shut in this secluded valley from the outside world.

The earl's spirits were in a high state of exultation. He believed that he would find Miss Rosse in this lonely hamlet, for Gretchen would never have voluntarily become separated from her young mistress. He believed that he would find Crafton here also, since he had not met him on the way to Inverness. He thought of Crafton as his true and devoted friend, who had hastened hither to aid Miss Rosse and to restore her to her lover. No suspicion of Crafton's perfidy invaded his noble soul. He was too honorable himself to lightly suspect dishonor in another.

He drew up before the door of a shepherd's hut upon the outskirts of the hamlet, and, without dismounting, rapped upon the door with the handle of his riding-whip. The occupant opened the door, thrusting out into the starlight a shock of flame-colored hair, and a stolid but inquiring visage.

"Can you direct me to the house of Mr MacDougal?" inquired the earl, courteously.

"Nay, Sir, it be burnit doon last night' sir," replied the shepherd.

"And Mr MacDougal?"

"Is at the hoose o' his neebor. Angus MacLean," said the shepherd, "The lang hoose wi' the thatched roof beyond the turn i' the road, sir. There be a mort o' people hae coom o' late to see Willum MacDougal," he added, regarding the young earl inquisitively. "I canna ca' to mind when so many strangers hae coom to Loch Low before."

The earl expressed his thanks for the information rendered, but did not pause to satisfy the evident curiosity of his informant. He rode on through the hamlet, passed the lake which gave name to the group of houses, and came to a halt before the dwelling of Angus MacLean, whose hospitalities to the MacDougal family, to Mr Pulford and Jarvis, to Miss Rosse, Gretchen and Mr Crafton, were already noted.

A farm-laborer was crossing the yard on his way from the barn to the house when the earl came up. He informed his lordship, in answer to inquiries, that this was the residence of Mr Angus MacLean, and Lord Glenham nastily dismounted, gave his horse in charge of the laborer, and knocked loudly upon the kitchen door. The farmer himself appeared in response to his summons.

The earl inquired for Mr MacDougal.

"Coom in, coom in," said MacLean, hospitably. "Ye'll find a' the family here. We are a' thegither, sir."

He flung open the door wide, and the earl entered. He found himself in a long, low, kitchen, with heavy beams over head blackened by time and smoke, and with a great cavernous hearth blazing with logs. About this hearth were grouped the men of the McLean family with their male visitors. The women were gathered about a long table, upon which were several tallow candles, and all of them, hostess and guests, were busily sewing homespun cloth into gowns and underware for the benefit of the despoiled Mac Dougals.

"Willum," said Mr MacLean

addressing MacDougal, "here is a visitor to see ye."

MacDougal arose and came forward. The women suspended their sewing, the men paused in their tasks to stare at the new-comer. The stately bearings of the young earl, his fair and noble beauty, his gentle courtesy and air of high and perfect breeding, as apparent here in this lonely Highland dwelling as in the Queen's drawing-room, made a profound impression. His lordship bowed to the sturdy Highlander in polite greeting, and then sent a second long and searching glance about the apartment.

He had expected to find Miss Rosse here, and his kinsman also. A look of disappointment clouded his visage as he marked their absence.

"Permit me to introduce myself, Mr MacDougal," he said. "I am the Earl of Glenham, the friend of Miss Rosse, whom I expected to find at your house."

"My hoose, my laird, is burnit doon," replied MacDougal, respectfully. "An' I an' my family are dependent upon the kindness o' a neebor for shelter, as ye maun see."

"And Miss Rosse? Where is she? Is she not here also?" demanded the earl, quickly.

"Take a cheer, my laird," said MacDougal. "If so be, ye are a frien' o' Miss Rosse, there be mooch to tell ye. Sit doon, mon."

"The young lady is safe?"

"Ay, safe as a bird i' its nest," declared MacDougal. "Hae ye travelled far, my laird?"

The earl, with a great sigh of relief, took possession of the chair MacLean placed for him near the hearth.

"I came from Inverness to-day," he answered. "Is Miss Rosse at the house of some neighbor? Has Mr Crafter been here?"

"He cam' the mornin'," responded MacDougal. "There hae been the very witches' wark in this matter, my laird. We were imposed upon by the mon Pulford—"

"By whom?" cried the earl, starting.

"Mr Pulford. An' before him was the mon Jairvis, his accomplice. The young hae been shutt oop a' the past winter i' the loneliest an' most God-forsaken hoose i' a' the Scottish coast. It was a' the wark o' ane Lady Trevor—"

The earl started yet more violently.

"The work of Lady Trevor?" he repeated, in amaze.

"Ay, so I gathered frae the speech o' Mr Crafter wi' Miss Rosse, Mr Pulford com' here yester evening ca'ing himsel Mr Crafter, an' confairmed the warks o' the mon Jairvis. An' it was a' settlet that they should tak' awa the young lady this mornin', but Providence prevented."

MacDougal warming with the story, related, in graphic but simple language, the manner of Cecil's arrival at his house, her illness, the appearance of Jarvis, who called himself Dr Graham, the proprietor of a mad-house, and all the incidents connected with the stay of the young lady and her persecutor under his roof, ending with a description of the burning of his house, the narrow escape of his family from death, and the supposed description of Miss Rosse and her servant.

The earl listened breathlessly, not once interrupting the narration, although more than once his anxiety to learn the present whereabouts of Miss Rosse nearly overcame his patience. Only the timely remembrance that MacDougal had declared her "safe and well" enabled him to listen quietly to the long story.

While MacDougal was thus employed, Mrs. MacLean and her daughters were busily engaged in the preparation of supper for the unexpected guest. The MacDougal family and the men of the MacLean family paid close attention to the narrative,

and now and then interpolated an explanatory remark or an ejaculation.

When Lord Glenham had been put in full possession of all the facts of the case, as known to Mr. MacDougal, up to the hour of Crafter's appearance at the MacDougal farm, the Highlander paused to take breath. The earl seized the opportunity to repeat his inquiries for Miss Rosse and his kinsman.

"I am coomin' to that," said MacDougal. "This mornin', when we were a mornin' the death of the puir young lady an' the foreign woman, considerin' the mysterious dispensations o' Providence, Mr. Crafter rode up an' asked for Miss Rosse. An' while we were e'en telling him that she was dead, the young lady hersel', wi' her auld servant, cam' foot o' the sma' hay-barn, alive an' well, but pale an' staggering-lik', by reason o' terror an' cauld. Mr. Crafter flew till the young lady, an' there was a joyfu' scene."

"Ay, there was," said Mrs. MacDougal, wiping her eyes. "I her sorrow an' distress the puir young lady thought only o' this Mr. Crafter, an' the auld woman wrote to him, telling me that he was the only frien' o' her young mistress. He cam' wi' a speed, and a more woestruck mon I never see than was he when he heard that Miss Rosse was dead. But when he saw the bonnie lassie coomin' till him, he lookit lik' ane whilk sees a ghaist. He turnit white an' gaspin'. An' then he ran till her, and wad hae taken her i' his arms, but for her modesty. He's a rare lover, is Mr. Crafter."

"A lover!" ejaculated the earl.

"Ay, he loved her. I doot nay it will be a match soon," said Mrs. MacDougal, with an air of worldly wisdom. "He worships the vera ground she steps on—"

"Whilk is a vera sinfu' thing to do," interrupted MacDougal, with an air of severity. "Nay doot he loves her well. She is a bonnie lassie, an' will mak' a guid wife, and I hae nae doot they will be happy."

Lord Glenham smiled.

"There must be some mistake," he said. "I know Mr. Crafter thoroughly, and I am sure that his love for Miss Rosse is only a brother's affection. But where are they now? I desire to see them at once."

"That is nae possible," said MacDougal. "Mr. Crafter tuk her awa' this mornin' withi' an hour after he found her."

"Took her away!" cried the earl, amazed. "I did not meet them!"

"They went in a po'-shay toward Inverness. It is strange ye did nae meet them, sin' ye cam' the same gait. It maun be that they wad had stoppit at some farm-hoose or inn. The lassie was weak an' tired. She wad nay nae been able to ride the day to toon."

"I am sorry to have missed them on the way," said Lord Glenham, in a tone of chagrin. "I am so impatient to see them that I am tempted to procure a fresh horse and turn back to-night."

"It wad be better to wait till the mornin', my laird," said Angus MacLean. "The lassie will nay reach Inverness till the mornin' noon. an' she wad rest there the mornin' night. Ye look tired yersel'. We hae room an' till spare. Stay wi' us the night, an' gang on your wa' i' the mornin'."

The others joined their entreaties to those of MacLean, and the earl, being tired after his day's journey, allowed himself to be persuaded to remain.

Mrs. MacLean placed her hospitable meal upon the board and pressed the visitor to partake of it. He complied, and while he ate his supper MacDougal discoursed concerning his late visitors at considerable length. After supper, the earl resumed his seat by the hearth, while a room in the already crowded house was prepared for his occupancy.

"Ye'll fin' yer frien's at Inverness,

and a chair had been drawn up in the full glow and heat.

MacLean lingered to answer a few further inquiries of his guest concerning Miss Rosse, and then descended the chair to the kitchen.

The earl sat down by the fire and gave himself up to thought.

He turned over in his mind the story he had heard. The revelation of Lady Trevor's wickedness filled him with amazement. She had conspired with Mr Pulford to destroy the life of Cecil Rosse, but what motive had impelled her to such a hideous crime? He remembered her unwomanly declaration of love for himself, and his fair face burned. Had that love—had an insane jealousy—prompted her to destroy the girl he loved? Yet, what other motive could she have possessed?

Her betrothal to Mr Pulford, which had seemed as mysterious, could be explained by the theory that in no other way could she secure his silence. That she loved Pulford was an idea too absurd for consideration. Fear, and fear alone, could have prompted the handsome, ambitious, and wealthy widow to marry a man she did not love, who was far beneath her in social rank and station, and who was considered by others as a sort of upper menial in her service, despite the fact that he was by birth and position a gentleman.

And why should she fear Pulford to such an extent, but that he had been the instrument of her wicked will in this affair?

"It seems incredible," the earl said to himself, with a shudder, "but I cannot doubt that Lady Trevor has conspired with Pulford to kill Miss Rosse! What has Cecil not suffered? My poor darling! When we sought everywhere for her, she was hidden in a old house on the northern Scottish coast, in the custody of three bloodthirsty wretches who sought her life! I shall find her at Inverness, and shall take her directly to my mother! With all her avowed hatred for Miss Rosse, my mother could never resist Cecil's beauty and sweetness. She could never deem her an adventuress when once she had met with the gaze of Cecil's lovely eyes! Her heart would go out to Cecil at first sight. I know that Cecil loves me," and his grave face grew strangely tender. "I know that the passionate love I have for her must have awakened a response in her breast. I shall beg her to marry me immediately. I will shelter her from her enemies;" and now his looks grew stern. "Any arrow aimed at her hereafter must find its way to my breast—not to hers!"

He remembered the declaration of the MacDougal that Crafter was Cecil's lover, and he smiled again. He knew, by lover's intuition, that Cecil's heart was his, and he believed that his kinsman was acting in the matter as his friend.

He was too excited to sleep. For hours he sat by his fire until the great logs dwindled to a quarter of their original size, brooding with a lover's idolatry upon the beauty and perfection of Cecil. He was restless and anxious—he seemed so near to her in this house in which she had been upon the morning of that very day, and yet so far from her.

"I feel strangely troubled, in spite of my great joy," he said to himself, uneasily. "Yet I know that Crafter will take good care of her, and that I shall find her at Inverness. I wonder that Gretchen did not write to me, instead of writing to Crafter. I shall know the reason to-morrow."

It was long past midnight when he flung himself wearily upon the bed. He slept little during the hours that followed, and rose at daybreak, with a strange depression resting heavily, like a pall, upon his spirit.

He paced his floor until he heard sounds below attesting that the household was astir. Then he de-

my laird," said MacDougal, reflectively. "The lassie will travel slow an' easy, an' Mr. Crafter will tak' guid care o' her. Your horse will be ready to travel i' the mornin'. Sandy, lad," and he turned to one of his sons, "ye can rub down the beastie an' gie him his food. He wad nay be warm at this time."

Sandy departed on his errand. Mrs. MacLean presently announced that "the prophet's chamber" was ready for occupancy, and, as the hour was late, Lord Glenham arose, expressing his wish to retire.

Mr MacLean, candle in hand, guided him up stairs to a large room with sloping roof and small quaint windows, and furnished in primitive style. The bare floor was dotted with a few home-made rugs. The high-post bedstead was half concealed by flowing dimity curtains. The room was brightened and warmed by a blazing wood fire on the hearth, scented to the kitchen. He found that the breakfast was in course of preparation and nearly ready. He went out to look after his horse, and found him in good condition and excellent spirits, well able to perform the return journey to Inverness.

