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# Dawke's

Advertiser,

Journal of Commerce. Agriculture, Sports, Politics.

and

Literature.

Vol. II.-No. 84.

NAPIER, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

PRICE SIXPENCE

### PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

3,920 ACRES Freehold, rich pastoral Carle 100 acres Freehold Agricultural and Pastoral Land, Wairoa, with 3,000 Sheep, and other necessary work in improvements
3,000 acres Freehold, Southern Scaboard improved
1,220 acres Freehold, Southern Scaboard improved
400 acres Freehold, Southern Scaboard improved, with 2,000 Sheep, and 250 head Cattle
4,200 acres Freehold, Southern Scaboard, improved, with 2,000 Sheep, and 250 head Cattle
4,200 acres Freehold, Southern Scaboard, improved, with 2,000 Sheep and 250 head Cattle
4,200 acres Freehold, Pastoral, Poverty Bay, with
3000 Sheep and 250 head Cattle
1,600 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, Poverty Bay, with
3,000 Sheep and 250 head Cattle
1,600 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
3,000 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, 26 miles from Napier
150,000 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, 30 miles from Napier, with
1,000 Sheep, exclusive of Lambs
5,000 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, 70 miles from Napier, with
1,000 Sheep, exclusive of Lambs
5,000 beep and 50 head Cattle
9,000 acres Leasehold, Pastoral, 70 miles from Napier, with
1,000 Sheep, few Cattle, Horses, &c.
1,639 acres Freehold, near Greytown, with
1,040 acres Leasehold, all fenced and subdivided, and
5,000 longwool Sheep, 120 Cattle, few horses, and every improvement necessary. The coach road passes through the property.

M. R. MILLER, Stock and Station Agent.

## M. R. MILLER, Stock and Station Agent.

FOR SALE,

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

Liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. R. MILLER.

RURAL SECTIONS, WOODVILLE On Deferred Payments.

For particulars, apply to M. R. MILIER.

M. R. MILLER, STOCK AND STATION AGENT STOCK AND STATION AGENT

HAS FOR SALE,

HE E P S T A T I O N S

of various extent, and

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.

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

Canterbury, and Otago

For particulars, apply at the office.

Browning-street, Napier.

RAMS FOR SALE



INCOLN Lincoln-Leicester

Leicester Cotswold Merinoes, All First-class Flocks.

STORE SHEEP.—Various Lots of Store Merinos Ewes and Wedders for

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

## SAME. NOTICE.

LEASE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE RE-SERVE, NAPIER.

SERVE, NATIER.

Harbor Board Office,
Napier, 16th June, 1877.

THE above Reserve, containing 11 agres
more or less, all well grassed and now
being fenced in, will be Leased by PubliAuction, on SATURDAY, the 30th June,
at noon, in the old Provincial Chember, for
at em of Twelve Months, at the upset
price of £30. Subject to conditions which
can be ascertained at my office.

C. B. HOADLEY,
Secretary.



LEASE OF WHARE-O-MARAENUI BLOCK.

Hathor Board Office,
Napier, 16th June, 1877

THE Unsuld portion of the above block
better known as Torr's late paddock
will be leased by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY, the 30th June, at moon, we
the old Provincial Chamber, for a term •
twelve months at the upset price of £lou
Subject to conditions which can be ascetained at my office. tained at my office.
C. B. HOADLFY,



NAPIER HARBOR BOARD.

NOTICE TO AUCTIONEERS,

TENDERS are invited for conducting the Harbor Board Sales from date of tendering to the 25th April, 1878. Terms

tendering to the per diem.

The Tenders in writing, will be received on the 26th instant, at 11 a.m. sharp, at the old Provincial Chamber, by

C. B. HOADLEY,

Secretary.

## STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

NAPIER-MANAWATU RAILWAY

Public Works Office,
Napier, June 15th 1877.

TENDERS will be received up to NOON
on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant,
for the ERECTION of a Two STALL FAGINE
SHED and Two ASH PITS at Waipukurau
Station.

Station.

I lans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned to whom the Tenders must be addressed.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily

By command,

E. H. BOLD, District Engineer.



Education Board Office,
Napier, June 4, 1877.
Napier, June 4, 1877.
Notice is hereby given that the following Education Reserve will be offered for Lease (21 years) by Public Auction at the late Privincial Council Chamber, on TUESDAY, September 4, 1877:—Section 289 B, Town of Napier, 1 rood.
Upset price £20 per annum.
JOSEPH RHODES,
Chairman Education Board.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Batepayers of the Waipukuran Road Board Dis-trict, for the purpose of electing Wardens, &c.; will be held in the Waipukurau Town. Hall, on TUESDAY July 3rd, at 1 p.m.

H. R. RUSSELL.

Chairman of the Board.

## Government Notifications.

"HAWK+'S BAY SPECIAL SET-LEMENTS ACT, 1872."

