# WEEKLY MERCURY

# Dawke's Advertiser,

Journal of Commerce. Agriculture.

Sports,

Politics.

and

Literature.

Vol. II.—No. 65,

NAPIER, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

PRICE SIXPENCE

IMPROVED FREEHOLD ESTATES.

PAKOWHAI, NEAR NAPIER.

44. ACRES, 416 ACRES, 613 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT NAPIER ON
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26,
At Noon.

At Noon.

M. R. MILLER

HAS received positive instructions from the owner of the above properties, Alex. M'Hardy, Esq., to dispose of all his freehold lands at Pakowhai, in three separate, compact blocks, each complete and workable in itself—and present improvements, except buildings, rendering each block capable of re-division if afterwards found desirable by the purchaser. The whole of the lands are under English grasses, watered by seven artesian wells, and are divided into numerous paddocks, each having all requisite surface drainage provided for. The fences are most substantial, anumber of them double with live quick hedges. These, with small plantations dotted over the property, afford ample shelter. This Estate, now well known as the best fattening country in New Zealand, is carrying fat, an average of AT LEAST SEVEN SHEEF PER ACRE. It is hundy to market and Port, the nearest point being only about six miles from Napier. On the 440 acre Block there are a substantial Dwelling House and Offlees, Stables, Looseboxes, Cowsheds, numerous yards, and a dip. The Woolshed and Yards are within 24 miles of the Farndon Railway Station.

As the owner requires not only all his available capital, but also to bestow the

within 24 miles of the Farndon Railway Station.

As the owner requires not only all his available capital, but also to bestow the whole of his attention on a larger and more distant property, he finds it ansocurefly necessary to effect a sale of this. To ensure this result the reserve is really nominal, having now been reduced to a sum far below value. The terms will be easy, as about two-therds remain on mortgage at siven per cent for eight tears.

As the property must be quitted, intending buyers will do well to pay an early visit. Plans may be seen and further particulars obtained at the offices of the anctioneer,

Napier, 8th January, 1877. SMALL FREEHOLD PROPERTIES AT WAIROA, 40 TO 200 ACRES EACH.

BY AUCTION.

MONDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1877, At Napier.

M. R. MILLER

Has received instructions from R. D.

Maney, Esq., to sell by public auction, on
the above date, at Napier,

THE following SECTIONS in the
Wairoa District:

No. 39-50 acres
No. 65-60 acres
, 37-60 , , 66-60 ,

Also, from Wm. Couper. Esq., to sell, on same date and in same district,

No. 43—40 acres

No. 63—40 acres

Block 6—160 n

7—200 n

Liberal terms.

Plans may be had at the office of the auctioneer
M. R. MILLER.

RURAL SECTIONS, WOODVILLF. ON DEPERRED PAYMENTS

THE undersigned suitable sections FOR

No. 129.—40 3 No. 132.-111

, 130,-40 0 , 131,-46 2 , 135,-133 , 133.—104 ,, 134.—104 ,, 153.—80 M. R. MILLER. IMPORTANT SALE.

THOROUGHBRED HORSE STOCK, AT HASTINGS ON SATURDAY, FEBBUARY 24, 1877, At Noon.

MR. M. R. MILLER

Has been instructed by R. Farmer, Esq., of
Longlands, to submit for public sale, at
Hastings, on the above date, the undernoted Thoroughbred Horse Stock,

I "BLACK BESS"
2 ch m, by "st. Patrick"
3 "Duchess"
4 "Marchioness"
5 "Lady Bird"

\* "Marchioness"
5 "Lady Bird"
6 "Mina Mina"
YEARLINGS
7 "Lady Elizabeth"
8 "Merlin"

Also.

The property of Mr. Watt, in training,
Ch c "Merlin" and b g "Parawhenua."

The Auctioneer feels that the well-known Stud Stock of those gentlemen require no

Comment.
Catalogues, with terms and full particulars can be obtained at the office of the the undersigned,

M. R. MILLER,

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

LEASEHOLD LAND,

POR SALE, the Goodwill of Lease (about 10 years to run) of 12 acres of Land immediately adjoining the Railway Station, Farndon, divided into three Paddocks richly grassed, and a well-stocked garden and orchard, artesian well, &c.; together with a neat and comfortable Dwelling-house, detached Kitchen, Stable, Coach-shed, &c., the property of Duncan M'Dougall, Esq., who is about to leave this district. Possession can be given end of January.

district. Possession can be given end of January.

Mr. McDougall has spared no expease in internal arrangements of the house to make it comfortable. The whole of the furniture may be taken at a valuation, and two quiet milk cows now in use, a thoroughly staunch, well-broken harness mare and double buggy, can also be sold along with the property. Also, a small standing crop of Oats.

This very desirable residence presents an opportunity for a family wishing to reside near town, and yet to have the courseulence of the country, rarely offered. The price very moderate.

For further particulars, apply to

ery moderate.

For further particulars, apply to

M. R. MILLER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

70.00 ACRES Freehold Crown Grant, and 20,000 acres Leasehold, with 50,000 Sheep, 250 Cattle, 45 Horses
The Monestead of this property is about 20 miles from Napier; 25,000 acres have been already surface sown, the soil is rich, limestone formation, hills and downs, well watered, rapidly increasing in carrying capacity, and the whole divided into eight great divisions by 107 miles of fencing, and 75 miles good natural boundaries, rivers and creeks, numerous paddocks, and yards, two woolsheds and every improvement for working the Statton, about 55,000 acres it for Agriculture, suitable for, cutting up into small properties. This Estate is to be disposed of solely on account of dissolution of partnership.

7.100 acres Freehold, Crown Grant, 24

on account of dissolution of partnership.
7, (0) acres Freehold, Crown Grant, 24 miles from Napier
23,000 acres Leasehold, 18 years to run, low rent, with
9,000 Sheep, 40 head Cattle, Horses, Bullocks, &c. Gad ho ne in provments, and 2000 ares fenced in opa idocks: the whole will take grass seel readily, is well watere', and easy access from town.

440 acres Rich Land, highly improved, 8 miles from Napier
416 acres Rich Land, richly grassed, 8 miles from Napier
613 acres Rich Land, richly grassed, 8 miles from Napier
11,000 acres Freehold, Crown Grant, with 2,000 acres Leasehold, excellent pastoral lands, 40 miles from Napier, well bounded, over 30 miles fencing, 25 paddocks, good houses, woolshed, and all necessary improvements, with 10,000 Sheep, few Cattle and Horses 3,920 acres Freehold, rich pastoral land, Wairoa, with 800 Sheep, and 100 head Cattle 900 acres Freehold Agricultural and Pastoral Land, Wairoa, with 3,000 Sheep, and other necessary working improvements 3,000 acres Freehold, Southern Seaboard, improved
1,220 acres Freehold, Southern Seaboard, improved

improved 1,220 acres Freehold, Southern Seaboard, improved 400 acres Freehold, Southern Seaboard,

improved
400 acres Freehold, Southern Seaboard,
improved, with
2,000 Scheep and 250 bead Cattle
4,200 acres Freehold Agricultural and
Pastomal Land, Poverty Bay
220 acres Freehold Agricultural and
Pastomal Land, Poverty Bay
230,000 acres Leasehold Pastoral Land,
Poverty Bay, with
800 Sheep and 200 head Cattle
11,000 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, Poverty
Bay, with
3000 Sheep and 200 head Cattle
1,600 acres Leasehold, half interest,
Foverty Bay
4,000 acres Leasehold, excellent country,
Tologa Bay
8,800 acres Leasehold, excellent country,
Tologa Bay, with
3,000 Sheep and good improvements
1,100 acres Freehold, rich land, Opotiki,
with
1,000 Sheep, and all necessary improvements
33,000 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, 26 miles

ments

1,000 Sheep, and all necessary improvements
33,000 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, 26 miles from Napier
150,000 acres Leasehold. Pastoral, 30 miles from Napier with
10,000 Sheep, exclusive of Lambs
55,000 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, 70 miles from Napier, with
5,000 Sheep and 50 head Cattle
9,000 acres Freehold, Agricaltural and
Pastoral, Seaboard, with
14,000 acres Leasehold, valuable improvements, and
15,000 Sheep, few Cattle, Horses, &c.
1,639 acres Freehold, near Greytown, with

1,639 acres Etcesson, with
1,040 acres Leasehold, all fenced and subdivided, and
5,000 longwool Sheep, 120 Cattle, few horses, and every improvement necessary. The coach road passes through the property.

FOR SALE.

OACRES GOOD AGRICULTURAL
LAND, with frontage to the great
North Boad, and within a mile of the Kaikora Railway Station, together with four-roomed House thereon.

J. J. TYE.
Land and Estate Agent,
Waipawa.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND WEST CLIVE.

ROUTLEDGE, KENNEDY & CO. Are instructed by R. P. Giffard, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

Napier, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877,

At 2 p.m.

The above offers a splendid opportunity for persons desirous of acquiring a Free-hold in this convenient and healthy locality. The land is of the first quality, and safe

from floods.
Plans of the Property will be published.

Terms liberal.

ROUTLEDGE, KENNEDY & CO HAVE JUST RECEIVED from Messrs Lane, Campbell & Co., of Dunedin, a consignment of 100 CASES of their well-known Cordials, consisting of Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Rum Punch, Cherry Brandy, Champaigne, Cider, Lime Juice, Cordials, Aromatic Sherry Bitters, &c., &c., The quality of the above is strongly recommended to Hotel keepers and others, as being equal to any imported from England, while the prices are much lower.

ROUTLEDGE, KENNEDY & CO.
Are instructed by J. W. Witty, Esq., (who purposes residing on his property at Wairoa.

TO OFFER FOR SALE OR LEASE, Either Furnished or Unfurnished.

H IS DWELLING HOUSE AND Grounds, Lighthouse-road, Napier.

The House has been fitted at great expense, and is the most commodious and comfortable in Napier.

In case of Sale, a considerable portion of the Purchase Money may remain on-Mortgage at a moderate rate of interest.

ROUTLEDGE, KENNEDY & CO. A RE instructed to sell privately a DWELLING HOUSE, situated immediately opposite the Hawke's Bay Club, being Town Section No. 549, containing 1 Roof and 5 Perches, with a Seven-Roomed House and well stocked Garden and Orchard.

Terms easy.

For convenience of situation the property is undeniably the most desirable at present in the market.

YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS.

THE undersigned is instructed by the Hon. H. R. Russell, to take Orders for Young Bulls of this t'eason, the produce of his celebrated bull, the Crown Prince, out of seven-eight's bred Abbot cows.

Crown Prince and his two sons took each the First Prize in their class at the late. Hawke's Bay Agricultural Show, and the Abbot, the sire of the cows, (which was purchased by Mr. Russell from the Hon. Col. Whitmore), is universally known, and has left stock in the district, second to no other bull.

Also.

MERINO RAMS—Got by I awling's cele-brated Rams, out of Ewes bred from a small flock of Sheep, imported in 1862, and which have always been carefully attended to and improved. LINCOLN RAMS—Got by two of Kirk-ham's best imported Rams, out of pure Lincoln Ewes.

For further particulars apply to
JOSEPH J. TYE,
Stock and Station Agent,
Waipawa and Waipukurar.

#### CABLEGRAM.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL TO PRESS AGENCY.]

#### LONDON

January 30. on has be Slade's conviction

Dr. Slade's converted quashed.

The Ministerial newspapers censure the vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's speech, and ask for more definite statements.

The reported decree for disarming the Turkish population is unfounded.

January 31.

British. German, and Italian

January 31.

The British, German, and Italian Consuls advise Prince Nicholas. of Montenegro, to make peace if the Porte cedes to him certain territory.

A summons has been granted against Slade, the spiritualist, for conspiracy.

February 1.

A definite indication of Russia's course of action is anxiously awaited. It is believed that she desires to recede from the ground she assumed at the time of the ground she assumed at the time of the Czar's speech at Moscow. The stand Servia claims is Little Czivornick, and the complete evacuation of the terri-

February 2.

Turkey requires her troops to remain at Alexinatz as a guarantee.

Montenegro is willing to negotiate peace on the condition that the Christian Governor Mustichar be appointed over Albnia, and a similar officer Governor of

the western portion.

Bulgaria is to be formed into a separat

Bulgaria is to be formed into a separate province.

The wool market is unchanged. About 240,000 bales are expected to be catalogued for the forthcoming sales.

Wheat is dull. New Zealand, 54s to 55s, that and Adelaide are scarce.

Sailed—Durham, for Melbourne.

Arrived—Warlock, from Lyttelton.

The Whampoa passed the St. Vincent on the 24th ultimo.

SYDNEY.
February 2.
It is understood that the New Zealand Government has secured an advance of half-a-million from the Bank of New South Wales for two years on favorable terms.

Arrived-Wakatipu, from New Zea-

Arrived—Wakatipu, from New Zealand.

February 3.

The Cable Conference closed to-day. The following amongst other resolutions were carried:—The several Governments of South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia to be invited to open negotiations for the construction of cables connecting their several colonies with Singapore or Ceylon. The Government of New Zealand to enter into communication with the Government of the United States for the purpose of procuring their consent to contribute to the payment of any subsidy that may be payable in respect of the same. That in all the negotiations of the several Governments, the necessity for procuring a reduction of the present tariff rates, be especially kept in view, the maximum rate being 6s per word.

Arrived last night—The City of New York.

The Torres Straits steamer Singapore was wrecked off the Queensland coast. No lives lost.

February 5.

February 5.
The mail steamer Singapore has become a total wreck.

#### INTERPROVINCIAL.

#### WAIROA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Buchanan's meeting to-night is expected to be largely attended, but his chances of support are thought here to be very small. All the votes here are said to be pledged to Mr. Sutton. Mr. Buchanan's apparent connection with the repudiation party is thought to damage his cause. It is expected that he will get a few Maori votes, and perhaps two or three others through Mr. Sheehan's influence.

influence. February 5.

The meeting on Saturday was largely attended. Mr. Buehanan made an able speech, which took greatly. Cries for Sbeehan than brought the member for Rodney up, who kept the audience in roars of laughter, and so turned the feelings of the audience in favor of Mr. Buchanan so that now it is doubtful if Mr. Sutton will get a third of the Wairoa votes. Mr Burton apologised, as chairman of Mr. Sutton's meeting, for anything of a private nature having been used by Mr Sutton as a weapon of attack.

The Manaia leaves at 11 a. m. to-day for Napier.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. Buchanan's has been heartily received here. His meeting this evening will be largely attended, and if he plays his cards well he will succeed in drawing a large number of votes.

Two other Napier gentlemen (one Mr Sheehan) is expected to address the meeting, and public expectation is all on the tip toe as to how he will be received. The party to which he belongs is not in favor here, but his friends say he will change public opinion.

change public opinion.

February 5.

Mr. Buchanan's meeting on Saturday was well attended. Most of his remarks were similar to those reported in the papers as delivered in Napier. Mr. Sheehan was next on the boards. He delivered a highly humorous electioneering clap-trap speech, that left no impression after the meeting was over. Several of the electors who had applauded the speeches remarked that they were both clever men, but not to be trusted as politicans. Sutton will poll the largest number of votes here, about two-thirds; the rest will be divided among the other candidates.

#### AUCKLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORBESPONDENT.)

The Jane Douglas left last evening for Gisborne and Napier, with a full general cargo, and the following passengers:—Messrs. C. Bennett, M. Page, and H. M. Shepherd.

#### DUNEDIN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Ferom our own correspondent.]

February 3.

Mr Murray who was thrown out of a buggy early in the week at Blue Spur, died this morning.

Mr Murray, M.H.R. for Bruce, in addressing his constituents at Milton last night, severely criticised the railway construction, and said that he had it on reliable authority that £1,000,000 had been wasted in the permanent way. The delay in constructing the Northern and Southern lines was very sharply commented on. He said that this was owing to Mr. Richardson's wrong partiality for Canterbury. He accused Sir J. Vogel, after becoming a civil servant, of haunting the lobbies, and said that certain amusements were indulged in which the members ought not to indulge in, at least during the time they should be attending to the business of the country.

February 6.

It is raining heavier than ever. All

It is raining heavier than ever: All the Forbury flat is under water and the people get from their houses on to the main road by rafts. McLaggan and Rattray-street are flooded as bad as in 1868. North and Scoular's Shamrock Hotel, and several business places are under water. The Leith is bank high and several bridges have been carried away. Traffic on the port line is interupted by land slips. On the Clutha line, a coal train ran off through the rails sinking at Abbotsford, but there was no other accident, and traffic is continuing as usual. News from Taieri reports the plain under water, with every prospect of a flood. The Shag and Clutha rivers are rising rapidly.

All the lower portions of the city are under water, as also South Dunedin. Great damage is being done to property. Railway traffic on the Port Chalmers and Clutha line is suspended. Great injury has been done to the crops throughout the country.

#### WELLINGTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

February 6.
The match between the All England The match between the All England Eleven and a chosen 22 commenced yesterday at 3 in the afternoon. The ground was slippery and in bad condition. Wellington went first to the wickets, but made a poor show. Before five o'clock 15 wickets had fallen for 24 runs. A smart shower then came on, and play ceased. It will be resumed at noon.

#### [PRESS AGENCY.]

### ALEXANDRA.

ALEXANDRA.
February 2.
The Native Minister, accompanied by Colonel Lyons and Te Wheoro, visited Kipaha, at the invitation of Manuhiri and his party. They were joined by Mr Mackay and Major Mair. Several influential chiefs and members of the Potatau family were present.
Takeri Te Rau handed in a document which purposted to be the report of the

mised that Tawhiao should administer

mised that Tawhiao should administer the affairs of his own district.

Dr. Pollen said that any promise which could be distinctly proved had been made by Sir D. M'Lean would be carried out by the Government; but he thought the proper way to proceed was to ascertain, firstly, if the natives present were willing to act in concert with the Government in maintaining peace and upholding the law; secondly, if such was the desire, then a district might be set aside for Tawhiao and his people, within which he could administer the affairs of his people, subject to law.

The first proposal was approved of, and the second was not objected to; but the chiefs said it required further consideration.

A question was then asked—"How about the Waikato lands. We cannot well arrange anything until that is finally disposed of."

Dr. Pollen said:—"It is no use alluding to Waikato. The lands inside it are absolutely gone, and even if the Government desired to return them to the natives, they could not, as they have passed into the hands of Europeans. If Tawhiaio consented to the first and second proposals, and then asked for a piece of land within Waikato, it would be given to him."

After some considerable discussion, it

posals, and then asked for a piece of land within Waikato, it would be given to him."

After some considerable discussion, it was suggested by Te Tuki that the direction of the land acquired by conquest should be left in abeyance. 'ertain lands had been handed over to Potatau, and it was not right for the natives or Europeans to deal with them after their cession to Potatan.

Dr. Pollen recited the names of the natives who had handed them to Potatan and said they had since altered their minds and disposed of the lands to the Government and to private persons. All he and the law courts required was that the rightful owners of the lands were the people to deal with them. As to Tawhiao, he could do as he pleased with his own lands as to selling or leasing, or with the lands of the tribes within his own district, which also wished to retain their property in their own hands. The Government wished to protect every man in the disposal of his own property. Where lands had been passed through the Native Lands Court, and the title fairly obtained, the Government had no right to interfere either for or against sale or lease by grantees unless it could be proved that the title was obtained by fraud. The Native Minister said he did not recognise the right of Tawhiao or any one to interfere where the native owners were willing that roads or other public works should be made; and in cases where the title was vested in Europeans, the Crown had a right to carry on public works, and not a native ought to interfere.

It was agreed by both sides, after some discussion, that the question of making the line of road beyond the place on purely native land should stand over until they came to submit the first proposals to Tawhiao.

It was agreed that Dr. Pollen should be furnished with a report of Tawhiao and Manuhiri's views, and should be asked to return to Alexandra to discuss them.

Twelve of Rewi's men brought a European named Lanaull down to Te Wheoro vesterday. Lanaull, with Mor-

Twelve of Rewi's men brought a European named Lanaull down to Te Wheoro yesterday. Lanaull, with Morgan, has for some time been residing at Tuhua, but their frequent visits to other settlements have aroused suspicions, hence Rewi's removing them. Morgan was here when Rewi arrived at Tuhua. Morgan also is not to return there. Lanaull expresses his determination to go back. A large meeting is going on today at Kopua. Rewi and all the principal chiefs are present, considering the Native Minister's proposal at the late meeting with Manuhiri.

### WELLINGTON.

WELLINGTON.
February 2.
Arrived—Maggie Paterson, schooner, from Napier, with wool.
The Government have received from the Agent-General the following immigration advices by 'Frisco mail:—On the 11th November the Wiltshire sailed for Lyttelton, with 282 souls; on the 21st November, the Oxford, for Auckland, with 239; on the 18th November, Loch Dee, for Otago, with 17 who were landed sick at Weymouth from the Hurunui on 20th; the Hurunui, from Plymouth, with 170, 23 of whom were landed at Plymouth, and are to leave by the Carnatic, for Lyttelton; about 9th of December 31 immigrants insisted on leaving the Hurunui. The following vessels were fluential chiefs and members of the Potatau family were present.

Takeri Te Rau handed in a document which purported to be the report of the result of an interview with the late Sir D. M'Lean, in which it had been pro-

All advertisements have been stopped, and the staff reduced.

February 3 February 3.

It rained heavily the greater part of the night, and it is raining still. The weather is very thick and unpromising. There is no likelihood of the English cricketers playing to-day. The Wellington has not yet arrived at Picton.

February 5.

A proclamation in the Government Gazette issued on Saturday announces that the Forest Trees Planting Acts are to be brought into operation throughout the colony. The regulations of the Forest Trees Planting Acts are also published.

Mr O'Shea reports produce prices as follows:—Flour is easier old \$15 to \$15. February 5. e Government

published.

Mr O'Shea reports produce prices as follows:—Flour is easier, old £15 to £15 10s, new to arrive in a month, £12 10s; oats, old 3s to 3s to 3s 3d, new 2s 7d to 2s 9d; bran, 10d to 1s; wheat, milling, none; hams, 9d to 10d; bacon, 8d to 9d, inferior overstocked 4d to 5d; pollard, £7 8s; maize, 5s; cheese, 8½d to 9d; potatoes, £4 10s to £5.

Contrary to expectations there was heavy and continuous rain all last night after midnight until this morning, when the cricket ground was very sloppy. It has been raining more or less all the morning, but it is intended to commence play after lunch, about two o'clock if it do not rain then, but at noon the weather is dark and lowering.

There were very heavy showers during the night. The morning broke apparently fair, but about nine the rain came on again, and continued with little intermission till half-past one, the weather showing no sign of clearing. It was then decided not to play till after lunch, but to carry on the match then whether wet or fine.

OAMARU.

February 2.

The railway through from Christchurch is now opened from Makikihio.
Several thousands travelled by the trains.
Both the Mayors of Timaru and Oamaru
have declared a public holiday, and there
are great demonstrations.

TIMARU. February 2.

TIMARU.

February 2.

This is a public holiday in consequence of the opening of the railway to Oamaru.

The weather is so intensely hot that the harvest hands are working at night.

There is a dead-lock between the Mayor and the Borough Council. At a special meeting to consider the conduct of the Mayor in giving orders to the engineer contrary to a resolution of the Council, a scandalous scene ensued. No business could be done, as the Mayor left the chair, but would not leave the room, and as he was not absent the Council could not elect one of their number to fill the chair. The Council sat up till half-past twelve disputing, quarrelling, and chaffing. Then all left the room, leaving the Mayor alone with the Town Clerk.

The Customs revenue tor the month of January £1,090, as against £2,600 last year. The trade of the port is declining alarmingly.

Business of all sorts is very dull, and money is extremely tight.

The Canterbury land sales are keeping up wonderfully. The receipts for the month are £41,531, or at the rate o half a million a year.

Later.

The train from Oamaru, with 300 ex-

The train from Oamaru, with 300 excursionists, broke down last night at South Waitaki, owing to the fire-plug coming out of the engine, which was in bad order. Assistance was obtained from Oamaru, and the train reached Timaru at eleven o'clock; the passengers having suffered severely. The down train from Timaru, which was also full of excursionists, was also detained until the South train could pass.

February 6.

The heavy rain all last week did a great deal of damage to the crops. The weather is better to-day.

Part of the cabin of a ship, with the word "Officers" painted on it, has been washed upon the beach here.

Judge Ward has upheld the conviction of John Hamilton of twelve months imprisonment for a breach of the Distillery's Act. The prisoner has returned to gaol after two months liberty pending this appeal.

### NELSON.

NELSON.
February 2.
At the General Synod on Wednesday evening, Mr. Ackland introduced a Bill to amend the Ecclesiastical Offences Statute. It was read a first time on the motion of Archdeacon Maunsell.
A committee was appointed to consider why marriages performed in New Zealand by the Church of England were so

few, and to consider whether any or what alterations should be made in the present arrangements. In 1851 the marriages by the English Church amounted to four-fitths of the whole number; in 1861, they decreased to three-fourths; in 1874, to two-thirds.

The Dean of Christchurch introduced a bill to the effect that no person was entitled to vote at any parish meeting unless he shall have signed a declaration of Church membership a month previously, and the Churchwardens to be resident in the parish for which they are appointed. It was read a first time.

Archdeacon Stock introduced a bill to authorise the curates to call extra meetings when asked to do so by one Churchwarden and three Vestrymen.

Archdeacon Harper then moved for leave to bring in his bill re alterations of the services and the formularies, the 39 articles, and the authorised version of the Bible. He said the bill tended solely towards preserving the taith of the Church.

The Bishop of Dunedin seconded.

Archdeacon Maunsell strongly opposed.

Church.

The Bishop of Dunedin seconded.

Archdeacon Maunsell strongly opposed,
and said the preamble grossly misrepresented historical facts, and that for
laxity of language and falsehood of
assertion, the bill was a disgrace to the
Suned.

assertion, the bill was a disgrace to the Synod.

Mr Pritt said the bill was ultra vires.

The Bishop of Auckland said the bill was not contrary to the Constitution; but thought that it was better to omit the preamble.

Mr Carleton opposed the bill. He said the laity wanted absolute identity with the Church at home.

The Bishop of Wellington spoke long and ably in support.

The Dean of Christchurch would vote against the bill.

The debate was adjourned till 7.30 p.m. on Thursday.

At the General Synod on Thursday, the whole day was occupied by the debate on the Formularies Bill, or in reality on the whole status and constitution of the Anglican Church in New Zealand.

Archdeacons Stock and Williams, the Revs. F. Fancourt and E. Williams, Messrs. Barnicoat, Oliver, and Brown, supported the bill.

The Revs. B. Dudley, E. A. Lingard, and A. Penny, Messrs. Adams, Lusk, and Quick, opposed it.

The main arguments in favor of the measure were that the Church of New Zealand autonomy was independent, with power to make all laws, and that it is desirable to legislate while men's minds are quiet, to prevent the possibility in future of changes being made without due care.

The chief arguments against the bill are that it is ultra vires, as altering the constitution unnecessarily, and as the changes desirable are inexpedient and calculated to unsettle people's minds, and endanger the tenure of church property.

The debate will be resumed at halfpass was wholly formal.

A discussion ensued on the Reverend Mr. Marten's motion, that a petition from St. Peter's parish, Wellington, be acceded to. After a lengthy debate, mainly on a point of order, the petition was referred to a trustee committee.