Breakfast was served. After the meal, the earl made his adieu, expressed his thanks for the hospitality he had received and made MacDougal and MacLean each a handsome present in money. He then mounted his horse, amid the hearty good wishes, loudly expressed of the entire household and guests, and departed on the road to Inverness.

He rode briskly, and a little after noon reached the half-way inn before which he had paused on the previous day to water his horse, and from the window of which Crafter had seen him.

Here he made a halt for dinner. And here he learned upon inquiry that Crafter and Miss Rosse, with her servant, had taken refreshment on the previous day, and that they had been at the inn when he passed on his way to Loch Low. He learned also that the objects of his pursuit had continued their journey to Inverness with but brief delay.

He pushed on, after an hour's rest, with an increasing uneasiness and sense of foreboding.

He arrived at Inverness, and rode into the court-yard of the old-fashioned inn, at which Crafter had stopped, just before nightfall.

In response to his eager inquiries he learned that Miss Rosse, with her servant and Mr Crafter, had set out by train on the morning of that day on their way to London, by way of Edinburgh.

He hastened to the railway station and secured his own passage to London by the night-mail train. We need not dwell upon the incidents of that long and tedious return journey.

It is enough to say that he made it without halt, and arrived in London in due course of time, haggard and worn, and nearly exhausted.

Procuring a cab, he drove directly to Crafter's chambers. To his amazement, he was informed by the janitor of the building that his kinsman had not returned from Scotland.

He hastened to Queen's Crescent, Bayswater. Mrs. Thomas, the worthy landlady, received with tears of joy the glad news that Miss Rosse was alive and found, but declared that she had not seen nor heard from her.

Only one explanation of Cecil's second disappearance occurred to the earl.

Remembering what the MacDougal had said concerning her state of health, he could only conclude that Cecil had been taken ill upon the route and that she had been removed to suitable quarters, where Gretchen and Crafter were in attendance upon her.

He determined to retrace his steps at once.

"I shall find them at Perth or at Edinburgh," he thought. "It seems as if there were some fatality in all

this—as if some new obstacle or peril had risen between us.”

He remembered, even in his anxiety, the deep and singular interest which the old Marquis of St. Leonards had taken in Miss Rosse, and was tempted to hasten and tell him of his discovery of Cecil, but he restrained himself.

“I will tell no one until I can bring her safe to London,” he thought. “I will spare the marquis my anxieties.”

He drove to his house in Park Lane, and saw his mother, but not even to her did he unfold the object of his hurried journeys. In the afternoon, he went again to Crafton's chambers, but his kinsman had not been heard from. Accordingly, he took the night mail for Scotland.

He arrived again at Edinburgh in due course of time. A liberal fee to the guards and station-master procured for him the information that a gentleman answering the description he gave of Crafton—the same gentleman he had followed Northwards some days before—had alighted from the train at Edinburgh two nights since, with a young lady and her maid in his charge. They had not since been seen at the station.

“They are here, then,” the earl thought, his heart giving a great leap. “I shall find them at some hotel, or, if Cecil is really ill, then in private lodgings! The task before me is by no means easy, but with the experience I have had in detective work I shall not fail to discover them. They are here—now, to search for them!”

CHAPTER LXI.

CRAFTON'S SUCCESS.

Miss Rosse had started from Inverness for London, with Gretchen, and Mr Crafton, as Lord Glenham had been informed. And she had alighted from the train at Edinburgh, as the earl had discovered for himself, after his fruitless journey to London.

What had then become of her, we will proceed to explain.

Weak from her long imprisonment in the old house at Black Rock, with her subsequent wanderings among the grim fastnesses and gloomy passes of the wild northern Highlands, and from the terror and exposures of that last night at Loch Low, she felt herself unable to pursue her journey to London without a halt somewhere for rest.

It was upon a premonition of this fact that Crafton had builded his villainous scheme of getting her into his power. Long before they reached Edinburgh, the villain noticed, with secret exultation, that the pale young face was growing whiter with every mile of travel, that the thin, deeply-fringed eyelids drooped more and more wearily above the sweet sorrowful eyes, and that the sad and tender mouth was acquiring a piteous droop, indicative of utter weariness and physical exhaustion.

Apparently forgetting his proposal of marriage to her, and his rejection, he devoted himself to her comfort with an assiduity and gentleness that touched Cecil to the heart, and won for him the grateful affection of old Gretchen. He had procured at Inverness a Highland plaid and a railway rug, and these he wrapped about the girl in a manner to afford a support for her head, as well as to shield her from cold. He brought her tea and other light refreshments from the stations where such things were sold; he was gentle, attentive, yet unobtrusive, and Cecil gave him, now and then, a grateful look; but he was sufficiently wise not to mistake and overrate the meaning of it.

It was Gretchen who, in her anxiety for her young mistress, suggested a halt.

“Miss Cecil won't be able to travel night and day to London, sir, without stopping,” she said. “Would it greatly inconvenience you, Mr Crafton, to stop over night somewhere?”

“Not at all,” answered Crafton, politely. “I am quite at Miss Rosse's service, I think it would be well for her to stop over night at Edinburgh. I should have suggested her doing so, if you had not.”

When they reached Edinburgh, Cecil was scarcely able to alight from the coach. Crafton helped her out upon the platform and into a cab, and gave the order:

“To McGregor's Royal Hotel.”

The little party were transported thither, and were soon after lodged in comfortable rooms, a pleasant private sitting room, with bedrooms adjoining, being placed at Cecil's disposal for herself and maid.

Crafton's room was upon an upper floor, and at some distance from those allotted to Miss Rosse.

Dinner was served to the party in Cecil's sitting-room, and almost immediately thereafter Cecil retired for the night, Gretchen accompanying her.

Thus left to himself, with an entire evening before him, Crafton descended to the office and examined attentively a city Directory, from which he copied an address. He put the scrap of paper in his note-book, and went forth into the streets, alone and on foot.

He returned at a late hour, whistling softly to himself as he ascended to his rooms, and having the air of one who has achieved a great and longed-for success.

“It is just as I foresaw and planned from the beginning,” he mused delightedly. “As soon as I received Gretchen's letter, and knew that Miss Rosse was in Scotland, I thought of that old beldame. Miser that she is, I have bought her, body and soul, for the work I have in hand. She will render me the service I require, exactly as I suppose she would. Singularly enough Lord Glenham does not know even of her existence. I was never so frank with him as he was with me,” and he smiled grimly. “He'll go on to London, inquire after me, and failing to find me, he'll turn back and look for me here. So far my tracks are plainly apparent. He'll trace us to this house, but we shall leave to-morrow; and I defy him, and all the police of this town, to find Miss Rosse after to-morrow. She'll be lost to him and all pursuers—as safely hidden as if she were in her grave.”

Cecil slept profoundly that night, without a suspicion of the new trial in store for her. She awakened at a late hour of the following morning, attired herself with care, making her shabby garments look as well as possible, and entered the sitting-room.

Gretchen rang the bell for breakfast.

Before it was served Crafton made his appearance.

There was an assumed cloud upon his brow which Cecil was quick to detect. She shook hands with him, exchanging greetings, and resumed her seat. Fearing that his gloom might be consequent upon her rejection of him, she forebore to question him.

“I feel quite well this morning,” she remarked, in answer to his inquiry, “and am able to resume our journey.”

“We will speak of that after breakfast,” returned Crafton, keeping up his affectation of anxiety. “And here it comes. Will you permit me to share the meal with you, Miss Rosse, or will you banish me to the coffee room?”

“Stay with us,” said Cecil. “I ordered breakfast, expecting you to share it with us.”

The meal was served. After the things had been removed, Crafton assumed a deeper gloom of aspect. Cecil, with quickening fears, begged to know what had happened.

“Be brave and calm, my dear Cecil,” said the hypocrite. “I will tell you all. We have been followed—”

“Followed?”

“From Inverness by Mr Pulford!” declared Crafton, with an appearance of speaking truth. “He was there when

we left. He pursued us, and the man Jarvis is with him!”

“Impossible!” cried Gretchen. “Jarvis went back to Black Rock!”

“He started for Black Rock, but he must have changed his purpose and hurried to Inverness for another interview with his employer. At any rate, there they are in Edinburgh. I have been to the station this morning, and both men were there waiting for your appearance.”

“But they thought that we were dead.”

“Jarvis learned the truth when he passed Loch Low after our departure yesterday morning.”

“But you can protect us, Mr Crafton?” said Cecil, eagerly. “They will never dare harm us in a town like this!”

“You don't know the world yet, Miss Cecil,” said Crafton. “You have no idea of the cunning of Pulford. He has been to the police officer, declared you are insane, and procured a warrant for your arrest, and mine also. He has declared also that he is your lawful guardian. He has a policeman with him now waiting for your appearance. Must I tell the whole truth? Through his cunningly-devised stories, he has secured the support of the law and the authorities. If we go to the station, we run straight into the net spread for us!”

“Then what are we to do?”

“If we stay here, they will find you.

I heard Pulford say to the policeman that, if you did not appear before the departure of the mail-train, they must visit the hotels.”

Crafton told this falsehood with such apparent reluctance and such seeming sincerity that Cecil and Gretchen had no suspicion of his treachery. The young lady sat down, white and scared. Gretchen wrung her hands. Both were so ignorant of the English law, and both had had such hard experience of English people during the past few months, that the tale seemed to them by no means improbable.

“We are lost!” groaned Gretchen.

“No, no,” said Miss Rosse. “We will not wait here to be seized by our enemies. Tell us what to do, Mr Crafton. We are so ignorant of the country. What can we do?”

“I should advise our seeking private lodgings in some quiet, respectable house,” said Crafton, reflectively. “If we could find some motherly old landlady like Mrs Thomas, who would keep us a few days until your enemies would be thrown off the scent, you would be quite safe!”

“Can you find us such lodgings?”

“There is an old lady, a very distant relation of my own, who might receive you as her guest for a few days,” continued Crafton. “Let me take you to her. She lives out of town, in a very secluded house, and, being of a very reserved disposition, has few visitors. No one would find you in her house. No one would dream of looking for you there.”

“You are very kind. Let us go now,” said Cecil, thoroughly alarmed. “I dare not remain here another hour.”

“Then we will go. But we must not take a cab, or leave any clue by which we can be traced. Put on your veils. You must take my arm, Cecil, and we will walk out and mingle with the crowds in the street. I have settled the bill, and am ready to go. We need not delay an instant, unless you wish!”

Cecil needed no second hint. She put on her hat and wrappings, Gretchen followed her example, and the three descended to the private door and passed out into the street.

After walking a few blocks, Crafton unfolded the plaid he carried and wrapped it around the girl's slender figure, which it completely enveloped, serving as a disguise.

A similar plaid, and a new bonnet, which Crafton paid for, transformed Gretchen into a seeming Scotchwoman of the lower class.

Satisfied with the changes these articles

made in the appearance of his companions, Crafton hailed a passing cab, and the party entered it. He gave the address to the cabman in a low tone, and the vehicle moved off briskly over the pavements.

They descended steep and narrow streets, Cecil and Gretchen shrinking back in order to avoid observation, and passed into the outskirts of the town.

“We are almost there,” said Crafton, with a quick gleam in his black eyes. “Almost there, Miss Cecil. And once there—once in the walls of my old kinswoman's house, I defy any pursuer to find you.”

The cab entered a green lane shut in by high hedges. Here Crafton stopped the vehicle, and assisted his companions to alight. They waited until the cab had disappeared upon its return to town, and Crafton led them a little distance, and finally stopped before a small gate cut in a high brick wall.

“Here we are,” he said exultantly; “and you are safe, Miss Cecil. Come in.”

He opened the small door, and Cecil and Gretchen passed through. He followed them. Had they but seen the sinister exultation on his face at that moment they would have turned and fled from him as from a demon.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9.

(Before E. Lyndon, and J. A. Smith, Esqs., J.P.s.)

WHERE IS THE COURT INTERPRETER?

Hami Poheroa, an aboriginal, was brought before the Court charged with drunkenness. The native being unable to understand the English language, the Court was unable to get a reply from him in answer to the charge, and he was therefore dismissed.

A DRUNKEN RAILWAY TRAVELLER.

Thomas Thorp was charged with being drunk and annoying the passengers by the railway. He was fined 5s, or in default 24 hours imprisonment. Being short of funds, he was taken to the gaol.

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH.

George Shellim, a lad aged eleven years, was brought up charged with having stolen the sum of 13s from Mr Simons, store-keeper, at Port Ahuriri. The youthful delinquent pleaded guilty.

Mr Simons informed the Court that he was sitting writing at three o'clock, when he heard a noise in his shop, and a rattling in his till. He then saw the prisoner, who jumped off the counter and ran away. He saw him run up the road and shouted to a Constable to stop him, who did so, and he then gave him in charge.

The father of the lad informed the Court that he could not get the lad to go to school. He had tied him up for a week at a time and beat him, but as soon as he was let loose he was as bad as ever.