Crown Lands Office,
Napier, 19th May, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following selections of land in the Markettu Reserve having been forfeited, will under Section 13 of the above Act, be sold for Cash, by Public Auction at the Crown Lands Office, at Noon on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1877.

Applica-					Ups		
tion	A.				£		
13	. 100	0	0	110.7	50	0	
-15	. 100	0	0		50	0	0
V 17	. 200	0	0	200	100	0	0
49	. 100	0	0	1.1.0	50	0	0
50	. 60	0	U		30	0	0
54	. 100	0	0		50	0	0
86	. 40	0 (	0	***	20	0	0
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111	. 50	0 (	0	***	25	0	0
*The abo	ve are	as a	re e	xclu	sive c	of t	per
cent allows	mon fo	r Re	ad.	i be	a . Ho	æ	1000

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

## NOTIFICATION.

Crown Lands Office,
Napier, 19th May, 1877.

HEREBY give Notice that the right to
depasture Stock for a period of 5 years
ver 1500 acress more or less land in the
drapawanul and Moengiangi listrict, now
at the disposal of the Government, and
which was lately compriled in License No.
123. will be offered for competition by
Public Auction at this office, at Noon, on
ATURDAY, the 30th June next, subject
to the terms of "The Hawke's Bay Renewal
of Licenses Act, 1870."
Conditions may be obtained at this office.

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

## PLOUGHING MATCH WILL BE HELD ATTAKADALE,

THURSDAY, JUNE 28th, 1877.

PROGRAMME OF PRIZES. Swing Proper

Lour of biles ,ed	ates :	TOTAL STREET	£	8	d
First Prize			5	0	0
Second Prize	73bu		3	0	0
Third Prize	E(D.	60.	1	0	0
Class B —	<del>ola su</del> s			F B	

WHEEL PLOUGH £ s d
First Prize ... ... 4 10 0
Second Prize ... ... 2 0 0
Third Prize ... ... 1 0 0

Prize ... ... I DOUBLE FLEROW PLOUGH First Prize ... ... 5 0 0
Second Prize ... ... 2 10 0

WITH ANY PLOUGH (Youths under 17 years old.) First Prize ... ... 3 0 0
Second P-ize ... ... 1 10 0
Third Prize ... ... 0 15 0

WITH ANT PLOUGH (Natives only)

Entrance Fee: - Men 7s. 6d, Boys 5s. 2 pairs of Winkers will be given to the set kept Harness, by Mr. Bradley. The best Pair of Draught Horses, and st matched pair of Harness, will also re-

ceive Prizes.

Entries close at the Taradale Hotel, at

Ploughing to commence at 10 o'clock a.m.

A. MACDONALD,

Watches! Watches! Watches

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

All Watches sold at this establishmes are thoroughly regulated and put tworking condition before leaving the premises, and Guaranteed.



NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

NAPIER-TAKAPAU.

TIME TABLE.

DOWN. WEEK DAYS. A.M.\* A.M.† A.M. .. 7.40 11.0 .. 7.50 11.10 6.45 7.55 11.30 7.10 8.20 11.55 Spit, depart ... Napier | arrive ... Parndon depart ... 7.35 8.45 — 9.5 7.53 9.13 8.32 — 8.35 9.55 9.15 10.35 9.35 10.55 9.55 11.15 10.0 11.30 p.m. 12.20 Hastings, depart
Pak Paki | arrive depart 3.20 Pak Paki | depart
Te Aute, | depart
Kaikora, depart
Waipawa, depart
Waipawa, depart
Waipawa, depart
depart Takapau, arrive 10,50, 12,20 —

On Monday and Thursday only,
† On Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday

UP WEEK DAYS A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M. Takapau, depart Waipukurau, dep Waipawa, depart Kaikora, depart Te Aute { arrive } depart 4.35 Paki Paki | depart
Paki Paki | depart
Hastings, depart
Farndon, depart
Napier | arrive
| depart
Spit, arrive
| Tuesday, Wedn

Passengers are requested not to enter or leave the carriages while in motion. Season Tickets issued to and from all Stations. Apply to the Manager. To ensure despatch, Parcels should be booked fifteen minutes before the starting

of the Train

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

A PPLICATIONS for W. Speedy's PATENT WOOL PRESS to be made of J. C. Speedy, of Meaner, Sole Agent or Hawke's Pay.

## CABLEGRAM.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL TO PRESS AGENCY.]

LONDON.

LUNDON.

June 14.

Russia is negotiating a new loan for fifty millions sterling.

After fifty-five hours continued fighting between the Turks and Monteuegrins, the latter withdrew. Both suffered heavy losses.

The Russian preparations for the passage of the Danube at Guirgevo have been frustrated.

June 16, 3,95

been frustrated.

June 16, 3.35 p.m.

Money is cheaper, the Bank minimum unchanged being thirteen millions.
Consols, 94‡.
Colonial securities firm.
Wool is in keen demand, and prices are higher. The sales closed on the 5th.
Wheat is dropping. Adelaide, 63s to 65s; New Zealand, 56s to 60s.
The ship Cairo is posted as missing at Lloyd's.

## SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE.

June 16, 11.40 a.m.

Sir Stafford Northcote has confirmed the report that Russia will not interfere with the navigation of the Suzz Canal.

The Turks crossed Kodor and defeated

The Turks at seasons the Cossacks.

Mukhta Pasha is strongly entrenched at Newin (?) The right wing confronts the Russian left wing at Alaschgerd.

The Turks at Olti are advancing on Pannak

Pennek.
The Turks at Old are advancing on Pennek.
The Turkish right wing in Asia has taken an offensive position.
Repeated Russian attacks on Kars have been repulsed.

### BOMBAY.

After desperate fighting between the Turks and Montenegrins, the former attempting to force the Duga Pass, the result was indecisive. Both parties maintained their position.

A Russian official despatch states that the Turks are endeavoring to counteract the siege work of Kars by frequent sorties.

### SYDNEY.

SYDNEY.

June 15.

News received by the Torres Straits mail at Brisbane states that full detailed instructions have been sent by the Madras mail from the Home Government to India to send a force to occupy Egypt in the event of certain contingencies.

Sir Neville Chamberlain has been offered the command of the expedition.

Chinese immigration to Queensland is expected to greatly decrease, owing to the opening of the tea season.

## MELBOURNE.

June 18. ty thousand Savanaka is backed for thirty tho pounds to win the Melbourne Cnp.

## AUSTRALIAN

AUCKLAND, June 18.

The Here has arrived from Sydney, with dates to the 12th.

MELBOURNE, June 12.

The Government will probably propose a carriage tax as a substitute for tolls. They will also move for the construction of a railway towards the South Australian border.

The Sugar Communications of the Sugar Communication of the Sugar Communica

lian border.

The Sugar Company will probably raise their prices in a day or two.

A prospecting vote and loan will form part of the Government policy.

The insolvent Pyke has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for fraudulent practices.

Appliable June 12.

to four months' imprisonment for fraudulent practices.

A steerage passenger named Barlow suicided from the steamer South Australian, by jumping overboard.

Synnsy, June 18.

Hodgeson, a miner, was found hanging in a hut, and is supposed to have committed suicide owing to starvation.

Mr. Parkes has given notice of a committee of the whole House to consider Sir W. Jarvoise's report, and the expediency of making naval and military preparations for the colonial defence.

The ordinary revenue is estimated £1.557,000, and the expenditure at £85,000 less.

Rush and Trickett are getting rapidly into form. The backers of the former are very confident. Rush, has decided not to use the sliding seat.

BBI-BANE, June 12.

The Religious Worship Bill has passed. The Government will construct railways from Oxly to Beenleigh, from Ipswich to Harrisville, and from Brisbane to Sandgate.

### WAIROA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 15.

In answer to the prayers of the Wairoa public, in meeting assembled last night, the rains fell, and the winds blew, and the bar burst. A man-of-war could come in to-morrow.

There is a heavy sea on the bar. There is no danger of its blocking up, but still it is hardly practicable.

### KAIKORA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 19. A meeting was held here last night at Mundell's Hotel, when it was resolved to take steps to open a Foresters' Court, to be called Sir Donald McLean.

### WAIPAWA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

June 19.
The County Council found it convenient

The County Council found it convenient not to have a quorum, and it was adjourned for a week.

The hearing of the petition against Mr Russell's election, before R. Stuart, Esq., will occupy till 4 o'clock. Mr Johnston opposes the election on the grounds of plurality of votes not being allowed, and certain ratepayers who were eligible not being allowed to vote. He conducts his own case very well. Mr Sheehan appears for Mr Russell.

The Revision Court is sitting. The Revising Officer is hearing objections to sixty natives; most of them, it is believed, will be sustained. The cases will likely occupy all day.

likely occupy all day.

Mr Johnston and Mr Sheehan have addressed the Court, and Mr Stuart has reserved decision until the 26th. The general belief is that the election will not

In the Revision Court both sides have scored one each. One native remains on the Roll, and the other taken away. The Court has adjourned for an hour.

### AUCKLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

June 16.

Mr Alfred Buckland's report:—The muster of dairy stock and store cattle was less than usual, and the number of fat cattle were in average number. Forty head were penned, the greater part being better than the average quality. Prices were lower than for the last two weeks, about 2s per 100lbs. Twenty-six shillings was the ruling price, which varied from 23s to 28s. Sheep are but dull of sale at a decline of 1d per lb, 3\forall deling obtained for choice pens, and 3d being the ruling value. A few pigs were penned, and these were dull of sale.

Hunter and Nolan report:—Horses:

lew pigs were penned, and these were dull of sale.