February 5.

At the General Synod on Friday night, the great constitutional debate on the Formularies Bill was concluded, after lasting three whole days. Thirty-five members spoke to the question. The Synod divided at midnight, when the votes on the question that leave be given to introduce the bill were: — Ayes: Bishops, 5; clergy, 7

#### LYTTELTON.

Arrived—Lady Don, schooner, from Napier to Wellington, having been blown here by the heavy westerly and N.W. weather that prevailed since leaving Napier on January 20.

DUNEDIN. February 3.

February 3.
The Harbor Board revenue for the year ending 31st December last was £14,594, and the expenditure £7647. The present liabilities for work going on amount to £15,865, besides the proposed dredging contract of Mr Proudtoot, which costs £39,250.

Messrs. Cargill, Gibbes and Co., have received the following telegram from Helmuth Schwartz, and Co, dated London, 31st January:—"The next series of wool sales will commence on the 20th February 3, 1877.

THE WATER RATE.

Sir.—As one who read the letter of sales will commence on the 20th February 3, 1870.

THE WATER RATE.

Sir.—I see by a letter signed "Anthropos" which appears in your contemporary of the 2nd instant, that he seems much disastisfied that the candidates, Messre Sutton and Buchanan, had said nothing regarding your flourishing capital. The reason is

small. The Antwerp market for the River Plate wool is lower.

The salary of the chairman of the Vincent County has been fixed at £400.

Mr. Vincent Pyke has been bung in effigy opposite the Town Council Chamber at Clyde, because he gave a deliberate vote for Cromwell, and a casting vote for Clyde, being the County town. at Clyde, being the County town.

January 6.

Grantive Tailors

The Dunedin Co-operative Tailors Society have withdrawn several members from the establishments in Dunedin, in consequence of the wages being reduced 25 per cent

5 per cent.

The Schoolmaster's Association has been reorganised under the title of the Educational Institute of Otago." It will admit of no membership other than

teachers.

Dr. Gillies has received his recognition from the Aberdeen University as Chemical Lecturer of Medicine in the University of Otago.

#### AUCKLAND.

February 2.

Curtin's execution is fixed for Tuesday.

Mr Buckland reports: Fat cattle average 26s per 100lb; fat sheep, 2½d to 3d per lb.

Mr Wright reports that the city accounts seriously impugns the efficiency of the city treasurer.

of the city treasurer.

Curtin on Thursday sent for his sister and expressed his desire that after his execution his body should be handed over to his friends for burial, instead of being interred in the gaol yard. A representation to that effect was forwarded to the Governor by Mr. Rees.

#### BLENHEIM.

February 5.

It has been raining ever since Saturday morning. Yerterday night the Opawa rose higher than was ever known and the water is at least a foot ever the planking of the bridge at the northern embankment. It has burst at the easternend, and since carried away Dodeon's stables. The Taylor river is not up, but the water is eight inches on the floor at Penny's.

### PORT CHALMERS.

February 6.

A land slip took place last night at two places on the railway line, caused by the incessent rain, and the flood has carried away part of the railway bridge at Sawyer's Bay. Traffic is likely to be suspended for two or three days.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### WAIPUKURAU CRICKET CLUB

WAIPUKURAU CRICKET CLUB.

SIR,—It was with the utmost surprise that I read a letter in your contemporary's issue of to-day signed "Waipukurauite." I consider it is a piece of the most unpardonable and unwarrantable presumption on the part of the writer to assume the responsibility of giving utterance to his private opinion and call it the opinion of our club. I certainly fail to see in what way he can attribute unbandsome conduct on our part towards the Napier cricketers. In the first place instead of a paltry £75 which was in the first instance offered as the combined subscriptions of the town of Napier, our little village has come forward and offered double that amount. In the second place I am given to understand by a member of the Napier club that they have not a piece of ground to play upon "better than a potatoe field;" it is therefore a piece to understand by a member of the Napier club that they have not a piece of ground to play upon "better than a potatoe field;" it is therefore a piece of presumption asking an All England Eleven to play at Napier. The Waipukurau ground is fenced in and well turfed, and we can offer them a decent wicket. From what source "Waipukurauite" derives his information about the cricket committee not consenting to their ground not being used for the proposed match I know not, but I can assure him that the ground committee not only have no objection to giving the ground, but would be glad to have the opportunity of so doing. Let "Waipukurauite" ventilate his own deas if he likes on the subject, but he has no possible right through the medium of the newspapers to make himself the mouth-piece of the club, as his private opinion in no way represents the feelings of our cricketers.—I am &c...

One of the Club.

February 3, 1877.

before one quarter of the ratepayers can obtain any benefit for the works? It is a crying shame on them to impose such a claim when they could, by borrowing the money for a longer term of years, have made the rate lighter, and also those who in future would come to reside amongst us pay their share. If taxes are to continue to increase in this manner, we shall find Napier a pretty warm place to settle in, and they will also keep people from settling in this part of the colony. As it is at present, what with the high rates charged for provisions and clothing, and now the taxes, a working married man will find it hard to properly educate his children or support his family in a respectable manner,—I am, &c. FAIR PLAY.

February 5, 1877.

#### WATERWORKS RATE.

STR.—As there appears to be some misapprehension in the public mind of Napier as to the purpose for which the special waterworks rate is now being levied, and which is by no means clearly set forth in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, the following extracts from the "Municipal Corporations Water Works Act, 1872," will perhaps set the subject in a clear light. Clause 16—"For the purpose of carrying out the undertaking, or for the purchase of any existing Water Works, the Council may borrow and take up at interest not exceeding 8 per cent. any sum of money not exceeding in the whole such sum as shall be authorised by any special Act for that purpose," &c., &c.

Clause 29—"For the purpose of securing the payment of the principal and interest of any loan which may be contracted by the Council as aforesaid, the Council may make a special rate upon all rateable property within the City not exceeding in any one year the sum of 1s 3d in the pound of the annual value of such property," &c., &c.

The "special rate," therefore, of 1s in the pound now being levied is in order to pay interest and to provide a sinking fund for the Water Works Loan of £10,000 which was negociated in London upwards of six months ago at 7 per cent.

Now with regards to the water rates to be levied, the Act provides as follows:—

Clause 35—"Subject as hereinafter mentioned, the Council may levy and take within the Borough any water rates not exceeding the following rates; that is to say:—"In respect of all buildings used as dwelling houses to which water shall be laid on pursuant to the undertaking, where the assessed annual value of such buildings shall not exceed £12 10s, but shall not exceed £100, a rate per centum on such value not exceeding £6. And where such assessed value shall exceed £200, a rate per centum on such value of £5. And where such assessed value shall exceed £300, a rate per centum on such value of £6. And where such assessed value shall exceed £300, a rate per centum on such value of the payment of a water rate, such person shall be re

These clauses therefore clearly define These clauses therefore clearly define the powers of the Council with regard to the levying of rates, both for the purpose of paying interest on loan, providing a sinking fund, and for supplying houses with water.—I am, &c.,

easily seen, and if "Anthropos" had thought for a moment, before jumping at a hasty conclusion in supposing that Napier was left in the cold by these candidates, he would have known that while they were promising to support measures conducive to the welfare of the country (i.e., town and country), it must be for the welfare of both. Again, I would call "Anthropos" to mind that, if the country is not settled and supported by the Government, there can be no town. Take away the country. Where is the town? The settlers in the country are the back bone of the country; they are the bees, while the townspeople are the gatherers of the honey. Moreover, your town has an armful of parental guardians in your Municipal Council, and the Cheirman of the Waste Lands Board is a man who has a stake in the place, as also other members of the same. Undoubtedly, the standard question of the age as regards this election, and which is agitating the people of this age is—What is 'your opinion the form of Education should take? Whether it should be a purely secular or denominational measure? There is no doubt that in many of the elector's minds the question will arise, which is the cheapest? for men will think of their pockets before deciding between the two forms.—I am, &c.,

Ajax.

Taradale, February 3, 1876.

#### THE RAM FAIR-A CORRECTION.

THE RAM FAIR—A CORRECTION.

SIR,—When you gave a list of the sales of sheep at the Ram Fair the other day you omitted to give the list of those pens of Messrs. J. and W. Nelson's that were sold before lunch time. In justice to those well-knewn breeders of Lincoln Rams, we think it only fair that the prices of the whole of the Rams realised should be made public. We therefore append a corrected list of the Rams sold for the above named gentlemen:—2 Lincoln rams, £10, £20; 2 Lincoln rams, £10 10s, £21; 2 Lincoln rams, £10 10s, £21; 1 Lincoln ram, £11; 1 Lincoln ram, £10 10s; £1; 1 Lincoln ram, £8 10s; 3 Lincoln rams, £6 10s, £19 10s; 1 Lincoln rams, £7 10s; 3 Lincoln rams, £515s, £175s; 4 Lincoln rams, £6; £24; 4 Lincoln rams, £3 5s, £13; 4 Lincoln rams, £3 5s, £13; 4 Lincoln rams, £3 5s, £13; 4 Lincoln rams, £4, £16; 4 Lincoln rams, £3 5s, £13; 4 Lincoln rams, £4, £16; 4 Lincoln rams,

#### SWAMP HOSPITAL FUND.

Sir.,—Having seen in this day's Herald (in answer to "The Swamp Laborers) that there has been deposited in that office the sum of £26 stowards the Hospital Fund by Mr Thomas, Manager of the Works, it seems to us very strange that there has been no account rendered of £216s contributed by us to that fund, as we all very cheerfully contributed and left the money on the good faith of our Contractor, Mr Anderson, to be given into the Hospital Fund. I might add too that our Contractors, J. H. Anderson and C. D. Berry, also contributed to the fund £1 10s, making a total of £46s.

Trusting you will give insertion to the

or £4 6s.
Trusting you will give insertion to the foregoing in this evening's journal, and that our Contractor will account where our money lies.—We remain, &c.,
The Swamp Laborers.
Swamp Reclamation Works,
February 3, 1877.

# THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS SERVANTS.

Sir.—I have seen the plans of the National Bank and am bound to say that there was no necessity for the Bank to employ a man outside Napier for such a production. I should like to know who paid for drawing paper, &c.? Who paid the man that made the tracing? And who paid the expenses of the passage money from Wellington? And, also, how this important public servant can be spared from the seat of government when our particular Mr. Ormond is there?—I am, &c.,

On the Square.

February 3, 1877.

February 3, 1877.

A negro witness on a trial, the other day, was asked what he was doing in a certain liquor shop at a certain time. He explained that he had gone there to "change his breff." The explanation was accepted.

#### EXECUTION OF WOODGATE.

(From the Marlborough Express.)

Is our last issue we had to report a state of things which, so far as we are aware, never before occurred, namely the extraordinary failure of justice in regard to the execution of Woodgate. We shall not say how or by what means a person was discovered who was willing to take the place vacated by one who undoubtedly undertook to do the duty. Suffice it to say that the police or somebody did discover such a person, and that in the early morning the Sheriff, accompanied by the Inspector of Police, drove through again to Picton. There they called on the Rev. Mr. Ronaldson, who went to the gaol and informed the condemned prisoner of the imminence of his fate at about 4 o'clock, and remained with him to the last. At about 6.20 a.m. a prosession was formed from the condemned cell, where the prisoner had already been pinioned, to the scaffold. The Minister came first, reading the service of the dead, Woodgate camenext, followed by the hangman, gaoler, wardens, &c. The other persons present were the Sheriff, Mr Allen, R.M., Dr. Tripe, Mr. Caute, Gaoler, the wardens, and the police. The moment the Minister ceased speaking, he turned to Woodgate, and appeared to say something, as it might be. "Now is your time if you want to speak." Woodgate then turned round and addressed the gaol officials, giving them his best thanks for their kindness to him during his stay in gaol, adding "and I thank you, gentlemen, for using your utmost endeavors to get my life spared by trying to get a reprieve. I thank you all very much indeed, and I die in peace with all men. I have nothing more to say." He seemed a little affected as he spoke, but he ascended the scaffold with a firm step. Now comes the most disgusting feature of the whole business. The hangman, while adjusting the capsaid to the prisoner, "Good bye, old fellow, I wish you a pleasant journey. You're only going a few days before us, perhaps I might follow you to-morrow, or next day myself." He then adjusted the rope, and again, said "Well, how do you feel; is it comfortable, or

five feet.

The drop fell at 6.30 exactly, and the body was left hanging for an hour. Just when they were about taking it down Detective Farrell, of Wellington, came on the scene, with a note to the Sheriff, introducing a man who had arrived by the Hinemoa from Wellington, who was willing to undertake the duty. The Sheriff, however, informed the gentleman that his services were not required, and we believe declined to have anything to say to him.

man that his services were not required, and we believe declined to have anything to say to him.

On Wednesday, during an interview with the Rev. Mr Ronaldson and one of the warders the prisoner said he was not at all guilty of the murder, but of everything else attributed to him he was guilty, and deserved the punishment accorded to him.

There was considerable speculation in Picton as to who the gentleman was who performed the loathsome duty, and it was confidently asserted he had come from Nelson, but we have reason to believe that he was a swagsman, who came into Blenbeim on Wednesday from the southward, and offered his services, which were accepted as before recorded. He stated that he bad been in the navy as a scaman, and boasted of having served as an artilleryman at the time of the Indian mutiny, when he "slung them up in dozens." Soon after 10 a m., the gaoler let him out at the back of the the gael, and he succeeded by making bis way quietly and quite unobserved along the line, in getting down to the Hinemoa at the wharf, which steamed away at once as soon as he came aboard, and before the Pictonians were aware of the circumstance.

An old Scotch woman recommended a

An old Scotch woman recommended a preacher who arrived at the kirk wet through to get into the pulpit: "Ye'll be dry enough there."

#### LOCAL AND CENERAL NEWS

The Hon. the Minister for Public Works proceeded to Wellington on Thursday in the Government steamer Hinemoa.

proceeded to Wellington on Thursday in the Government steamer Hinemoa.

The well-known Maori chief and giant, Manaina, on Friday attended Choukiezee's levee. Manania had previously entertained the idea that nature could not, in these days, turn out a much bigger man than himself, and he was rather sceptical of Goliath, and Og king of Bashan. He accordingly entered the presence shamber to slow music. The Chinaman rose to receive him, and as he straightened himself up higher and higher, Manaina slowly retreated to a distance from whence he could contemplate the height of the foreign giant. Manaina then recognised the manu of the Chinaman, and, in reverential accents, said, "O, Salutations to thee!" Manaina can walk under Choukieze's arm, but he measures round the chest and waist rather more than the Chinaman, and is proud and happy to relate the fact to any one who asks him to do so over a friendly glass of beer.

A Wellington telegram states that Mr. Reid, the Solicitor-Gonard in version!

over a friendly glass of beer.

A Wellington telegram states that Mr. Reid, the Solicitor-General, is worried to death for opinions on points daily arising under the Counties Act and its fellows, and it is said, finds it impossible to reconcile many of the provisions of the various Acts.

Mr. Seymour, formerly Superintendent of the province of Malborough, now occupies the position of Mayor of Picton. How are the mighty fallen!

Choukiezee the Chinese Giant held

the mighty fallen!

Choukiezee the Chinese Giant held another levee on Friday in Hastings Street next door to Mr Hooper's. He was well patronised, more especially by the natives, of whom there were a large number in town. A well-known Maori woman named Alice could not be persuaded to interview the big man, she being under the impression that he was connected in some way with the Tappo.

Another Fenian invasion is apprehended by the Canadians, and the Volunteers are holding themselves in readiness to be ordered to the Vermont lines.

Scotland has now taken to growing straw-berries on a large scale, and the growth of this fruit has become an important industry in some parts of the country.

in some parts of the country.

The revenue of Victoria is £4,236,423, and the public debt £13.995,093. The revenue of New Zealand is £2,813,928, and the public debt £17,400,030. The revenue of New South Wales is £4,121,996, and the public debt £1,470,637. The revenue of Queensland is £1,261,464, and the public debt £6,948,586. The revenue of South Australia is £1,143,312, and the public debt £3 320,600. The revenue of Tasmania is £343,676, and the public debt £1,489,400.

When Daviel Webster, the celebrated

£3 320,600. The revenue of Tasmania is £343,676, and the public debt £1,489,400.

When Daniel Webster, the celebrated American senator, visited England after he had attained fame enough to precede him, an English gentleman took him one day to see Lord Brougham. That eminent Briton received Daniel with such colness that he was glad to get away and back to his rooms. The friend who had taken him at once returned in haste and anger to Lord Brougham. "My Lord, how could you behave with such unseemly rudeness and discourtesy to so great a lawyer and statesman? It was insulting to him, and has filled me with mortification." "Why, what on earth have I done, and whom have I been rude to?" "To Daniel Webster, of the Senate of the United States." "Great Jupiter, what a blunder! I thought it was that fellow Webster who made a dictionary and nearly ruined the English." And then the great Chancellor quickly hunted up the American senator, and, having, other tastes in common besides law and politics, they made a royal night of it.

Mr Edward James, of Melbourne, has filled a neition in the Surveme Court for a

Mr Edward James, of Melbourne, has filed a petition in the Supreme Court for a divorce from his wife. The co-respondent is the well-known mill proprietor Mr James Ramsden.

Professor Huxley is again hard at work at the School of Science, South Kensington, and has delivered the first of a new series of eighty lectures on biology.

A sister of Spurgeon, the eminent London ivine, has entered the pulpit. Rumour as it she is equally eloquent with her gifted rother.

It is reported that Prince Arthur, Duke of connaught, is about to visit Tasmania, hough why he should choose Tasmania is ot explained.

though why he should choose lasthal a not explained.

The mechanical bird now on view at Mr. Johnson's is about to be raffled. The novelty is worth possessing, and we hear that tickets are in request.

Mr. Cooper, through the Telegraph's columns, makes a serious complaint against some Napier carters. It appears that Mr. Cooper has had about 1000 bricks laying on the Government wharf at Port Ahuriri, and some of the Jehus having taken the liberty of using about a fourth by placing them behind their carts wheels, thereby damaging and rendering them completely useless. This is a serious loss to Mr Cooper. The system of using other people's property by the carters ought to be put a stop to, and as Mr. Cooper is determined to make an example of those who have misused his property in this instance, we hope the course he has taken will have its proper effect.

A meeting of the members of the Municipal Council was held on Friday. There were present—Councillors Lee. Williams, Swan, Taxford, Lyndon, Neal, Vautier, and Holder. Councillor Holder took his seat, and, in the absence of the Mayor, Mr Vautier was elected Chairman. The Public Works Committee brought up their reports which were read. They recommended, amongst other matters, "That in future the price for breaking metal be fixed at 25 6d per cubic yard, and that the Engineer be instructed to have none broken at any higher price. That in consequence of the inefficient manner in which the contractor for the removal of rubbish is carrying out his contract the sureties be informed thereof, and that the provisions of their bond will be enforced. That the Engineer be directed to place a hydrant at the disposal of the night watchman, and to cause him to be instructed in the use of the sanc. The hydrant to be deposited in Messrs. Neal and Close's shutter box, and the key left with the watchman. That the vouchers for expenditure for the month of January, 1877, be passed and ordered to be paid." After some discussion the following motion, proposed by Councillor Swan was assented to:—"That an inch-pipe be laid from the main to the trough opposite Manoy and Co.'s old store, Shakespeare-road, and that a stand pipe and tap be fixed thereto. Also, that a tap and bend be fixed to the well in Railles-street. Councillor Tuxford drew the attention of the Council to their position in connection with the lighthouse. A discussion ensued, but no definite action was taken. Councillor Will liams brought under the notice of the Council the matter of the water rates. The Chairman explained that the rate now levied had to do with the Water-work's Loan Act, and not the water supply. After some further discussion, the Council adjourned.

Mr. James, late of Picton, took over on Saturday the City Terminus Hotel, from Mr Murray. Mr. James has had a large

Mr. James, late of Picton, took over on Saturday the City Terminus Hotel, from Mr M'Murray. Mr. James has had a large experience as an hotel proprietor, and in his hands the Terminus will no doubt keep that popularity it obtained under the management of its late popular landlord.

nagement of its late popular landlord.

Inquiries have been made, respecting a person named Richard Craig, Formerly Colour-Sergeant in the 57th Regiment, stationed at Wanganui After purchasing his discharge he was employed as a clerk in the Commissariat Department in New Zea'and, and he is afterwards supposed to have joined the Forest Rangers. Any person possessing information respecting the above-named person is requested to communicate the same to the office of the Under Secretary.

son is requested to communicate the same to the office of the Under Secretary.

We have received several complaints from persons who have handed to them claims made by the Municipality for the water rate. The claim now made, we believe, is to meet the interest of the money borrowed for the waterworks, and is not what may be termed the rate itself. The Collector will shortly pay a visit to those who have waterlaid on their premises, in Hastings and other streets, and make from them a slight further demand. The increased taxation in Napier will be very keenly felt, but we think arrangements might have been made so that the calls would not have fallen due upon those who do not at present derive a benefit from the Waterworks scheme. [Since the above was in type, we have received a letter (published elsowhere) from a correspondent which fully explaius the manner in which the Waterworks Loan was raised, the plan adopted for its repayment, and also the position of ratepayers in regard to it.]

An accident occurred on Friday to Mr. Peters' couch on its way from Tauno, by

An accident occurred on Friday to Mr. Peters' coach on its way from Taupo, by which one of the passengers had his arm fractured. At the time of the accident the coach was on the side of Kaiwaka, and coming down a steep cutting. One of the horses became restive, and notwithstanding every precaution taken by the driver, the animal succeeded in overturning the coach. There were two passengers in the coach at the time, who with the driver were thrown to the ground. The passengers were conveyed to the Western Spit in the Armed Constabulary conveyance, and the gentleman who was to the Western Spit in the Armed Constabu-lary conveyance, and the gentleman who was injured was afterwards taken to the Masonic Hotel by Mr. Peters, where Dr. Spencer at-tended him. The coach was completely smashed up, and a new one has had to be substituted in its place. It was a fortunate circumstance that no loss of life occurred.

circumstance that no loss of life occurred.

A rather singular case has been heard in Wellington recently. A police constable was arresting a prisoner, but not being able to get him along easily, he hailed a cab, into which he and his charge were bundled. When in the vehicle, bowever, the inebriate had a better show for his pugilism, and in his struggles with the constable, the cab got considerably damaged. When the fine was inflicted, the magistrate told the owner that he had no authority to order the amount of damage, but that his remedy was by civil means. Under those circumstances, cabby determined to "go" for the apprehending constable, as the person who hired the cab. The magistrate was somewhat nonplussed at this phase of the case, and adjourned it for further consideration.

Mr. J. T. Thompson, the Surveyor-

Mr. J. T. Thompson, the Surveyor General, notifies in the New Zealand Gazett that all surveyors desiring employment should send in their applications to the Chief Surveyors of the Provincial Districts at d not to him.

The Poverty Bay Standard of Wednesday says:—"The members of the Napier Cricket Club have sent a challenge to our local club to play a match in Napier ground on the 15th and 16th March. The challenge has been accepted. We trust that for the credit of our local team they will carry out their bats with a winning score. No time should be lost in going in for practice. There are good men in Napier; and they are not to be trifled with."

be trifled with."

It is stated that very important alterations will be made in the police force throughout New Zealand after the 30th of June next. Among others the men are to be sworn in under the Armed Constabulary Act of 1867, which compels three years' service, they are to provide their own uniforms, and in some classes a reduction of as much as 2s per day will be made. A circular to some such effect has been received by the Christchurch department, and was read to the men at Wednesday's parade.

The tale told about Madame Cora in the Melbourne Herald of the 15th instant, and reprinted in the Hawke's Bay Herald of Saturday, as to Madame Cora in a fit of jealousy having strangled Miss Alice Wren, is contradicted in a subsequent number of the same Melbourne paper.

is contradicted in a subsequent number of the same Melbourne paper.

Not only have we the rabbit nuisance in New Z-aland, but the Acclimatisation Societies have also it would appear inflicted another plague on the colony. Last week Mr. F. D. Rich, of Bushby Park, was charged at the Palmerston Resident Magistrate's Court with illegally hunting hares, pleaded guilty and (according to the local Times' report), argued that under the circumstances he was perfectly justified in what le had done, equally with the runholders in Southland in their endeavors to exterminate the rabbit. Hares were becoming so numerous that it was a serious question, from the grass they consumed, and the injury they did; the hares on his property would eat as much grass as would feed a flock of long-wool sheep. It was not only the grass they consumed, but the injury they did to plantations. They had destroyed his plantation last year, and were doing the same this year. It was assuming a very grave position, and he considered he was perfectly justified in protecting his own property. He mentioned the subject to the Minister of Justice, and when in Napier the other day he had spoken to Mr. Ormond, and the advisability had been approved of permitting the runholders to destroy them, as, the population being sparse, if they once were allowed to spread, it would become a serious question. His Worship said he would inflict a nominal penalty, but if any other person was brought up in the same way he would not say that he would not inflict a heavier fine.

Yesterday (says the Oamaru Mail) a darkey came into our office slowly and delibera-

the same way he would not say that he would not indict a heavier fine.

Yesterday (says the Oamaru Mail) a darkey came into our office slowly and deliberately and asked us to give him a berth as cook. We informed him that we did not keep up an establishment, and therefore did not went one. He, nothing daunted, pulled out a copy of the Evening Mail, and showed us the following marked advertisement:—"Wanted a good cook, or cook and housemaid. Apply at the office of this paper." We informed him that the advertiser evidently wished for a female as the person required was to be not only a cook, but a cook and housemaid. Not in the least taken aback, he said, "Well, sah, if there's one thing I kin du it's cook, but if you want to see me fill a place 'tiscally, you jest make an housemaid ob me." We assured him that we would tell the party who required the domestic and let him know the result. He then left, saying, "Yes, I tink 'tistic housemaidin' jest about suits dis child."

Another coneignment of the American

Another consignment of the American salmon, equal to the last, has been ordered for New Zealand, to arrive next year.

for New Zealand, to arrive next year.

Breach of promise cases are very numerous in England. Crying women in the witness box do not influence the jury.

Forms of claims to vote for the House of Representatives can be obtained at the office of this paper. They must be sent in by the end of pext month, and persons qualified should not neglect their duty. As it is not impossible that we shall soon have another election contest in Hawke's Bay, those who are not on the present roll should not omit the chance afforded them of obtaining the franchise.

A july set of Irishmen, boon companions

A jolly set of Irishmen, boon comparand sworn brothers, had made up their A jolly set of Irishmen, boon companions and sworn brothers, had made up their mind to leave the "old sod" and wend their way to "Ameriky." They were five in number.
—two Paddies, one Murphy, one Dennis, one Teague," It so happened that the vessel they were to go in could only takefour of them. At length honest Teague exclaimed, "Arrah! I have it. We'll cast lots to see who shall remain." But one of the Paddies objected, saying it was not "jonteel" to do that sort of thing. "You know, Teague" said he, "that I'm an arithmatician, and I can work it out by the rule of substraction, which is a great deal better. But you must all agree to 'bide by the the figures." All having pledged to do so, Pat proceeded: "Well, then, take Paddy from Paddy you can't but take Dennis from Murphy and Teague remains. By my troth, Teague, my jewel, and its you that can't go."

A new Court of Foresters was opened last week in Gisborne, and named the "William Gladstone."