Serjeant White informed the Bench that the prisoner had been convicted on three other separate occasions, and had been whipped at the gaol. The Inspector of Police was absent, and he would ask for a remand until Saturday, with a view of getting him sent to an Industrial School. The request was acceded to.

ALLOWING HORSES TO STRAY IN THE PUBLIC STREETS.

Alexander Snellen was charged with allowing two horses to stray in the public streets on Sunday. He admitted the offence, but pleaded he had left a lad in charge of the horses, who had neglected his duty. He was fined 10s for each horse and 6s 6d costs.

John Higgins was charged with allowing a horse to wander at large in Brown-street on Sunday. The defendant stated the horse had been let out of his yard. Fined 10s and costs 9s.

George Bowman appeared in answer to a similar charge. He pleaded guilty and was fined 10s and costs 6s 6d.

RAIL.

Mr Knight applied for bail to be granted to the Maori charged with stealing a cheque of £30 from Mr Mullinder of Patangata.

Their Worships agreed to take as bail, Mr Henry Williams and Mr David Lindsay in the sum of £100 each.

Our Wellington Letter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WELLINGTON, Wednesday Night.
MR. LARNACH'S MOTION.

The great fight is over, and has resulted in an ignominious defeat for the Opposition. The great Middle Party, of which we have heard so much, seemed to vanish into thin air when once placed face to face with a "No confidence" motion, and only the old Opposition, strengthened by Messrs Pyke, Barff, Larnach, and one or two others, was left. Messrs Fitzroy, Stevens, Manders, Rowe, and Ballance, who were the great "lights" of the party which was to arise and crush the Government in its cobra-like folds, all returned to their old allegiance. But, listening to them, one could not help asking "How long?" Strong, bitter, sweeping, were their words. Though they voted for the Government they plainly expressed their contempt for the present occupants of the Treasury benches and their office-at-any-price policy. It must have been dreadfully galling to the Ministry to hear staunch old supporters like Reynolds, Murray-Aynsley, Fitzroy, and Ballance say they voted, not to keep the present Government in power, but because they feared to exchange the ills they had for those they knew not of. If the Opposition could have shown a respectable, united Cabinet, the majority would have been on the other side, but Mr Stafford properly described them as "a mass composed of disintegrate particles." But when such strong condemnation of the Ministry was uttered, it did not refer to the whole body, but to individual members. It would be against Parliamentary rules in such cases to name plainly the particular members of the Ministry in whom a speaker had no faith. They are taken as a unit, and attacked as a unit, for the act of one is the act of the whole, and each occupant of the Treasury benches must stand or fall by his colleagues. Still, it was not difficult to detect the men for whom the shafts were intended. Mr Whitaker and Mr Reid, but mainly the former, are those who are to blame for the disorganization in the Ministerial ranks. Major Atkinson is not looked upon as a very brilliant statesman, but he is pretty "safe," and thoroughly honest. No other man in the House could so well fill Mr Ormond's seat; Mr Bowen is universally respected, and his department does not call for the display of superhuman ability; while Mr Maclean, though a shockingly poor debater, gets through his routine duties in a very respectable manner. But Mr Whitaker and Mr Reid possess the confidence of neither side of the House. They have sold their old party, and have never gained the respect or the confidence of the Ministerialists. Put them out, and Mr Pyke, with their other old supporters, would return and fight under the same flag under which they have so often marched to victory.

ANOTHER THREATENED PARTY FIGHT.

The Opposition say they intend shortly to bring down a direct "no confidence" vote. *Cui bono?* They tried, after they found Mr Larnach's motion would go against them, to make out that it was not a vote of censure; but that was all bosh. For days before it was trumpeted and heralded as a direct vote; and when Mr Whitaker jumped up and accepted the gauntlet thrown down the Opposition cheered. The usual adjournment followed, each party arranged the men to be put up, and the order in which they were to follow each other. The battle was planned and mapped out after approved Parliamentary precedent, and it is simply ridiculous to now deny that the vote was one of censure, on which the existence of the Ministry depended. It was simply cowardly to plant the Opposition standard with such loud huzzas, and then to attempt to desert it. Dr. Wallis, Mr Lusk, and the more sensible members of the party acknowledged this.

IS THE WAKA MAORI STOPPED?

No. Mr Whitaker most distinctly stated that the last issue appeared on July 17. Mr Lusk and Mr Hamlin both declared that it is still being issued. Which is right? the public ask. I answer that Mr Whitaker told that which he must have known to be what in plain English would be called a lie. In Parliamentary parlance it dwindles into "an india-rubber-like statement." The Opposition were, however, on the wrong scent. Since July 17th the paper has not been printed at the Government office; but I happen to know for a fact that it is still being brought out, and at the very moment when Mr. Whitaker was speaking, the formes were being worked-off in a private printing-office in the town. I don't

see that this much affects the question at issue, for I believe that the whole expense will now be borne by Maori subscribers and the members of the Ministry who are willing to put their hands into their pockets to keep alive an organ on which they can play their own tunes to charm the natives. The Wanga is supported in a similar manner, and is just about as one-sided as the Waka. But why could not Mr. Whitaker tell the truth?

MR. ORMOND AND HIS ENEMIES.

I warned you by telegraph, some days ago, that Mr. Ormond's implacable enemies were determined not to let the unfortunate Russell-Locke letter affair rest, and the debate on Tuesday afternoon bore out my prophecy. There will, I fancy, be a big row in the House when the letters are debated, though if Rees goes the length he threatens, and moves the expulsion of Mr. Ormond from the House, he will only injure his own party. Look at the affair as we will, that letter business is an awkward one. No one supposes that Mr. Ormond made the charges against Sir George Grey knowing them to be false. Until the letters are made public, the real facts of the case will not be known; but it is probable that Mr. Ormond was misled by information which he then thought to be reliable. When he clearly saw that, whatever "fishy" transactions Sir George Grey had been engaged in, this Taupo affair rather to his credit than otherwise, he apologized like a gentleman. It is true that his apology was not such a servile and crying production as Grey, Rees, and Co., might have liked; but when we remember the men to whom he had to apologise, we cannot wonder at the meagrenature of his retraction. Neither Rees nor Grey know what generous feeling is, and they will never cease dinning his unfortunate speech and the consequent apology into Mr Ormond's ears. He made a huge mistake—that cannot be denied—but he also made full reparation, and generous opponents would have cheered him, and straightway have consigned his hasty speech to the limbo of forgotten things, I should like to kick some men in the House, when I remember their miserable cant about intemperate speeches, recollecting, as I do, their own masterly productions in that line.

THE DISQUALIFICATION MANIA.

Mr Rees set the disqualification ball rolling down the bill, and goodness knows when it will stop. It has knocked over about ten members already—at least so rumour hath it—but I suppose they will all pick themselves up again, and hold on by that curious omission in clause 7 of the Disqualification Act. That specimen of legislative wisdom declared that Government contractors "shall be incapable of being summoned to or of holding a seat in the Legislative Council, or of being elected to serve as a member of the House of Representatives during the time he shall execute, hold, or enjoy any such contract or agreement." The legal mind of our Attorney-General has decided that the omission of the words "or of holding a seat" after the word "serve" renders all the present sitting members safe. By an Irish sort of argument, they can't be elected. The meaning of that beats me, for how can a man be elected when he can't be elected? I'm just getting a wee bit fuddled, and will leave the problem to be worked out by any of your readers cursed with a legal mind.

HOW BUSINESS STANDS.

Eighty-nine Orders of the Day. That is how the paper stands after a sitting of nearly eleven weeks. Some eight or ten items have been disposed of in that time. To get rid of the remaining eighty-nine will, at the same rate, take until next session. The talking-power of our House of Representatives is something truly wonderful to behold. I am lost in admiration—but I would humbly suggest, very modestly, and in small type, that the plums of business in the dough of talk are hardly numerous enough, considering the price the colony pays for its plum-pudding. Some people lay all the blame on the Government for bringing down such hastily prepared measures; others lay all the blame on the Opposition. The "happy man" is about the truth. When a really good measure, such as the District Railways Bill of Mr Ormond is introduced, the Opposition help with a will to push the Government cart up the hill. On the other hand, they have wasted much time by bringing forward vexatious motions, which had not a ghost of a chance of passing. It's just about six of one, and half-a-dozen of the other; and the country has to pay the piper who plays to both parties. But surely the ball has lasted long enough now, and it is time that dancing was stopped, and something solid in the way of supper provided.

SATURDAY'S SETTINGS.

We had the first warning note this afternoon, when Mr J. E. Brown proposed to take the disqualification debate on Saturday. It was amusing to watch the faces of the hon members lengthen when this proposition was mooted. The reporters in the gallery didn't look very cheerful. They can't get pairs, or stop away secure in the knowledge that no division will take place. They must sit the whole weary week through. Upon one thing I'm determined—if they do sit on Saturdays, I won't go to church on Sunday morning. If they sit after this, the consequences be on their own heads, and never let them again sanctimoniously talk about encouraging religious observances.

A NEW MORNING PAPER.

There are rumors, which from private information I know to be well founded, of the starting of a new morning paper here. Messrs Reid and Fenwick have purchased the Otago Daily Times from Mr Reynolds, for £32,000, an advance of £4,500 on the price that gentleman paid for it three months since. They sold their evening paper about a month ago, and they will incorporate the Guardian with the Times. The machinery and plant will find a resting-place somewhere near the reclaimed land here, and a part of the staff will probably come up with it. The new venture may not see daylight for several months yet, but when it does come, the New Zealand Times will have to put on a new pair of boots, or else give up the race in a very short time. McCulloch Reid is not the man to let his organ play second fiddle, but if the Times keeps at its present miserable level it will not be difficult to snuff it out in less than a twelvemonth.

HAWKE'S BAY COUNTY COUNCIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8.

The Council met in the old Council Chamber at 11.30 a.m., to-day.

Present:—Messrs Tiffen (Chairman), Williams, Bennett, and Brathwaite.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Secretary to the Post Office Department declining to carry out a suggestion of the Council to supply country Post Offices with stamps.

The Road Overseer's report was read.

The Engineer's report was read.

The Inspector of Police notified by letter that he had collected in all £132 for dog tax.

Mr Bennett called the attention of the Council to the non-collection of the dog tax from the Maoris, and suggested that the Collector be instructed to collect the tax from the natives, and in the event of difficulty to take legal proceedings.

On the motion of Mr Williams the Council adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr Bennett gave notice of motion that the Engineer be requested to prepare a plan for a new truss bridge over the Ngaruroro, also the cost of the same, and also to furnish an estimate of the value of the timber of the old bridge when taken out after completion of new bridge, and that the foregoing be furnished for the consideration of the Council.

Mr Bennett gave notice that the plan and dimensions of the proposed drain at Taradale as furnished by the Meance Road Board be approved of by the Council.

Mr Tiffen gave notice of motion That a rate be struck forthwith of 6d in the £, on the rateable value of rateable property in the County.

WAIPAWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The complimentary dinner given to Mr Henry Baker by the inhabitants of Waipawa and the surrounding districts, on Friday night, proved a great success, and his numerous friends who attended from the out-districts fully proved the estimation in which he is held as a caterer for the wants of the public. The table offered a display which might be equalled, but certainly not beaten, by any hotel in Hawke's Bay, and reflected the highest credit on the "maitre de cuisine" of the Empire Hotel. About thirty-two gentlemen sat down to dinner at 7.30. Amongst the visitors were Messrs Swan, H. Caulton, Neil Campbell, T. Price, Hickey, and W. Y. Miller, contractor. Mr Stewart, the respected schoolmaster from Tamumu, although a novice at the work, made a very good chairman; and to those who know the "White Swan" (and who doesn't?) it is unnecessary to say how he filled the office of vice. After the toast, "The

Queen and Royal Family," was drunk, the vice-chairman, in a happy and humorous speech, proposed "The Guest of the evening, Mr Baker." He had the pleasure of Mr Baker's acquaintance ever since he had arrived in the colony, and had always found him to be an upright man and a gentleman, and wished there were more like him. Mr Swan then presented the testimonial, which was handsomely engrossed by Mr Percival Bear, and which expressed the sympathy of his friends with his late misfortunes, and the hope that the future would make up for the past. Mr Baker, in a feeling speech, replied, thanking those who attended that evening to do him honor. That, with regard to the testimonial, he considered it far better than money as a mark of esteem. He trusted that now that his hotel was re-opened he would be able to preserve the good-will of those who had hitherto supported him. (Cheers.) A song by Mr Scott, alias "Sandy McScott," gave evidence of a fine and well-trained voice. The toast of "The Visitors" was next proposed in a neat speech by Mr Spillers, and was responded to pleasantly by Mr J. M. Fraser, of the Mutual Improvement Company, who eulogised Mr Baker in glowing terms, saying that ninety-nine out of a hundred hotels have not the same accommodation or were as well conducted as the Empire. The Swan then warbled sweetly "Ale and Tobacco," and was not "nigroque similima signo." "Tommy make room for your Uncle" was then given by our local comic gentleman, and as usual was greeted with immense applause. Mr Adair's song, "The Wedding of Bally-poreen" was received with shouts of laughter, the Hibernian brogue giving true zest to the song. Messrs Corrigan, Spiller, Miller, and Garnham all contributed their quota to the melody. The toast which came next was one which appeared to be duly appreciated by a certainly non-local option gathering was given by Mr Swan, "The Health of the Publicans," coupled with the name of Mr H. Fletcher. Mr Swan said that, although looked down upon by some Pharisees, they were, no doubt, as a body, a most respectable class of men; and he could say from experience that whatever gain they made, they earned it hard, as no one unconnected with the trade knew the trials and hardships a publican had to endure. Mr Fletcher, as the second oldest publican in Hawke's Bay, made a telling speech in reply, and fully endorsed Mr Swan's remarks, and upheld the character of the publicans as a body, admitting, however, that there were black sheep in every flock. No one sympathised more with Mr Baker than his brother tradesmen, and to show their existing friendship they would see an evidence on Monday evening, at the Oddfellows' Hall, in Waipawa. Mr Fletcher's remarks were received with loud cheers. "The Commercial Interests of Waipawa," coupled with the name of Mr Tye, was proposed by the Chairman, and was responded to by Mr Tye in his usual felicitous manner. Mr Adair then proposed "The Ladies," and did ample justice to the toast, which was replied to rather diffidently by Mr Bowden. "The Press" was proposed by Mr Stewart, and responded to by "your own." So ended one of the most pleasant evenings I have spent during my sojourn in these diggings.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

The Russo-Turkish War.