Hunter and Nolan report:—Horses: hacks are quoted from £4 17s 6d to £15; light harness horses from £11 to £18; los; medium draught £32, there being a demand for medium draught of good stamp. Cattle:—Beef has receded a little in value, 28s to 30s per 1001bs being the ruling price. Sheep:—Stores are in good demand; half-bred ewes. 11s 6d; store lambs, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; fat wethers, best, from 19s to 21s 6d; second best and ewes, 15s to 17s 3d. Pigs:—A good many were yarded, but of a very inferior description, and prices were very low.

It is stated here that the Union Company intend sending a boat alternately up the East and West Coasts of the North Island.

The subject of solicitor's costs has been

up the East and West Coasts of the North Island.

The subject of solicitor's costs has been discussed in the Resident Magistrate's in Auckland were less than in other parts of the colony. He could not remember one case in which a bill of costs was sent for taxation. The Bench decided to allow solicitor's costs in cases where judgment had been previously confessed, and where the money had been paid into Court forty-eight hours before the day of hearing. In order to cover preliminary trouble, which such cases might cause, solicitors are to be paid on the following scale: —5s where the debt was over £5, and under £20; 20s where the debt was over £20, and under £50.

## WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN COBRESPONDENT.) June 19.

At a stormy meeting of the creditors of a bankrupt named Charles Grey, a confectioner, held a few days ago, a resolution was passed to the effect that the trustee in the estate should take steps under the Fraudulent Debtors' Act against the bankrupt. After the meeting the

trustee went with a detective to the house of a friend of the bankrupt, and discovered goods belonging to the bankrupt stowed away and secreted. Grey was then arrested on a charge of concealing property belonging to the estate from the trustee, and yesterday morning appeared at the Resident Magistrate's Court to answer the charge. The evidence showed clearly that he had secreted about £60 worth of goods, and that he had asked his friend to say nothing about it. He also gave the friend referred to an LO.U. to show that he had a claim upon him, which he had need referred to an LO.U. to show that he had a claim upon him, which he had not. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence of seven witnesses, committed Grey for trial. Grey has been in business at Auckland and Dunedin.

The Orangemen of Wellington intend celebrating the twelfth of July by a hall

ball.

The licensed victuallers of Wellington are "going to" test the question as to whether publicans having more than one bar in their houses are liable to pay a separate license fee for each bar. They have retained Mr. Barton.

A member of Parliament is now canvassing for advertisements and subscriptions for a paper recently started here.

### (PRESS AGENCY.)

### DUNEDIN.

DUNEDIN.

June 15.

Walker gave a public lecture on Wednesday night. The attendance was large, and the lecture was of an interior character, and the general opinion is that there is no truth in Walker's pretensions to supernatural a-pirations.

The debate on the dock question has now assumed a phase of whether or not the docks will be so placed as to give value to Mr Proudfoot's speculation in purchasing a larger block of unreclaimed land from the late Provincial Government. Mr Proudfoot, as contractor for the dredging and rock walling, required 1s per cubic yard extra to move the docks, according to the former plan of Walters', on the ground of the proposal involving a further haulage than the original plan, but now he agrees to a much further haulage, and also consents to leave the rock walling already laid down if required. By this latter plan the Board will be deprived of the most valuable portion of its endowment, and immensely enhance the value of Proudfoot's previous speculation.

There are now in the Dunedin Lunatic Asylum no less than 235 patients, of whom 72 are females.

A house belonging to a German named Rauski was burned down at Mornington yesterday. He was insured in the National Office for £100. Mrs. Rauski and three children had a narrow escape from being burned.

Two men named Taylor and Merton were seriously hurt at Blue Spur yesterday, by a blast going off unexpectedly.

June 18.

Three hundred pounds were collected in Knox Church yesterday, for the purpose of reducing the debt on the church-

## AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND.

June 15.

The Schooner Samoa, from Fiji, brings intelligence of the drowning of Allan Baillie, formerly Warden of the Thames, off the Island of Mokogai. He had purchased the schooner Beatrice, and left Levuka for Mokogai, when a squall struck her, and she carreened over and sank. Baillie and two Sandwich Island men clung to the skuttle, and were washed about. The natives tried to sustain him, but he became exhausted and released his hold. He bade the natives good-bye and sank. A concert was got up in aid of the family.

Charles Rowley, a Thames prospector,

was got up in aid of the family.

June 17.

Charles Rowley, a Thames prospector, is still missing. He is now generally believed to be the person whose drowning cries were heard on the wharf on Thursday night.

The steam tug Lionel, while crossing the Manukau bar, broke her propeller on a bank and was in imminent danger. She sailed back to Onehunga.

There was an explosion last night at the Loan and Mercantile offices, caused by a clerk named Hosking entering a room in the upper floor with a lighted match, after an escape of gas. Hosking was slightly injured, and the glass from the windows was blown across the street.

June 18.

Edward Plumley, settler at Otabuhu, was thrown from his cart on Saturday night, and sustained a concussion of the spine. He died this morning.

Hugh Lusk is to address the electors of Franklin on Wednesday.