We have heard it suggested that, in the event of Captain Russell resigning his place in the House in accordance with the wishes of the electors, which will be expressed in due time in the form of a requisition, the vacant seat should be offered as a Consolation Stakes to the beaten candidates at the forthcoming election. The idea is a good one, and as, under those circumstances, the race would only be open to four out of the five candidates now in the field, the electors would not have to listen to any more "views."

more "views."

A case of distress has reached us, it is that of a poor woman at Wairoa whose husband has been through misfortune compelled to leave the district in search of work. The wife is left with five children, the youngest ten months' old, and in sickly health, owing to the poverty of its mother. For some months the only money she has received was the sum of L6 that her husband sent her. He has travelled looking for work, overland to Wanganui, and Taranki, and is now in Wellington where he has at last obtained employment, and hopes in time to be able to remit his wife sufficient money to enable her and the children to join him. In the meantime the poor woman is starving herself, and giving the little drop of milk and the fruit that she receives from her neighbors to keep her children in health. The subscriptions of the charitable are solicited on her behalf, and it is hoped that a small sum—however small—may be collected to remit to her by the next trip of the Manaia to the Wairoa. The funds collected will be handed to Captain Smith, of the Manaia, by whom they will be faithfully applied.

Two men pamed respectively James

Two men named respectively James Peters and John Cartwright, who have been "wanted" by the Hawke's Bay police on several charges of obtaining money and goods under false pretences were arrested at Carterton, in the Wairarapa on Monday, and were taken to Wellington for conveyance to Napier.

to Napier.

The Napier rowing men will have to look to their laurels. We have seen a crew, after a pull from Te Kapu to Clyde, a distance of thirteen miles, get out of their four-oar inrigged gig, as fresh as possible, and after a rest of an hour take their seats and row back again. The form of rowing was excellent. We were informed that this pull of twenty-six miles was pretty often done, and that in good time and style.

It has transpired that owing to some

It has transpired that owing to some muddling the Harbor contractors are in a position to defy the Harbor Board. According to the contract it turns out that the Board can make no stoppages until the whole contract is completed. As at that time there will be only about £3,000 for the contractors to obtain they can snap their fingers at all the threats of penalties, which they know cannot be enforced. Who is responsible?

The All England Eleven decline to visit Hawke's Bay on the plea of other engage-ments. Our cricketers believe they were afraid to meet them.

afraid to meet them.

On Monday, not only in Hawke's Bay but throughout the whole colony, there was a very heavy rain fall. The worst feature in the matter is that a large quantity of grain is lying cut, which is consequently damaged, making the prospects of the farmers rather gloomy. At the Kumara diggings, the township of Greenstone was washed away, and a large amount of damage done.

and a large amount of damage done.

Two members of the House of Representatives, Messers W. Swanson and J. S. Macfarlane, sent a petition to the Minister of Justice, praying that a respite of seven or fourteen days should be granted to the condemned man Curtin, so as to enquire further into the facts of the case. Mr. Bowen replied to the effect that no hope of a respite is to be held out to the condemned man.

The proprietors of the Union Bank of Australia will be gratified to perceive by announcement that a dividend and bonus announcement that a dividend and bonus equal to sixteen per cent per annum on the paid up capital, was declared in London on the 8th of January, 1877, for the half year ending December 31, 1876.

We learn that Mr Bachelder's Panorama will open in the Oddfellow's Hall, Napier, on Monday, the 19th instant.

on Monday, the 19th instant.

A meeting was held at the Taradale Hotel on Monday, at which all denominations were well represented, to take into consideration the generous offer of H. S. Tiffen, Esq., of a piece of ground for a cemetery. The chairman (J. Bennett, Esq.,) briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint two trustees from each denomination) to carry into effect the above. The following gentlemen were appointed trustees; viz., Mr. R. D. Maney and Mr. T. Bowes for the Catholics; Mr. A. Tiffen and Mr. J. Bennett for the Episcopalians, and Mr. J. Speedy and Mr. A. Macdonald for the Presbyterian Churches. A vote of thanks was moved and heartily responded to for Mr. H. S. Tiffen's munificent gift, and after thanking the chairman the meeting closed.

The total amount of revenue collected during the month of January at the Customs, Port Ahn iri, was L3460 19, 4d, being an increase of L9 4s 7d upon that of the corresponding month last year.

We understand that Mr Andrew Gold, of Napier, is the successful contractor for the new National Bank to be erected in Hastings-street.

The third season of the Mutual Improvement Club was commenced on Monday in Trinity Church School-room, the President, Mr. P. Bear, in the chair. The subject of debate was "Monarchical v. Republican Government," which was opened in an able manner by a gentleman who avowed hmself a Republican, and who pointed out that a republic was more advantageous at the present day than a Monarchy. The subject was then handled by several other speakers, but the majority of the members present stated their belief in a Republic. On the question being called the Monarchists were in a minority. The meeting then closed.

From the report of the Wairoa County The third season of the Mutual Improve

From the report of the Wairos County Council proceedings published in another column, it will be seen that the Manager of the DAILY TELEGYAPH has arranged with the chairman of the County Council to inthe chairman of the County Council to insert all advertisements in connection therewith at the same rate as the General Government notices. The Manager of the TRLE-GRAPH authorises us to state that he is prepared to enter into the same arrangements with the Chairmen of the other County Councils in Hawke's Bay as with that of Wairoa.

We call the attention of those interested to the sale of the lease of the Wairoa Ferry from the 15th of February to the 30th of June 1877 inclusive. The sale takes place on Thursday, the 14th instant at the Wairoa Council Chamber.

On Saturday last (says the Wananga) Renata Kawepo, Paora Kaiwhata Tareha, and other chiefs, met Mr Ormond by specual appointment to discuss the Omaruni question. The interview was a very long one, and was not in any way as stormy or unpleasant as that that took place be ween the Natives and Dr. Pollen. Both sides parted on good terms, but the result was the same n both cases—the natives declining to give up the land, and intimating their attention of holding it at all hazards.

Last Wednesday the Hon. Mr Water-

Last Wednesday the Hon. Mr Water-house's stables containing 12 stalls, and other out-buildings were burned down along with waggons and other agricultural implements, on his station nerr Waihinga. Nothing was saved near the out-house.

Nothing was saved near the out-house.

The Poverty Bay Standard of Saturday observes:—"Jane King who was fined £5, on Tuesday last, or in default 14 days' imprisonment, for an assault upon Louisa Anderson, took her passage yesterday by the Rangatira for Napier gaol. By the time the lady has been washed and supplied with a change of clean linen it will be time for her return without any charge for passage money either way. It is scarcely necessary to say that people who refrain from committing assaults are not allowed such previleges."

leges."

The Horticultural Society give their next Fruit and Flower Show on the 22nd instant. A committee meeting was held on Tuesday, when resolutions were carried bearing on the conduct of the Show, and judges were appointed. The Rev. J. Townsend and Mr. Lucas were appointed judges of cut plants and flowers; Mr. Colenso and Mr. Gilbert of ferns; Mr. Burton and Mr. Scott of fruit and vegetables; Mr. Tiffen of cut flowers; and Mr. Powell of pot plants.

We heg to acknowledge the receipt of

and Mr. Powell of pot plants.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of various small sums of money, amounting in all to L7 10s, in response to the appeal made to the charitable on Tuesday. The money will be forwarded by Captain Smith, of the steamer Manais, and by him given to Mr McGuire, the Wairoa constable, who will be instructed to pay the poor woman, on whose behalf the subscriptions were raised, the sum of L1 weekly. By the time the money is expended it is hoped that her husband will be enabled to support his wife and family. We have not published the names of the subscribers, as it was the wish of many that publicity should not be given to them, but the list may be seen on application at the office of this paper.

A young Maori, from Poverty Bay, arrived.

to them, but the list may be seen on application at the offlee of this paper.

A young Maori, from Poverty Bay, arrived in Napier on Mon'ay afternoon. His name is Wi Porou, and having been suffering from a severe eye disease for some years, that has rendered him totally blind, he came here for advice, thinking to obtain admission to the Hospital. He brought letters of introduction to Dr. Spencer. Mr Woodbine Johnson, of Poverty Bay, we understand, guaranteed payment of all expenses that might be incurred by the native while in the Hospital. Dr. Spencer examined the eyes of the patient, and expressed the thought that if he could be attended at the Hospital a recovery of eyesight might be secured. Application was made at the proper quarter for the Maori's admission to the Hospital, but the application was refused on on the ground, we believe, that Wi Porou came from beyond the district! Things have come to a pretty pas when the measuring tape has to be used to discover whether a sightless man can be admitted into a charitable institution, which, at this moment is going round with the lat amongst the Maori pahs for subscriptions. How much will the natives of Hawke's Bay give to the Napier Hospital when they learn the case of Wi Porou?

Under the heading "Unrealised Expectations," our sporting contributor has the following:—There are 1,180 voters on the electoral roll, and supposing they all go to the poll, in the flesh as well as in the spirit, for some be dead, and some are gone, and we don't know where to find them, there will just be 236 votes for each candidate, provided the electors equally divide their favors. But the candidates don't think they will do anything of the sort. So confident is Mr Rhodes of taking his place in the House, and joining his friends in the lobbies, that nothing would induce him to retire from the field though his standing would assist to put his Satanic Majesty at the head of the poll. It is said he calculates on getting, at the very least, 325 votes. Mr Tiffen quietly laughs at the idea of Mr Rhodes scoring so many as that, and is inwardly conscious that his enormous popularity, and immense wealth are, at the lowest computation, good for 360 votes. Mr Buchanan is well aware that, like a spirit wafted on the wings of an angel to the gates of Heaven, he will be floated on Johnny Shechan's back, right straight into the vacant seat. He believes all that Johnny tells him; and to Johnny's own positive knowledge 470 votes are pledged to his friend Buchanan. And Mr Colenso serenely smiles in his library chair as he is learning by heart his thrilling hustings speech. Billy believes in his destiny, and he sees plainly enough the finger of "Fate" pointing to Sir Donald's empty seat: while in letters of fire, there stands on the will the mystic number 666, denoting the state of the poll so far as he is concerned. Mr Sutton's supporters don't know whether to be amused or angry at the pretentions to success that may be entertained by the other candidates, and are ready to bet "anything you like," that their man will poll at least 50 votes more than any other man. So mote it be. So from these expectations, unrealised though they be, the state of the poll will be as follows:—

Sutton	 	716
Colenso	 	666
Buchanan	 	470
Rhodes	 	360
Tiffen	 ***	325

Total 2,537

Batchelder's Pantascope, which makes its first appearance in Napier in the Hall on Monday, the 19th instant, is drawing splendid houses in Wellington, and is spoken of in terms of commendation by the southern Press During the performance the proprietor gives away most valuable gifts, such as marble timepieces, &c.

To the Editor: Sir,—Can you inform me how it is that the business of the Telegraph department in this town has so greatly fallen off during the past few days that the officers now find time to amuse themselves with looking out of a corner window which seems to be kept open for the purposes of street observation?—I am, &c., OBSERVER.

observation?—I am, &c., OBSERVER.

A new lodge in connection with the Order of Good Templars was opened in the shoolroom, Port Ahurir, yesterday evening.
The opening of a new lodge in that locality has been necessitated by the large number of members who reside at Napier, belonging to the Societies in Napier, who find it inconvenient, owing to the distance, to attend at present to their Lodge duties.

attend at present to their Lodge duties.

The following paragraph from the Belfast Northern Whig of 10th November will interest our tectotal friends:—"On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the Courthouse, Ballynahineh, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Capper, of the British Temperance League. There were present on the platform the Rev. G. Shanks, Boardmills; Mr. Harding, of Napier New Zealand; Rev. John M'Ilveen, Ballynahineh; and Mr. Capper. After some music from the Ballynahineh Good Templar Flute Band the Rev. John M'Ilveen took the chair, and the Ballynahinch Good Templar Flute Band the Rev. John M'Ilveen took the chair, and called on Mr. Harding, from New Zealand, who made some very interesting remarks on the temperance movement in that country."

An Auckland telegram says:—" About twenty-five bags of newspapers for New Zealand were destroyed in the railway accident on the Ohio line. The van containing them was burnt. No letters are missing." This will probably account for the few newspapers recived in Hawkes Bay by persons who generally obtain large briches.

A shark seven feet six inches in length, was captured in the inner harbor on Thursday, above the Bridge, by a dog and a boy.

day, above the Bridge, by a dog and a boy.

The business which has brought together the cardinals from all parts of the world to Rome is the election of the Pope who will succeed Pius IX. Hitherto it has been the custom for the cardinals to assemble at the Quirinal three days after the death of the Pope, and to remain there, shut up without communication with the outer world, until the election was complete. But according to the Whitehall Review, the cardinals have determined, with the full consent and approval of Pius IX., to make the election of the next Pope before, and not after, the death of the present Pontiff. Whoever they may elect, the secret will no doubt be kept inviolably; and when Pius IX is numbered with the 200 and odd Popes who have preceded him the name of his successor will be told and not before.

An Auckland telegram states that Curtin's body was given over to his friends, who buried it in the Catholic cemetery.

buried it in the Catholic cemetery.

We (New Zealand Times) are pleased to learn that Mr Douglas McLean has expressed his intention of establishing eight scholarships for native youths, in connection with the Te Aute College, Hawke's Bay, in memory of his father, the late Sir Donald McLean. The Church Chronicle says:—"The scholarships are to be of the value of L25 per annum respectively, and are to be open for competition to all native youths being educated in schools in the North Island."

The Wanganui Special Settlement Association has collapsed, owing (says the Wanganui Herald) to the supineness of the Government who are most foolishly "opposed to special settlements of the kind."

Mr George Kirton, who at one time held a high position in one of the local banks on the East Coast, is now a Postmaster at Fielding.

At the Anglican Synod held at Nelson, the Rev. John Richardson Selwyn, B.A., son of the late Bishop of New Zealand, and now Bishop of Lichfield, was elected ab successor to the murdered Bishop Paterson,

successor to the murdered Bishop Paterson.

The new Sultan is thus described by a correspondent of the London Times:—"A long, narrow headed; a stern, resolute expression, indicative of energy, of intelligence and of an earnest and not very placable disposition. It seems to me the countenance of a ruler capable of much good or much evil, but knowing his own mind and determined to have his own will. Then there was an air befitting a high-bred man conscious of himself and bent on exacting his due."

due."

Our Auckland correspondent wires us that there is a rumour prevalent in that city to the effect that the All England cricketers have arranged to lose the match at Christchurch, and that a high sum is named as the probable price. Such rumour could only emanate in Auckland. Truly they are a jealous people. Their own cricketers shamefully beaten, they are afraid that laurels may be won in another part of the colony. the colony.

A Sydney cablegram, dated the 3rd of February, states that the agreement come to some time ago between the different banks has come to an end, owing to the Bank of New South Wales having withdrawn from the agreement.

### LATEST TELECRAMS.

### CABLEGRAM.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL TO PRESS AGENCY.]

LONDON.

February 4.

The Porte agrees to negotiate with Montenegro on the basis of a statu quo with the cession of certain territory.

The agreement of the Porte with Servia is doubtful, owing to the Turkish demand for a guarantee.

Servia is doubtful, owing to the Turkish demand for a guarantee.

A Russian circular has been issued expressing the desire of Russia to maintain European concord, and asks before stating her decision what course the Powers intend pursuing in view of the Porte's rejection of their demands.

A numerously attended meeting on the Eastern question was held preparatory to the reopening of Parliament. The decisions of the Conference were generally approved. The Liberals censure the earlier policy of Earls Beaconsfield and Derby, but it is not expected that any attempt will be made to overthrow the Government. Such a course would be unpopular, and not likely to succeed.

February 5.

Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has haddeninged and Edhim Pashe.

Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has been dismissed, and Edhim Pasha ap-

pointed as his successor.

In a circular, the Porte vigorously upholds the integrity of the Turkish Em-

#### INTERPROVINCIAL.

#### WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

February 7.

The writ and plaintiff's declaration have now been served in the libel action of Henry Anderson versus the proprietors of the Evening Argus.

The English ericketers are said to have abandoned the idea of proceeding to Wanganui, the local players having disputed among themselves, and offered £100 to get off the match.

Thirty applications have been received for the appointment of clerk to the Hutt County Conneil, at £225, and nineteen for Engineer at £350.

The whaler Isabella is thoroughly refitted, and proceeds on another whaling voyage.

voyage. It is still raining, but no damage has been done in or near Wellington. The

new reservoir has stood a sore test well, but the contractors works are slightly injured. The racehorses were removed from the Hutt to high ground for fear of a flood, but nothing happened. So far, the course is in good condition for racing but as to its remaining so, it is doubtful. There was a warm discussion on Monday at the Wellington Gas Company's annual meeting. A dividend of 15 per cent was declared, and the Chairman (Mr Pharayn), strongly opposed a reduction

cent was declared, and the Chairman (Mr. Pharayn), strongly opposed a reduction below 12s 6d per thousand feet. The other directors differed, and the shareholders favored a reduction to 10s. No resolution was passed, but Messrs. Hunter and Krull, who are both strong advocates for a reduction, were elected directors.

February 8.

Bad fortune follows the Wellington sports. Until yesterday evening the cricket match was a complete flasco. Now the races are postponed, and dissatisfaction with the Jockey Club prevails, though weather appearances justify their action.

their action.

A five hundred pounds sweep on Tuesday night at the Empire Hotel was muddled by three tickets more than the requisite number being found in the box, including a ticket for Princess Mary. It was agreed to have it drawn again, though some holders had sold their tickets.

The entries for the Wellington Derby of the next two years close on the 12th. The cricketers are expected to leave on Friday for Lyttelton. They conclude

The cricketers are expected to leave on Friday for Lyttelton. They conclude their game here to-day.

Attempts are being made to have a foot race between Selby and a local pedestrian, but the weather is against it.

The Wanganui players and the Englishmen mutually blame each other for the breaking off of the match there.

On Tuesday night a gentleman confined in the Lunatic Asylum escaped, and was found yesterday morning in the house of Mr. Barton, barrister, residing at the Hutt, but was removed after a little difficulty by the police.

The Hutt County Council have appointed as clerk Mr. Jones, formerly clerk to the Superintendent, and as engineer Mr. Fitzherbert, son of the former Superintendent. It has also made the modest annual allowance of £100 to the County Chairman.

modest annual allowance of £100 to the County Chairman.

Fears are entertained for the schooner Aunie Hill, which left three weeks ago for Kaipara, along with the Marmion, which has since returned.

which has since returned.

The mission schooner Dayspring arrived yesterday from the South.

The Revs. Inglis and Watts, commissioners, preach in the Presbyterian Churches on Sunday.

The Lingards are still drawing large

#### AUCKLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

February 7 The Southern Cross left Tamaki this orning for Napier with cargo, but no

passengers.

The Auckland cricketers are jubilant over the success of the All England eleven at Wellington.

#### WAIPUKURAU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
February 7.
Mr. Tye's sale commenced at 11-30.
Cattle were first sold. Sixty steers, the property of Mr. Cross, averaged £7 10s; 7 heifers. £6. Ten working bullocks' dray complete, owner, Mr Price £132, Mr. Cross, buyer. During lunch, rain commenced and is still raining heavily. Good attendance; bidding very dull for sheep. Mr St. Hill's ewes were bought in; several pens of 2, 4, and 6-tooth Lincoln and Cotswold were also bought in. The sale is still on.

#### WAIROA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

February 8.

A public meeting is on the tapis, when the Wairoa electors will be asked to vote unanimously for the popular candidate, as one solid vote. Wairoa might turn the scale. Mr. Buchanan's supporters seem very confident, and are gaining ground daily.

### WAIPAWA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Waipawa County Council met

The Waipawa County Council met to-day at noon.

Present—Messrs. Mackersey (Chairman), Monteith, Levy, Herrick, Rathbone, and Lawrence.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

Mr Arrow was appointed Returning

The whole of the Act was unanimously

adopted. Mr G. Sainsbury was appointed solici-

An application was received for the office of clerk, and also for the banking account, and the printing was ordered to be tendered for.

Future meetings of this Council are to be held at Waipukurau.

[PRESS AGENCY.]

#### WELLINGTON.

WELLINGTON.
February 7.
Notwithstanding the heavy rains yesterday in Wellington, the cricket match between the All England Eleven and a chosen Wellington twenty-two was resumed yesterday afternoon shortly after four o'clock. In a few minutes the twenty-two were all out with a total score of 31. Shaw and Selby of the All England Eleven then went to the wickets. Shaw was bowled out after scoring 25. His innings lasted exactly one hour. The play was again interrupted by the rain, and the game was put off until to-day at noon.
The nominations for the Wellington Derby, 1878-1879, and the subscriptions to the Sires Produce Stake close at the Empire Hotel, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 8 p.m.
Play commenced at 2.30, Charlwood taking Shaw's place. Wellington fielding was very good, but nevertheless Charlwood ran up a very good score, making four threes. Ulyett made one four, three, and a two. Greenwood made two threes and a number of singles. At six o'clock the stumps were drawn, there being 160 runs made for eight wickets.

#### CHRISTCHURCH

Two houses in the South Town Belt were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The damage is estimated at nearly £1,000. The Insurance is unknown.

A new drama, "Check and Counter Check," by Mr. Utting, of Christchurch, was produced successfully at the theatre last night.

NELSON. February 7. February 7.

In the Synod yesterday, there was a long debate on the testimonial constitutional question, which has been already disposed of in the discussion on the formularies [51]. disposed of in the discussion on the roundaries Bill.

The only subject of interest was the discussion on the question of religious

The only subject of interest was the discussion on the question of religious education. All the speakers agreed that they ought to have religious instruction in Government schools, but differed as to how much it was advisable to ask for.

Heavy floods are reported in the Motueka district, where the people are removed from their houses in boats.

#### BALCLUTHA

February 7.

The river rose till ten o'clock last night and then gradually receded. Little damage was done in the township. There has been no train or mail from Dunedin or the north since Monday.

WESTPORT.
February 8.

A heavy storm from the southward occurred this morning. The river was flooded, but no damage to the town was sustained. The new stone protection works are standing well, so far as completed. completed.

### DUNEDIN.

February 7.
The sailing of the mail has been post-

poned till to-morrow.

Mr Weldon proceeds to Wellington

to-morrow.

The police are going to test the legality of playing billiards in the Police Court (?)

t (?)
r Watt has decided in favor of Reid
r Watt has decided in favor of Reid and Fenwicks right to exclude the sale of the Times and Star on platforms

of the Times and Star on piatforms of railways.

The floods have generally subsided in town and the suburbs, and the flat is almost dry. The damage at the Universal bond is put down at £2,000.

Extensive slips of land have occurred at the Chain Hill Tunnel.

February 8

Mr. James Green has been appointed a member of the Otago Waste Lands Board, vice the Hon. D. Reid.

In consequence of the late fall of rain, the cricketing oval will not be fit for

the cricketing oval will not be nt for practice for some days.

The Davenport Brothers are announced to appear at the Princess Theatre on March 5.

Mr. Weldon, Commissioner of the Otago police, has gone to Wellington to confer with the Government re police

Two thousand sheep have been drowned

on the Henley estate.
On the Taieri Plains, a large number of cattle and sheep were carried down the

### The Arimu Murder,

#### Execution of Curtin.

(SPECIAL TO THE MERCURY.)

AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND.

February 6.

Curtin was kept in ignorance of Messrs.
M'Farlane and Swanson's futile attempts
to secure a respite of the sentence.
Yesterday morning he told the warder
that he had a singular dream, that some
further efforts were being made to secure
a pardon. The warder refused to give
him information. It is believed that
some visitor had given him a hint on the
previous night. The warders state that
he gave less trouble during his confinement than any prisoner yet under sentence of death. He took no stimulants,
and slept soundly. In conversation with
the warders, he adhered to his former
statement of a fight with sticks. He
took leave of his sister last evening, and
slept from 12 80 to four, instructing the
warder to awake him. He was called
shortly after four, but declined break fast.
He took a cup of tea. He was only attended by Father Walter M'Donald, who
arrived shortly after six. About thirty
persons attended the execution, including
the officials. Precisely at seven, the
Governor of the Gaol warned the prisoner
to prepare. During the pinioning, the
executioner was nervous. Curtin turned
his h-ad and said, "Keep cool, man, take
it coolly." Curtin walked calmly to the
scaffold, and assended without any signs
of fear. He addressed the spectators as
follows:—"Well, God bless us all; I am
very thankful to Mr. O'Brien for his
kindness." Here Curtin's utterance became tremulous, and he paused for a
instant, "for his kindness and his noble
spirit towards me. I am very thankful to
all bis officers, who treated me very nice,
and to all prisoners in the place: they came tremulous, and he paused for a instant, "for his kinduess and his noble spirit towards me. I am very thankful to all his officers, who treated me very nice, and to all prisoners in the place; they acted very quiet and very decent towards me; also I would like to mention that this was not wilful murder on my part. I did nothing to the man but with the sticks we had in our hands, and it was his own fault to come into my place and commit great destruction, and it was his fifth time of coming and committing the same sticks we had in our hands, and it was his own fault to come into my place and commit great destruction, and it was his fifth time of coming and committing the same act. I could not help the man at all. I had no malice towards him or towards any living being; I thought to live honest as well as I could; I was living in my own place. There was no instrument no axe, or anything of the kind in our hands; we never used them at all. The fight was a fair upstanding fight, face to face. I could not help it. The man would not knock off injuring me. I told him to knock off injuring me I told him to knock off, but he would not; I had nothing to do but to walk out and leave my place, and take my blanket. I did not think of anything of the kind. I never thought he would die, but I could not help what was done. The Lord have mercy on his soul, poor man. I had no malice whatever. I had none to any man living. I am very sorry I did what I did. I could not help him at all. I am quite innocent of his death in any other way than the fighting, but it was his own fault for coming in to my place, and he would not knock off. He left his seythe above on the road, and would not go to work like an honest man ought to do. Of course I must commit myself to my Heavenly Father; the Lord have mercy on me, and also I am very thankful to Father McDonald and Father Fynes the Vicar-General. Ourtin spoke in quite subdued tones, with deep humility; at times his voice faltered slightly, but otherwise he was calm and collected. For a few minutes Curtin appeared engaged in prayer. The bolt was drawn. He died without a struggle The drop was seven feet. The body hung for one hour. There was the usual inquest and verdict. Curtin made over all the property to his sister. appeared engaged in prayer. The bott was drawn. He died without a struggle The drop was seven feet. The body hung for one hour. There was the usual inquest and verdict. Curtin made over all the property to his sister.