Movements of Armies.

Russian and Turkish Atrocities.

Brigham Young's Death Confirmed.—His Will.

The Indian War.

Great Fire in New York.

AUCKLAND, October 6.

The Zealandia arrived at six this morning with the English and American mails. Passengers for New Zealand—Lyon, Mrs Buckley Lee, Rev. Carrick, Fisher, Ward, J. Smith, and 27 steerage. For Sydney—Sixteen saloon and thirty-six steerage.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

180,000 troops have been pressed forward to reinforce the Russian army in Europe. The head-quarters were removed from Tirnova to avoid being cut

off, although ostensibly to conduct operations at Plevna.

Prince Hassan, with the Egyptian contingent, was despatched to cut off the Russians in the Dobruzscha.

Eight steamers were ordered to disembark troops on the north from the Danube expedition, sent from Silistria against Tchernavoda.

The Russians in the Dobruzscha are reported to have fallen back on Osmail awaiting reinforcements.

Mr Fawcett who was sent by Mr Layard to report on the condition of the fugitives south of the Balkans, and to distribute relief, says:—"No idea can be formed of the extent and misery caused by the atrocities on both sides. Over 10,000 fugitives women and children, require relief. 17,000 are Jews, and 5000 are Turks.

Suliman Pasha is blamed at Constantinople for unnecessarily wasting valuable troops in renewing the attacks on the Shipka Pass and has been ordered to obey more closely the instructions from Mehemet Ali.

The Roumanian troops are reported in bad condition, ill-paid, ill-fed, and scourged with typhus fever.

Mehemet Ali's victory at Karassan was of a decisive character. The Russians were strongly entrenched in the village. The Turks and Egyptians commenced the attack, suffering heavy from a battery of three guns. The engagement became general, and extended fifteen miles. By four o'clock Karassan was in flames. The Russians giving way, the Turks redoubled their efforts, and dashed through the blazing village, like pack-hounds, the Russians in full retreat. By this defeat the Russians forfeited the position of Lom and Karassan and the Turks proved their ability to hold their own in the open.

Latest telegrams relating to Mehemet Ali's operations state that a despatch, dated Shumla, says:—"There was serious fighting on Thursday night to the right of Rasgrad. The army under Nebkid Pasha was engaged all day, with losses of many on both sides. The Russians retreated beyond the upper Lom. Rasgrad's army passed the Lom and now occupies Ablava. In consequence, Popokai and the whole region between Karan and Osman Bazar was hurriedly evacuated by the Russians. On Friday they took the direction of Biela. The field of battle now lies between Biela and Ablava.

A correspondent with the army of the Czarovitch at Banitzka, a few miles east of Biela, under date of Friday evening, describes the Turkish occupation of Ablava on Wednesday:—"The gallant attack of Russians under General Timajeff, the retreat of the Turks across the Lom, and the occupation of Ablava by the Russians with a loss of 1000 men to the latter. There was an armistice on Thursday for the burial of the dead. The Russians and Turks fraternized heartily whenever they met during the armistice, shook hands, exchanged bread, bartered trinkets for tobacco, and for the first time in the war came together like civilised people. In the evening, after the termination of the armistice, the Russians evacuated Ablava, finding it useless to attempt to hold out longer with nine battalions against sixty. Late this afternoon the whole division reached Banitzka, when they bivouacked together with a large part of the Thirty-fifth Division, retreating from Gazouva and Polomoka.

The same correspondent, under date of Biela, Saturday, noon, says:—"We broke up camp at Banitzka at sunrise this morning, and marched direct to Biela on the Rustchuk road and the Pyrgos ferry road along a line down the valley of the Bonitzka (Lom) to Buzovatzka. We found the town deserted except by a few Cossacks who reported that the Turks had taken the Damaglis part of the road, and occupied Pyrgos, breaking up ferry communication. Turning back to Biela to make a trip by way of Simnitza, I found confirmation of these unwelcome tidings, and also the fact that the Czarovitch, who had been at Koprivitzka on the Lom, whither he had retired from Kapakoi when it became impossible to hold Palonika and Sambrova, was expected at Biela. The army of the Czarovitch will hold the line of Fantra, near Biela, with the Thirteenth Corps. As far as I can learn, the Eleventh Corps still hold its position east of Tirnova. The Twelfth Corps has retired across Biela and Rutschuk road holding Terstenik. The Meteka camp at Terstenik has been fortified within the past few days, and is situated on a hill overlooking the Danube. After the Turks re-entered Eski Saglia, the Moslem population, emerging from their hiding places, fell on the Bulgarian population

perpetrating an awful massacre, and the greater part of the town was burned. The American missionaries escaped with difficulty.

Vienna telegrams dated the day the steamer left, state that Plevna was captured, and Osman Pasha taken prisoner. Other telegrams contradict this and describe the extent of the Russians successes as already announced by cable.

Several bloody engagements have taken place before Plevna, the Turks and Russians alternately taking the offensive, with desperate fighting on both sides.

A special despatch from Armenia reports the defeat of the Turkish attack on the Russian position at Kurak-Dara, after fighting throughout the day. Melikoff commanded in person.

Two thousand Montenegrins surrounded a Herzegovinian village. Fresh troops arrived during the night, and the others, mistaking them for Turks, attacked them, fighting all night. In the morning the mistake was discovered. Seven hundred were killed.

AMERICAN.

A dreadful railway accident occurred at Four-mile Creek, Des Moines, on the 29th August. All the train but the sleeping car ran off the bridge into the stream, twenty feet deep. Sixteen were killed. The accident was caused by the washing out of the bridge.

A serious earthquake occurred at Coquimbo and Serena, Chile, on August 18. The cable was broken in consequence.

Three murderers have been lynched at Newcastle, Kentucky.

A fearful fire occurred in the Rosario mine, Mexico, by which twenty-four lives were lost.

The Indian war is nearly dragged out. The savages attacked the settlers at Fort Ellis, killing sixteen. The Government orders were to pursue them to death.

Dr. Stem, of New York, suicided by jumping into the Niagara.

The Savings Bank at Boston has stopped payment. Deposits one million.

The investigations into the Chicago Savings Institution reveal frauds of a million dollars.

The Chinese question is freely discussed.

An Ohio oil train collision and fire destroyed one thousand barrels of oil.

A cyclone struck a bridge at Omaha, completely wrecking it. The damage is three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A tremendous fire occurred in New York. It commenced at Hale's Piano Factory on the 3rd September, and three hundred and fifty families were rendered homeless. There was great loss of life. Out of 150 workmen only a few escaped. The estimate is one million dollars.

Brigham's death was followed by a quorum of apostles taking charge of the Church.

John Taylor, the first apostle, is virtually the head.

Brigham's property is mostly real, probably worth two million dollars, and is left equally between all his wives and children. The mothers take the income until the children are of age.

San Francisco Mail Items.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUCKLAND, October 8.

OUR SPECIAL NEWS CONFIRMED.

The following are the latest cablegrams from Plevna published in the American papers of the 12th which confirm your special correspondent's messages:—

LONDON, September 9.

The correspondent explains the positions of the contending armies at Plevna as follows:—"Grivitzka stands in the toe of a horse-shoe, formed by the Turkish positions around Plevna. Opposite to it stands the Russian Fifth Division, which will fall in after the artillery preparation. The line is prolonged on the left flank by five divisions, extending as far as Bogot. Opposite to the horse-shoe, is the Russo-Roumanian centre, where the Russians have taken ground to the left, which was occupied by Prince Tchalchosky in the battle of Plevna. The Roumanians have a section on the environment to the right of the centre, being the ground on which General Krudener then fought.

LONDON, September 11.

THE ATTACK ON PLEVNA.

A correspondent, under date "before Plevna, Saturday, 5 p.m.," says:—"The Russians had during the night gained a large slice of ground in the direction of Grivitzka, and a battery of siege guns had been built on an elevation within easy range of the redoubt. At sunrise the battery came into action in the rear of

the advanced battery, and sent its fire sweeping in to the redoubt, which could not reply to the siege battery range, being too long, so it pounded at the field batteries on the ridge; but the practice was not good. A few casualties occurred. The Russian siege battery made admirable practice at the Grivitzka redoubt, which is the key to the position. Toward noon the Russian infantry pushed forward in skirmishing order, driving back the out-lying Turks. The artillery followed and came into action at a short range. The Turkish return fire was chiefly directed at the Russian artillery, and though very heavy, but little harm was done. Further on to the left to the crest of the range beyond Radisova, which was one array of field batteries, firing was very heavy, the Turkish shells doing great damage among the gunners, and falling behind among the infantry on the reverse slope and in Radisova. At three o'clock the Russians advanced towards the Turkish positions, and continued firing until five, somewhat slackening then. The fire must have reached into Plevna. There are no indications of an assault to-day. I believe it will be commenced again tomorrow morning. The Russian cannon are drawing close around the Turkish positions.

A Vienna despatch repeats the rumor that Osman Pasha was retreating from Plevna.

LONDON, September 11, 6 a.m.

There is no news from Plevna, although at Vienna the wildest reports are current of its capture, and of the prodigious slaughter of the Turks. One of the reports even says that Osman Pasha is a prisoner.

A Vienna correspondent says:—"Reports about the fall of Plevna, which are traced to Roumanian sources, have not been confirmed from any side. It is variously surmised that the Russians having approached within striking distance, are awaiting the movements of their twining columns, which are supposed to have been sent to the flank and rear of Plevna. There are rumors that the Turks evacuated Plevna on Sunday moving towards Widdin, after having severely punished the Roumanian column to the north-west. Other reports say that there have been several desperate assaults on the Turkish right, preceded by a heavy demonstration from the Russian right centre, and that the Russians have secured a foot-hold, which they have retained against the most desperate Turkish countercharges. No reliable advices of the capture of Plevna are yet received. The despatches giving details of Saturday's heavy fighting show that the Russians are gradually improving their positions covering Plevna, but fail to confirm the Turkish defeat. A decisive assault was then contemplated for Sunday.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

The situation of Bulgaria is at the present moment most critical. The fate of this year's campaign would seem to hang upon the defence of Plevna. If Osman Pasha can hold the position, and Mehemet Ali can relieve him, the Russian armies will be in a most hazardous situation. If on the other hand, Plevna falls, the army of the Czarovitch still stands undefeated on the Jantra, and the whole right of the allied armies can be turned to crush Mehemet Ali. To both sides time is of vital importance, but it is more important to the Ottoman than to the Muscovite.

FIGHTING IN THE SHIPKA PASS.