Two collisions have occurred in the harbor. The ferry steamer Devonport ran into the brigantime Flirt on Saturday night, carrying away her martingale. The

Flirt's jibboom swept the steamer's deck, carrying away her funnel and doing other damage. The barque Victoria whilst coming in from Newcastle ran into the schooner Christiana, at anchor under the North Head, at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. The schooner is much injured. Enquiries are to be held.

Arrived—Spirit of the Dawn, barque, from London, 105 days out.

The steamer Wellington was off the Manukau bar, yesterday morning, but owing to the easterly gale she has not yet crossed.

The Rob Roy, cutter, from Samoa, brings news to the 3rd instant.

The Samoan chiefs on their return home after their unsuccessful attempt to secure from Sir Arthur Gordon, British proteciton, commenced negotiations with the American Consul, which resulted in the hoisting of the "Stars and Stripes." It is not known whether the American Consul has been authorised by his Government.

June 19.

Arrived—Rotorua, from Sydney, with

June 19.

Arrived—Rotorua, from Sydney, with news to the 14th. She experienced strong westerly winds and high seas throughout. Passenger for Napier, Mr. Johnson.

## WELLINGTON. June 15.

WELLINGTON.

June 15.

Charles Gray, confectioner, who was arrested last night under the Fraudulent Debtor's Act, was brought up this morning and remanded till Monday. It is said that a strong case will be made for having removed a quantity of goods not discovered to the trustee of the estate, and that the creditors are determined to carry on the prosecution.

Mr Thomas reports produce prices as follows:—Flour, colonial, £18 to £19, Adelaide, £24 to £26; oats, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; bran, 1s 2d; wheat, milling, 7s; chick, 4s 3d; hams 10d to 11d; bacon, 9d to 10d; potatoes, £3 15s; cheese, 8d; maize, 5s 6d to 6s; pollard, 8s.

Thomas Dalep, fireman on board the Hinemoa, was found drowned on the Te Aro beach this morning. He was last seen alive about 10 o'clock last night, somewhat under the influence of liquor. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

June 16.

June 16.

The Wanganui natives have turned

back a party of Government surveyors on the block of native land at Murimutu. They have taken away the chains and instruments, and struck the tents. The surveyors are now on their way back to Wanganui.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's ship Orari left London for Wellington on the 9th or 10th of this month. The Wairoa is now loading at London for Wellington.

June 19. June 19.

The Times, this morning, says that it learns a serious charge has been brought against the management of the Mount View Lunatic Asylum for the alleged ill-treatment of a patient, and the article insinuates that the Asylum has been mismanaged since the death of Mr. Seager.

## GRAHAMSTOWN. June 15.

The Moanatairi's have come down in price again, the directors having decided to revert to the plan of working laid down before the run of gold was come upon, instead of immediately taking out the rich blocks. The management is freely criticised in terms reverse of complimentary.

June 18,
Mr Crawford, who has been in the telegraph office here for six years, left on Saturday for Napier. He was presented with a purse of sovereigns by some leading citizens, and with a gold ring by his brother officers in the Telegraph

office.
The Native Lands Court has closed its sitings here. It is stated that the blocks of land passed through will largely conduce to complete private purchases, but that the Government purchases are not much forwarded. The Court re-opens at Ohinemuri in a few days.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

June 16.

Further reports from the country state that part of the Albury branch railway is damaged by floods. Other places, north and south, have suffered severely, and in some parts it will take several months to repair damages.

A public meeting re the Local Option Bill was held on Thursday night. It was very wet, and there was a small attendance. The principal speakers were the Right Rev. the Primate of New Zealand, the Rev. H. C. Watson, and Mr. Stout, M.H.R. Several resolutions were unanimously carried, the principal one being, "That in the opinion of this meeting, the principles embodied in the

Local Option Bill are equitable and practicable, and likely to afford public relief from many of the evils resulting from the consumption of intoxicating

At a conference of the School Committees on Thursday night resolutions were carried in favor of free compulsory education, and the establishment of secondary schools, and larger powers being granted to committees.

The weather is still wet.

June 18 June 18.

The damage done to the export shed yesterday is estimated at £10,000. The fire commenced in the Wharf office, but the origin is unknown. The fire would have been nothing, had there been a good fire engine on the ground. All the books and papers were saved.

GREYMOUTH.

June 18.

The schooner Mary Ogilvie arrived in the roadstead on Friday afternoon, but was beached about a mile south of the Grey River, yesterday, after struggling for 30 hours against a terrific N.W. gale. No lives were lost. The cargo is likely to be got out without much damage. The schooner Owake, which was in company with her on Saturday afternoon, it is feared, has also been driven ashore towards Hokitika.

## HOKITIKA.

A terrific gale and heavy thunder-storm, lasting 24 hours, occurred yester-day, causing considerable damage to the houses by the wind. Communication between here and the Grey is interrupted by floods. The Owake is reported ashore along the coast. by floods. The calong the coast.

June 19.

The steamer Albion arrived in the roadstead last night, but will not be tendered till this afternoon.

### NELSON.

NELSON.