### South Sea Islands.

(SPECIAL TO THE MERCURY.)

and say, "Mr Baker too much savey." The Tongas however, evince very rapid progress in civilisation under his Ministry. They are now beyond question the most intelligent islanders of the Pacific, and their mode of life is more and more assimilating itself to that of Europeans. King George is having a

#### MAGNIFICENT PALACE

MAGNIFICENT PALACE
built at Nuku, constructed of Australian hard wood. The Kiug has given the Rev. Mr Baker commission to purchase £1,200 worth of furniture in Sydney.
Capt. Savory, of the schooner Favorite, gives the following discription of Wallis's Island, visited by him during his cruise.
The island is about 15 miles long by 8 miles acroes, and is surrounded by reefs, which are quite impassible, except at one point where there is a passage. A year ago a French man-of-war, the L'Hermit was wrecked right at the entrance, and she still lies high and dry. Willis's Island is one of the most fertile in the Pacific, and has a rich volcanic soil. It abounds with cocoanut groves, and the timber of the cocoanuts yield large quantities of copra, which is exported extensively. There is a numerous native population, who own allegiance to the Queen, who resides in the interior, but in reality they are

#### UNDER THE CONTROL OF A FRENCH

terior, but in reality they are

UNDER THE CONTROL OF A FRENCH

BISHOP,
who has been resident on the Island for the last 42 years. This patriarch is 74years old, and is regarded by the whole body of the population as their father. The venerable old gentleman, in speaking to Captain Savory, stretched out his hands, and said, casting his eyes over the Island, "When I came here, these people were all cannibals; now they are all my children." The Bishop has working with him three priests (likewise French), and also two nuns. There is one French trader, and one Englishtrader on the Island, the latter being agent for the ubiquitous firm of Goddefroi and Son in different parts of the Island. There are no less than three handsome cathedrals, all built of a kind of scoria stone, and with much pretensions to architectural beauty. They are principally Gothic in style, with rich porticoes, and handsomely decorated with shells. These priests maintain almost absolute control over the people, though they have no force beyond that of moral persuasion. They levy light taxes in the way of copra, and

DELINQUENTS ARE RIGOROUSLY PUNISHED.

Christianity is recognised all over the Island, and the arts and sciences are not Christianity is recognised all over the Island, and the arts and sciences are not unknown. Eight or nine months ago a British subject, who was on a visit to the Island was accused by one of the priests of having taking liberties with one of the gries of the Island. The charge was denied whereupon the priest gave the Englishman the lie direct. John Bull could not stand that, and in spite of the sanctity of his insulter, he gave him an open handed smack on the face. The priest reported the occurrence, and in an hour the untortunate Englishman was-aptured and closely confined in a whare, where he was kept in a state of semi-starvation for 70 days. He was at length released, and immediately went to Samoa, and laid the matter before the British Cossul, who represented the matter to the captain of the next English man-of-war that arrived. An investigation was held and the man-of-war called at the Island and laid a fine of 40,000 dollars upon the inhabitants. It is being paid in instalments.

### WAIROA.

MR BUCHANAN'S MEETING.

February 3.

In response to invitation there was a full meeting of electors and others, of and belonging to Wairoa district, on Saturaday night to bear Mr Buchanan's address.

belonging to Wairoa district, on Saturday night to hear Mr Buchanan's address. The meeting was held at Mr Flint's hotel, Mr Cable in the chair.

Mr Buchanan said that before he quitted Napier to visit Wairoa he had been assured by several people—Job's comforters—that his visit would be without avail, for he was either too late in field, or all the voters had pledged themselves to Mr Sutton. Whether that was the case or not, each candidate's duty was to explain to the electors his particular views, and it was then the duty of the electors to decide on the respective merits of those who sought their suffrages. Had he not paid a visit to Wairoa ke should have deserved the proper penalty attaching to a non-performance of his duty. Before touching on his political views, he desired to refer to a personal matter. Mr Sutton, when Auckland, February 7.

News from Tonga states that the brig John Wesley, with the Rev. Mr. Barker leaves for Sydney.

The Star correspondent writes:—
Things are very quiet, but if King George were to die, there would probably be a rumpus. The Rev. Mr Baker keeps a firm hand over the natives, who fear him rather than love him. When his name is mentioned they shake their heads clectors to decide on the respective merits of those who sought their suffrages. Had he not paid a visit to Wairoa he should have deserved the proper penalty attaching to a non-performance of his duty. Before touching to a presonal matter. Mr Sutton, when at Wairoa, had thought fit to attack him aprivate transaction and it was necessary to set the matter right. Mr Sutton charged him (Buchanan) with joining Mr Rhodes in the purchase of Crown land to the injury of the people and province. The case was this, he (Buchanan) with the object of forcing Mr Rhodes to sell land adjoining his (Buchanan's) run, had applied for a large block of land to go to auction that was situated in the centre of Mr Rhodes' run. He desired to extend his boundary to enable it to be fenced. The land went to auction, and then he ceded to Mr Rhodes' had be in the ceded to Mr Rhodes' original free-hold at 15s an acre. That sale was the only instance that he knew of in which a public paper—the Telegraph—had thought fit to draw attention to it in a lleading article. There were very many persens at the sale—so many as to necessitate an adjournment to a larger room—yet though is he lard was open to any one to buy, no single bld was made. In the course of his address, Mr Sutton had said that if he (Mr. Buchanan) were returned it would be prejudicial to the best interests of the province, but he maintained that it would be specially prejudicial to elect Mr. Sutton. That gentleman came forward as the Government candidate under Government colors—those colors were false. So far from Mr. Sutton being a Government candidate his land transactions with the natives were a most serious embarrassment to the Government. Everybody knew that last Mr Rhodes in the purchase of Crown land date his land transactions with the natives were a most serious embarrassment to the Government. Everybody knew that last session Mr. Sutton haunted the lobbies of the House with petitions, and next session he would go there if elected as a grievance monger. "Where a man's treasure is there will his heart be also." Mr. Sutton's prime object of getting into the House would be to put his business matters right, (No) he had tried to do this as a private citizen, he would try House would be to put his business matters right, (No) he had tried to do this as a private citizen, he would try and do it as a member. Mr. Sutton's interest was in direct antagonism with the best legal authority of the Crown; (No) and that authority had asserted that the Government would willingly pay £10,000 to get a fresh trial of the particular cave to which be referred (Interruption). Was it at all likely that a professional gentleman would jeopardise his reputation by making a statement that he could not feel himself justified in making? Mr. Sutton has his burden, and that burden is a serious embarrassment to the Government. He (Mr. Buchanan) emphatically denied that Mr. Sutton was a Government candidate. Wairoa was one of those districts that had not participated in the advantages of the public works and immigration poficy. It was not singular in this respect for all the settlements on the East Coast were treated alike. Yet it was here that the largest area of Crown land was situated that remained within the boundaries of the late province, and from which, it would be but justice, that compensatory benefit should be made for past neglect. But under the new institutions the funds derived from the sale of Crown lands were appropriated to general purposes, and those raised in this district would be divided amongst all three counties of this province. Seeing that nothing had been obtained from the sale of lands in the past, and no advantages derived from public works expenditure, or from immigration he thanks and the content of the past, and no advantages derived from public works expenditure, or from immigration he thanks and the content of the past, and no advantages derived from public works expenditure, or from immigration he thanks and the past and the content of the past and no advantages derived from public works expenditure, or from immigration he he had the past and the this province. Seeing that nothing had been obtained from the sale of lands in the past, and no advantages derived from public works expenditure, or from immigration, he thought some measure of justice should be meted out to such districts as had been treated as had been Wairoa. That was also the view of a section of the members of the House, a section that last session was not strong enough to carry it out. The party that was in a minority last session, might next year be in a majority, and that party would receive his support in bringing about a fairer distribution of the land fund. Mr Buchanan then referred to the Friendly Societies, and to the Bill that was introduced last year dealing with them. He condemned the Bill as inquisitorial, and as dealing with the subject as though the members of the Societies were in the same social and pecuniary position as the members of the kindred societies in England. In reference to the native land question, Mr Buchanan expressed himself in similar terms to those in his address at Napier, which have already been published. With regard to immigration, Mr Buchanan believed it should be immediately suspended.

Mr Buchanan, who was frequently applanded, more particularly when touch-

Mr Buchanan, who was frequently ap-plauded, more particularly when touch-ing on the native question, sat down amidst loud and continuous applause.

Mr Burton, as Chairman at Mr Sut-ton's meeting, expressed his regret that Mr Sutton had attacked Mr Buchanan Mr Sutton had attacked Mr Buchanan on a matter that was of an entirely private character, and which had nothing to owith the electors of Wairoa. He (Mr Burton) would, however, wish to ask on what grounds could it be considered that Mr Sutton would be an embarrassment to the Government. If such were the case, then everyone who had bought land from the natives would be an embarrassment.

to the Omarunui block and to the action taken by Mr Sutton with regard to obtaining possession of it. Mr Sutton had gained his suit, and the question now was is the Government to enforce the judgment of the Supreme Court? (Cries of "Yes.") The Government says "No." If the Government has done wrong it will be held accountable in the General Assembly. The Government will uphold its action in the matter, and then Mr Sutton will be in direct antagonism to the Government. It is in this way that Mr Sutton had been spoken of as an embarrassment. embarrassment.

After a somewhat lengthy pause, during which no one asked any question of the candidate, the Chairman expressed a wish that some one would attack Mr. Sheehan so as to get him to speak. (Laughter.)

Mr Williams said it was seldom they

Mr Williams said it was seldom they had a real live member of the House of Representatives before them, and they would much like to hear him.

The Chairman—"Then you will have to abuse him." (Laughter.)

Mr Sheehan, amidst deafening applause then rose, and said that after such a strong desire to hear him he could not refuse to come forward. He was no orator. Mr Buchanan was not only a better speaker but a much older public man than he was. But there was some truth in what the Chairman had said, he 'Mr Sheehan' had enough of the Hibernian about him to bring him out when the tail of his coat was trodden upon. Mr Sheehan then shortly touched upon native land transactions, and said that if fifty Mr Suttons were sent to the Assembly it would not upset the determination of the House not to disgrace itself by retrospective legislation. In reference to himself, he said that Mr Buchanan had been advised "not to bring that red-rag Sheehan with him to Wairoa." (Roars of laughter.) But the Devil was not so black as he was painted, and he hoped the electors of Wairoa were not such furious bulls as to be driven into a state of frenzy by the color of his appearance. (Cheers.) All his transactions had been with Mr Sutton of a purely private nature. If he (Mr Sheehan) had not taken up the case he had, other lawyers would, and would anyone say that the work he had been called upon to do could have been done more gently? Had he not been four years in Napier and never sent a writ to Wairoa? Though he had been importuned to do so he had refused. He had been manly enough to pick test questions for settlement, and he had always said to his native clients that it would not be fair to take their money, and make the Europeans defend their possessions in a Court of Law until those points were settled. He was proud to be able to say that he had never taken a penny from any one in Wairoa. He believed he had mustaken bis vocation; he did not care about going to law. He would now follow the steps of Mr. Buchanan and refer to matters affectin the distribution of the land fund, but had been unsuccessful. Another attempt would be made in the House to get fair play for districts situated as was Wairoa, and until an alteration was effected there could be no justice. On the native question he had always held a distinct opinion that the Government should never have abandoned its preemptive right to purchase native lands. That right had, however been abandoned andit was impossible to return to the old system. mediately suspended.

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Mr Burton and the forest mative lands. That was impossible to return to the old system. This could be done however, to call on the Government to stand on one side, and permit of free trade. The half and half system in force was most prejudicial; the eagenress of the Government of the Government of eagenress of the Government of the Hovernment to sequence was most prejudicial; the eagenress of the Government of the Hovernment of the Government of the Hovernment of the Government of the Hovernment of the Government of the Government of the Hovernment of the Government of the Hovernment of the Government o

where in a block of 7000 acres there were no less than 450 grantees. How could that land ever be sold? It would take a lifetime to obtain the grantees' signatures, and then there would be endless confusion and possibly litigation, owing to minors and married women being parties to the sale. He was in favor of making native lands held under Crown Grants amenable to taxation. He could conceive no reason why the natives holding lands by Crown Grant should not pay their fair share of the taxes raised within the district in which they were situated. leave no reason why the natives holding lands by Crown Grant should not pay their fair share of the taxes raised within the district in which they were situated. So also with feneing, he had told the natives that as a matter of fair play they should pay their share of feneing between their lands and those of their European neighbors. Mr Sheehan then referred to the character he had acquired through having been engaged by natives to act as their legal adviser. He said he had always been in favor of effecting a compromise rather than go to law, and he instanced cases in which, had the Europeans accepted his advice tendered four years ago an immense amount of money would have been saved that had been spent in litigation. The title to Messrs Watt and Farmer's land four years ago could have been settled for £7000, whereas by delay its settlement had cost £17500. The spirit in which he fought was the same as that he showed to Mr Sutton, when after a severe passage of arms they went and drowned their differences in a friendly beer. (Cheers and laughter.) He had come here in 1873, and in Napier he had found no bed of roses, but he had been so abused and attacked, that he determined to stay and fight it out. Mr Sheehan then rapidly summarised the chief points in the system that was in force in the Auckland province formerly, with regard to the distribution of subsidies by the Provincial Government, and compared it with the system now introduced under the new institutions. The settlement of this question and that relating to native lands, Mr Sheehan contended should be the object of the electors of Wairoa to secure, and he then resumed his seat amidst the loudest applause.

Mr Smith moved, and Mr Burton seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr

resumed his seat amount of the property of the

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### WAIROA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

February 3.

Anour three years ago, in describing some of the features of this township, I said it could be best compared to that which other places bore on Sundays. It looked then as it looks now as though some dreadful calamity had fallen over the place, and a deadly gloom had permanently settled on the inhabitants. For three years the town has stood still With the exception of the houses looking a trifle more weatherworn, and the fences a little more decayed and broken down, there is no difference in the general appearance of the place. The logs of wood lying beneath the willows, which serve as seats for those of the inhabitants who are energetic enough to sit down, have become smoother and more polished, and the most comfortable of these shady lounges are gradually wearing away from the patronage they receive. This to a casual visitor giving a passing glance to objects he has not seen for some years is about all the change he will notice. A more minute inspection, however, will discover that a few feet have been added to the school-house, and that one of the oldest of the residences has recently received a coat of paint. Mr Witty has erected on a sleigh an office that can be shifted according to circumstances or the requirements of business, and this tenement strikes the beholder as something new. A two-storey building, attached to Mr. Flint's Hotel, is another addition that has lately been made to the rateable property of the County, and having observed all these we have observed all.

From the above it will probably be inferred that while Napier, and all the townships to the south have rapidly increased in size, population, and trade, Wairoa has been moving, but unfortunately in a backward direction. In its palmiest days Wairoa fattened on government expenditure—payment of military settlers, Armed Constabulary, native contingents—and as long as the rest of the colony suffered from the depression incidental to war, Wairoa flourished. With peace came the discharge of the t February 3.

when they went trade almost disappeared, and now like ships stranded on a mud bank, stand the deserted stores that formerly were doing a bustling business. A little trade is still being done; there are still a few Armed Constabulary men at the Te Kapu station, but they have dwindled down to a mere handful. The natives, too, have occasionally a little money to spend, and the commerce of the place keeps the Manuia steamer trading between Wairoa and Napier. The town is, however, depressingly dull: everywhere there is an appearance of decay, of want of wealth, of want of energy. I was told that there were some wheel vehicles in possession of the inhabitants, but I saw none, and the main road, while I was there, was absolutely devoid of traffic. The only commercial transactions that came under my observation during the two days I stayed there were the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the raffling of a piano. One merchant certainly did ask an other whether he could change a shilling for two sixpences, but as the offer was made outside a public house the idea of the thing was laughed at.

Such is Wairoa. Beautifully situated on a splendid river, and in almost the centre of what should be a large and rich producing district, the township of Clyde should be second only to Napier in the province of Hawke's Bay. But if it had not been for Mr. Maney, the Maoris would now be starving, as they were starving twelve months ago, and the Europeans would be importing even their potatoes from less richly endowed settlements. Outside the township the whole country is in the hands of large runholders and the natives, but most of the runs have only lately been adapted to carry any quantity of stock. As the country is improved, and more wool is grown, the township will probably give some evidence of progress: but until the fertile flats in the possession of the natives, now lying uncultivated, and abandoned to briar bushes and the tree scrub, get into the hands of an industrious European population, Wairoa cannot possibly go-a-bead.

tendents to its only educational establishment. Something might be said of the position of the Church of England clergyman there, of the parsonage house—a broken down store—of the depth of the poverty of some of the inhabitants; of the immense consumption of alcohol; of the condition of the natives. But these subjects require more study before they could be done justice to than my short stay would permit me to give to them.

### PASTORAL PESTS.

THE following interesting letter addressed to the editor of the New Zealand Times, appeared in a recent number of that journal:—

appeared in a recent number of that journal:

Sir,—You call attention to your leader of to-day to the alarming spread of diseases in the Australian flocks, and the probable occurrence and prospect of a similar misfortune in this country. The subject is a most serious one. We have already the louse on the West Coast, and among the long-wools in other places. A weakness of the lungs and canker of them from a parasitical worm is beginning to cause sensible loss here and there where too much in-breeding has been practised. It is not, however, with respect to any of these diseases of the sheep itself that I now write. We have rabbits destructively spread over a large and increasing area of certain soils. Gorse has become a very great nuisance, and will be a greater; there is another plague which in the provincial districts of Wellington and Hawke's Bay yet be checked. Violots smell anything but sweet to the foxhunter; the sheepowner ought to have lots smell anything but sweet to the fox-hunter; the sheepowner ought to have the same dislike for sweetbriar. In Tas-mania it has done and is doing an immen-sity of harm. Some thousands of acres are overrun by it in Nelson. Here the evil is only just beginning; "a stitch in time saves nine." A moderate amount of labor expended at once by the owners and occupiers of land here and in Hawke's Bay would prevent this pest from making labor expended at once by the owners and occupiers of land here and in Hawke's Bay would prevent this pest from making head. It is a little thick about Featherston, and shows itself in detached bushes and patches right through to Napier. The seed is just not ripe, and in a week or two will be carried in every direction by the quail and pheasants and other birds. It should be the duty of sheepowners to see that every known bush is cut down and burnt. Sweetbriar monopolises the ground, pulls off the wool, is protected by its thorns from being caten, won't burn, and will spring again from a small fibre of root.

J. C. Andrew.

#### Shipping Intelligence. PORT AHURIRI.

ARRIVALS

February.

2—Christina, schooner, from Lyttelton

3—Rangatira, ss., from Gisborne. Passengers—Mrs Burnett, Misses Begg, Roe, Lewis, and Young, Rev. Father Reignier, Messrs Begg, Glacken, Thomsen, Lawrenson, Burnett, Gordon, Dobbie, Berry, Campion, Davies, Chicken, Masters Priestly (2), Harris, and 2 prisoners

ers 3-Kate Macgregor, schooner, from Mercury

3—Kate Macgregor, schooner, from Mercury
Bay.
3—Star of the South, s.s., from Auckland
via Gisborne. Passengers — Saloon:
Mr and Mrs Banks and two children,
Mr Robisson and two children, Mrs E.
Thomas, Mrs Rawlinson, Miss Banks,
Messrs Batham, Robinson, Chatfield,
Menter, Guttridge, Colebrook, Smith,
Sutherland, Stuart, and Cross; steerage,
J. Kelly
4—Mary Ann Hudson, ketch, from Mobaka.
Two passengers

-Mary Ann Hudson, ketch, from Mohaka. Two passengers
-Manaia, p.s., from Wairoa. Passengers
-Messrs J. Sheehan, M.H.R., Buchanan, Price, Knight, Parker, Curtice, Thorpe, Browning, Glennie, Hoyd, Bolton, Cotter, and three natives
-Jane Douglas, a.s., from Gisborne and Auckland. Passengers—Mrs Townley and child, Messrs Mann, Eyans, Duncan, and 15 natives.

and 15 natives.

DEPARTURES.
February.

1—Rangatira, s.s., for Poverty Bay.
1—Hinemoa, C.G.S., for Wellington.
2—Manaia, p.s., for Wairoa. Passengers—
Messrs Cable, Buchanan, Price, Sheehan, Knight, Walker, Steele, Parker, O'Shannassey, and I native
3—Rangatira, s.s., for Wellington. Passengers—Mrs Stewart, Misses Armstrong and Reed, Messrs Joshua (2), Cotterill, Menzies, M'Mann, Shaw, and Query
5—Fairy, s.s., for Wairoa and Mahis. Passengers—Messrs Parker, Thomson, and 2 natives
6—Star of the South, for Wellington. Passengers—Saloon: Mr and Mrs Meehan and two children, Master Clayton, Messrs Taylor and Guthridge; steerage: Mrs A. M'Lellan, Messrs Mannings, W. Glenny, Joe, Lloyd, Dawson, Smith, Jones, Sharp, and J. Atchang
7—Fiery Cross, schooner, for Hokianga.

The schooner Christina in on her road to Auckland from Lyttelton. Shecalled in here to land a few tons of cargo, consisting of malt, flour, and kerosine.

The s.s. Rangatira, Capt Evans, left Poverty Bay on Friday, and arrived here on Saturday, having come down from Portland Island under easy steam. She experienced fine weather all the passage. She brings about 20 passengers and two prisoners. The Rangatira took in on Thursday a cargo of wool for Wellington. She left for Wellington a little after 11 o'clock on Saturday.

Captain Smith reports leaving Napier for Wairos on Friday night, and experiencing sanooth water arrived off the Wairoa bar at 3 a.m. on Saturday. Laid off till daylight when the pilot boarded, and took the steamer into the river. Landed passengers and deck cargo of sheep at Clyde, and proceeded to Te Kapu, where a full cargo of wool was shipped; returned to Clyde, took on board a ton of fruit, and fifteen passengers, and left for Mohaka on Monday morning at 10.15; arrived at Mohaka at 12.30, and signalled for boat to come off; no time was lost; luggage and parcels being transhipped to the boat, the steamer proceeded to Napier and arrived at the new breastwork at 4 p.m. Since the Manaia has got in the hands of her present owners she has been vastly improved, and is now one of the most comfortable passenger steamers on the coast. This steamer came from Auckland with a very bad character, a report having got abroad that she was not safe, and for a time she had uphill work against the competing steam launches in the trade. Under Mr Light's superintendence some very important improvements have been effected in her machinery, and it is a subject of general remark by those who knew the Manaia in the Thames and Coromandel trade, that her engines have been so completely altered as to be equal to having new ones fitted into her. Mr Light, is fact, has rectified all the faults in the engines that formerly gave the Manaia her bad name, and, in addition, has had fitted a superheater that effects a great sav

lander, arrived in the Bay at 11.30 p.m. on Saturday from Auckland via Gisborne. She left Auckland via Gisborne on Thursday afternoon, and brought up at the Tamaki to embark some sheep for Poverty Bay, arriving at the latter place on Friday night; remained there till 12 noon on Saturday, and arrived here as above. Her mails were landed at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and she was brought to the wharf at 8.30 a.m. She had on board for Napier 60 rams and ewes, recently imported by Mr M. Smith in the Glenlora to Auckland. She has also on board for Wellington 50 tons of flour and 10 tons of other cargo, transhipped ex mail steamer City of New York from Frisco.

The ketch Mary Ann Hudson returned from Mohaka on Monday, with a full cargo of wool from Messrs H. M'Lean's and Bee's stations.

The s.s. Star of the South, Cant. Helander.

stations.

The s.s. Star of the South, Capt. Helander, was prevented discharging cargo on Monday on account of the continued rain. She, however, put the Napier portion on shore on Tuesday, and left for Wellington at 11.30 a.m Whilst there she will undergo a thorough overhaul. It is doubtful whether she will go to Canterbury before she returns to Napier.

11.30 am Whilst there she will undergo a thorough overbaul. It is doubtful whether she will go to Canterbury before she returns to Napier.

The a.s. Jane Douglas, Captain Fraser, arrived in the Bay on Tuesday at 11 p.m. from Gisborne. She brings a cargo of wool, which she was unable to tranship to the Schiehslilion, owing to the heavy sea. She will not go on to Auckland this trip, as there is another load of wool ready for her at Gisborne. On her way down she landed Mr. Shepherd, contractor for the Light-house at Portland Island. Passed the s.s. Fairy off Portland Island. Passed the s.s. Fairy off Portland Island. The mai steamer Ringarooma, with the New Zealand portion of the Suez mails, left Melbourne for the Bluff on Tuesday. She will probably arrive there on Saturday.

The s.s. Jane Douglas had a large quantity of cargo, transhipped ex brigantine Transport, from Sydney, at Auckland.

The s.s. Hinemos, Captain Fairchild, frem Napier and Poverty Bay, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She left Napier at 7.40, p.m. on the lat, and when off Cape Palliser saw a ketch shore flying a signal for assistance. Uaptain Fairchild had a boat lowered and sent her ashore to ascertain what was the matter. The vessel was found to be the ketch Otaki, high and dry on the beach, not much injured. She is lying on a nice sandy beach between Cape Palliser and White Rock, and is only a few miles from a station. There were five men on the beach, three from the station and the crew which consists of two men. A person named Melrose is in charge of the ketch and he stated that they had gone ashore last Saturday night, and had lost both suchors and cables, and wished to be taken off or lent a kedge anchor. Captain Fairchild states that he would have tried to tow her off but considering where she was lying he thought that he might only succeed in taking half of her off, or, in other words pull her to pieces. An anchor for her would have been sent ashore, but there was too strong a wind blowing to send the boat back again. Captain Fairchil

### Commercial.

Christchurch quotations to 22nd Janusry, 1877:—Wheat, 4s 6d to 5s per bushel; oats, 2s 6d for old; barley, 4s to 4s 3d; rye grass, 4s 6d; cocksfoot, 6d per pound; hops, Californian (new seasons), 1s 8d for best quality; flour, L15 per ton; bran, L4 10s per ton.

BIRTHS.

FULTON.—At Port Ahuriri, on the 29th January, the wife of Mr W. D. Fulton,

of a son.

w.—At Napier, on 1st February, the
wife of W. H. Shaw, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOLES—COOFEE.—At All Saints' Church,
Taradale, on January 31, by the Rev.
P. C. Anderson, John Scholes, Esq.,
Clayton House, Wakefield, Yorkshire,
England, to Emily Jane, eldest daughter
of Mr Alfred J. Cooper, late of London.
—Auckland papers please copy.
NOUF—LE MOIGNAN.—At Napier, N.Z.,
on February I, 1877, by the Rev. J. S.
Smalley, Henry Renouf, Esq., of
Napier, to Aun Le Moignan, widow of
the late Charles Le Moignan, widow of
the late Charles Le Moignan, widow of
the late Charles Ford, Hammersmith,
London, to Annetta, fifth daughter of
Herr Ingvold Ingvoldsen, of Napier,
late of Christiania, Norway.

DEATHS.

DANVERS.—At Farndon, on the 1st February
Oliva May, infant daughter of Mr
Alfred Danvers, aged three months.

JOHNSTONE.—At the Western Spit, on the
6th February, Agnes, wife of Mr. James
Johnstone, aged 38 years.



Government Notifications.

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Mode of Sale,		Application """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ "		e Kardi Harayana e Kardi Harayana	Crown L

LIST.

Take Notice, the Valuation List for the Wairoa County for the year 1877, is now open for inspection at the temporary Council Chambers (next to the Clyde Hotel) Clyde, Wairoa. All objections thereto must be left at the Resident Magistrate's Court, Clyde, Wairoa, on or before the 15th dry of February, and addressed to the Asserment Court, and a copy of every such objection must be left at the Wairoa County Council Chambers not less than seven days before the next sitting of the said Court.

HERBERT J. WILLIAMS,
Clerk Wairoa County Council.
County Council Chambers,
Clyde, Wairoa, 10th January, 1877.

N O T I C E.

NOTICE.

Office of Waste Lands Board.
Napier, 8th December, 1876.
HUGH McCORMICK, formerly of
the 65th Regiment or his representa-

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

J. T. TYLEE,

J. T. TYLEE, Chief Commissioner.

MONTEITH,

H. MONTE.

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

NOTICE.