The Daily News correspondent, telegraphing from Shipka Pass on the 27th, gives a detailed account of the Russian attempt to capture a redoubt which the Turks constructed so as to sweep the road to the Russian rear. This redoubt is still untaken, and constitutes a great danger to the Russians, as it gives the Turks possession of a ridge running parallel to that up which the road winds fifteen hundred yards distant. The redoubt enflades the road in several places, and the Turkish infantry, by extending along this ridge, which is thickly wooded, can practically render the road impassable. It was on this road that General Dragonseroff was wounded. General Radetzky, on the 25th, attacked the Turkish redoubt from the direction of the Pass, and also from the Gabrova side. There was continuous musketry and artillery fire for several hours. The

RUSSIANS ADVANCED UNDER COVER OF TREES.

which, however, were too small to afford good shelter. In a short time they reached within fifty yards of the redoubt. Here they found the Turks had cut down the trees around the redoubt, making a bastion over which it was

impossible to pass. They gathered around the edge, and suddenly made a rush for it, but were driven back with fearful loss. The soldiers became entangled in masses of brushwood, and trunks and limbs of trees, over which they were obliged to scramble, while the Turks poured in a terrible fire upon them at this short distance, and mowed them down like grass. Of the first assault upon the redoubt, in which one company was engaged, very few got back to tell the tale. General Radetzky sent reinforcements, and the attack was begun again. Dispositions were made to place a large force in such a position that it could pour a heavy fire into the redoubt to cover the assault until the assailants were almost up to the parapet. This attack seemed almost at the point of success, for the Colonel in command said if the reserves were given him he could take the redoubt. The officer in command of the reserve let them go, but they were nevertheless repulsed.

THE NEXT ASSAULT

was made under the eye of Radetzky and his staff. General Deletrifsky, chief of the staff, placed himself at the head of the storming battalion, although he had to be supported by two men, as he had just previously been stunned by some earth thrown up by an exploding shell. The Russians advanced steadily, and rushed over or through fallen trees, and even got into the redoubt, and actually held it for a few seconds, but were driven out again. They surrounded the place on all sides, pouring in a terrible fire, but were again driven back. In the meantime, the Turks, to support the defence, in their turn, began to attack the Russian positions in the pass, from front and rear. The Russian loss must be very heavy, for fighting continued until late at night, and the wounded were coming back steadily all the time.

SWIMMING ACROSS THE BRITISH CHANNEL.

Mr Cavill successfully swam across the British channel on August 20. He undressed on shore at Cape Grisney on the French coast, and was rubbed thickly over with porpoise oil. Having put on a silk jersey and drawers, he started amid the cheers of the people who had assembled at low tide. The wind was from the south-west. Cavill set off with a powerful side stroke, and made his way through the water at a great rate. He was accompanied for some distance by a boat containing the Superintendent of the Grisney lighthouse. At starting, Cavill wore a sort of waterproof head dress, specially made to shield his head from the sun, but this was soon discarded. At five o'clock, he took some coffee and three-quarters of an hour later some beef-tea. These were the chief refreshments he took through the swim, but at seven some cocoa was administered. The sea became calmer, but a few minutes later, rain came down in torrents.

A HEAVY STORM RAGED

over the French coast, the lightning and thunder being very severe. At a quarter past ten, the sky was clear again. Cavill being then asked how he felt, he said he was cold, but felt strong. A quarter of an hour later, he took some brandy and water. He still kept up a good pace, though slower than at starting, and the English coast, appeared very close, the lugger being slightly to the eastward of the South Foreland Lighthouses. Cavill continued to struggle manfully on getting nearer to the coast. About a quarter to four a.m., on August 21, twelve hours after he had started, he had arrived within fifty yards of the shore and a mile to the north of the Lighthouse. The sea had become considerably rougher, and the boatmen were greatly averse to pulling their boat ashore. At this spot it was considered unsafe for Cavill to get on shore alone owing to the breakers. He was taken out of the water and rubbed down, covered with wraps and apparently not nearly so much distressed as when he left the water after his attempt last year. His voice was almost as strong as usual, but he refused to go below fearing sickness. Soon after he had left the water it became very rough; the waves dashed over the lugger drenching to the skin those on board. On entering the harbor, just before six o'clock, a large flag with the name of the swimmer in large blue letters was raised. Cavill was taken to the hotel and appeared none the worse for his great exertion.

THE MORMONS AND THE GENTILES.

While the Gentiles do not exult over Brigham Young's death, there is certainly a feeling of relief never before experienced in this priest-ridden territory. They regard the power of the Mormon Church broken, and if the Congress

passes a law giving Utah a free ballot, the majority of the liberal Mormons will assert their freedom, and sever Church and State. The co-operative institution, of which Brigham Young was the head, is closed, taking an account of stock. It is the general impression that this concern, which was established to crush out Gentile enterprise in Utah, will be compelled to go into liquidation. Armin Pratt, one of the twelve apostles, and Joseph F. Smith, now on a mission to England, have been telegraphed to return.

THE YANKEES CLAIM OSMAN PASHA.

A Louisville journal publishes a letter from L. B. Wickliffe, of Mount Washington, who claims that he knows Osman Pasha, of the Turkish army, and has corresponded with him since he entered the Turkish service. He says Osman Pasha is not General Bazaine, the late Marshal of the French army, as reported, but a native of Hamkins County, Tennessee and that his name is R. Crawford. He commanded a regiment of artillery during the late war, and afterwards entered the service of the Liberal Government of Mexico, and was made a General of division. He finally quarrelled with President Juarez, and returned to the United States and resided for several years near Philadelphia. He afterwards entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, and was transferred to the service of the Sultan, who gave him the command of the Turkish army at Plevna.

[PRESS AGENCY.]

From India improved accounts of the crop's prospects are to hand, but distress augments daily. In Madras 983,000 are employed at work, and one million have been charitably relieved. In Mysore 400,000 are on work, and 164,000 relieved. In Bombay 265,000 are working, and 119,000 relieved. In Madras the number of necessitators increased 385,000 in a fortnight.

At Thiers' funeral there was a great demonstration, but it was quiet. There were shouts of "Vive La Republique" on the Boulevards, and the speeches were remarkable for their moderation. Gambetta was cheered on leaving the church. Rentes have advanced. The Conservatives rejoice and predict their success at the elections. There is great consternation in the Republican camp. The people regard Thiers' death as a national calamity. Gambetta is now without a rival in the Republican party, but his advanced views do not command the confidence of the Left Centre, who will probably put forward Grevy as McMahon's successor. Thiers took a fit at luncheon.

The Wasdale, a British ship of twelve hundred tons, laden with general cargo, from Liverpool to Frisco, collided in the Pacific, and sank.

Patti has brought a suit to annul her marriage because the priest had no licence from the Archbishop.

The Khedive demands the right to form a navy.

The Russian Minister Mahurgtan has been authorised to negotiate an Extradition Treaty between Russia and the United States.

There is a plague in Russian Poland. The German frontier is guarded vigilantly.

Three hundred American carpenters have been engaged by a Manchester firm.

A Bull ordering the procedure on the death of the Pope has been issued. It empowers Carnerlingi to summon a conclave straight or wait for the foreign Cardinals.

The insurrection in Abyssinia was suppressed by Colonel Gordon. The king invited him to an interview.

A convention has been concluded between Great Britain and Egypt for the suppression of the slave trade.

Captain Eads has prepared plans for bridging the Bosphorus.

The English mill owners propose a reduction of 5 per cent. in spinners' wages.

Further Confirmation of our Correspondent Telegrams.

AUCKLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

October 8.

The following items confirming your special cablegrams, appear among the Atlantic messages:—

A despatch to the Paris papers report that the Czar is ill, and has been advised to leave for a healthier locality than that of the general head-quarters.

LONDON, August 28.

A correspondent at Rome telegraphs:— I have received from trustworthy sources

the information that the Pope is suffering from great prostration, and has barely strength to attend to any business. Camarilla commands at the Vatican, and acts in the name of the Pope. An intrigue has commenced, which is preparatory to a crisis, and some of the Cardinals are holding meetings to provide for any emergency.

A Vienna dispatch, reviewing the operations in Bulgaria, says there is believed to be a certain jealousy between the Turkish commanders, Osman Pasha, Sulieinan Pasha, and Mehemet Ali Pasha, which prevents their working thoroughly in concert.

Brigham Young's Death and Funeral.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Brigham Young's death was very sudden and unexpected. The body lay in state until September 2nd in the Great Tabernacle. During the night of the 1st, the building was open and crowded. Special trains poured in, bringing thousands to the funeral. The obsequies began at 11 o'clock. The second tabernacle was densely crowded. Immediately near the coffin, ranged four surviving brothers and family of the deceased, also ten of the twelve apostles. At least 30,000 were present inside and outside the building. The apostles delivered panegyrics of a flattering character. The services lasted until two o'clock, when the coffin was closed and carried to the grave, the ten apostles acting as pall bearers. The body was deposited in a vault at 3 o'clock. This is so constructed that when closed no stone can be removed. The rites were conducted in strict accordance with the directions left by the deceased, who particularly desired the coffin might be roomy and his friends would were no crape. The property left amounts to two million dollars, equally divided among his wives and children. His succession was eagerly discussed, and public opinion ran on the three leaders of the twelve apostles, John W. Young, and one of the sons of Joseph Smith.

On September 10th the twelve apostles settled the question by issuing an epistle claiming a revelation from God. He had appointed them to take charge of the Church without electing a new prophet, Jim Taylor, the first apostle, to be virtually, the head of the Mormon Church.

A committee was appointed to manage the financial affairs until October 6th, when a semi-annual Church Conference will be held, and a trustee-in-trust elected.

Two of the twelve apostles, Oscar Pratt and Joseph F. Smith, are in Europe, but will return to Utah immediately.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CLIVE SQUARE.

SIR,—Very much to my surprise, and I think to that of the public generally, the Napier Cricket Club has refused the Star and Press Cricket Clubs the right to practice on the enclosed portion of Clive Square. Would you inform me by virtue of what powers vested in the Napier Cricket Club has this assumption of authority been exercised? I am aware that the Mayor permitted the Cricket Club to fence in, level, and lay down in grass, a portion of Clive Square, but I have yet to learn that either the Mayor or any one else can give away a piece of public property to a cricket or any other club. So long as the Napier Cricket Club behaved itself there would be no fear of anybody disturbing it in the possession of a piece of Clive Square as a practise ground, which by the expenditure of Club money had been rendered fit for use. But, Sir, the very instant the Club, by virtue of having effected certain improvements, presumes to claim a vested right to public ground, the sooner the public destroy those improvements the better. The Napier Cricket Club having impudently refused its sister clubs the right to enter public land it is to be hoped the members of the Star and Press Clubs will ignore the Napier Cricket Club's insolent assumption of ownership, and use the ground when and how they like.—I am, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE PRESS CLUB.
Napier, October 5, 1877.

When are eyes not eyes? When the wind makes them water.

"Goot day, Moses. Vy—s'help me! my tear, how yov was shanged. Youldn't nefer ha ef known you!" "But my name is not Moses, sir." "Kreat hefens, who would think it—your name shanged too?"

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

(Before J. A. Smith, Esq., and E. Lyndon, Esq., J.P.s.)

LARCENY OF BABY CLOTHES.

Rose Mullins was again brought up on remand, charged with having stolen baby clothes to the value of £2 10s, from Mr. B. Johnson, Port Ahuriri.

Charlotte Ellen Johnson, was called, and deposed she was the daughter of Mr. B. Johnson, timber merchant. She lived at Port Ahuriri. The prisoner lived as a servant at her father's house. The prisoner left on Friday, the 21st September. She missed a robe and baby's petticoat after the prisoner left. The day before the prisoner left, the witness, with her sister, were getting some children's clothes out of a lot which was in the prisoner's room. The prisoner was present. Her sister took all the things out of the box. The prisoner said she admired the robe and the petticoat which were lying on the box. In reply to a question, the witness told the prisoner it was her mother's work. The witness recognised the robe (produced). She knew it to be the christening robe. She saw the robe put back in the box by her sister. It was put at the bottom of the box. Other clothes were put in the box. She missed the robe the Monday after prisoner left the house. The box was not locked. They searched everywhere for the articles, but could not find them. She did not see the robe again until to-day.

Cross-examined by Mr Lee: She did not take the things out of the box. Her sister took the summer clothes got from the box out of the room. This happened between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner was simply looking on. The room was upstairs. Her sister was in the room before her. The prisoner was in the room when she reached there, but did not know what part of the room she was in. The clothes were put on the floor and unrolled. The top things may have been put in roughly. On the Monday they went to get more of the summer clothes out, and then they missed the robe. There was half a lid to the box. She could not say the clothes were not littered about in that room.

Thomas Scully deposed he was an Inspector of Police. On the 25th or 26th September, from what he heard, he went to Mr. B. Johnson's house at the Spit. From information received he procured a search warrant, and went to a house in Coote road where the prisoner was living. He saw the prisoner, and searched a box in the downstairs room, after which he asked her where her box was. The prisoner said upstairs. We went upstairs, and he called on her to show the things in her box one by one. She took out several articles, and afterwards took out this robe, and in putting it down on the floor she lifted two or three articles and placed them on the robe. He asked her what that was, and told her to lift it out again and hold it up, which she did. He said, "That is the article wanted. It was stolen from Mr. Johnson's."

Inspector Scully asked the Court to commit the prisoner, as several cases of a like nature were complained of in Napier, and he would like to make an example of some.

The prisoner made no defence, and was fully committed to take her trial at the next criminal sittings of the Supreme Court at Napier.

Mr. Lee applied for bail, but their Worships refused, as the girl had no relations in the country to watch over her.