June 19.

The Murray arrived late on Sunday night, with the crew of the brig Star of the Mersey, which left Lyttelton for Newcastle on the 10th instant. On Friday, when she passed Stephen's Island, it was blowing furiously, and the vessel laboring in a heavy sea, she ran back to Guard Bay. When abreast of Motangara she was kept away to stay the vessel, but she would not stay, and there being no room to wear, and as the ebb tide was setting her on to the island, the only alternative was to anchor. At night it blew worse than ever, and the ship began to drag, so on Saturday morning the crew abandoned her, and were picked up by the Murray, which agreed to stop twenty-four hours. Two unsuccessful attempts were made to get alongside, and she anchored for the night under the nearest shelter. On Saturday night the gale increased to a hurricane, and on Sunday morning there was no sign of the brig, which is supposed to have parted her chains and capsized.

The brig Albion, which left Hokianga for Melbourne on the 9th instant, with kauri logs, arrived on Sunday. On the 12th, a tremendous gale sprang up; a heavy sea broke on board, floated the logs, and smashed the bulwarks; the ship laboring and straining severely, sprung a leak, which gradually shifted the sand ballast to the starboard, giving her five feet list to that side. On the 14th the wind increased, and she continued to ship heavy seas, and so ran for Nelson. She will have to be discharged before proceeding to sea. There were five passengers aboard.

## LYTTELTON.

June 19.
Sailed Margaret Galbraith, ship, for London, with a cargo of wool, wheat, and tallow tallow.

The ketch Clematis arrived from Ho-

The ketch Clematis arrived from Ho-kitika on Sunday morning. One of her men "James Moore, was carried over-board and drowned while making fast a line. A strong N.W. gale was blowing at the time, and the vessel could not get round in time to pick him up.

Fascinating female music rasenating female man pupil: "Try that again, Mr C—." Pupil: "Do, Re, Mi—" Teacher: "That won't do. "You do not hold on to Mi long enough." Pupil (wistfully) "I wish I had a chance to."

to."
A St. Louis Sunday school boy gave his teacher this illustrative definition of "responsibility." "Boys has two buttons for their s'penders so's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off there's a good deal of responsibility on the other button.
What is that which you cannot hold ten minutes, although it is "as light as a feather?"—Your breath.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877.

(Before His Honor Mr Justice Richmond.) WINTER V. SCHULTZE.

This was an action for malicious prosecution. The plaintiff sought to recover £500 for the damage sustained by him by the defendant having procured his (plaintiffs) arrest on a charge of stealing £146 from defendant.

Mr. Cornford (for Mr. Lee) was for the plaintiff; Mr. Rees was for defendant.

The following jury was impanelled:—David Earl Lindsay (foreman), J. Marshall, T. Murphy, J. Beattie, J. Cooper, J. Massey, J. Cunningham, J. Morgan, T. Enright, J. Harris, T. H. Gale, G. Clifton.

Enright, J. Harris, T. H. Gaie, G. Clifton.

Duncan Guy, the Registrar of the Court, deposed as to the information being laid by the defendant, and as to the case being withdrawn in the Resident Magistrate's Court by Mr. Sheehan, on account of insufficient evidence.

Richard Winter, the defendant, gave evidence at great length as to his arrest for robbing the plaintiff of £146—his imprisonment, and also as to the case having been dismissed. He also gave a long account as to what transpired on the evening of the alleged robbery between himself and the defendant, and other parties.

himself and the defendant, and other parties.

In cross-examination the prisoner admitted that at the time he was in indigent circumstances, and to his heving paid debts and purchased clothing, the day after the robbery was supposed to have occurred. He saw the defendant on the 4th day of April with a bundle of notes in his hand, but denied that when he paid Boggs, he had in his possession a roll of notes.

W. H. Schultz the defendant gave evidence as to the loss of the money. He remembered the plaintiff being in his company the evening he lost it at the Criterion and Star Hotels. He laid the information because he had been informed that Winter on the night he lost his money had offered to play euchre with Boggs at £1 per game, and had also a roll of notes in his possession, and had also changed a £10 note at one shop, and at another a £5 note.

This witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr Cornford, and gave

also a roll of notes in his possession, and had also changed a £10 note at one shop, and at another a £5 note.

This witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr Cornford, and gave bis replies in a very contradictory and confused manner.

Isabella Morley remembered the plaintiff and defendant being in her shop one evening early in April One of defendant's hands were full of notes. Next morning Mr. Schultz informed her that he had lost his money the night before, and made enquiry as to Mr Winter. The defendant was sober when he paid her £5 the night previous.

Duncan Guy, sworn, deposed that when the information was laid the police sergeant mentioned that Winter had been seen to change certain notes.

George Boggs, sworn: I am a cabdriver in Napier. I know the plaintiff. I remember seeing him one night in April. He became responsible to me that night for a small sum of money, and I asked him for it. He said it was only a mistake on his part, that he did not mean to go away witbout paying, and that he had plenty of money. The amount was two shillines. He paid me, and I paid for the drinks. He had some notes in his possession — a good few. This was at the Albion Hotel. Some people had been playing before, Mr Winter among them Mr Winter was wanting to play for £1 a game.