Crown Lands Office,
Napier 5th February, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Waste Lands Board, all land in the Mohaka District at present unsold ornot applied for, is, under Section 20 of "The Hawke's Bay Waste Land Regulations Amendment Act, 1874," withdrawn from sale until such time as the Board shall consider it advisable to reopen it. to reopen it.

J. T. TYLEE, Commissioner Crown Lands

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, at the Council Chambers, (Volunteer Drill Shed) at 12, noon, THURSDAY, 14th February, 1877, the WAHROA FERRY, from 15th February to 30th June, 1877, inclusive Specifications to be seen, and full particulars obtained at the County Clerk's office, Wairoa.

GEORGE BURTON, Chairman Wairoa County Council Chambers, Clyde, Wairoa.
January 13, 1877.

JOHN M'VAY,

SADDLER & HARNESSMAKER

Hastings-street.

The Cheapest House in the Trade.

TO LET,

THE Shop and Premises lately occupied
by Edwin Carter, Clyde, Wairoa.

The above offers a rare opportunity for a
person to combine the wholesale with the
retail department. General businesa

Rent moderate.

Apply to

KINROSS & CO. E. CARTER, Clyde, Wairoa. Or to

TO ARCHITECTS REQUIRING PRO-FESSIONAL ASSISTANCE.

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

#### 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 11th February.

J. GRUBB.
Chief Postmaster.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. COTOR.—We cannot insert your letter.
Our correspondence columns are open to all classes and shades of political opinion, but we decline to publish letters reflecting on the private business or character of any of the candidates.

# The Meekly Mercury

HAWKE'S BAY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

The Melbourne publicans are not likely to gain much, we should imagine, by the action they have taken to show their displeasure at attempted legislative interferance with their trade. At no public house in that city can a drop of intoxicating liquor now be purchased on Sunday. This closing of the licensed houses is not forced on the publicans, it is their own choice, and it is deliberately done with the object of proving to the people how utterly subversive of all comfort and convenience it would be to shut up the public houses by Act of Parliament. A contrary effect, however, is likely to be the result. During the few weeks the publicans have chosen to afford the people an opportunity of judging, there has been a marked decrease in drunkenness, the Police "drunk sheet" being blank every Monday morning. Facts are stubborn things to deal with, and the strongest argument that could possibly be used in favor of compulsory Sunday closing is, that it enforces temperance amongst certain classes, the members of which would otherwise outrage decency and morality. On the subject of dealing with public houses Mr Chamberlain proposes that Corporations should buy all public houses within their jurisdiction. The resolution embodying the scheme was as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that local representative authorities should be empowered to acquire, on payment of a fair compensation, on a principle to be fixed by Parliament, all existing interests in the retail sale of intoxicating drinks within their respective districts, and thereafter, if they think fit, to carry on the trade for the convenience and on behalf of the inhabitants, but so that no individual shall have any pecuniary interest in or derive any profit from the sale." The proposal, however, is open to the gravest objections, and would create even worse evils than those which it is intended to obviate. There might not be under Mr. Chamberlain's system nearly as many public honses as a present; there might be no plate glass, no glitt

pared with Sir Wilfred Lawson's, which may be defined as the height of absurdity in principle, combined with the extreme of injustice and spoliation in practice."

In reference to the refusal of the Board to admit the blind native Wi Porou, to the Hospital, and to which we referred in yesterdays issue, we have to state that the information we received, and on which we based our remarks was deceptive, and entirely misleading. We cannot believe that our informant deliberately intended to deceive, and therefore we think that he himself must have been entirely ignorant of the facts which he thought he was relating truthfully. In the first place Mr. Woodbine Johnson did not guarantee Wi Porou's cost of maintenance in the Hospital, nor did he make any provision for the support of the native while in Napier. All that Mr Johnson did was to guarantee the payment of Dr. Spencer never gave an opinion on Wi Porou's case, he merely recommended his removal to the Hospital. The refusal of the Board to admit Wi Porou was based on the ground of there being no probability of the cost of his maintenance being recovered; that he came from beyond the limits of the provincial district that has to support the Hospital, and of there being no accommodation in the establishment for the pecularity of his disease. Representations similar in character to our remarks were forwarded to the General Government, and a telegram was received by the Board ordering Wi Porau's admission to the Hospital. The native will now be admitted if he presents himself, but it must be understood that the order for his admission was made under the impression that Mr Woodbine Johnson would guarantee all expenses. Wi Porou comes from Poverty Bay, and he should have been forwarded to Auckland. We also wish to put another matter right. There are two Hospital Committees. The existing establishment is under the management of the old Board, but is supported by the General Government funds, which, however, will eventually have to be repaid out of local revenues. The other Committee has nothing whatever to do with the present Hospital, and so far its labors are confined to the establishment of a new Hospital.—Daily Telegraph, Febru In reference to the refusal of the Board

This position of the Provincial District Agents throughout the colony is keenly debated by some of the southern journals. The Lyttelton Times maintains that these Prefets as they are termed, viz.—Messrs. Rolleston, Bunny, Ormond, Carrington, Reader Wood, Cartis, and Bonar, have by their action in holding this office after the 31st of January forfeited their seats in the House. Their position is opposed not only to the letter of the law, but also contrary to the expressed promises of Major Atkinson, who stated in the House that at the end of the year the system would end. They certainly occupy a position not recognised in the Constitution. In a recent General Government Gazette a notification appears signed by Mr. Henry Bunny, confirming an order with respect to a Highway Board. Remarking on this the Wanganui Herald confesses its surprise and says:—"It is said he is without salary. But he is not without a promise of some kind, which will be the quid pro quo of his services. If Mr. Bunny is to be appointed to an Under-Secretaryship, he should be appointed at once, when responsible Ministers would have the benefit of his administrative experience, without committing his name in the anomalous and unconstitutional manner to which we have referred. Without any personal disrespect we ask, Who is he that his name should appear officially in the Gazette approving something which has been done in the government of the colony?"

The nomination on Thursday was, as we anticipated, very lively. Messrs. Tiffen, Sutton, Colenso, Buchanan, and Rhodes who seem nominated, and on the show of lands being taken, the Returning Officer declared it to be in favor of Mr Sutton by one vote over Mr Buchanan, who stood next on the list. The various candidates then addressed the meeting. Mr Tiffen's addresse was short and to the point. Mr Colenso made one of his characteristic hustings speeches, and the hoped it the palm. Mr. Sutton spoke well and vigorously, and made some weekellent points. Mr. Buchanan defended himself from Mr. Colenso and the Herald, and conclusively showed that the statements made by the Herald were not in accordance with facts as regards employment of labor, and completely turned the tables on Mr. Colenso with

regard to Mr. Colenso's former Parliamentary career, Mr. Rhodes addressed a tired audience, and his speech did not tell. We give in our report but a short summary of the speeches, but promise to allude to them further in a future issue.

In another column we publish a letter from our special correspondent, written at Clyde, from which it will be seen that Wairoa is not described as in a flourishing condition. We fear that the depression that township is suffering from has not yet reached its full limit. The settlers there, never having had occasion to put in force "a policy of self-reliance," are new laboring under the inevitable results attending the withdrawal of governmental expenditure. Although that withdrawal has been gradual, and some years have elapsed since any very large military expenditure has been going on, there has been no compensatory development of the natural resources of the district. Considerable tracts of country have been recently taken up and occupied as sheep-runs, but time is required to allow of much benefit to accrue to the town from the growth of wool in the district. At the present moment, there would appear to be very little labor employed, and the settlers, it would almost seem, have sunk into a state of indifference, if not of indolence. The Wairoa county is naturally rich, and merely requires the energy, exhibited years ago, by the settlers before the days of military expenditure, to make the country once more the largest producing district on this portion of the East Coast.

1r may not be generally known by those

Ir may not be generally known by those who are at the present time satisfying the demands of the water-rate collector that it only costs one per cent. more to have water laid on the premises Very many householders are now paying a water-rate, and have in addition to buy water at something like four shillings a load. As water must be had for domestic purposes, and as it is impossible to evade the rate, it appears absurd not to enjoy the full advantages of that for which payment has to be made. On an average the water-rate is 5 per cent. on the annual rental value, by paying another ten or twenty shillings a year as much water as could possibly be consumed can be obtained, a much cheaper course than to have water rubblished by the

A MOTION has been published by the Chairman of the County of Hawke's Bay addressed to the Chairmen of Road Boards calling upon them to supply to the County Council a copy of the rate rolls of their respective districts. The copies are asked to be sent in by the 5th instant, but considering that there is no roll under the Counties Act in any Road District for the current year until after the sitting of the Assessment Court the request cannot be complied with. The Assessment Court does not sit until after the 15th instant, and it certainly appears the easiest course for the Chairman of the County to obtain the rolls of the Road Districts from the Assessment Courts, after the rolls have been revised. Courts, after the rolls have been revised.

# NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

#### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

At twelve o'clock precisely, the Returning Officer (R. Beetham, Esq.), requested the public, in consequence of the weather, to come within the Court for the purpose of the nomination of candidates for the seat caused by the death of the late Sir D. M'Lean. After reading the writ, he called on the electors to nominate some one to fill the position.

Mr. J. G. Kinross proposed Henry Stokes Tiffen, and spoke highly of his qualifications.

Mr. J. C. Almross proposed Henry Stokes Tiffen, and spoke highly of his qualifications.

Mr. Oliver seconded Mr. Tiffen's nomination.

Mr J. C. M'Vay proposed Mr Sutton. This was seconded by Mr Wellwood, who spoke of Mr Sutton as having rose from the ranks of the people, and said that one of his main qualifications was that he rose from the ranks of the people. He believed Mr Sutton would do his best for the district and for the benefit of the colony at large. He believed that Mr Sutton, although not a fluent speaker, would, like Mr Ormond, become one of the best members of the House. He hoped that they would place him at the head of the poll.

Mr W. Thomas proposed Mr W. Colenso.

Mr Thomas Moore seconded the nomi-

nation.
Mr W. Villers, of Petane, proposed
Mr John Buchanan.
Mr. B. Warnes seconded Mr. Buch-

Mr. Knight proposed Mr. Joseph

Mr. John Buchanan seconded the nomination. Mr. John Sheehan proposed Mr Henry Charles Wilson.

Charles Wilson.
Seconded by Mr. Sainsbury.
Mr. Wilson: I decline the honor.
The Returning Officer then asked for a show of hands, which he declared in favor of Mr. F. Sutton.
Mr. Tiffen demanded a poll, which was announced would be held on Thursday next, the 15th instant.
In reply to a question put by Mr.

announced would be held on Inursaly next, the 15th instant.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Colenso, the Returning Officer stated that the poll opened at 9 in the morning, and closed at 4 p.m.

Mr. Tiffen stated that he had little to say more than what had appeared in the public papers. There was one matter, the Friendly Societies Bill, of which he knew nothing owing to his absence for the last two years from the colony. He would do his best for his constituents without fee or reward. He was prepared to answer any questions put to him.

No questions being put, Mr. Tiffen retired from the platform amidst cheers.

Mr. Sutton said that, owing to his

Mr. Sutton said that, owing to his having addressed the electors throughout the district, he would not address them at length. He, however, thought some reference should be made to the late member. He believed in the present Ministry, on account more especially of their retrenchment policy. One of the effects of the public meetings held in the province was this, that it defined the position of the candidates. The principal and only reason against his candidature was in consequence of his being mixed up in native matters. His transactions were always supported by law, and would ever bear the strictest investigation. He had in his hand the transfer of the Omaranui Block. If the Government did not give him possession of that Block, they were bound to do so. He then denied that the Government would pay \$10,000 to re-open the case. He had no hesitation in saying that he had no desire to get a Validation Act; he had not one single transaction that required such an Act, and he would oppose it, if introduced, and he would oppose anything like oppression. (Cheers.) He believed that further traxation would be required. There were properties which had been enhanced in value through the roads passing through them, and he would support a measure to make the owners responsible in proportion to the value thereof. (Cheers.) He would always endeavor to give the people the greatest control over their own affairs. The speaker then went fully into the Counties Act, and said he would do his best to free those institutions from General Government influence. He would oppose any Friendly Societies Bill which was distasteful to those bodies, who were well able to look after their own affairs. (Cheers.) At the end of every session he would call a meeting of his constituents, and give an account of his stewardship. (Cheers.) They had known him for twenty years. He had represented them in the Provincial Council for Napier and the district as a whole.

Mr. W. Colenso said he was an old hand at elections. (Laughter.) He was going to fight h

perty on the other side of Napier. If the Borough of Napier supported Mr Buchanaa, it would be injurious to its interests. Mr Buchanan was a runholder. What he had against Mr Buchanan was that he had no interest in the place. Mr Buchanan had been beaten in nearly every contest he had attempted. He had faith in the people of Napier that they would before the election back out of the promises they had made to Mr John Buchanan and Mr John Sheehan. (Cheers.) Mr Buchanan may not now be a runholder, but he was formerly. He also opposed Mr Rhodes because he was a runholder. There were too many runholders in the House at present, and, should they be in the majority, we could not expect fair laws. For five years he had served the colony. (Mr Wilson: You voted for Separation.) I am coming to that question. He denied that he had been opposed to Mr Ormond in 1865. He then referred to the Master's and Servants Act. Mr Ormond supported that Bill; he opposed it, and others of a like nature, which Mr Ormond supported. For these and many other reasons, he believed he could be of service to the electors. He had served them truly and faithfully for the five years past. Why he supported Separation was because he believed they would then have two provinces instead of nine; but it was different now. Some of the deepest heads in the colony yet believe in Separation. Why he did not call a public meeting was because he was well known as a journeyman. When he was asked why he did not call a meeting like the others, he said, "Let the boys play." If they elected him, he would call a meeting afterwards. He had always supported the temperance cause. He then appealed to the Roman Catholics for their votes, and sat down amidst loud cheers.

Mr. J. Buchanan, amidst cheering, arose, and said he was not going to speak

cause. He then appealed to the Roman Catholics for their votes, and sat down amidst loud cheers.

Mr. J. Buchanan, amidst cheering, arose, and said he was not going to speak against runholders. Mr. Colenso had supported the runholders in the Provincial Council. He had never held land under a Government license. He came to Hawke's Bay with the intention of settling on the land and making money. Mr. Colenso has seen fit to refer to these matters. In the year 1865 Mr. Colenso was asked to present a petition from the people with respect to the Heretaunga lands. He mumbled some words to the Speaker, and did not show any volubility. He was not true to their interests—he betrayed them. (Mr. Colenso: No.) Well, then he simply cushioned your petition. (Laughter.) Mr. Colenso was the man who refused the Council Chamber with respect to the meeting about the Heretaunga block in 1862. (Mr. Colenso: No.) Captain Carter was then the nominal chief, but Mr. Colenso was the active member of the Executive. Further when he entered the Council that time, (Mr. C.) was then in some opposition to the Executive. As a leader, Mr. Colenso was looking more after his own interests than the public's. There was an attempt to influence the people of the province by an article in the Hawke's Bay Herald with respect to himself. That journal has stated that he was not an employer of labor. This was false. He employed more men than any men on that platform. His land was not fenced, because his land was on the boundary of native land, and the Repudiation party would not assist him. He (Mr B.) then stated the number of people which he employed. The paper had no business to trench upon private matters unless they were true. He thought it possible that the memory of Sir D. McLean would be brought up in the House. But if brought up by Mr. Sutton, it would not bear handling. He hoped this contest would be fought without ill-feeling. This contest will be the last he would take part in Hawke's Bay if he was beaten. He would leave it to a younger man—to M

me.
Mr. J. Rhodes then addressed the electors in a few words, in which he also stated that if he was beaten in this contest, he would never come forward to seek the suffrages of the people again. He gave a description of the shipwreck of the Sobraon in 1848 at Port Nicholson Heads. After alluding to the tariff and other matters, Mr. Rhodes resumed his seet. seat.

A vote of thanks to the Returning Officer concluded the proceedings, which lasted nearly two hours.

They who, when about to marry, seek their happiness in the mere gaining of fortune and personal beauty, evince a heartless disposition, and their folly is often punished in their success.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

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

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

DRUNKENNESS

George Weston, for drunkenness at Clive yesterday, was fined 5s.

ALLEGED LUNACY.

John M'Kenzie, who was discharged the other day on a medical certificate of sanity, was again brought before the Court, on the information of Mr Inspector Scully, as a lunatic. He was remanded till Mouday.

CIVIL CASES.

Tuckwell v. Jackson, claim £1 1s 1d, for goods supplied. Defendant not appearing, judgment went by default, with 9s costs.

Several other cases set down for hearing were settled out of Court.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

(Before E. Lyndon, Esq., J.P.)

WIFE BEATING.

Thomas Floyd was charged with having ill-treated and abused his better half. He was sentenced to four teen day's

half. He was sentenced to fourteen day's imprisonment.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY

James Griffen was sent to view the lighthouse for a month, he being under the impression yesterday that he could misbehave himself at Meanee, without coming under the cognizance of the police. He was mistaken.

A LIVELY COUPLE.

police. He was mistaken.

A LIVELY COUPLE.

John Allen and George Sinclair made their bow to the Court. Both were charged with having taken a drop too much alcohol yesterday, and were therefore unable to pilot themselves through the town. They were taken charge of by the guardians of peace and good order, for whose protection they were requested to pay to the revenue 10s each, or take lodgings in the gaol.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

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

Esqs., J.P's.)

DEUNKENNESS.

John Boyle was brought in from Havelock, charged with the above offence having been given in custody on Saturday night last by Mr. Thos. Reynolds, of the Exchange Hotel, but who did not appear against him this morning. The Court dismissed the case.

James Kelly was also charged with having been drunk on Saturday evening last in the streets of Napier, and also under the Vagrant Act was further charged with

INDECENCY.

He pleaded guilty to both charges as ordered to be imprisoned for

John McKenzie on remand, Robert Wilford (a new case) were remanded until Thurshay, the 8th at eleven o'clock in the morning.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

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

CLIVE INEBRIATES.

A couple of inebriates, named respectively William Thomas and Henry Fox, were fined 5s each for drunkenness at Clive yesterday.

Henry Sinclair, for the 144th time, was charged with drunkenness, and being unable to find one sovereign, was sent to ruminate in the gaol for 48 sent thours.

Boylan and Co., v. Catherall,—Claim £19 4s 10d for goods supplied. There was no appearance of the defendant. Judgment was given for the amount, and

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Thomas Mansfield, a frequent visitor to the Court was again brought up on a charge of drunkenness. He was fined 10s or 48 hours imprisonment. The fine was cheerfully paid.

ASSAULT.

ASAULEDAY STREETS QUARRELL.

George Hooper, Michael Duvally, William Barton, and William Bardon, and the first white Ready on the 3rd instance, and the sasulted him.

Thomas James Northe was charged by Hugh Donohue that whilst acting as landlord's bailiff in a distress for rent at defendant's house, Northe assaulted him. From the evidence adduced, it appeared the bailiff had not taken the precaution of seeing that his warrant was signed before entering. The case was dismissed.

A SATURDAY STREETS QUARRELL.

George Hooper, Michael Duvally, William Barton, and William Thompson (otherwise known as "Billy") were charged with assaulting Michael Beady on the 3rd instant. From the evidence,

it appeared that, on Saturday evening last, a quarrel arose among the Ready's

it appeared that, on Saturday evening last, a quarrel arose among the Ready's and defendants. The case was proven against Thompson only, and he was fined £2, and 4s costs. The other defendants were discharged.

James Ready made a similar charge against the same individuals. The assault arose out of the same quarrel. The charge was only proved against Hooper, who was fined 40s, and costs 43s. The charge against the others was dismissed.

There was another case of assault but

There was another case of assault, but neither complainant or defendant made an appearance. It was therefore struck

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

LUNACY.

John McKenzie, remanded from Monday last, was brought up and discharged no further proofs of his being of unsound mind being forthcoming.

Robert Wilford, also on remand as a suspected lunatic, was further remanded until Monday next.

WIFE ASSAULT.

Edward Butcher was charged with assaulting and beating his wife on Monday last. Evidence was taken (including the medical testimony of Dr. Rowbottom), and it was proved that the as-ault was a very violent one, and that defendant kicked her both about the body and on the head, and otherwise ill-used and on the head, and otherwise ill-used her. Defendant was convicted, and sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE ELECTION.

SIR,-Will you be kind enough to allow me a small space in your paper for a few lines to my fellow-electors. Now, in the commencement of the year 1877, when our votes and influence are called on for a representative in the House of Parliacommencement of the year 1877, when our votes and influence are called on for a representative in the House of Parliament, it behoves us as men to pause and consider, and to put the right man in the right place at the head of the poll. We should in the first place do well to look back upon those who have fought the battles in days gone by—a gentleman of superior talent and education who will, if elected, stand with undaunted zeal to advocate our cause, and see that we, as a working class, have our rights like men in equality, and not like the brutes of crestion; we are created human beings, capable of understanding right from wrong, but we have been kept down by men that would trample us under foot like dogs, and would still do the same if they are allowed so to do. Now is our time to be up and doing, and look forward to our own interest and not vote for those large runbolders who have their thousands of acres of land fenced in, and working their own interest to advocate still for more men to fill the country to carry their swags from place to place in search of labor, and finding none. There are scores of men out of employment, and weekly expecting two hundred more. What is it for but to bring down the price of labor for their own benefit; and if we as a working class do not mind what we are about we shall be gathering a rod to whip our own backs with. Look back my fellow-workmen on the year 1865 when there was a Bill introduced in the House for men to be apprenticed out for seven years for meat and clothing and the paltry sum of £2 a year; 23 voted for it, and only 7 against it, and the gentleman's name whom I now mention was the first on the list who strongly opposed it, and his name is W. Colenso, and he carried it. I say send the man who is able and willing to advocate our cause, and is not easily put by, nor carried by the influence of other parties. You have heard as well as my-self, with one of our speakers, that men were never dearcr nor scarcer than at present; you can think for yourselves respecting

MR. BUCHANAN'S WAIROA MEETING.

Str.—The report of the meeting at Wairoa gives one a very peculiar idea of the Wairoa people. If we are to believe what is said, they must be made of very different stuff from what I took them to be. I know gentlemen there who are as independent in mind as they are in pocket, who are not likely to be led away by the superficial argument of Mr. Buchanan, and the amusing smalltalk of Mr. Sheehan; but we are asked to believe of Mr. Buchanan, or rather of Mr. Sheehan (for, although he is not the candidate, it is he who gets the credit of it) that "he came, he saw, he con-

quered." I rather think, however, that our Wairoa friends have been taking a "rise" out of Mr. Buchanan's travelling show, and have had a chance of seeing the "gaff" without paying the orthodox penny. If the Wairoa electors are going to be cajoled into voting for Mr. Buchanan by Mr. Sheehan's claim to moderation in not issuing writs against the Wairoa landowners, they must be soft indeed. Mr. Sheehan said that he intended only to try some test cases, and finding that he had lost them, and being afraid probably of losing more cases, and so losing caste with the natives, he now trys to bounce people into a compromise. Mr. Sheehan has now been four years here; he has brought one case into Court, and has been "slated," and, if Mr. Sheehan were one-fourth part as patriotic as he wishes to appear, he would use that influence he undoubtedly possesses over the natives to cause them to obey the law and give up peaceable possession of that of which the Courts have decided they are not the owners, but upon which they are trespassing. It is amusing to notice how Mr. Buchanan contradicts himself and Mr. Sheehan also in reference to Mr. Sutton. At Napier te tells the electors that Mr. Sutton is bound hand and foot to the Government; and, at Wairoa, he says that Mr. Sutton sails under false colors when he hoists the Government flag. Mr. Buchanan tells the Wairoa electors that Mr. Sutton's interest is in direct antagonism with the highest legal authority of the Crown, and in support of it quotes an absurd statement of a certain legal gentleman—that the Government would give £10.000 if it saw its way to re-open the Omarunui case. We have not heard the other side of that story yet, but when it comes to Mr. Sheehan's turn to "make the game" he says that if there were fifty Suttons in the House, but when it comes to Mr. Sheehan's turn to "make the game "he says that if there were fifty Suttons in the House, but when it comes to Mr. Sheehan's turn to "make the game he have the sustendard, he can attend to be correct; and, if so, wh

WAYFARER.

Napier, February 6, 1877.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Sire,—The infamous, and I might almost say the criminal policy of the Vogel Ministry has now begun to bear fruit, I mean in regard to immigration. The country is inundated with men out of work. As for employment for all who are seeking for it, it is entirely out of the question. It is not to be had. Still there is no cessation of immigration. By the Government persisting in this mad scheme, they are simply sowing the land with dragons' teeth, which will sconer or later rise up and devour those who have distributed them. I hold that the promoters and supporters of this immigration mania are wholly responsible for the greater part of the misery and wretchedness which have followed in its train. Remonstrance or argument is alike vain. Our dominant or ruling classes view the subject only in the way in which it affects their own personal interests; it matters not to them what may become of the unfortunate immigrants, so long as they can get cheaplabor, and that there are more people to eat their scabby mutton. Not only is the advent of new arrivals disastrous to themselves, but it destroys the prospects and chances of the old hands, by subjecting them to an unfair competition with strangers. The Town Council, in anticipation of a glut in the labor market, have ordered the engineer to give but 26 6d per yard for getting street metal—the price previously given was 3s 6d, or a reduction of about 30 per cent. When facts like these are staring us in the face, it is high time the Government peremptorily stopped immigration both free and assisted, and, at the same time, provide work for those they have brought here. The matter is becoming more pressing every day, and something must be done quickly to relieve the pressure upon the labor market.—I am, &c.,

February 8, 1877.

#### SELECT POETRY.

YES AND NO

If you should go courting a lassie, my friend And ask for her love, and your passion

And if, with your suit, truth and constancy

She may lean on your bosom and fondly sigh, Yes.

But should the lass frown on the love you

But should the lass from profess,
And turn from your gaze with a heartrending No.

Hope not to win from her the exquisite Yes,
But leave her alone ere she deepens
your wos.

But should she refuse either word for a while,
To give you the Yes or the No in reply,
You may trace the response of her heart in
her smile,
And read the sweet Yes, in the light of
her eye.
Auckland, January, 1877.

#### HEART MUSIC.

'Tis not from scenes that please the eye,
 'Mid nature's green repose;
Nor from the blue, unclouded sky,
 That purest pleasure flows.
The stream, the wood, the songs of birds,
 Can healthful joys impart;
But sweeter still are kindly words—
 The music of the heart.

The voicings of that Power which fills,
The temple of the free,
The dreamy tinklings of the rills,
Are ever dear to me.

Auckland, January, 1877.

#### THE MOVELIST.

### THE WHITE BEGUM:

### Lord Tregaron's Daughter

BY MRS. HARRIST LEWIS.

(Commenced in No. 42.)

CHAPTER XLVII. SNARED.

At an upper window of a brick house in a quiet respectable street opening out of Oxford-street, a lady stood looking out into the dark and misty night. Her face, beautiful and noble, wore a look of intense sadness and longing, Her yearning eyes, full of dusky shadows, seemed to pierce the darkness without. The lady was Mrs Elliot. She was awaiting the return of Rannelee from a visit to the pastry-cook's, but her thoughts were not of the Hindoo woman, but of her own early life, of the husband she believed dead, and of the child whose fate was, to her, wrapped in an appalling mystery.

she believed dead, and of the child whose fate was, to her, wrapped in an appalling mystery.