His Worship the Mayor then took his seat on the Bench.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

James Bartlett, a young man in the employ of Mark Rolls, baker, of Port Ahuriri, was charged with that he did, on the 8th of September, obtain for his master the sum of £3 8s 6d, and at divers times other monies to the amount of £8 4s 9d, which he did feloniously and fraudulently embezzle.

The prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. Mark Rolls stated to the Court that the prisoner had been in his employ for three years, or ever since he arrived in the colony in the Schiehallion. The prisoner had before kept monies paid to him (Rolls') account, but he had forgiven him.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to twelve months, imprisonment with hard labor.

VAGRANCY.

Stephen Trainer was charged by Constable Black with vagrancy, and having no visible means of support.

Inspector Scully informed the Bench he was taken up for his own protection, but if he would promise to go to work that was all that was required.

He was discharged with a caution.

A DEVOTEE OF BACCHUS.

David Power pleaded guilty to having imbibed too much alcohol yesterday, and was fined 5s, or in default 24 hours imprisonment.

CIVIL CASES.

Renouf v. Cashmore.—Claim of £27 17s 6d. This summons had not been returned from Auckland, and the hearing consequently could not be proceeded with.

Rochfort v. Madden.—Claim £6 14s 4d for bond and lodging. Defendant did not appear. Judgment by default for plaintiff for amount claimed, and 13s costs.

Toop v. Oulton.—Claim £4 0s 1d. No appearance of either party, and case struck out.

Pocock v. Eddy.—Claim & 5 12s for rent. Judgment for plaintiff for amount as claimed and costs 13s, and order made that defendant pay the same by instalments at the rate of 10s per week.

The other civil cases had been settled out of Court.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8.

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

BEECHES OF MUNICIPAL LAWS.

Mr H. O. Caulton appeared in answer to an information that he had allowed his chimney to take fire one day last week. The defendant stated that he had only been in the cottage a fortnight, and was not aware the chimney was previously in a sooty state.

His Worship cautioned the defendant, and fined him 5s and costs 6s 6d.

G. Benjamin appeared in answer to an information charging him with having allowed a horse to wander in the public streets on Sunday the 29th ultimo.

The defendant stated that his horse broke away from his yard, where it was tied, and during the short time he was looking for it the police had taken possession of it.

His Worship said that as the horse had evidently wandered through an accident, he would dismiss the case.

R. Staples was charged with leaving a horse and trap in the public streets unattended on the 29th ultimo. The case was fully proved, although the defendant denied the charge.

He was fined 10s, and costs 9s.

THE STOLEN CHEQUE.

Pene Matoha, an aboriginal native, was charged, on the information of Mr G. Mullinder, of the Patangata Hotel, with having stolen from his premises, on the 3rd September, a cheque drawn by Mr Saxby, to the amount of £30.

The prisoner pleaded he knew nothing about the cheque.

Mr Lee, who appeared for the prosecution, applied for a remand in order to enable him to produce the stolen cheque.

The case was adjourned until Monday next, the 15th instant.

This concluded the business.

IMPROVING THE OPPORTUNITY.

A Toronto barber, who had become converted to religion, was told that he must work for the souls about him. The tonsorial artist was a different man, and did not know how to begin; but one day a pretty hard case came to be shaved, and he thought he would improve the opportunity. The expected convert was seated in a chair, duly lathered, the razor stropped till the edge was as keen as a Damascus blade, and just ready to apply to the customer's throat, when the barber whispered in his ear, "Are you prepared to die?" With a bound and a shout the victim left the chair, crying, "Not if I know it!"—rushed up the street, hatless and terrified lest he should be pursued by the, as he supposed, would-be murderous barber. The wielder of the razor has given up conversion during business hours.

It would be far better if some of the high-sounding prayers we hear had more heart in them and less words.

George Frances Train says he finds Boston "corroded with the midnight livery of unutterable gloom," a condition we have ourselves noted, but omitted to mention, having relatives there.

If you must speak evil of your neighbour, speak as you would if he stood before you. It is cowardly to shoot arrows at a man's back. Moral assassination is as mean as it is wicked. Give the accused a chance to defend himself.

A hundred years ago when you called on a little girl she kissed you good-bye. Now, if you suggest anything of the sort, her father calls you into the library and asks you what you are worth.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC WONDER.

We have had many very curious illustrations of the trite old saying that truth is stranger than fiction. But the most curious, if not the last (says "Memnon" in the Sydney Mail) is the marvellous application of telegraphy to the concerns of human life.

Oh, love, along thy shadowy paths I wander, crushing back my heart-throbs to wither on the grave of buried hopes.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

NAPIER—TAKAPAU.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for Down and Up, Week Days, and Sun-Days. Includes departure and arrival times for Napier, Hastings, Paki, and Takapau.

Passengers are requested not to enter or leave the carriages while in motion.

Season Tickets issued to and from all Stations. Apply to the Manager.

To ensure despatch, Parcels should be booked fifteen minutes before the starting of the Train.

W. J. MILLER, General Manager. Napier, March 8, 1877.

M. R. MILLER, STOCK AND STATION AGENT HAS FOR SALE, SHEEP STATIONS of various extent, and FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Stocked and Unstocked, in the Provinces of Auckland, Hawke's Bay, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago.

For particulars, apply at the office, Browning-street, Napier.

RAMS FOR SALE. LINCOLN Lincoln-Leicester Leicester Cotswold Merinoes, All First-class Flocks.

STORE SHEEP.—Various Lots of pure Merinos Ewes and Wethers for sale.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

- 5,500 acres Freehold
2,500 acres Leasehold
8,000 Merino Sheep, and all necessary Plant, within 30 miles by coast
4,677 acres Freehold Agricultural and Pastoral Land, Wairoa, with 3,000 Sheep, and other necessary working improvements

M. R. MILLER, Stock and Station Agent.

RURAL SECTIONS, WOODVILLE On Deferred Payments.

For particulars, apply to M. R. MILLER

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

WAIPUKURAU.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1877.

MR. J. J. TYE'S SECOND HALF-YEARLY SALE

CATTLE AND HORSES, including a draft of Messrs. Nairn Bros., well-bred Cattle and Draught Stock, will take place at the Railway Sale Yards on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1877.

At the request of a number of the leading settlers in the Southern portion of the Province, he is making arrangements for holding a

RAM FAIR

On the same date, when a large assortment of Longwools and Merinos from the best breeders will be offered for sale UNSHORN, thus giving purchasers better facilities for judging the Stock.

Stockowners desirous of sending Stock to the above sale are respectfully invited to communicate with the undersigned as early as possible.

J. J. TYE, Stock and Station Agent.

Waipawa.

Or to H. MONTEITH, Commission Agent, Waipukurau.

August 25, 1877.

CITY OF DUNEDIN.

TO FIRE BRIGADES, MUNICIPAL COUNCILS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.

THE City Council has FOR SALE one of Shand, Mason and Co.'s Patent Currie's FIRE ENGINES, together with the following Gear, appertaining thereto: 80ft copper-riveted Leather Hose 100ft Voucher's patent wove Canvas Hose 1 Branch and 2 Nozzles 20ft India-rubber Suction Hose, with copper Strainer.

The whole in good order and condition.

Also, 2 sets of strong Ladders, each set splicing to 30ft.

The above can be inspected at the Central Fire Brigade Station, High-street, Dunedin.

The Council invites tenders for the whole (in one lot), to be lodged at the office of the undersigned on or before the 9th October, 1877.

The highest tender not necessarily accepted.

J. M. MASSEY, Town Clerk.

City Council Chambers, Dunedin, September 7, 1877.

WANTED KNOWN.—The price of "Wanted" Advertisements in the DAILY TELEGRAPH is at the rate of ONE SHILLING per insertion for 20 words.

BOYLAN & CO.,

IRONMONGERS,

HAVE JUST LANDED

EX "COLUMBUS,"

Agricultural Implements, Gas Pipe, Cutlery,

AND General Ironmongery.

PARAGON and new model Buckeye, and Buckeye combined Mowers and Reapers, Robinson's combined Mowers & Reapers, American Champion & Patent Balance Horse Rakes, and Hand Drag Rakes, Corn Crushers, Bentall's Root Pulpers, and Turnip Cutters; Chaff Cutters, Double Farrow Ploughs, American Gang Ploughs, Bentall's Horse Powers, Winning Machines, Murray's Tiny Thrashers, Stable Fittings, Fowl Troughs, Cradle Seythes, American Post Hole Augers, American Horse Hoes, American Wind Mills, Flexible Chain Harrows, Hay Tedders, Hay Spades and Knives, Sheep Shears No. 81, 38, and 79, Lawn Mowers, Automaton and Eclipse.

To Arrive per "Galatea."

3 TONS Horse Shoes, specially made for this market; Garton and King's Ranges, Register Grates, 100 kegs Nails F, R and R A and 2 Wheel Ploughs.

American Garden Seeds.

Mangold Seed, (Yellow and Long Red) Garden and Vegetable Seeds.

Builders' Ironmongery.

BRASS FOUNDRY.

B B H Bar and Rod Iron, Boiler Plate, Sheet Iron, Anvils, Vices; Spring, Sheer, Cast, and Blister Steel, Horse Shoes and Nails, Files, Rasps, Portable Forges, Dray and Buggy Axles.

Hydraulic Wool Press.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Guttering and Down Pipe, Ridging, Sheet Zinc, &c.

Sheet Lead, White Lead; Boiled, Raw Linseed, Colza, Castor, and Kerosene Oils.

Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Varnish, Soft Soap, Raddle, Charcoal, Putty, &c.

AMERICAN NOVELTIES

FURNISHING REQUISITES In a great variety.

CUTLERY:—Rodger's Lockwood's and Johnson's.

DAIRY UTENSILS.

Double and Single Barrelled GUNS, RIFLES, Sporting Material, Blasting Powder, Fuse, Dynamite, &c.

Clearing Sale of Crockery, 25 per cent. under Cost.

- 50 doz. Cups & Saucers, from 4s per doz
100 " Plates " 2s 6d "
100 " Childrens Mugs " 2s "
Preserve Pots in nests, Earthenware Milk Pans, Tea Pots, from 1s each; Tumblers, from 6s per dozen.

American Wagon.

PIANOS—By Broadwood, Brinsmead, Aucher Freres, Challon & Hodgson, and Board.

HARMONIUMS—By Trayser & Co., Metzler & Co., and Alexandre.

CABINET ORGANS—By Mason, and Hamlin.

N.B.—THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS MAY BE PURCHASED FOR CASH, OR ON THE TIME-PAYMENT SYSTEM.

BOYLAN & CO.



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 druggist Mahomet to inform me the 'Fakey 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 ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Ms. 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 towl 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.

BWARE OF ALL COMPOUNDS STYLED HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT With a "New York" Label.

SAMSON FENCE WIRE.—This is an entirely new article, and is fast superseding the old style. Five Wires weigh Ten cwt. per mile, and costs in Melbourne £12 10s, versus Seventeen cwt. ordinary wire costing £14 10s, (the relative cost will be the same at the principal ports of Australasia) with the advantage of having Seven cwt. less to pay carriage for. Over 1,000 TONS sold by one firm last year, giving unbounded satisfaction. Send for full descriptive circular with innumerable testimonials from leading colonists, and judge for yourselves. McLEAN BROS., and RIGG, Importers, and General Ironmongers, Melbourne.

THE WEEKLY MERCURY

AND Hawke's Bay Advertiser

Notice to discontinue advertisements (unless where number of insertions is mentioned on original order) must be forwarded, in writing, addressed to the Manager.

Standing Advertisements for Three, Six or Twelve Months can be arranged for at a Liberal Discount.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING AS PER SCALE.

- LIST OF AGENTS
NAPIER (COLLEDGE & CRAIG, Hastings-st
MEANEE—J. C. SPERDY.
TARADALE—J. BARRY.
CLIVE—J. BECK.
HASTINGS—K. SOMERVILLE
HAVERLOCK—S. STONE
KAIKORA—J. NICHOLSON
WAIKAWA (E. BIBBY.
WAIKAWA DUNCAN & CO.
WAIPUKURAU—MESSRS. SMITH & CO
WOODVILLE—MONTEITH AND FOUNTAIN.
NORSEWOOD—A. LEVY.
WAIROA—T. PARKER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION £ s d. Per Quarter, if paid in advance — 0 6 6 Per Quarter, if booked — — 0 7 Per Annum, if paid in advance — 1 6 Per Annum, if booked — — 1 10

Printed and published by EDWARD HENDERSON GRIGG, for the Proprietors, at the Mercury Office, Tennyson-street, Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877.

HAWKE'S BAY AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The Hawke's Bay Agricultural and Pastoral Society, that took a fresh lease of life last year, has exhibited no less vigor this season, and the Show, that was held on Thursday was one of which in every respect the Society might well be proud.