By Mr Cornford: This would be about a quarter past seven on the 4th April. Next day the sergeant of police came to me about half-past ten aim., to enquire about Winter. Winter paid me in the street; he was very tipsy. I had followed him out to get the money. He would not go back, because he was tipsy. I would take it to be more than three or four notes that he held in his hand.

Mr Cornford submitted that there was no proof of loss of money at all. The defendant did not appear to know what he had or had not.

Ben Smith, architect, deposed: I know plaintiff and defendant. I was in the

defendant did not appear to know what he had or had not.

Ben Smith, architect, deposed: I know plaintiff and defendant. I was in the Criterion with Mr Winter and Mr Schultz came in. I saw him produce a large roll of notes. About 8 o'clock next morning I saw Schultz in front of his shop. He said, "I have lost £140—seven £20 notes, all in one roll, with an elastic band round them," I told him I had remonstrated the previous evening elastic band round them," I told him I had remonstrated the previous evening with him as to his being so foolish as to show his notes. I did not say that Winter owed me £3 10s, he had never owed me a penny. I had only lately paid him £1 for some writing. Mr Winter's name was not mentioned. I saw Moffatt soon after, and sent him down.

Thomas J. Northe, solicitor's clerk,

sworn: I know plaintiff and defendant About two months ago I had to serve a writ on Mr Schultz in this action. I had great trouble in getting it served. I remember seeing Mr Schultz outside the Court the day the information was laid against Winter. He said be had lost his money, but had found the party; that he had found the four £20 notes, that they were all right. (Mr Cornford here endeavored to elicit further evidence which was ruled to be inadmissible.)

Mr Rees addressed the jury for the defence, and Mr Cornford for the prosecution, replied.

which was ruled to be inadmissible.)

Mr Rees addressed the jury for the defence, and Mr Cornford for the prosecution, replied.

Itis Honor then summed up the case, and carefully reviewed the evidence Regarding a suggestion by Mr. Cornford, that perhaps the money never was lost; but that Mrs. Schultz might know something about it, and considering the circumstances of the disposal of the money in his bouse, and especially the relations existing between himself and his better half, the possibility of such a contingency had crossed his own mind. It was not impossible that Mrs. Schultz had a private savings' bank of her own—which might be a very excellent institution if her husband often played her such tricks as on the occasion in question. Yet even supposing this —a mere suggestion—to be actual fact, it lay outside the fact; for the question was not so much what had actually become of the money, as whether Schultz had a bona fide belief that it had been stolen, and that the plaintiff was the man who had taken it.

After the jury had been absent about three-quarters of an-hour, they were sent for by His Honor, who stated that with the view of facilitating their decision, he had drawn out a number of questions involving the issues of fact. The answers to these would assist them in coming to the conclusion whether the defendant had reasonable and proper cause for his action against the plaintiff. The following were the questions submitted to the Jury by His Honor:—

1. Did the defendant, in the afternoen or evening of the 4th of April, lose £146 or any other sum in bank notes?

2. Was the plaintiff in needy circumstances before that date, and unable to pay his debts?

3. Was he unable to supply himself with decent clothing befitting his position in society? (His Honor reminded the Jury that while the affirmative was maintained on the part of the defence, the plaintiff had testified that he was able, but not willing.)

4. Had the plauntiff, on the same night, possession of a considerable number of bank notes?

5. Was

bank notes? 5. Was

the defendant informed of these circumstances before laying the information? and further, that he had changed notes of the value of £5 and

changed notes of the value of £5 and £0?

His Honor directed the Jury to deal in the first place with these questions of facts; and upon receiving their answer he would direct them further.

After a short absence, the Jury returned, and the foreman requested His Honor to read over the evidence bearing upon the question No. 5, which His Honor accordingly did.

After a short absence, the jury retetanced having found an affirmative answer to all the five questions.

His Honor ruled that this finding was equivalent to a verdict that the defendant had reasonable cause for his action. The accused turned out to be innocent, or was thought to be—at any rate there was not evidence to justify a committal. After the answers they had given, nothing remained but a mere matter of law, and it was only for them now to give a verdict for defendant.

The jury then returned a verdict for the defendant, as directed.

His Honor said he had nearly overlooked the fact that the issues on the

iaw, and it was only for them now to give a verdict for defendant.

The jury then returned a verdict for the defendant, as directed.

His Honor said he had nearly overlooked the fact that the issues on the record had not been answered. This was of course a mere formality after the verdict just given; but it was necessary that it should be complied with. He then read the issues.

The first of these issues—Did the defendant falsely and maliciously charge the plaintiff with stealing a certain sum of money, &c., having been answered in the negative, His Honor said there was no occasion to ask the jury to go through the form of answering the remainder.

the form of answering the remainder.