"I am again in England," she said to herself, "again in my dear native land, and the past comes back to me with strange vividness, with a keenness and intensity that frighten me. It seems to me that Nugent is near to me: that my little Katharine is not far from me. Can it be that spirits revisit loved ones on the earth, and that my dear ones are near me to-night?"

She clasped her hands and looked upward into the black sky, as if expecting to behold two white-robed figures outlined in the deep gloom.

The room in which she was standing was warm and pleasant—a private parlor, with a low red couch, and a couple of red lounging-chairs, a small table, set for the evening meal, with a single cover, and, best of all, with a low bright fire burning in the grate, dispelling the chills of the night, and infusing a delightful warmth to the atmosphere.

Two bedrooms opened off this apartment, one of which was occupied by Mrs Elliot, the other being assigned to Rannelee.

These lodgings, comfortable and re-

Elliot, the other being assigned to Rannelee.

These lodgings, comfortable and retired, had been discovered by Mrs Elliot quite by accident. Upon the morning after her arrival at Clarges Hotel she had gone out with her attendant to find lodgings, taking with her a morning newspaper, with the design of consulting its list of advertisements. Turning out of Oxford-street she had seen in the window of a quiet-looking house a placard announcing "Lodgings to Let." Obeying a sudden impulse, she had stopped the cab, entered the house and looked at the lodgings, which comprised the drawing-room floor. The rooms pleased her. The street, although opening out of a great thoroughfare, was the drawing-room floor. The rooms pleased her. The street, although open-ing out of a great thoroughfare, was very quiet, and had an air of seclusion, as if little travelled. The situation, the terms, the appearance of the landlady, were all equally pleasing, and Mrs Elliot engaged the rooms at once, deeming it unnecessary to look further.

Instead of offering references, as was customary, she explained that she was but just arrived from India, that she had no friends in England, and would therefore pay a week's rent in advance.

Her appearance was so commanding that the landlady experienced no hesitation in accepting her as a lodger without a reference, and Mrs Elliot arranged that the rooms should be put in order immediately, and that she would take possession of them that afternoon.

As they drove away from the house Mrs Elliot said:

Mrs Elliot said:

"That was easily arranged, Rannelee
We have a shelter provided, and I believe
that, with due precautions, we shall be
safe there from Mr Bathurst's pursuit."

"Yes, Missy," assented the Hindoo
woman.

woman.

"If he traces us to the Clarges," continued Mrs Elliot, "he can trace us no further. You called this cab as it passed, and no one can tell where it belongs. When we leave this afternoon we must take every precaution against being traced." take every precaution traced."

"Yes, Missy."

"It will not do for us to go to our lodgings without luggage," said the lady.

"We must have a change of garments to replace those lost in our portmanteau last night. We will drive to some large ladies' furnishing-house and make necessure-bases."

ladies' furnishing-house and make necessary purchases."

Mrs Elliot gave the necessary order, and they proceeded to Regent-street and stopped before one of the largest furnishing-houses in that region. The lady intended to make an extremely small and cheap purchase, but her attendant begged her to do otherwise.

"I have plenty money, Missy," she urged. "Here is a Bank of England note for a hundred pounds. We have plenty without it, great plenty. Trust me, Missy, and buy a wardrobe suited to a lady."

me, Missy, and buy a wardrobe suited to a lady."

Mrs Elliot refused the money, but the Hindoo was so hurt at the refusal that she relented and accepted it.

"I fear you are extravagant, Rannelee," she said, smiling. "I would have have taken the little upstairs lodging, but you insisted on the drawing-room floor. I would make very few and very cheap purchases. How much money have you? I cannot use this unless I know."

I have eight hundred pounds," said Hindoo. "Seven hundred now." e Hindoo. "Seven hundred now."
Mrs Elliot stopped short in amaze-

ment.

"Where did you get so much money,
Rannelee?" she exclaimed. "Did your
brother give you all that?"

"Deed he did, Missy. He give it and
more to me with his own hands. I
would not have taken it only for you
Missy. It's yours—you have a right to
it?"

Missy. It's yours—you have a right to it?"

"But how can I use your brother's earnings to clothe myself, Rannelee? How can I live luxuriously on his savings? It is impossible!"

"Oh. no Missy. The money is mine, and being mine is yours. If you refuse to use it, I'll throw it in the river!" with an earnestness that convinced her mistress that she would do precisely as she said.

said.

Mrs Elliot appeared to yield the point, and entered the shop, followed by her attendant. The latter chuckled softly at her success in forcing the money upon

attendant. The latter chuckled softly at her success in forcing the money upon her mistress.

"It belongs to her—it does," she muttered. "And my brother did give it to me. I needn't tell missy that my brother stole the money out of Mr Bathurst's house at Garden Reach. She wouldn't touch it with a ten foot pole, if she knew whom it had belonged to and how it had come into my hands. Yet Mr Bathurst owes my missy a recompense for all he has made her suffer. And this small sum couldn't begin to cover one day's anguish, let alone thirteen years of awful imprisonment among the foot-hills, with the snows of winter, the heats of summer, the awful solitude, and the ball and chain that she dragged at her little waist! If he gave her all he had and his life into the bargain, the whole world would not be a drop in the bucket towards compensation."

Mrs Elliot spent a fifth part of the sum Rannelee had given her in fine linen and underwear, a new black silk costume, a cashmere wrapper, a bonnet, gloves.

and underwear, a new black silk costume and underwear, a new black slik costume, a cashmere wrapper, a bonnet, gloves, and neck-linen. The remainder she resolutely refused to expend. She ordered her purchases to be placed in a cheap trunk, and sent at some time before even-

ing to her new address, and then quitted
the establishment, re-entering the cab.

As her servant took her seat, Mrs
Elliot dropped into her lap the gold and

bank-notes remaining from her purchases.

"I cannot keep that money, Rannelee," she said, gently, "It is impossible. I had folloshall repay the twenty pounds I have pursuit.

used as soon as I can do so out of my earnings. And I must pay for our lodg-ings in the same manner. Do not feel hurt my dear old friend. I must retain

hurt my dear old friend. I must retain a feeling of independence, and I cannot owe to your brother so much!"

"You cannot receive from me, but you expect me to receive from you, Missy, always!" cried Rannelee. "You grieve me; you hurt me. What I have is yours. I could not live without you. Shall you deny me so small a pleasure as this?"

"No, dear. I consent to be dependent upon you until I can sell my embroideries, and you shall keep your money until some misfortune overtakes us and makes it necessary to us. We may be ill—we may need it in the old age that will come to both if we live. Keep it as a safe-

some misfortune overtakes us and makes it necessary to us. We may be ill—we may need it in the old age that will come to us both if we live. Keep it as a safeguard against an hour of deeper need."

Rannelee received back the money, and put it in her pocket. They returned to their hotel, and luncheon was served to them in Mrs Elliot's private parlor. Afterwards, Mrs Elliot being tired, she lay down for an hour or two to rest. Rannelee forbore to disturb her, and it was late in the afternoon when a cab was called and they left the hotel, proceeding to the Euston-square railway station.

They entered the waiting-room, and remained a few minutes. Then, as Mr Bathurst had ascertained, they had departed again in a cab which had brought to the station a family party. As Mr Bathurst did not know, they proceeded directly to Mrs Elliot's new lodgings in Wilton-street.

It was dusk when they arrived. The landlady had caused candles to be lighted in the little parlor, and met them at the door, and ushered them upstairs with a warmth of welcome that made their arrival closely resemble a home coming. The room, however, seemed chilly, and the Hindoo woman caused a fire to be lighted in the grate, and she drew up a lounging-chair before the hearth and made her mistress comfortable. Tea was served, and Mrs Elliot felt a sense of warmth and comfort and restfulness to which for years she had been a stranger. She siept that night a sweeter sleep than she had known for years. She believed herself safely hidden from her enemy, and her relief was so intense as to be near akin to happiness.

The next day she settled her new mode of life to her swn satisfaction and that of Rannelee.

"Attendance," which meant cooking and other service, was included in the

The next day she settled her new mode of life to her swo satisfaction and that of Rannelee.

"Attendance," which meant cooking and other service, was included in the price of their lodgings. Mrs Elliot's meals were served to her in her private purlor by a neat maid, but Rannelee liked to prepare her mistress tea herself, and that privilege was accorded to her.

Mrs Elliot sent out and procured materials for silk embroidery which she was able to do exquisitely. Her needle had been her chief solace during her long years of imprisonment, and she expected to be able to support herself and her maid by it now

She procured also drawing materials, and set to work to design a pattern for a sofa-pillow. A wreath of yellow roses flung upon a sombre background was the result of her morning s labor, and then she applied herself to the reproduction of this design upon black satin in floss silk. "I will finish this and make an effort to sell it at the fancy work shops," she said to Rannelee. "In a town like London, where wealth and luxury abound, I cannot fail to find a ready sale for my work. We shall have a good support, Rannelee, and, by and bye, when Mr Bathurst shall weary of his pursuit, and shall have returned to Iudia, you and I will take a little cottage out of London and have a little garden with flowers, and spend our lives in peaceful toil, and grow old together."

This plan suited the Hindoo woman, whose one desire was to live with her beautiful mistress and minister to her so long as they both lived.

This plan suited the Hindoo woman, whose one desire was to live with her beautiful mistress and minister to her so long as they both lived.

Mrs Elliot was strangely contented with her new existence, bare and desolate as it was. She worked assiduously. The yellow floss roses grew under her, skiiful fingers into life-like semblance. As one day followed another and nothing was seen of Mr Bathurst, she grew to feel more and more secure, and became even hopeful, and showed herself at her window, and lost much of the nervous terror that had so long made her start at a sound.

Rannelee went forth upon her errands after nightfall, feeling then perfectly secure from hostile observation. She had once or twice been around into Oxfordonce or twice been around into Oxford-street to a pastry cook's shop, and no harm had resulted. She had gone thither once too often. Upon this last occasion Bathurst had recognised her by her walk and carriage as well as by her figure, and had followed after her in swift and silent nursuit.

Unconscious that her enemy was Unconscious that her enemy was nearing her rapidly, in the wake of her
attendant, Mrs Elliot stood by the window, her figure strongly outlined by the
light within her room. Rannelee saw
her as she approached and quickened her
steps, mounting the porch and plying the
knocker loudly.

knocker loudly.

Mrs Elliot moved away from the window. A housemaid admitted the Hindoo servant, and as the door closed Bathurst came up and halted before it, studying the number of the house. Then he crossed the street and watched the lighted windows up stairs for a long time, but without result.

"My many is tread" he muttered.

without result.

"My game is treed," he muttered.

"Now, how am I to get the bird into the cage I have prepared for it?"

Pondering that question he returned exultantly to his lodgings. He had a difficult game to play, but he was bold and daring, and had no doubt of his success.

cess.

Rannelee ascended the stairs and entered the little parlor. Laying down her parcel she removed her bonnet, veil and shawl.

"I got the muffins, Missy," she exclaimed, "and you shall have them toa-ted at your own fire, and I will make your tea. These smart London maids cannot please you half so well as old Rannelee."

She toasted the muffins and

Rannelee."

She toasted the muffins and made the tea, and placed upon the table some potted meats and preserved fruits. Mrs Elliot, as was her custom, insisted that her servant should sit down to the tea table with her, and another cover was laid, and they lingered over the meal.

"You had no adventure to-night, I suppose, Rannelee," said Mrs Elliot.

"None, Missy. I looked about me sharply, but I did not see in the crowd any one I knew. We are safe now, I am sure. Mr Bathurst must be getting tired of looking for you, Missy. I reckon he'll go back before long to Garden Reach." "I he long evening was passed in work, a little was the same to he wild a little work."

The long evening was passed in work, and no apprehensions disturbed the minds of either mistress or maid. They retired to rest at the usual hour and slept tranquilly, while in another quarter of the great metropolis, Mr Bathurst plotted with his valet for Mrs Elliot's destruction tion.

Long before morning dawned, his plans were all laid to ensure his villainous suc-cese. And so skilfully had his spider's web been woven that it did not seem possible that Mrs Elliot should escape

possible that Mrs Elliot should escape his snares.

The next day was passed by the lady in work, as usual. When evening came on, Rannelee, eager for fresh air and outdoor exercise, went out again with the intention of proceeding to the pastry cook's shop in Oxford-street.

This movement on her part had been anticipated.

Mr Thomas Bathurst was in waiting in a dark spot near the corner of Wilson-

This movement on her part had been anticipated.

Mr Thomas Bathurst was in waiting in a dark spot near the corner of Wiltonstreet, with a carriage. He paced up and down the pavement impatiently. The night was dark and rainy. Wilton-street seemed deserted. The windows of the house were closely curtained or shuttered. Even Oxford-street had a deserted appearance, although cabs rattled by with greater or lesser frequency.

The vehicle of Mr Bathurst had the appearance of waiting for a visitor at one of the houses. No one passing along Oxford-street, even if they saw it, bestowed a second look upon it.

Presently through the darkness came the sound of a gliding step, and a tall, gaunt, lithe figure, clad in a black waterproof cloak, approached the merchant. He waited until it came nearer—until it was beside him. It was Rannelee! With a bound like that of a tiger he leaped upon her, dealing her a blow upon the head that felled her senseless to the ground.

With the quickness of a beast of prev.

ground.

With the quickness of a beast of prey, he seized his victim and thrust her into the carriage, leaping in after her. The driver drew up his reins and the vehicle rolled away into Oxford-street, and was lost in the moving tide. About an hour later, Mrs Elliot began driver drew

About an nour later, Mrs Einot began to grow anxious for the return of Ranne-lee, and to watch from the window with an increasing uneasiness at her long absence, a knock was heard upon the house-door that rang throughout the

dwelling,
Mrs Elliot went out upon the landing and looked over the balusters with nervous eagerness to see if Rannelee was

come.

She heard voices in the parlor in the lower hall. Then she beheld a man in the uniform of a policeman ascending the stair, with the housemaid behind him. The lady retreated into her parlor. A knock upon her door an instant afterwards assured her that the visitor was for her. come.

She opened her door, finding herself face to face with the seeming policeman. He was a thin, tall, dark person, evidently belonging to the lower orders. He had a sinister visage, a pair of small eyes that blinked constantly, and a mouth the expression of which was full of cuning. He wore a stubby beard, running from one ear to another underneath his chin, like a yellow fringe.

His appearance at her door filled the lady with a strange agitation.

The man was Bathurst's valet, cleverly disguised. He had inquired at the door for the lady who kept a Hindoo servant.

"You mean Mrs English?" said the maid, and he had assented, and had been shown upstairs, congratulating himselon the innocence of the housemaid.

"Are you Mrs English, ma'am?" he asked taking off his helmet respectfully.

"I am!" answered Mrs Elliot, in a fluttering voice.

"You have a Hindoo servant named

"I am!" answered MIS Embs, in a fluttering voice.
"You have a Hindoo servant named Rannelee?" asked the man, solemnly.
"Yes, yes. Is she—has anything happened to her?" cried the lady, in alarm.
"I am sorry to tell you, madam, that she has met with a terrible accident."

"An accident? Oh, Heaven?"

"As you have observed, madam, the night is dark and wet. Your unfortunate servant slipped upon a crossing and was run over by a cab—"
Mrs Elliot's hand flew to her heart.
"Run over!" she repeated. "Ranne-

She seized upon a chair and stared at the man with a wild and anguished gaze. "She was picked up insensible and taken to the hospital—St. Mary's," said the pretended policeman. "There she revived and gave her address, and said that her mistress was Mrs English, of No. 8, Wilton-street. She begs to see you at once. She jimplores you to come to her. It is doubtful if she will live till morning. Some internal injury—"A wild cry came from Mrs Elliot's pale lips, and she exclaimed in an agonized voice:
"I must go to her—my poor Bannelee."

"I must go to her—my poor Rannelee—I must go to her at once! Oh, dear Lord, help her and me!"

"I must go to her—my poor Rannelee—I must go to her at once! Oh, dear Lord, help her and me!"
"I came in a carriage. It is waiting below, and I will take you back with me, said the pretended policeman, meekly.
"It will save time to you, and I will ride upon the box with the driver, ma'am. The poor creature takes on awful, and every minute seems to her an age!"

Mrs Elliot found her bonnet and shawl, and put them on. She trembled like an aspen. Her wild horror at the man's news swallowed up her prudence. She never thought to inquire how it happened that a policeman should bring Rannelee's message to her. She had no fars of treachery—no thought of her enemy. Her whole soul was bent upon the faithful servant who was her only friend, and dear to her as a sister, who had shared her imprisonment in India, her perils and sorrows, and whom she had hoped and expected to keep with her while life endured. Rannelee dying! Why, the very thought nearly paralysed her! Rannelee dying! Mrs Elliot prayed that she might die with her.

"I am ready" she exclaimed, in a voice that sounded strange to her own ears. "Let us hasten!"

The man turned ahout in silence aud moved aside, making a gesture to her to descend in advance. She hurried down, hearing, but not heeding, the condolences of her landlady and the housemaid, who stood in the lower hall, her face white and tortured, her soul convulsed with the throes of an agony that was awful. The door was flung open. She hurried down the steps to the carriage. The pretended policeman opened the door of the vehicle, and she entered and sank down upon the cushions. The door was shut with a slam, the villain climbed upon the box beside the driver, and the carriage moved away into darkness! The game was secured!

#### CHAPTER XLVIII.

CHAPTER ALVIII.

VIGOROUS MEASURES.

At Haigh Lodge, Sinda, with a patient meckness that contrasted singularly with her natural spirit and hauteur, lived the life of a martyr. Mrs Biggs grew coarser and more brutal day by day. She conceived that the girl's very delicacy and high breeding were an insult to her, and a reproach also. She thwarted Sinda's wishes, sneered at her tastes, and endeavored to establish over her a rule that was absolutely tyrannical. Sinda's reluctance to call her mother, had turned deavored to establish over her a rule that was absolutely tyrannical. Sinda's reluctance to call her mother, had turned her "milk of human kindness" into a very gall of bitterness. If she had any motherly affection for the girl it had long since died out.

A life of case and luxury did not agree with the ex-washerwoman. She inulged in beer at all hours of the day,

and frequently her potations were of stronger material. Gin-and-water was a favorite drink of hers, and she did not scruple to drink of hers, and she did not scruple to drink of it as her taste prompted. She went heavily about the house, or lolled upon the sofas, with beery breath, and fiery, bloated visage, and bleared eyes—a loathsome object for any one to behold, and one that filled Sinda with horror and distress.

The girl tried to win Mrs Biggs from her evil course, but her tiny hand could not hold back the woman upon her downward road. She laughed at Sinda's warnings and prayers, and roughly bade her hold her peace. And once, when the girl knelt before the besotted creature in an agony of entreaty, she struck her a blow that felled her to the floor. Sinda's old nurse, who had waited outside, came in like a fury and returned the blow with interest, and bore away her fainting young mistress to her own room, whence she did not emerge again that day.

Falla entreated Sinda to leave the house, but the girl shook her head sorrowfully.

"I cannot," she said. "She is my

fully.
"I cannot," she said. "She is my

"I cannot," she said. "She is my mother. I must stay, Falla!"
"I don't believe that she's your mother!" flashed the Hindoo woman. "Oh, Missy, it's not so! See how thin you are! You are dying by inches! And what for? Day by day it grows worse. They will kill you, Missy. You must go."

And what for? Day by day it grows worse. They will kill you, Missy. You must go."

"Not yet dear. My place is here. If she were not my mother—if I could doubt the fact—I would go!"

"O. if you could only remember your childhood, Missy. I can't think that that woman is your mother, and, if you could remember, the mystery would all be cleared up!" sighed old Falla.

Sinda echoed the sigh, but her past was still a sealed book to her. Try as she would, she could not find the clue that should unravel its mystery.

Simon Biggs was a constant visitor at Haigh Lodge. He often slept there, and he quarreled with his mother regularly on every occasion of his coming. More than once they had come to blows. She accused him of having stolen Sinda's diamonds, and demanded half of them as her share. He retorted by giving her the lie and accusing her in turn of the theft. They exchanged recriminations in a loud voice, and the servants gathered on the stairs to listen, and Sinda trembled, while old Falla listened grimly, with a on the stairs to listen, and Sinda trembled, while old Falla listened grimly, with a Sphinx-like countenance.

"Which of them has the jewels?" asked Sinda, at one of these times wonderingly. "I am sure that Mrs Biggs took them—but hear her accuse her son!

took them—but hear her accuse her son! Is it not strange?"
"Very strange," (said Falla demurely.
"But they are a bad lot, Missy. You can't believe either of 'em!"
Colonel Darke was also a very frequent visitor to Haigh Lodge. He had invited Sinda and Mrs Biggs upon an excursion to Hampton Court and to Bushey Park, but the girl, in spite of Mrs Biggs's anger, had declined the invitation. She disliked the so-called colonel and would have avoided him had she been able, but both Mrs Biggs and Simon insisted upon her receiving his visits and even compelled her to do so.

Colonel Darke wesnow Sinda s avowed

Colonel Darke wesnow Sinda s avowed suitor. He brought her flowers, books, and other trifling gifts, but he had not yet spoken to her one word of love.

Haigh Lodge had still another visitor in the person of our hero, Armand Elliot. He saw that Sinda was persecuted, that her pay horse was a very weeter.

that her new home was a very purgatory; he saw that the lovely young face was growing pale and wan, that there were always now bistre circles under the sweet, dark eyes, and he urged her to marry him at once, but Sinda resolutely refused. She was more than ever determined not She was more than ever determined not to give to him a mother-in-law like Mrs Biggs, nor a brother-in-law like Simon Biggs, and all his pleadings failed to shake her resolve.

Elliot was persuaded that time was his best ally, and waited with what patience he could summon.

best ally, and waited with what patience he could summon.

One bright September afternoon, Col. Darke arrived at Haigh Lodge with Simon Biggs, and entered the drawing-room. Sinda was sitting in the recessed window, with a book on her knee, but a far-off look in her eyes, a strange shadow on her sweet, young face. She was dressed in black silk, her favorite garb, and a knot of white lace was fastened at her throat. Her pale gold hair was arranged neatly upon the top of her head in picturesque fashion, and the low brows were shadowed by the thick, rippling tresses. She looked ethereal, and so Col. Darke noticed with a start and a thrill of Darke noticed with a start and a thrill of

Mrs Biggs lay in a drunken sleep upon a sofa, and her snoring was plainly audible.

Simon Biggs, dressed in loud plaids,

and wearing a huge paste pin upon his shirt and a gorgeous necktie, greeted Sinda boisterously. Col. Darke advanced and bowed low, with a courtesy and gentleness in striking contrast to the manner of his host.

gentieness in striking contrast to the manner of his host.

Sinda did not rise, but bowed gravely, and the book fell from her lap.

Col. Darke picked it up, and presented it to her, and sat down easily at her side, and began to speak of the weather.

"You are not looking well, Miss Sinda," he said with unobtrusive sympathy. "I think you must miss your dear friend and former companion, Lady Katharine Elliot. Camberwell air does not seem to agree with you. Why do you not go to Cornwall upon a visit?"

The girl's cream-tinted face flushed a little. She had that day received a letter from Lord Tregaron, inviting her to come to Belle Isle upon a visit, and she had been sorely tempted to accept the invitation.

been sorely tempted to accept the invitation.

Col. Darke saw the struggle going on in her mind, and artfully pursued his advantage. He was anxious, since he fully expected to marry her, that she should remain on a friendly footing with Lord Tregaron and Maya, and he was especially desirous that she should then proceed to Cornwall.

"In that case, the earl would like to have her married from her own castle," he thought. "And his lordship would give her away. And I should, through his lordship's influence, be reinstated in my old rank in the army, and be somebody once more. I'd cut this low company in such an event, and resume my former aristocratic associations."

His efforts to please and interest Sinda, and to influence her future course, were interrupted by Simon Biggs, who sat down in one arm-chair and stretched his feet upon another, and began to talk volubly about a certain rat-terier, whose feats were prodigious in his own particular line of business.

Sinda seized upon the occasion to escape

Sinda seized upon the occasion to escape from the room. In passing through the hall she took her hat from the rack and went on into the garden.

Her whole soul was in revolt against Mrs Biggs and her son. She could not think it right for her to marry Armand Elliot, knowing that these people would be vampires to prey upon him. But she began to doubt her wisdom in remaining under Mrs Biggs's protection.

"I can do her no good," she thought.

"My life here is a torture; and Simon is beyond the reach of my influence; why should I remain with them? My jewels are gone. I am poorer than they.

is beyond the reach of my influence; why should I remain with them? My jewels are gone. I am poorer than they. But I have an education, and I could earn my own living, I am sure. I am ignorant of English ways; I should not know what to do; but Lord Tregaron would help me. I am almost determined to go to Belle Isle and ask the earl to get me a situation where I can earn my own living and support Falla."

She was thinking carnestly upon this subject when Col. Darke came down the steps and joined her. She made as if to return to the cottage. He detained her by a gesture.

"Don't go in, Miss Sinda," he said, speaking softly, and with a great show of sympathy. "Surely you are not in haste to return to your drunken mother and your miscrable brother—"

speaking softly, and with a great show of sympathy. "Surely you are not in haste to return to your drunken mother and your miserable brother—"
"Who is your chosen associate!" the girl interrupted, hotly.
"But why? Because I adore his sister," eried Col. Darke. "Sinda—I will not call you Rhoda—I love you. Let me remove you irom these people and make a congenial home for you. I am a gentleman by birth and breeding. I can appreciate you; I willmake you happy—"
"It is impossible. I do not love you, Colonel Darke—and I shall never marry!"

The colonel's face darkened.

The colonel's face darkened.

The colonel's face darkened.
"Do not decide hastily," he urged.
"I love you, Sinda, and an honest love is not to be despised."
"I despise no one; I despise no love," replied the girl desolately. "But, as I said, I shall never marry."
"You love Mr Elliot?"
The pale face flushed crimson.
"And if I do?" Sinda asked, haughtily. "He will be the next Earl of Pregaron. He is but twenty-one—a mere boy. If you marry him, you will take advantage of a boy's hot-headed impulse, a boy's generosity, and he may live to curse you for it—"

"You insult me!" cried Sinda, draw-ing up her slight figure with a scornful air. "I have no intention of taking ad-vantage of any one's generosity—not even yours!"

But I did not mean myself-

"Let me pass, sir!"

"I will not—not until you hear all I have to say. Your brother favors my

suit. I love you. I can win your mother's consent. I can take you to a pleasant home. Sinda, consent, I beseech you. I love you with all my soul. In time, you might learn to love me. I do not ask your love now—"

"I shall never love yon. I will not marry you!" said Sinda haughtily. "Do not say more. Now, let me pass—"

"You won't marry him, eh?" cried Simon Biggs, who had come up unseen by the girl, his face red with anger. "We'll see about that Miss. I've give my word to the colonel that you shall marry him, and marry him you shall!"

"No violence, Biggs!" said the colonel. "You hear?" asked Biggs, angrily, addressing Sinda. "You proud minx, you've looked down on us ever since you came to us. I'll learn you who's your master. I'll show you that my friends are not to be insulted with impunity!"

He seized her by the shoulder, and hrried her into the dwelling, whirled her up two flights of stairs, her slight figure being like a child's in his angry grasp, and fung her into her own room.

her up two flights of stairs, her slight figure being like a child's in his angry grasp, and flung her into her own room, and into the presence of the amazed

and into the presence of Fulla.