The Show of 1877, that was held on Wednesday and Thursday last, was in no way inferior to that of last year, and, in some respects, was superior. For instance, the number and quality of the Merino sheep exceeded all previous exhibitions of the kind in Hawke's Bay, the entries showing, in a marked degree, the result of the care and attention that have been paid to this breed during the past few years.

The show of horses was exceedingly good, but it would have been much better had not a singular fatality attached itself to many of the horses that were intended to be exhibited. Quite recently Mr Ormond has lost by death two magnificent draught colts; Mr Wellwood lost a fine foal out of his draught mare that took first prize last year; and Mr Sutton lost a Kingfisher foal, and also its mother; Mr Giblin's light-weight carrying hack, "Midnight" that was awarded a prize at the last Show, met with an accident early this week, by which his legs were so cut about by a wire fence as to preclude him from exhibition.

The show of cattle, if not large, was sufficient to exhibit the quality of many of our best herds. There were some grand animals in the yards, and the young stock spoke highly for the progeny of the valuable animals that have been imported into the province.

Pigs and poultry were not largely represented, Messrs Ormond, Baldwin, and Merritt being the only exhibitors of the former. The fowls, though there were not many of them, were very handsome, and valuable birds.

The exhibition of agricultural implements was much better than in former years, and afforded evidence of the growth of an industry that for too long a period has been neglected. Messrs Boylan and Co., of Napier, were the largest exhibitors, having placed on the ground £400 worth of imported implements by the best makers.

Miscellaneous provincial produce chiefly showed itself in a collection of some fine samples of butter, the judges of which must have had no little difficulty in deciding which should be awarded the prize. Mr McVay exhibited a really excellent assortment of his own-made saddles and harness, and Mr Sterry's entries in these lines were of very considerable merit.

Amongst the Extra Exhibits we should not forget to mention Mr H. Williams' Colonial ovens; these were admirable specimens of workmanship, and evinced, perhaps, more than anything that was shown of local manufacture the strides that have been made in the supply of the wants of a growing community. Mr Williams also showed wire strainers and other specimens of wire work that, on a previous occasion we have referred to.

With the above remarks we are reluctantly compelled to close our notices of the exhibits, but we feel that we have by no means either exhausted the subject, or done justice to it. Our space, however, is too limited to extend our remarks, which we will bring to a close by noticing the appearance of the ground, and with a short reference to the dinner which took place at night at the Criterion Hotel.

The popularity of the Hawke's Bay Agricultural and Pastoral Society was abundantly proved by the large assemblage of persons that visited the Show ground at Hastings. The weather was splendid, and the day being observed as a public holiday, the town of Napier put its shutters up, and the inhabitants went into the country. From an early hour the road to Hastings was lined with carriages and horsemen, while the trains, which ran every hour, were crowded. By three o'clock in the afternoon, there were estimated, from the tickets sold at the gate, to be over 2000 people on the ground, a very considerable proportion of whom consisted of the fair sex.

The ground was laid off as last year, and the arrangements of the Committee, and the performance of the arduous work devolving on its members, were deserving of all praise. Nothing was omitted, and the smallest details, attention to which goes so far to make a Show a success, were carried out with the greatest care. In the way of refreshment the public had no reason to complain. Mr Johnson, of Hastings-street, had two large booths on the ground, in which an excellent repast could be obtained, and the table spread for the Judges, and for a few of the distinguished guests who were present, was the most elegant display we have seen laid under canvas.

A fancy bazaar was held in a large market for the benefit of the Havelock church, and from the number of persons who patronised it, we should think a good business was done. The leaping match, that offered the final attraction of the Show, brought out five steeplechasers whose performances created the greatest interest, and on their termination sent every home well pleased with the one day's holiday.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, a dinner was given at the Criterion Hotel, at which over sixty members of the Society and others sat down. The dinner was laid on three tables in the large banquetting room of the Hotel, and did infinite credit to those who, under Mr G. Becker's supervision, arranged the tables. The attendance was perfect, and the dinner, in every respect, was certainly the best that has ever yet been given in Napier.

The following is a list of the prize takers:—

- CHAMPION CUP WINNERS
Class A. Thoroughbred Sire—Watt and Farmer's Papapa.
Class B. Thoroughbred Mare—A. Buckland's Una.
Class C. Draught Sire—J. Evans' Dugdale.
Class D. Draught Mare—J. Bennett's Champion.
Class E. Best Bull—Hon. H. R. Russell's King Henry III.
Class F. Best Cow—Coleman and McHardy's Duchess Chambergh.
Class G. Best Merino Ram—Hon. H. R. Russell.
Class H. Best Merino Ewe—T. P. Russell.
Class J. Best Longwool Ram—P. Dobbell.
Class K. Best Longwooled Ewe—Coleman and McHardy.
Champion Cup for Implements—Boylan and Co.

- HORSES.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.
Judges—Hon. E. W. Stafford and J. T. Ford, Esq. Stewards in attendance—Messrs Birch and Shrimpton.
1st prize—Watt and Farmer, ch Edward James, 1 yr., by Papapa, dam Hatred.
2nd prize—R. Brathwaite, iron grey colt, 12 months, by Arab Child, dam Lucy.
Commended—W. Douglas, dark brown colt, 11 months, by Kingfisher, dam a Figaro mare.

- TWO-YEAR-OLD COLT, FOALED SINCE 1ST AUGUST, 1875.
1st prize—Watt and Farmer, brown colt Dundee, 2 yrs., by Traducer, dam Renga.
2nd prize—Watt and Farmer, black, Macilloathani, 2 yrs., by English Tim Whiffler, dam Flying Scud.

- ENTIRE, 4-YEAR-OLD AND UPWARDS.
1st prize—Watt and Farmer, chestnut, Papapa, 6 yrs., Ravensworth, dam Waimera, (also champion).

- YEARLING FILLY, FOALED SINCE 1ST AUGUST, 1876.
1st prize—W. Burnett, iron grey filly, 12 months, Arab Child, dam Titania.
2nd prize—Watt and Farmer, chestnut, Daisy, 1 yr., by Papapa, dam Marchioness.

- MARE 4-YEAR-OLD AND UPWARDS.
1st prize—Watt and Farmer, bay, Hatred, 9 yrs., by Traducer, dam Emmeline.

- MARE ANY AGE, IN FOAL OR FOAL AT FOOT.
1st prize—A. Buckland, bay, Una, 15 yrs., by St. Aubyn, dam Miss Rowe (also champion).
2nd prize—Watt and Farmer, brown, Mina Mina, 6 yrs., Ravensworth, dam Queen of the South.
Commended—J. Heslop, bay, Young Althea, 6 years, Ake Ake, dam Althea.

- DRAUGHT HORSES.
Judges—Messrs Thomas Sutton and R. Wilkin. Stewards in attendance—Messrs Haultain and W. Cooper, jun.

- 2-YEAR OLD COLT, FOALED SINCE 1ST AUGUST 1875.
1st prize—J. D. Ormond, bay, Sir Charles, 22 months, by Prince Charlie, dam Lady.
2nd prize—R. P. Williams, colt, 23½ months, by Dugdale, dam Blossom.

- 3-YEAR-OLD COLT, FOALED SINCE 1ST AUGUST, 1874.
1st prize—G. S. Whitmore, bay, 3 yrs, by Little John.

- ENTIRE HORSE, FOUR-YEAR-OLD AND UPWARDS.
1st prize—John Evans, Dugdale, 6 yrs, Black Prince, dam Rose (also champion).
2nd prize—A. Taylor, Young Lofty, 6 yrs, by Lofty, out of Jess.
Highly commended—J. Bicknell, Young Lord Glasgow, 7 yrs.

- TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLY, FOALED SINCE 1ST AUGUST, 1875.
1st prize—J. D. Ormond, bay, Pink, 2 yrs, by Dugdale, dam Rose.
2nd prize—F. and W. Nelson, filly, 22 months, by Dugdale.

- THREE-YEAR OLD FILLY, FOALED SINCE 1ST AUGUST, 1874.
1st prize—J. Bennett, bay, 3 yrs, by Little John (also champion).
2nd prize—J. Bennett, grey, 3 yrs, by Little John.

- MARE, FOUR-YEAR-OLD AND UPWARDS.
1st prize—R. Wellwood, bay mare, aged, imported from Australia.
2nd prize—J. Heslop, brown, 5 yrs.

- MARE, ANY AGE, IN FOAL OR FOAL AT FOOT.
1st prize—N. Todd, mare, 5 yrs, by Young Hero.
2nd prize—J. D. Ormond, bay, Rose, aged, imported.

- MISCELLANEOUS.
ENTIRE BEST CALCULATED TO IMPROVE THE BREED OF SADDLE HORSES.
1st prize—G. R. Grant, Teronga, 7 yrs, Ravensworth, dam Phoebe.

- ENTIRE BEST CALCULATED TO IMPROVE THE BREED OF CARRIAGE HORSES.
1st prize—W. Burnett, bay, 4 yrs, by Sledmere, dam Azucena.

- WEIGHT-CARRYING HACK, ANY AGE, UP TO 16 STONE.
1st prize—J. S. Giblin, black gelding, Black Douglas.
2nd prize—G. E. G. Richardson, chestnut gelding, Rob Roy, aged.
Highly commended—F. Hall, black gelding, aged.

- LIGHT-WEIGHT HACK.
1st prize—H. Sladen, 10 yrs, hack.
2nd prize—H. Gaisford, bay gelding, Dumboy, 18 yrs.
Highly commended—R. Brathwaite, grey gelding, Pai Mariri, aged.

- PONY, ANY AGE UNDER 13 HANDS.
1st prize—D. S. Fleming, black entire, Shetland breed.

- HARNESS HORSE, SUBJECT TO TRIAL.
1st prize—J. D. Ormond, grey mare, Violet, 9 yrs.

- SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Judges—Messrs James Hay, Henry Pabnett, and C. J. Story. Stewards in attendance—Messrs T. Bishop, and A. H. Wallis.

- BULL UNDER 18 MONTHS.
1st prize—Coleman and McHardy, bull, Imperial Windsor, calved Feb. 27, 1877, by Iron Duke, dam Duchess of Chambergh.
2nd prize—H. R. Russell, King Henry VI., calved August 12, 1877, by Crown Prince, dam Lady Rose.
Very highly commended—W. Marcroft, bull, calved October 31, 1876.
Highly commended—A. M. Williams, bull, calved Feb. 25, 1877, by Derby, dam Buttercup.
Commended—A. M. Williams, bull, calved Feb. 10, 1877, by Derby, dam Duchess of New Zealand.

- BULL 18 MONTHS AND UNDER 2½ YEARS.
1st prize—H. R. Russell, King Henry III., calved September 15, 1875, by Crown Prince, dam Lady Rose; bred by H. R. Russell (also champion).
2nd prize—R. Wellwood, roan, King of Hearts, calved April 1st, 1871, by Royal Gwynne.

- BULL, 3½ YEARS AND UPWARDS.
1st prize—Coleman and McHardy, roan, Prince Leonard, calved September 27, 1873, by Royal Prince, dam Catherine, bred by H. Aylmer (also champion).
2nd prize—H. R. Russell, Crown Prince, calved June 21, 1870, by Prince Fredrick, dam Flower, bred by G. Bell.
Highly commended—T. Tanner, roan, Earl of Oxford, 8 years 9 months, by Abbot of Rissington, dam Sweet Sauce, bred by Col. Whitmore.
Commended—H. R. Russell, King Henry I., calved October 21, 1873, by Crown Prince, dam Lady Rose.

- HEIFER, UNDER 18 MONTHS.
1st prize—Coleman and McHardy, roan, Duchess III., calved April 17, 1876, by Earl Derby, dam White Duchess II.
2nd prize—T. Tanner, roan Heifer, 18 months, by Earl of Oxford, dam Carlyon cow.

- HEIFER, 18 MONTHS AND UNDER 2½ YEARS.
1st prize—H. R. Russell, Queen Bess II., calved Jan. 3, 1876, by Crown Prince, dam Lady Betty.
2nd prize—T. Tanner, roan, 20 months, by Earl of Oxford, dam Carlyon cow.
Highly commended—A. M. Williams, roan, 22 months, by Derby, dam Marchioness cow.
Commended—A. M. Williams, red and white, 24 months, by Marquis, dam Comet cow.

- HEIFER, 2½ YEARS AND UNDER 3½ YEARS.
1st prize—Coleman and McHardy, Duchess of Chambergh, roan, calved June, 1874, by Royal Windsor, dam White Socks; breeder Outwaite (also champion).
2nd prize—T. Tanner, roan, 3 years, by Earl of Oxford, dam Carlyon cow.
Highly commended—Coleman and McHardy, roan, Gazelle II., calved Dec. 17, 1874, by Earl Derby, dam Gazelle.
Cow, 3½ YEARS AND UPWARDS.
1st prize—H. R. Russell, Lady Rose, calved August 12, 1870, by Belvoir Duke

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAPH.)

Meeting of the Opposition.

Sir George Grey Elected to the Premiership.

Grey Forming Ministry.

If Broken, will ask for Dissolution.

WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11.

A meeting of the Opposition took place at 20 minutes past four.

About thirty members were present. Messrs. Travers, Rolleston, and Johnston, strongly urged that Sir William Fitzherbert be elected Premier. Others proposed to leave the question to the majority of the meeting. The Fitzherbert party refused this. A vote was taken, when 25 voted for Sir George Grey, who will form a Ministry. If his Ministry is defeated on a no-confidence motion, he will ask for a dissolution, and an appeal to the country. His party consider that they would have every prospect of being returned by an overwhelming majority.

October 12.

THE SQUABBLE FOR OFFICE.

Goodness knows what will come out of Sir G. Grey's election to the Premiership. He cannot hold it, for not more than 30 members will follow. Sir W. Fitzherbert would have taken the lead if a clear majority of the House had asked him, but the Auckland members destroyed all hopes of a satisfactory settlement by putting up Sir G. Grey. Before the meeting was over Messrs. Travers, Rolleston, Johnston, and others left evidently in a temper. While the other Middle Party men would not speak, but marched straight off when the meeting was concluded. Messrs. Rolleston and Montgomery had previously declined to accept office, so as to leave the Treasury benches open to more popular men. Messrs. Ballance and Curtis would not take portfolios because the Ministry have indistinctly circulated the report that they were promised office before joining the Opposition. Mr. Ballance could have had office in the old Cabinet if he had voted for the Government, and Messrs. Reid, Whitaker, and MacLean would probably have been kicked out, and the Ministry reorganised.

VERY LATEST.

Noon.

This morning nearly all the members of the Opposition have given in their adhesion to the Grey Ministry, including the recent secessions from the Government, except Mr. Sharp. It is anticipated that all differences will be got over before the House meets to-night. Out of 32 present at the meeting, 25 voted for Sir G. Grey, and six in favor of Mr. Fitzherbert had previously left. Mr. Ballance proposed Sir G. Grey. The voting was by ballot.

(PRESS AGENCY.)

The Political Situation.

October 12.

It is stated on good authority that after various attempts made by Mr. Larnach to form a Ministry, at a meeting yesterday afternoon it was finally carried by a majority of 27 to 5, that Sir G. Grey should be entrusted with the leadership, and a further resolution was carried that Sir G. Grey should inform the Governor he was prepared to form a Ministry on the condition that the Governor would grant a dissolution, if Sir G. Grey could not command a majority in the House. Sir G. Grey will accordingly probably wait on the Governor to-day, and inform the House of the result this evening.

Mr. Troutbeck, of Petane, arrived at the Thames on Thursday from Napier, with a herd of 50 head of bullocks, which were sold to Messrs. Fisher and Co. This is Mr. Troutbeck's first experiment; and although ten days were occupied in bringing the cattle over, if some improvement were made to the road from Ohinemuri to Parawai, he states that he would continue to bring larger herds, sufficient to supply the wants of the district. —Thames Advertiser

Mass will be celebrated by the Rev. E. Roignier in the school-house, Havelock, on Sunday next, at 11 a.m.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877.

WEW WITH LAMB AT FOOT.

1st prize—Arch. McLean, 6 years, bred by Learmonth.

2nd prize—W. Shrimpton, over six tooth, bred by R. Campbell.

Highly commended—W. Shrimpton, over six-tooth, bred by F. D. Rich.

W. Shrimpton, over six-tooth, bred by R. Campbell.

LINCOLN BREED.

Judges—Messrs. J. T. Ford, R. Parker, and W. Marcroft. Stewards in attendance—Messrs. G. Peacock, Arch. McLean, and J. Chambers, jun.

RAM HOGGETT, 18 MONTHS OR UNDER.

1st prize—H. R. Russell, 13 months, bred by exhibitor.

2nd prize—H. R. Russell, 13 months, bred by exhibitor.

Very highly commended—H. R. Russell, 13 months, bred by exhibitor.

Highly commended—F. W. Nelson, 13½ months, bred by exhibitor.

Commended—J. N. Williams, 14 months, bred by exhibitor.

There were twenty-three other competitors.

RAM 18 MONTHS AND UNDER 30 MONTHS.

1st prize—G. S. Whitmore, 26 months, bred by exhibitor.

2nd prize—Coleman and M'Hardy, 4-tooth, bred by exhibitors from Marshall stock.

Very highly commended—H. R. Russell, 4-tooth, bred by Colonel Whitmore.

Highly commended—J. Heslop, 4-tooth, bred by Sutton Bros.

There were 12 other entries.

RAM, 30 MONTHS AND UPWARDS.

1st prize—P. Dolbel, aged, bred by Dudding.

2nd prize—Coleman and M'Hardy, 5 yrs, bred by Marshall.

Very highly commended—T. Tanner, 6 yrs, bred by Dudding.

Highly commended—T. Tanner, 4 yrs, bred by Russell, Ritchie and Co.

Commended—J. N. Williams, bred by J. May.

Eight other competitors.

ewe hoggett UNDER 18 MONTHS.

1st prize—G. S. Whitmore, 13 months, bred by exhibitor.

2nd prize—G. S. Whitmore, 13 months, bred by exhibitor.

Very highly commended—T. Tanner, 13 months, bred by exhibitor.

Highly commended—T. Tanner, 13 months, bred by exhibitor.

Commended—J. W. Wilson, 14 months, bred by Maney.

TWO-YEAR-OLD EWES, 18 MONTHS AND UNDER 30 MONTHS, WITH OR WITHOUT LAMB.

Very highly commended—T. Tanner, 25 months, bred by exhibitor.

Highly commended—T. Tanner, 25 months, bred by exhibitor.

Commended—T. Tanner, 25 months, bred by exhibitor.

Seventeen other entries.

THREE-YEAR-OLD EWES, 30 MONTHS AND UPWARDS.

1st prize—Coleman and M'Hardy, aged, bred by Marshall.

2nd prize—G. S. Whitmore, aged, bred by exhibitor, from imported stock.

Very highly commended—G. S. Whitmore, aged, bred by exhibitor, from imported stock.

Highly commended—G. S. Whitmore, aged, bred by exhibitor, from imported stock.

Commended—T. Tanner, over 30 months, bred by exhibitor.

Nine other entries.

ewe, WITH LAMB AT FOOT.

1st prize—Coleman and M'Hardy, aged, bred by Kirkham.

2nd prize—T. Tanner, 4 years, bred by exhibitor.

Very highly commended—J. N. Williams, bred by exhibitor.

Highly commended—T. Tanner, 6 years, bred by Vesey.

Commended—Coleman and M'Hardy, bred by Marshall.

COTSWOLD BREED.**RAM HOGGETT, 18 MONTHS OR UNDER.**

1st prize—A. Buckland, 14 months, bred by exhibitor, from Garne ewes.

2nd prize—A. Buckland, 14 months, bred by Garne ewes.

Highly commended—G. D. Hamilton, bred by exhibitor, from Garne ewes.

RAMS 18 MONTHS AND UNDER 30 MONTHS.

1st prize—J. Mackersey, bred by executors late J. Calvert.

2nd prize—A. M. Williams, bred by A. Buckland.

Highly commended—J. Mackersey, bred by executors late J. Calvert.

Commended—A. M. Williams, bred by A. Buckland.

RAMS, 30 MONTHS, AND UPWARDS.

1st prize—G. Mackersey.

ewe HOGGETTS, UNDER 18 MONTHS.

1st prize—J. L. Herrick, 13 months, bred by exhibitor.

2nd prize—A. M. Williams, 13 months, bred by Rev. S. Williams.

Very highly commended—G. D. Hamilton, 12 months, bred by exhibitor, from Garne ewe.

Highly commended—G. D. Hamilton, bred by exhibitor, from Garne ewe.

THREE-YEAR-OLD ewe, 30 MONTHS AND UPWARDS, WITH OR WITHOUT LAMB.

1st prize—J. L. Herrick, 4 years, bred by S. Brown.

dam Lady Blanche. Breeder, J. P. Russell.

2nd prize—A. M. Williams, roan, 7 yrs, by Sir James, dam Comet cow, bred by Rev. S. Williams.

Highly commended—Coleman and M'Hardy, roan, Lady Beatrice II., calved March 16, 1872, by Sir James II., dam Lady Beatrice.

HEREFORD CATTLE.**BULL, UNDER 18 MONTHS.**

1st prize—G. S. Whitmore, bull, 13 months, by Regulator, imported.

Cow, 3½ YEARS AND UPWARD.

1st prize—G. S. Whitmore, cow, imported.

2nd prize—G. S. Whitmore, cow, imported.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED.**BULL.**

1st prize—H. W. P. Smith, Polled Angus 4 years, imported.

Cow.

1st prize—H. R. Russell, cow, Lady Mary.

2nd prize—H. W. P. Smith, cow, 2 yrs. DAIRY Cow.

1st prize—J. N. Williams, dairy cow; owner, J. Wall.

H. W. P. Smith, Polled Angus, 7 years, imported.

G. Merritt, roan, Rose.

TWO FAT BULLOCKS, 2½ YEARS AND UNDER.

1st prize—T. Tanner, 2 roan bullocks. Breeder, T. Tanner.

Highly commended—T. Tanner, 2 roan bullocks. Breeder, T. Tanner.

TWO FAT BULLOCKS, OVER 3½ YEARS.

1st prize—Coleman and M'Hardy, 2 fat bullocks, bred by Hunter Bros.

2nd prize—J. N. Williams, 2 fat bullocks.

Highly commended—G. S. Whitmore, 2 fat bullocks.

SHEEP.**MERINO BREED.**

Judges—Hon. Ernest Gray, R. Wilkin, Esq. Stewards in attendance—Messrs. A. W. Williams and G. T. Seal.

Champion Cup for best Merino ram, 12 months and upwards.—Hon. H. R. Russell, 4-tooth, bred by Dowling.

Champion Cup for best Merino ewe, 12 months and upwards.—Purvis Russell, bred by J. Gibson.

Cup given by Mr. Robertson for best provincial bred merino ram 12 months' old and upwards.—A. Lyons, 16 months, bred by D. Gollan.

RAM HOGGETT, 18 MONTHS OR UNDER.

1st prize—Arch. McLean, 14 months, bred by Gibson.

2nd prize—A. Lyons, 16 months, bred by D. Gollan (also winner of Mr. Robertson's cup).

Highly commended—A. Lyons, 16 months, bred by D. Gollan.

Highly commended—W. Shrimpton, 13 months, bred by exhibitor.

There were eight other competitors.

TWO-TOOTH RAM.

1st prize—A. Lyons, 16 months, bred by D. Gollan.

2nd prize—W. Shrimpton, 2-tooth, bred by exhibitor.

FOUR-TOOTH RAM.

1st prize—H. R. Russell, 4-tooth, bred by Dowling. (Also champion merino ram.)

2nd prize—Arch. McLean, 4-tooth, bred by D. McLean.

Highly commended—H. R. Russell, 4-tooth, bred by Dowling.

Commended—W. Shrimpton, 4-tooth, bred by exhibitor.

SIX-TOOTH RAM AND UPWARDS.

1st prize—P. Russell, 6-tooth, bred by J. Gibson.

2nd prize—P. Russell, 6-tooth, bred by J. Gibson.

Seven others entered for this prize.

ewe HOGGETT, 18 MONTHS OR UNDER.

1st prize—H. R. Russell, 12½ months, bred by exhibitor.

2nd prize—H. R. Russell, 12½ months, bred by exhibitor.

Highly commended—Hugh Campbell, 12 months, bred by exhibitor.

Commended—H. R. Russell, 12½ months, bred by exhibitor.

There were ten entries.

TWO-TOOTH EWES.

1st prize—Arch. McLean, 2-tooth, bred by D. McLean.

2nd prize—A. Lyons, 16 months, bred by D. Gollan.

Highly commended—W. Shrimpton, 2-tooth, bred by exhibitor.

FOUR-TOOTH EWES, WITH OR WITHOUT LAMB.

1st prize—A. Lyons, 2 years, bred by D. Gollan.

2nd prize—A. Lyons, 2 years, bred by D. Gollan.

Highly commended—W. Shrimpton, 4-tooth ewe, bred by Sise.

Commended—W. Shrimpton, 4-tooth ewe, bred by exhibitor.

SIX-TOOTH EWES, WITH OR WITHOUT LAMB.

1st prize—Purvis Russell, bred by J. Gibson (also champion Merino ewe).

2nd prize—Purvis Russell, bred by J. Gibson.

Highly commended—W. Shrimpton, bred by R. Campbell.

Commended—W. Shrimpton, bred by F. D. Rich.

THREE-YEAR-OLD ewe, 30 MONTHS AND UPWARDS, WITH OR WITHOUT LAMB.

1st prize—J. L. Herrick, 4 years, bred by S. Brown.