Then he changed the key to the outside of the lock.

"When you come to your senses and make up your mind as you're no better than your mother and brother, I ll hear you," he cried. "Until you consent to you," he cried. "Until you consent to you," he cried. "Until you consent to myrry the colonel, you're my prisoner." He locked the door, thrust the key in the locked, and went noisily down the

stairs.
"Vigorous measures!" "Vigorous measures!" said Coioner
Darke to himself, in smiling approval.
"And vigorous measures always succeed
with women! I may as well make preparations for my wedding!"

(To be continued.)

# TOPOGRAPHY OF NEW ZEA-

The English Government, it seems, is The English Government, it seems, is becoming particularly interested in the topography of this Colony, if the following which we take from the Nelson Evening Mail, is correct:—That paper says—The Imperial Government have requested his Excellency the Governor to turnish a description of the roads and other lines of communication throughout the Colony. The details of the description required are set forth as follows:—"The commercial and strategical value of each line of communication accompanied, if possible, by military reconnaissances and sketches of each. In the absence of reconnaissances, such information, given in detail, as may be forthcoming on the following heads:—Roads: A complete itinerary of their course, and of that of all bush tracks or other paths as far as known; kind of country they traverse, with its resources; their width, passes, cuttings, embankments, inclines, bridges, ferries, fords; whether metalled or unmetalled; how far are they fitted for the passage of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and transport; towns and villages on their course or skirted by them, with their resources in food, water, and shelter for men and horses; exact distances, branch roads, and intercommunication with other lines of communication; military positioxs, convenient halting places and camping grounds on the line, extent of each, and whether it fulfils all the conditions concerning the health and the wants of troops, also its distance from neighbouring camping grounds." The Minister for Public Works has applied to the District Engineers of the several provincial districts throughout the Colony to supply the required information in detail. A full description has been prepared of the road from Wellington to Napier, together with the branch roads traversing the settlements in the Hutt and Wellington County Districts, and the Wairarapa. We cannot conceive what the Imperial Government wants with this information unless it contemplates reversing its policy towards the colony, and again locating Imperial troops here. We are troops against an enemy.

"Tommy, do you know that your Uncle Robert has found a little boy baby

Uncle Robert has found a little boy baby on his door-step, and is going to adopt him?" "Yes, mamma; and he'll be Uncle Bob's step-son, won't he?" There is a mark across Mr. Marrowfat's forehead where his wife argued him out of going to a meeting of Black Republicans. She calls it her "colour line"—Brooklya Argus.

## COURT SIR CHARLES NAPIER,

#### ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

The fifth anniversary of this Court was celebrated on Thursday in the Courtroom, Foresters Hall. About forty satdown to an excellent spread provided by Mr Hayden, the new host of the Foresters' Arms Hotel. The room was profusely decorated with flowers, evergreens, and suitable devices. Bro H. Steed, P.C.R., occupied the chair, and Bro
T M'Carthy, S.C.R., the vice-chair.
After the cloth had been cleared, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts duly honored, the chairman proposed the toast of the "A.O.F., Wellington District," coupled with the name of Bro Carter, P.D.C.R., who ably responded, and gave a brief outline of the history of Forestry in the Wellington district, of which he was the father.

P.D.C.R., who ably responded, and gave a brief outline of the history of Forestry in the Wellington district, of which he was the father.

The Chairman next proposed the toast of the "House of Repsesentatives," coupled with the name of their guest, Mr J. Sheehan. M.H.R., who was present during part of the evening.

Mr. Sheehan said he felt great pleasure in being among them. He had been wearing the war-paint, and was engaged during the past month in an election contest, and the change to the harmony and good feeling of such a meeting as this came like a new thing to him. He hoped they would attach no political significance to his visit. He cared not who was at the head of the poll. He was free himself in the exercise of his vote, and he would not debar others from that freedom. Mr. Sheehan then reviewed the Friendly Societies Bill, which he considered not adapted to the requirements of the colony. It created a number of billets, such as an Inspector, aad he then would require a half dozen clerks; and he hoped the Friendly Societies would make a stand against this. He had been asked to join the Masons, but he would prefer being himself a Forester or Odd Fellow, as it gave its members some legal status and claims. He would always be willing to assist the societies at any time when they might require it.

The toast of the "Kindred Societies" was proposed by the V.C., and responded to by Bro. Krough, N.G., Oddfellows.

The Chairman then proposed "Success and prosperity to Court Sir Charles Napier," coupled with the name of Bro. Massey, P.C.R., who, in the absence of the Secretary, gave a digest of the experiences of the Court sire commencement. There were now 115 financial members on the books of the Court. The amount invested was £300, bearing interest at 10 per cent per annum, and they also had funds in hand to the amount of £100. They experienced

financial members on the books of the Court. The amount invested was £300, bearing interest at 10 per cent per annum, and they also had funds in hand to the amount of £100. They experienced very little sickness, and were very much indebted to the Court Surgeon (Dr. Hitchings) for the care he had exercised in passing new members.

The toasts of the "Surgeon," "Sister Courts," "Press," "Host and Hostess," and others were duly proposed and responded to by their respective representatives.

The proceedings were interspersed with some capital songs, the evening being altogether a most enjoyable one.

We omitted to mention that the dinner was an excellent one, all the delicacies of the season being provided, and it showed that Mr. M. Hayden spared no expense or trouble to make it a success, which it undoubtedly was.

### TAUPO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

January 31, 1877.

I must apologise for not attending to business, but "Mrs Tongariro" has not been in the best of health lately, so that is my excuse.

Since my last to you there has been several of my old friends, the A.C. officers discharged, getting at the same time four months' pay, at which, I believe they growl, and fancy they are hardly dealt with,—I don't. Also, several non-commissioned and full-blown constables have had to seek fresh fields and pastures new. missioned and full-blown constables have had to seek fresh fields and pastures new. Evidently the present Government are going in for retrenchment in a substantial manner.

Can you inform me when our native school here is to be opened? One of our late Subs. would only be too glad to take the position of teaching the young ideas how to shoot.

My exteemed curiosity. "Jack Lofley."

ideas how to shoot.

My esteemed curiosity, "Jack Lofley," is making great and varied improvements at his celebrated baths; and am happy to say looks as young and well as ever, although he has to complain of a paucity of the tourist element this season.

per bushel, which are afterwards resold at 150 per cent. profit.

Mr Crossman, our Telegraph Officer and Poetmaster, has just returned from a well-deserved month's leave. Very glad to see his jolly face again in our wilderness,—query if he is glad to get back!

All native news very dull; Poihipi, the great Taupo chief, has been very ill, suffering from low fever. It is to be hoped he will not yet leave this fair earth, as he is a very steadfast supporter of the present Government.

The officer commanling is taking the first steps to get the A.C. all concentrated here. Taupo will yet be able to boast a town, and scandal galore.

Weather here very unsettled, and windy; dust ad libitum.

TONGARIBO.

#### ACCEPTANCES FOR NAPIER HANDICAP.

The following were the acceptances received last Saturday evening by the Secretary (Mr. R. Miller, Esq.,) for the

Watt's Ariel, 4 yrs ....
Watene's Maori Weed, aged
Donnelly's Otupai, 4 yrs ...
Caulton's Gillie Callum, 4 yrs
Freeth's Treason, 4 yrs ...
Brady's New Zealander, aged
Donelly's Tawera, 3 yrs ...

Acceptances (if any) from Auckland or Wellington not to band.

# TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER IN OHIO,

ONE HUNDRED PASSENGERS KILLED—SIXTY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

OLEVELAND, December 29.

An accident occurred at Ashtabula
Ohio, on the Lake Shore Railway, by
which seven coaches and all the baggage Ohio, on the Lake Shore Railway, by which seven coaches and all the baggage and express carts were burned, and about one out of every five persons killed. The scene of the accident is a few rods east of the depot. An iron bridge spans Ashtabulo Creek, 75 feet above the water. It seems the falling train and bridge smashed the ice in the creek, and those not killed by the fall or burned in the cars were held down by the wreck, and drowned before they could be extricated. Many, too, will be or have been frozen. It is estimated that there were over one hundred and seventy-five passengers on the ill-fated train, and at least one-third of these were burned to death or frozen. The train was drawn by two engines. One engine remained on the bridge, and everything else went down. The engineer and fireman on the engine that went down were badly but not seriously injured. The work of removing the dead still goes on very slowly.

Becember 30. The following is the

jured. The work of removing the dead still goes on very slowly.

December 30. The following is the latest from the wreck at Ashtabula:—
The haggard dawn which drove the darkness out of the valley and shadow of death, seldom saw a ghastlier sight than was revealed with the coming of morning. On either side of the ravine frowned the dark and bare arches from which the treacherous timbers had fallen, while at their base the great heaps of ruins covered the hundred men, women, and children who had so suddenly been called to their death. The

and children who had so suddenly been called to their death. The

CHARRED BODIES LAY IN THIN ICE

Or embedded in the shallow water of the stream. The fires smouldered in great heaps where marty of the hapless victims had been all consumed, while men went about in wild excitement seeking some trace of a lost one among the wounded or dead. The list of the saved and wounded having already been sent, the sad task remains of discovering who may be among the dead. The latter task will be the most difficult of all, and cannot be answered until the continued absence here or there of a friend will allow of but one explanation, that he or she was among those who took the fatal leap. All witnesses so far agree as to the main facts of the accident. Suddenly and without warning the train plunged into the abyss, the forward locomotive alone getting across in safety. Almost instantly the lamps and stoves set fire to the cars, and many who were doubtless only stumed, and who might otherwise have been saved, fell victims to the fury of the flames.

The bridge was a Howe truss, built

chool here is to be opened? One of our late Subs. would only be too glad to ake the position of teaching the young leas how to shoot.

My esteemed curiosity, "Jack Lofley." In making great and varied improvenents at his celebrated baths; and am appy to say looks as young and well as yer, although he has to complain of a aucity of the tourist element this ason.

The pridge was a Howe truss, built entirely of iron, and eleven years old. It was 69 feet above water; had an arch of 150 feet long, the whole length being 157 feet. It has been tasked with six locomotives, and at the time of the disaster was considered as being in a perfect condition. The iron of the bridge is twisted in endless confusion.

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HORRIBLE TALE TOLD BY A SURVIVOR. Charles S Carter, of Brooklyn, New York, says he was sitting in the palace car with three others. Suddenly he Charles S. Carter, of Brooklyn, New York, says he was sitting in the palace car with three others. Suddenly he heard the window glass in the forward part of the car breaking, and almost instantly the car began to fall. As he went down he sat as well as he could, and held on. When the car struck at the bottom of the ravine he found himself almost unhurt, although one of the gentlemen with him, whose name he did not know, was killed instantly; while another, a Mr Shepard, of New York, had a leg broken. Carter says the front of the car was much lower than the rear and that the flames in front began to eat their way upward, and spread with great rapidity. He turned to the assistance of Mr Shepard, and, with great difficulty, succeeded in getting him out, the broken leg impeding their advance. When Shepard was fairly out, Carter returned to the assistance of a woman who was calling for help at the front end of the car. He got her out. After reaching a hotel he found himself severely bruised in several places. In the great peril of the hour a man rushed down to the scene of the disaster, ready to help. He saw a woman struggling for life, and went to her assistance; carried her by main force to solid ice; then, urged by the cries of the mother, went back to the rescue of the daughter, three or four years of age. The wood, in splintering, had caught the child in its grasp, and the fire completed the horrible work. The man was compelled to see the child enveloped in the flames and to hear her cry of "Help me, mother!" ringing out in the agony of death and in the ears of the cruel night. In a moment she was lost—swept up by the sharp tongues of fire, while her mother in helpless agony tell to the earth in a death swoon.

The disaster occurred shortly before eight o'clock. It was the wildest winter night of the vear. The train was mov-

fell to the earth in a death swoon.

The disaster occurred shortly before eight o'clock. It was the wildest winter night of the year. The train was moving at a speed of less than 10 miles an hour. The head-lamp threw but a dim flash of light in front, so thick was the air with the driving snow. The train crept across the bridge. The leading engine had reached the solid ground beyond, and its driver had just given it steam, when something in the undergearing of the bridge snapped. For an instant there was a confused cracking of beams and girders, ending in a tremendous crash as the whole train, all but the leading engine, broke through the frame work, and fell in a heap of crushed and splintered ruins at the bottom. Notwithstanding the wind and storm, the

CRASH WAS HEARD BY PEOPLE HALF A

For a moment there was silence; then arose the cries of the maimed and suffering. Those who were unburt hastened to escape from the shattered cars. They crawled out of the windows into the freezing water, waist deep. Men, women, and children, with limbs broken, bruised, and pinched between timbers, and transfixed by jagged splinters, begyed with their last breath for aid that no human power could give. Five minutes after the train fell a fire broke out in the cars piled against the abutments at the other end. A moment later the FLAMES BROKE FROM THE SLEEPING-CAR, and the first coach piled across the other For a moment there was silence; then

FLAMES BROKE FROM THE SLEEPING-CAR, and the first coach piled across the other near the middle of the stream. In less than 10 minutes after the catastrophe every car in the wreck was on fire, and the flames, fed by the dry varnished wood, licked up the ruins as though they had been tinder. Men, who in the bewilderment of the shock sprang and reached the solid ice, went back after the wives and children, and found them suffocating and roasting in the flames. People residing in the neighborhood, were startled by the crash, and lighted to the scene by the conflagration, which made even their prompt assistance too late. By

MIDNIGET THE CREMATION WAS COM-PLETED.

The storm had subsided, but the wind blew fiercely, and the cold was even mere intense. As the bridge fell the driver of the locomotive in front gave it a quick head of steam, which tore the draw head from its tender and the liberated engine shot forward and buried itself in the snow. The other locomotive drawn backward by the falling train, tumbled over the pier and fell bottom upward on the express car next behind.

"It's all for the best," remarked Blinks, with a sigh, as he paid for a hat he had lost. "Nay." interposed the lucky man, "'tis all for the better."

A woman who was told that some tables in the Russian department were made of malachite, exclaimed: "My goodness! I thought Malachite was one of the prophets!"

# DISASTERS TO SHIPPING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, December 26.—Morning.—Sad accounts of disasters to shipping during the recent storm continue to come in. Many additional wrecks are reported—on the Scotch coast several cases in which all hands were lost. On Saturday two unknown vessels, one of 100 tons burden disappeared off Arbroath, and are supposed to have foundered. A schooner, name unknown, was wrecked in Ackerville Bay, and seven seaman drowned; also the German barque Lossils, with fourteen lives. The brig Sophie, of Holmstrand, and barque Palmetto were wrecked off Peterhead and all on board drowned. Two unknown vessels were lost with all hands, at the mouth of the Tay. It is believed that there have been several wrecks of which no news will be obtained. Particulars are known of the various casualties during the recent gale on the north coast of Scotland and Orkney Islands. It damaged small vessels from the Scandinavian and Baltic ports, involving the loss of 25 lives. Besides these, a Norwegian brig was wrecked at Murray Island, and all hands lost. Great quantities of wrecked stuff are reported in Pentland Frith, including two unknown steamers, bottom upward.

December 27.—It is estimated that 120 vessels and 250 men were lost in the

ward.
December 27.—It is estimated that 120 vessels and 250 men were lost in the recent gale.

#### WAIROA COUNTY COUNCIL.

Pursuant to notice, the members of he above Council met at the Temporary Council Chambers, Wairoa, on 30th January, 1877.

Present: Councillor Burton (Chair-an), and Councillors Kent, Parker, and Smyth.

On the motion of Cr. Kent the minutes

On the motion were confirmed.

Smyth.

On the motion of Cr. Kent the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

Letters were read from Crs. Bee and McKinnon stating that they knew the meeting was called on purpose to bring the whole Act into operation, they regretted their absence but their views had in no way changed.

On the motion of Cr. Smyth, this Council takes full powers under the Counties Act. Carried unanimously.

Letters were laid on the table from the Town Clerk, Napier, enclosing bye-laws of the Napier Borough; from the Commissioner of Otago Police covering regulations for the Inspector of slaughter houses; from the Licensing officer, Napier, enquiring whether the whole of the Counties Act had been brought into force in the County, and a variety of other letters on miscellaneous subjects.

The terms offreed for the purchase of the Volunteer Drill shed having been accepted, it was decided to immediately get the site conveyed to the Council under the "Land Transfer Act"

The Clerk was then appointed Collector of Rates, and his salary increased to £150 per annum, having to find approved sureties for the due performance of his duties.

On the proposition of Cr. Smythis was

duties.

On the proposition of Cr. Smyth is was resolved that immediate tenders be called for the repairs to the Wairoa punt, gear to be fixed and repairs duly executed by the 14th February, on which date it was further resolved that the Ferry should be

sold.

Both the Wairoa and Mohaka ferries having to be taken over on the 31st January, the elerk was ordered to proceed to the latter place, take over punt from present lessee, and make suitable arrangements for the continuance of the Ferry work.

Ferry work.

Councillors Parker and Kent were ap-pointed to countersign all cheques drawn by the Treasurer on the County Fund

by the Treasurer on the County
account.

Under the 6th clause of the Regulation
of Local Elections Act, 1876, the Chairman was requested to communicate with
Dr. Ormond for the Wairoa Town
Riding; Major Richardson for the
Waikaremoana, and J. Sutherland, Esq.,
for the Mohaka Riding, asking their acceptance of Returning officers for those
Ridings in the Wairoa County.

On the motion of Or. Parker, the meeting adjourned until 7 p.m. on Friday,
the 2nd of February.

the 2nd of February.

The following correspondence was placed on the table at the meeting of the above on January 30:—"County County Chambers, January 16, 1877. Sir,—Referring to the sad bereavement you have so recently suffered in the loss of your lamented father, Sir Donald McLean, I have now the bonor to inform you that this Council desires to express its sincere condolence with you and other members of your family at that loss. By the unanimous wish, not only of the members of the Council, but of, I may safely

ay, the whole inhabitants of the county,

say, the whole inhabitants of the county, I have been requested to convey their deep sympathy with you in this your great affliction, as a slight token of the esteem and reverence they bear the memory of one so devoted to the public welfare as the late Sir Donald McLean.—I have, &c., George Burton, Chairman, Wairoa County Council.—Douglas McLean, Esq., Napier.

"Napier, January 24, 1877 Sir,—Other members of the family of the lamented Sir Donald McLean unite with me in desiring that you would convey to the members of the Wairoa County Council and the inhabitants of the county our earnest acknowledgments of their deep sympathy, and of the token of the esteem and reveration in which the memory of my father is held by them, expressed in your letter of the 18th instant.—I have, &c.—Douglas McLean.—Geo. Burton, Esq., Chairman, Wairoa County Council."

At an adjourned meeting of the above, held on the 2nd February, the following Councillors were present:—Crs Burton (in the chair), Flint, Parker, and Smyth.

A letter was read from the Clerk stating that, according to instructions, he had provisionally accepted a contract with J. Hawkins for leasing the Mohaka Ferry for five months ending June 30, 1877, for a bonus of £3 payable at the expiration of that term. On the proposition of Cr Smyth, this contract was accepted.

A sum of £12 was placed on the Council estimates for the construction.

position of Cr Smyth, this contract was accepted.

A sum of £12 was placed on the Council estimates for the construction of a punt for Washira Ferry, conditionally, that the present ferryman agree to work same for the ensuing twelve months without subsidy at the weekly tariff.

On the motion of Cr Smyth, seconded by Cr Flint, the Dally Telegraph was appointed as the medium for the Council notifications according to terms offered by the Manager, viz., at same rates as Government advertisements.

The subsidy for the Mohaka Ferry for the past month was also passed.

Major Richardson and Mr Ormond having accepted the office of Returning Officers for the Waikaremoana and for the Wairoa Town Ridings, their appointments were, on the motion of Cr Flint, confirmed.

confirmed.

It was then carried that tenders be at once called for the erection of the bridge over the Awatere Creek as a convenience to the travelling public.

Twenty pounds was also placed on the Council estimates for the repairs of small culverts, bridges, &c., and the Chairman received discretionary powers for the expenditure of same.

The conditions and specifications for leasing the Wairoa Ferry having been read to the Council, the same was confirmed, and the Council then adjourned until 7 p.m., on Monday, the 5th February.

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\*\*RAM FAIR.\*\*

\*\*RAM FAIR.\*\*

\*\*Mr M. R. Mille's sales:—Pure Lincoln rams, two and four-tooth, bred by Mr. Joseph May, Auckland: 5 Hill, £95 5; 5 Ramsay, 28 10a; 5 Hill, £10; 5 Knight, £21; 5 Kni

P. Dolbe', by imported Dudding rams: 5
Bullock, 35s; 5 Clark, 35s; 10 Boyle, 30s.
Pure merino rams, imported from England
from the well-known "George 1V." flock:
1 Allan M'Lean, £12; 1 Kinros, &14
Merino rams, bred by Mr P. Smith, Ross, by
brother of Sir Thomas (unche"s side); 3
Walker, £4 10s. Merino rams, bred by Mr
R. J. Kermode; 3 Troutbeck, £3 3i Walker, £4 10s. Merino rams, out of ewes, bred by Mr
R. J. Kermode; 3 Troutbeck, £3 3i, 5 Boyle, £3 5s;
11 Boyle, £2; 3 Cable, £2 15s; 6 Boyle, £3 5s;
11 Boyle, £2; 3; 3 Cable, £2 15s; 6 Boyle, £3 5s;
11 Boyle, £2; 11 Chambers, £2 2s. Pue Lincoln rams, two-tooth and four-tooth, by
order of Messrs F. and W. Nelson: 1 J. N.
William, £7 10s; 1 Newman, £3 5s; 4
Chambers, £3; 4 Beamish, £3 15s; 4 Newman, £3; 4 Beamish, £4; 4 Newman, £3; 4 Beamish, £4; 5 Kontooth,
Kr Thomas Tanner: 4 aged, Orr, £110;
Spdney Johnston, £4 10s; 5 ram lambs Sydney Johnston, £4 15s; 5 ram lambs, Sydney Johnston, £4 15s; 5 ram lambs, Sydney Johnston, £4 15s; 5 Chambers, £2 6s; 10 Newman £5; 5 ram lambs, Sydney Johnston, £4 15s; 5 Chambers, £2 10s; 5 Chambers, £2 6s; 10 Newman £5; 5 ram lambs, Sydney Johnston, £4 10s; 5 Ramish, £2 5s; 10 Newman £5; 5 ram lambs, Sydney Johnston, £4 10s; 5 Ramish, £2 5s; 10 Newman £5; 5 Ramish, £2 5s; 10 Newman £5; 5 Chambers, £2 10s; 6 Sydney Johnston, £4 10s; 6 Sydney Johnston, £5 5s; 5 Sydney Sydney Johnston, £5 5s; 6 Sydney Johnston, £6 5s; 6 Sydney Johnston, £6 5s; 6 Sydney Johnston, £6 5s; 6 Sydney J

# THE HAWKE'S BAY STOCK AND STATION REPORT.

#### JANUARY, 1877.

ciation in the article.

February 1.

Annual Ram Fair held this day has been alike satisfactory to both breeders and buyers, though very few extra class were offered or exchanged hands. The supply of good well-bred stock for general breeding purposes was rather under than over the demand; and with the exception of one or two pens on starting the various lots, the prices were fully up to expectation. There were as usual several inferior lots that buyers had to be content with when the best sheep were gone, but as there were more of this class than wanted, prices ruled accordingly. My sales of Lincoln rams 2-tooth, of Joseph May, Esq., Auckland, were pen of 5, to Mr Hill, at £7 10s; 5, each £8 5s; 10 each, £9 15s; 4 each, £10; to Messrs Russell Bros., 5 each, £10; to Messrs Russell Bros., 5 each, £10; to Mr Schanbers, 5 each, L10; 10s; 10 each, L12; to Mr Newman, 5 each, L7; 5 each, L7; 5 each, L6; 5s; to Mr Aveson 5, each L5 10s; Mr Todd 5, each L5; 15s; 10, each L7; 10; Mr Todd 5, each L5; 10s; 5, each L7; 10; Mr Todd 5, each L5; 10s; 5, each L7; 10; Mr Todd 5, each L8; 10s; 5, each L7; 10; Mr Todd 5, each L8; 10s; 5, each L7; 10; and 5, each L8; 10s; 5, each L7; 10; Mr Todd 5, each L9; to Mr Bridge 4, each L10; 10s; 5, each L10; to Mr Bridge 4, each L10; 5, each L10; 10s; 5, each £10s; 5, each £2; 6, each £10s; 5, each £2; 6, each £3, to Mr Chambers, Each L7; 10s; 5, each £3, to Mr Chambers, Each L7; 10s; 5, each £3, 5s, each £3, s, and 5, each £4; Mr Mr Donald. Rams, 2-tooth, Mr Marcroft, Canterbury; 5, each £3, and 4, each £55s, Mr Mradge; 5, each £3, and 5, each £4, Mr Mr Hill. Rams, 2 and 4 tooth, Mr Marcroft, Canterbury; 5, each £3, and 5, each £4, Mr Mr Hill. Rams, 2 and 4 tooth, Mr Mr Hill. Rams, 2 and 4 tooth, Mr Marcroft, Canterbury; 5, each £3, and 5, each £4, Mr Mr Hill. Rams, 2 and 4 tooth, Mr Marcroft, Canterbury; 5, each £3, and 5, each £4, Mr Mr Hill. Rams, 2 and 4 tooth, Mr Mr Hill. Rams, 2 and 4 tooth, Mr Mr Hill. Rams, 2 and 4 tooth, Mr Mr Hill. Rams, 2 tooth, instructed by Mr Essrs Kinross a

M. R. MILLER,
Stock and Station Agent, Auctioneer, &c.
Napier, 1st February, 1877.

#### IMPORTATION OF PURE STOCK.

We have again much pleasure in noticing the arrival of Mr. Melville Smith, with his usual quantity of splendid Lincoln and Cotswold rams and Lincoln ewes. The two Cotswold rams were selected by Mr. Smith from the celebrated flock of William Lane, Broadfield, Gloustershire. These have been imported to the order of our enterprising fellow-settler, J. D. Canning, Esq., and are admitted to be the best of their sort ever imported to New Zealand. We have been shown a

letter from Mr. Alfred Buckland, of Auckland, to J. D. Canning, Esq., from which we extract the following paragraph:

"The Glenlora has brought you out some very choice rams from England. I scarcely remember seeing better, shapely and full of wool of a very superior quality, and I wish you success with them." Of the other rams, Mr. Giblin, for Messrs. F. and W. Nelson, secured two in Auckland at a high figure. Colonel Whitmore also bought one at a high figure. After seeing him, we feel that he was justified in going so far as he did. Col. Whitmore's manager, Mr. R. Wilkie, is perfectly satisfied with him. We hear that Mr. Brathwaite, for Mr. T. Tanner, is likely to purchase one or two of the rams. Mr. James Collins, we have been informed, also wants one or two of the ewes. We may say we never saw a more even lot of their sort and we congratulate Mr. also wants one or two of the ewes. We may say we never saw a more even lot of their sort, and we congratulate Mr. Giblin in securing them for Messrs. Nelson, and J. N. Williams. This last importation is the fourth one of Mr. Smith's, and they certainly reflect great credit upon his judgment, and we hope the purchasers of these lots will be successful with them. The raims that are not sold privately will be submitted to public competition in a few days by Messrs Routledge, Kennedy, and Co.; of which due notice will be given by advertisement.

which due notice will be given by advertisement.

In shearing Messrs F. and W. Nelson's rams on Monday, recently purchased by them from Mr Melville Smith, we have to record the following result:—One ram, bred by Mr. Pears, Nockton Rise, 25lbs. 3 ozs., eight and a-half months growth of wool. One ram, bred by Mr. Kirkham, eight and a-half months growth of wool, 18lbs; one ram bred by Mr. R. Brathwaite, eight and a-half months growth of wool, 18½ lbs.; one ram bred by Mr. Brathwaite, eight and a-half months growth of wool, 18½ lbs.; one ram bred by Mr. Dudding, purchased by Colonel Whitmore, eight and a-half months' growth of wool, 15½ lbs.

#### PERMANENT PASTURES.

(Canterbury Times.)

Chanterbury Times.)

This is one of the most important, and, at the same time, one of the most perplexing questions with which farmers have to deal. We have land in this country capable of producing grain crops in great perfection, and, such being the case, it has been very naturally asked—why will it not carry permanent pasture? The question is not by any means an easy one to answer, and will require the accumulated evidence of many agriculturists before a satisfactory solution can be arrived at. It may be said the land contains the substance necessary for the support of grain crops, but is wanting in the plant food required by the grasses. This is true to some extent. It is a somewhat surprising fact, however, that chenistry fails to afford an adequate explanation of the necessity of a rotation of crops. A high scientific authority tells us that this difficulty becomes greater according as a more perfect analysis of plants is obtained. This will be evident to anyone who takes the trouble to examine a table showing the preparations in which the constituents of the soil are absorbed by the various plants used in ordinary agriculture. It would appear that there are more things in the earth alone than was ever yet dreamt of in our philosophy, and that each addition of knowledge discloses wider fields of ignorance, the most scientific farmers having but a very imperfect idea of the true principles which govern the growth of plants. Farmers are apt to attribute the poverty of their pastures solely to the natural defectiveness of the soil, but they would do well to inquire whether the fault does not lie in the management, In comparing Colonial with English pastures, they omit to institute a comparison between the different methods in which those pastures are managed. Top-dressing, occasional harrowing, and re-seeding are among the means adopted by the English farmer to keep his field from deteriorating. But even the English farmer notwithstanding his skill and liberality, fails to produce artificial pastures equally

rives at the greatest perfection at a different period to the others, and thus fresh accessions of feed are obtained throughout the year. Some have the property of shooting early in the spring, and others carry on late in the autumn, so that the winter is shortened at both ends. Our farmers find great difficulty in producing a thick sole, most of the pastures are of a tufty nature, and a large portion of the ground is left altogether bare. In the old English meadows, the space between the coarser grasses are pastures are of a tufty nature, and a large portion of the ground is left altogether bare. In the old English meadows, the space between the coarser grasses are filled in by those of a finer nature, which grow thick but not long, and so every inch of the soil is utilised. But it is found that much care is required to preserve this density of growth, the finer grasses disappear under an injudicious course of stocking, and niggardly treatment in the way of top-dressing and draining, the pasture becomes tufty, can only be restored by very skilful treatment. It is a somewhat curious f. ct, and one which deserves to be noticed, that in this country the cultivated grasses are destroyed by heavy stocking, while the native grasses are vastly improved by similar treatment. A native pasture that has been regularly fed for a number of years grows thicker and more nutritious. Our farmers may not be able to produce a permanent pasture by sowing a mixture of grasses, but it is quite certain that they will not succeed in this object so long as they confine themselves to one or two kinds. As a correspondent recently remarked in these columns, the chief reason why a greater variety is not sown is on account of the difficulty and expense of obtaining the seed. Nearly all, except the common rye grass, have to be imported from England. Sowing down a field with a really good mixture is a matter of great expense, but, if a permanent sward is obtained, the benefit to be derived from it far more than outweighs the original cost. It must be remembered, however, that much of the land that is sown down or grass is not intended for permanent pasture. Farmers who carry on mixed operations have recourse to grass as a restorative after a succession of grain crops, intending to break it up again so soon as the land has in some degree recovered from its exhaustion. In such a case it is evident that it would not pay the farmer to use 3 very expensive mixture and it is also very clear that whatever mixture is used the land cannot possibly bear a mixture is used the land cannot possibly bear a good sward of grass after being thoroughly worn out by straw crops. The soil cannot work and rest at the same time. Rye grass, which forms the body of the pastures, closely resembles the wheat plant in its chemical constituents. If the farmer exhausts his land by cropping, he must be content to let it rest for awhile, or if he wishes it to produce good grass in the interval he must manure. In English agriculture grass and clover, Italian rye grass especially, take a defined place in the regular rotation, but they are manured just the same as any other crops, and are not expected to take the place of manure as with our farmers. In mixed farming the question to take the place of manure as with our farmers. In mixed farming the question is simply this, whether it is best to allow the land to remain only half productive, while it recovers its strength by outward means, or to maintain it in a continual state of fertility by artificial appliances.

ward means, or to maintain it in a continual state of fertility by artificial appliances.

There can be little doubt that the poverty-stricken condition of our pastures may very largely be attributed to early stocking and over-stocking. If grass is intended to be permanent, there can be no more fatal mistake than to stock it before the plants have attained a mature and vigorous growth; yet this is almost invariably done. Farmers are too impatient to get a return. Everyone knows the bad effect which follows from putting a horse to heavy work before its frame is set, or from breeding from any animal before it has arrived at maturity, and the same rule applies to plants. A pasture should only be stocked very lightly for the first season. Heavy and continued stocking with sheep has a most destructive effect upon the grass, as they can bit so close to the roots that they eat out the very heart of the plants. If farmers could manage to give their fields an occasional change with cattle, their pasture would be very much improved, for cattle not being able to crop so closely as sheep, the plants would have a chance to recover their strength.

The minds of sheep farmers and of graziers have of late been somewhat exercised on the subject of ergot, but thanks

The minds of sheep farmers and of graziers have of late been somewhat exercised on the subject of ergot, but thanks to the efforts of the Philosophical Society, their fears may now be considered to be allayed. It would appear from the evidence adduced that the effect of ergot is seldom fatal, and when stock show symptoms of having eaten this poison a simple and effective cure is found in a change of food. No satisfactory means have been

suggested of guarding against the appearance of ergot, but this is not of any great consequence when the evil has been proved to be only of a minor nature. The suggestion of growing clover in the place of grass would scarcely commend itself to any practical farmer, for the remedy would be far worse than the malady. Clover bears little or no feed in the win-Clover bears little or no feed in the win-ter, and in the absence of grasses, sheep farmers would be thrown almost entirely upon their turnip crops, but in so doing they would incur the risk of occasionally finding themselves in a very embarrassing position.

#### ENGLISH MARKETS.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.'s circular, of the 14th December, reports:—

Stock Markets.—Looking at the present aspect of political affairs in connection with the Turkish difficulty, it is not surprising to note that the fluctuations in all kinds of home and foreign stocks are constant, and that quotations do not as a result indicate intrinsic values. The occasion is affording speculators an opportunity which they are not slow to avail themselves of. The movements in Consols are constant, and serve to indicate the chunges in the political tone quite as well, perhaps, as any other security. Their price to-day is 9½ ac dividend against 9½ with dividend quoted in our last. Colonial stocks and shares continue to rule firm, the demand from the investing public being remarkably steady. This is favourable to colonial interests, more especially as at present prices the return on some of the stocks does not average more than 4½ per cent.

Wook.—The fourth series of wool sales,

Wool.—The fourth series of wool sales Wool.—The fourth series of wool sales, which opened on 31st October, was brought to a termination on the 2nd instant. In the following statement are given the available arrivals with the quantities catalogued during the series, viz.:—Available arrivals: New South Wales and Queensland, 32,591 bales; Victoria, 21,941 bales; South Australia, 6069 bales; Western Australia, 488 bales; Tasmania, 5652 bales; New Zealand, 40,781 bales; Cape of Good Hope, 65,710 bales: total, 173,292 bales. Quantities catalogued: New South Wales and Queens and, 41,192 bales; Victoria, 37,979 bales; South Australia, 9833 bales; Western Australia, 576 bales; Tasmania, 6868 bales; New Zealand, 50,937 bales; Cape of Good Hope, 58,476 bales: total, 205 561 bales. As we reported last month, the advance established at the opening was further developed until the level of quotations current during the first series of this year was reached. This return to higher prices was not without its effect in attracting supplies from the provincial markets. While these occasionally reacted unfavorably in the competition exhibited from day to day, and fluctuations in value of certain kinds, such as New South Wales clothing descriptions and faulty wools, could be in consequence traced during the third week of the sales, no quot able reduction in value was ultimately established, and through the accession of fresh buyers they terminated with good competition at rates equal on everage to the highest paid during the series. The number of bales of colonial wools which have passed the hammer during 1876, exceeds the number similarly deatt with in 1875, by 43,509 bales, a result which cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory, exhibiting as it does a continuance of expansion in the demand for such wools, notwithstanding the diminution shown in the monthly Customs Returns of our exports of woollen materials. Any forecast of the course of prices must be subject to the future of our political situation with respect to the Eastern question. Should the resumptio

#### THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT

It may be interesting to many to know, not only the amount of the national Debt, but the different epochs at which it has risen to its present enormous amount. In 1688, the debt was £664,000; by the wars of William and Mary it was increased by twelve millions; by those of Queen Anne, twenty-three millions and a half; George I, sixteen millions and a quarter; George II, eighty millions two hundred thousand pounds; during the American War, one hundred and eighteen millions. The Abyssinian war increased the amount by five millions, making a gross total of between eight and nine hundred millions. The French war cost no less than five hundred and ninety-one millions and a half.

#### HARBOR BOARD.

The usual meeting of the Harbor Board took place on Tuesday.
Present—Messrs. Kinross (Chairman), Rhodes, Sutton, Kennedy, Williams, Vautier, and Chambers.
The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, a letter from Mr Ormond was read, in which that gentleman announced his resignation of the office of Chairman of the Board.
The Secretary was instructed to call a special meeting for the election of a Chairman in the room of the Hon. J. D. Ormond.

Chairman in the room of the Hon. J. D. Ormond.

Mr Weber's report of the works for the month of January was read.

Letters from the Harbor-master relative to the theft of the rowlocks belonging to the pilot-boat, and to the salary of the signalman at the Gore Brown Barracks, were read. With regard to the former, the Harbor-master was ordered to be instructed by the Secretary to take steps to discover the delinquent.

On the motion of Mr Sutton, it was resolved that the signalman's salary should be continued.

#### COUNTY EXPENDITURE.

The Hon. Col. Whitmore is not alone in thinking that no economy will be gained in exchanging provincialism for county administration. We notice that, in Otago, some of our contemporaries are making comparisons of the cost of the working of the two systems, which are by no means in favor of the new institutions. In Hawke's Bay province the affairs of the three counties will certainly not be more cheaply administered than formerly, and this no doubt will be found to be the case in every provincial district where good government used to found to be the case in every provincial district where good government used to prevail. The question of expense, however, does not appear to be affected by the adoption or rejection of the full powers of the Counties Act. If the County Councils decline to perform their functions, the Colonial Government steps in, and, doing the work, charges for the labor. By the adoption of the whole Act the Councils have it at least within their power to control expenditure. steps in, and, doing the work, charges for the labor. By the adoption of the whole Act the Councils have it at least within their power to control expenditure, and to excreise as much economy as may be consistent with efficient administration. But with the utmost economy, it is difficult to see how it is possible the new system can be worked more cheaply than the one that has been abolished. The Dunedin Tablet points out that:—"Otago, for example, had under the old system one Secretary for Works at a salary of £400 a-year. Under the new system the twelve Counties into which this province is divided, will have twelve Secretaries at a salary of probably three hundred (£300) a year each, and in all probability twelve chairmen at four hundred (£400) a year each, and in all probability twelve chairmen at four hundred (£400) a year each, and in spectors, and very likely a few other paid officers besides, such for example as treasurers. Then there will be travelling expenses, rent of offices, collection and law expenses, in all, say something about from £15,000 to £20,000 per annum. The expenses of the old system, which worked very well, will contrast very favorably with these figures." And, although it may be an extreme view to take to suppose that Chairmen of Counties will require to be paid, and that the administrative staff of a county will be as large and as highly salaried as that of an extensive and wealthy province, the system nevertheless will permit it. Our southern contemporary remarks that the only apparent remedy is to be found in cheap administration, honorable, independent, and patriotic men undertaking to look after the county business, without any other pay than such as results from the general good in which they cannot fail to participate.—Daily Telegraph, February 2.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD

The proceedings of the General Synod of the Church of England would appear from our telegrams to be of more than general interest, and will be closely watched, probably, by other denominations than that to which they particularly refer. Church matters, in so far as they relate to Church government, have recently engaged the attention of a large proportion of the inhabitants of this town and province. Sufficient information was elicited during the inquiry and controversy that took place in connection with St. John's parish to create an interest in this subject, which otherwise, perhaps, would never have been aroused. To that extent the St. John's Church trouble, as it was called, was not without its value. From the inquiry that was held with regard to it, there were disclosed certain features of the system of

Colonial Church government that to many appear to demand reform. The question of the desirability of severing the Church's connection with the Church at Home is now being discussed in the Synod. Without expressing any opinion on this question, we may be allowed to hazard the remark that, on some points, the connection is not to the advantage of the Colonial Church. We are hardly in a position to say to what extent the unpopularity of the Church of England in New Zealand is attributable to that connection, and to the tenure in a voluntary nection, and to the tenure in a voluntary church by the clergy of rights and power which are enjoyed by the clergy in the Established Church of England. in the Established Church of England. From the returns of marriages in the English Church, as laid before the Synod, it may be inferred that the popularity of the Church is rapidly on the wane, and we are glad to perceive a Committee has been appointed to inquire into this subject. It will also be perceived that some measures of a rather bold character have been introduced, showing the existence been introduced, showing the existence of a feeling that the constitution of the Church is not altogether in accordance with a large section of the English Church members.—Daily Telegraph, Feb. 3.

#### MR. BUCHANAN AT WAIROA.

MR. BUCHANAN AT WAIROA.

It is impossible to contradict those most capable of forming a judgement upon the result of Mr. Buchanan's visit to Wairoa, that it tended vastly to the creation of a favorable opinion of that gentleman in the minds of the electors. Prior to his visit to Clyde, and even up to the minute when he was about to address the meeting he had convened, it was evident that public feeling was against him. He obtained however, a patient hearing, and in justice to Mr. Buchanan we are bound to say that he spoke well and to the point. Mr. Sheehan's oratory was undoubtedly a valuable assistance to Mr. Buchanan's cause, and coming as a reserve at the close completed a victory that was already more than half won. The electors of the Wairoa district are by no means an unsophisticated people; they are quite capable of forming an estimate of the merits of a candidate for their suffrages, but they apparently require time for their judgment to nature. They are consequently apt to jump at conclusions. Mr. Sutton carried all before him when he visited Wairoa, Mr. Ruchanan followed him, and reversed public opinion. Mr. Rhodes, peradventure, should he address, a meeting in that district, will receive the most cordial promises of support. On the polling day, however, the electors will finally have made up their minds, and we have no doubt that the the majority will record their votes in favor of the best man.—Daily Telegraph, February 6.

The World of a late date contains the following in reply to a queries put by a correspondent:—'Would it be giving too much trouble to ask you for information regarding the New Zealand Kapanga Gold Mine shares? I notice they are now quoted at about £6 a share, and a short time ago they were obtainable for a few shillings." This rise is due to the reported discovery of a lode. Gold is very will o'the wisp-like; as with shadows—following them, they fly from you. There are loads of which you may rely with more confidence than those of a gold mine. Investments in gold mines are always risky, and do not return as much as a sunal copper mine or a very insignificant colliery kindly look at the list of the undertakings whose aim it is to obtam the Golden Fleece which jealous Mother Earth hides in her bowels. These gold-mining shares are like lottery tickets, of which it is all very well to have some when one has the greater part of one's money soundly and advantageously invested. There is no harm in having them—above all, if you have paid but a few shillings for them—because you have every chance of realising your money at the first opportunity by the sale of one of them. In that case you can hold, without the slightest anxiety, up to the most extreme rise.

Another extraordinary performer on the billiard table will probably soon appear in

up to the most extreme rise.

Another extraordinary performer on the billiard table will probably soon appear in the colonies. The Ballarat Courier says it is likely we shall shortly be afforded another grand exhibition of billiards at Craig's Hotel, Mr. Koppers having received overtures from the English champion for the appearance of his brother, Mr. Herbert Roberts, champion handstroke player. This gentleman made the enormous break of 1777 at Driffield, in Yorkshire, in April last and his evening programme consists of 600



HAWKE'S BAY JOCKEY CLUB

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY 22nd and 23rd February, 1877.

PRESIDENT James Watt.

STEWARDS:

J. H. Coleman
Robert Farmer
G. E. G. Richardson.

G. E. G. Richardson, JUDGR: Robert Stuart. STARTER: Gavin Peacoc. CLERK OF THE SCALES]: Robert Brathwaite. HON. TREASURER: Ulick Burke.

FIRST DAY.

MAIDEN PLATE of 75 sovs.; for all horses that have never won an advertised race exceeding 25 sovs. in value; 1½ miles; weight for age; entrance, 94

tised race exceeding 25 sovs. in value; 1½ miles; weight for age; entrance, £4.

RAILWAY STAKES of 25 sovs; ½ mile; weight for age; entrance, £2.

NAPIER HANDICAP of 150 sovs, with a sweepstake of 5 sovs each added; second horse to receive 20 sovs from the stakes; distance, 1½ miles; entrance, 2 sovs, acceptance 3 sovs to the funds. Nominations with 2 sovs to be made to the Secretary, by 8 p.m. on Saturday, 23rd December. Weights to be declared by Wednesday, 10th January. Acceptances with 3 sovs., to lodged with the Secretary by 8 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd February. Sweepstakes to be paid on day of General Entry, the 14th of February. The winner of any handicap of the value of 200 sovs after the declaration of the weights to carry 71bs extra; of the value of 100 sovs, 51bs extra; penalties not accumulative.

SELLING RACE of 40 sovs; entrance, £2; 1½ miles; weight for age; winner to be sold for £50; if entered to be sold for £40, allowed 71b; if for £30, allowed 14b; if for £20, allowed 21 lbs; if for £10, allowed 28lbs; any surplus to go to the fund.

HACK RACE of 10 sovs; distance 1 mile; catch weights; entrance, £1.

catch weights; entrance, £1.

SECOND DAY.

HANDICAP HUNDLE RACE of 40 sovs. with a sweep of 3 sovs. for starters, distance 2 miles; over seven flight of hurdles; entrance 2 sovs. The handicap will appear shortly after general entrance.

HAWKE'S BAY STAKES—75 sovs.; distance 2 miles; weight for age. Winners of weight for age races since August, 1876, in one event of 100 sovs., to carry 7 lbs extra; of 200 sovs., 10 lbs; 300 sovs. 14 lbs extra. Penalties not accumulative; Maidens at starting allowed for three-year-olds, 5 lbs; 4 years, 10 lbs; 5 years and upwards, 14 lbs. Entrance, 4 sovs.

HAWKE'S BAY PRODUCE STAKES—75 sovs., for all horses bred in the Province that have never won an advertised race at time of entry; winner of the Maiden Plate to carry 7 lb penalty, distance, 1 mile; entrance £4; weight for age.

TRADESMAN'S HANDICAP—75 sovs.,

of the Maiden Plate to carry 7 10
penalty, distance, 1 mile; entrance
£4; weight for age.

TRADESMAN'S HANDICAP—75 sovs.,
with a sweep of 5 sovs. each; distance,
13 miles; entrance 2 sovs., and acceptance 2 sovs., to the funds. Weights
to appear by 8 p.m. on the first day of
the races. Acceptances with sweep to
be paid before the start for the Hurdle
Race.

Race.
CONSOLATION HANDICAP—30 sovs.,
for all beaten horses at the meeting.;
1 mile; entrance £2.

No entry will be received for any of the above races, except upon the conditions that all claims, disputes, and objections arising shall be decided by the Stewards, or whom they appoint, and their decision upon all points shall be final.

General entries and nominations will be received by the Secretary at the Criterion Hotel, Napier, up to 8 p.m. on Wednesday 14th February, 1877.

The Rules and Weights of the New Zealand Jockey Club will be adhered to if in force at the time of the meeting, otherwise the races will be run under the Hawke's Bay Jockey Club rules.

Five per cent, will be deducted from the gross amount of all stakes.

Horses walking over will receive 50 per cent, of the stakes.

M. R. MILLER,

M. R. MILLER, Hon. Sec.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, &c.

MESSRS. MURRAY, COMMON & Co.
make advances against the same if consigned
to them for sale and returns to London or
other foreign market.
January 10, 1877.

#### MEANEE HIGHWAY BOARD.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

THE Valuation List for the year 1877-8
is now open for inspection at Mr
Barry's Store, Taradale. All objections
thereto must be left at the Resident
Magistrate's Court, Napier, on or before
the 15th day of February, addressed to the
Assessment Court; and a copy of every
such objection must be left at my house,
not less than seven days before the next
sitting of the said Court.

THOMAS PEDDIE,
Chairman.

#### HERETAUNGA ROAD BOARD.

THE Valuation List is now open for inspection at the Schoolhouse, Hastings. All objections thereto must be left at the Resident Magistrate's Court, Napier, on or before the 15th day of February, addressed to the Assessment Court, and a cop of such objection must be left at the residence of Mr.J. M'Leod, Schoolmaster, Hastings, not less than seven days before the next sitting of the said Court.

J. N. WILLIAMS.

Chairman.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE WEST WOODVILLE HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE, the Valuation List for the West Woodville Highway District for the year 1877, is now open for inspection at Monteith and Fountaine's Store, Woodville. All objections thereto must be left on or before the 15th day of February, addressed to the Assessment Court, and a copy of every such objection must be left at Murphy's Hotel, Woodville, not less than seven days before the sitting of the next Court.

H. MONTEITH,
Chairman West Woodville Highway Board

#### PAPAKURA ROAD BOARD.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

THE Valuation List is now to be seen at Mr. Vaughan's Hotel, Meance. All objections thereto must be left at the Resident Magistrate's Court, Napier, on or before the 15th day of February, addressed to the Assessment Court; and a copy of every such objection must be left at Mr. Vaughan's addressed to the Chairman of the Road Board, not less than seven days before the next sitting of the said Court.

S. G. BRANDON,
Chairman

#### CLIVE ROAD BOARD.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

THE Valuation List is now open for inspection at Mr. Caulton's Hotel, West Clive. All objections thereto must be left at the Resident's Magistrate's Court. Napier, on or before the 15th day of February, addressed to the Assessment Court: and a copy of every such objection must be left at my bonse, not less than seven days before the next sitting of the said Court.

F. SUTTON.

F. SUTTON, Chairman.

# WAIPUKURAU ROAD BOARD.

VALUATION LIST.

TAKE NOTICE, the Valuation List for Waipukurau Road Board for the year 1877 is now open for inspection at Henry Monteith's Office, Waipukurau. All objections thereto must be left at the R.M. Court, Waipawa, on or before the 15th day of February, addressed to the Assessment Court, and a copy of every such objection must be left at the Collector's (H. Monteith's Office) not less than seven days before the next sitting of the said Court. HENRY MONTEITH, Clerk to the Waipukurau Highway Board.

# NORSEWOOD HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

NOTICE TO RAID.

THE Valuation List is now open for inspection at Nsrsewood Store. All objections thereto must be left at the Schoolhouse, Norsewood, on or before the 15th day of February, addressed to the Assessment Court; and a copy of every such objection, addressed to the Road Board, must be left at Norsewood Store not less than seven days before the next sitting of the said Court.

ALFRED LEVY, Valuer.

January 15, 1877.

FOR SALE,
A THRASHER AND ELEVATOR,
Aleo,
A Three Horse-power Thrashing Machine.
Apply to

J. J. TYE Repository, Waipawa.

# ORMONDVILLE HIGHWAYS DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE, the Valuation List for the above district is now open for inspection at Mr R. M'Knight's, Waipukurau. All objections thereto must be left at the Schoolhouse, Norsewood, on or before the 15th day of February, addressed to the Assessment Court; and a copy of every such objection must be left at Mr M'Knight's, not less than seven days before the next sitting of the said Court.

ALFRED LEVY,

Chairman.



THE Quarterly Licensing Court for the Ngaruroro District will be held in the Mechanics' Institute, Havelock, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1877,

at noon.

Notice of application for the Renewal or Trans'er of Licenses must be lodged with the Clerk of the Court at least 21 days before the Meeting of the Court.

Given under my hand at Havelock, this 3rd day of February, 1877.

THOMAS GILPIN,

Clerk of the Court.

ROUTLEDGE, KENNEDY & CO.
Will offer for sale by Public Auction in a
few days

DUDDING LINCOLN RAMS

1 Marshall ditto ditto 1 Casswell ditto ditto Recently imported by Melville Smith.

Day of sale will be duly notified and the ams will be sold before they are either

ROUTLEDGE, KENNEDY & CO, Auctioneers. Napier, February 3, 1877.

### Watches! Watches! Watches!



JOHN ROBERTSON,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Napier,
DRAWS special attention to his Magnificent Stock of WATCHES,
just received direct from English and
American Manufacturers, and made
Specially to Order, which, for Excellence
and Cheapness, are unequalled in the
colony.

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

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a through knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of dige-ston and natrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocae, Mr. Espa has previded our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtlemandles-me floating around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may fortiful may fattal suit by keeping around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may fortiful may fattal suit by keeping around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may fortiful may fattal suit by keeping around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may fortiful may fortiful survive for the construction of the constructio

Made simply with boiling water or man.

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

ROMCOPAPHIC CHEMISTS.

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WORES, EUSTON ROAD and CAMDEN TOWN

LONDON.

#### BEWARE OF VILE AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.

In out respectfully take leave to call the action of the inhabitants of Austrilasia to the fact to Mesers Henry, Curran and Co., Wholesake Drugg of New York, have Agencies in various parts, that their Travellers are going all over the convending spurious Initations of my Pills and Oment, which they maked in New York, and which become instances their trade mark thus Whilst on other labels of this trash it

is omitted, one better to ucceive you, but the words 'New York' are retained, Much of this settitious starff is sold in the Auction Rooms of Sydney and elsewhere, and readily finds the way into the back settle not allow my Medicines even to be sold in any part of the United States; they are only made by me at 533, Oxford-street, bondon.

The same people are circulating a vegent that my which is UTITRULY FLISE.

I most carneedly appeal to that sense of British justice which I feel sure I may venture upon asking my kind counterpmen and countrywome in their distant homes, to action me, as for as may lay in their power, in denouncing this shameful American Franch, by cautioning their friends lest they be duped into birting "dishances compounds styled "Holloway's Fills and Channest" with any New York label thereon.

thereon.

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Lenden, Feb. 18, 1786. THOMAS HOLLOWAY,



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Printed and published by KDWARP HENDERSON GRIGE, for the Proprietors, at the Mercury Office, Tennyson-street, Napier, Howki's Bay, New Zeeland. SATURDAY, PERRUARY 10, 1877.