The jury were then discharged with the thanks of the Court; and the Circuit sittings were adjourned to Tuesday next, at 10.30 a.m.

meeting. The assets were nil, and the bankrupt had complied with the provisions of the Act. His Honor supposed it was a hopeless case for the creditors. Order of discharge granted.

Re Henderson Gordon.—Mr Rees for the bankrupt. A case similar to the last, except that most of the creditors were resident in Napier; whereas, in the other instance, several were in Auckland. Order of discharge granted. His Honor remarked that legislators might draw a lesson from the fact that notwithstanding the numerous laws passed year after year on the subject, the proceedings in bankruptcy still ran smoothly. He had administered half-a-dozen different laws, and still the same process was observed:—no proofs, no assets, no opposition; discharge granted. It might almost be done by machinery.

Re Charles McIntosh Robertson.—Mr Rees for bankrupt. A case very similar to the preceding. Order of discharge granted.

Re Frederick Jones.—Mr Rees for bankrupt. Case similar to the rest, except that one creditor, Mr Scarfe, had proved his debt. He did not, however, appear to oppose his discharge, which was granted. Mr Rees applied that the costs of the adjudication might be ordered to be taxed, under Rule 7. Application granted.

Re Francis Emanuel Saunders.—Mr Leasalles for the hankrupt. No proofs.

costs of the adjudication might be ordered to be taxed, under Rule 7. Application granted.

Re Francis Emanuel Saunders.—Mr Lascelles for the bankrupt. No proofs, and assets nil. Order of discharge granted.

Re John Howell.—Mr Lascelles for bankrupt, stated that from ill-bealth and inability to work, combined with pressure from creditors, he had been compelled to seek protection from the Court. There were no assets, except a piece of freehold property, encumbered by a mortgage. No opposition. Order of discharge granted.

Pe William Henry Sellars.—Mr Lascelles for bankrupt. No proofs and no opposition. Discharge granted. Mr Lascelles applied for an order for costs up to time of adjudication. Granted.

Re Richard Jeffares.—Mr Wilson appeared for Mr Caldwell, a creditor, who had applied to have a certain proof expunged. The creditor, who had been summoned, failing to appear, the applition was not granted; applicant to pay the costs.

This completed the business in bankruptcy.

ruptcy.

## IS AUSTRALIA A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY?

COUNTRY?

The Pall Mall Gazette says that such a budget as that which has just been put forward by the Treasury of New South Wales was probably never before exhibited as the account of the revenue and expenditure of an equal number of people. The total population of New South Wales at the present time scarcely exceeds 600,500, and there is a surplus in hand of nearly £1,750,000. The entire debt of the colony does not exceed £11,000,000, which has been almost wholly incurred for the construction of railways and other public works, and the interest upon it is, so far as can be ascertained, under £600,000. It is not very long since New South Wales was regarded as the "Sleepy Hollow" of Australasia. There was wealth, comfort, and contentment, but the people showed no inclination to more too fast or to develop the vast resources of agricultural, mineral, and pastoral wealth around them more rapidly than was consistent with perfect enjoyment in one of the delightful climates in the world. Protection was in full favor, assisted immigration was tabooed, and even the construction of roads and railways was carried on at a very leisurely pace. Now, however, free trade has been introduced, and within the last two or three years a great change has come over the community. The colonists have become alive to the fact that, with the enormous opportunities open to them, New South Wales ought very shortly to take the lead in Australia. Victoria, which still adhered to her protectionism, is being fairly eclipsed in the race for prosperity; and the working men of Melbourne, who refused, a few weeks ago, even to listen to Mr Henry Taylor, the delegate of the English workmen, on the subject of free trade, may soon regret their short-sighted policy. But for the present, as between these two colonies, New South Wales has it all her own way, and with a revenue of £5,000,000. The Pall Mall Gazette says that such an enormous proportionate surplus, and light taxation, she can afford to laugh at the struggles of her far more populous rival over the border.

The Hou. E. Richardson addressed his constituents at Christchurch on Friday night, and at the conclusion of his speech received a vote of thanks and confidence.

## LOCAL AND CENERAL NEWS

The Borough of Napier has an overdraft of some £1500 at the Bank, and the Borough Council, accordingly, feels itself constrained to practice the most pinching econon y. It is of little moment to our worthy Corporation that, at the end of the next half-year, the debt to the Bank, will be paid off, and that there will be a credit balance of over £600. Extravagance is not to be thought of under the existing circumstances of the Municipality and it is apparently, deemed extravagance for the Corporation to order a light to be erected where excavations are going on, and heaps of stones laid down across public highways. After strong representations had been made on Thursday, respecting the danger to persons at night crossing Clive Square from the foot of the Milton road, a bit of candle was put in a lamp at one part of the mas-trap the Corporation has laid in that locality. The candle had burnt itself out before ten o'clock at night. If it were not for the injury some one would necessarily suffer, it would be a positive benefit to the community if the Corporation were mulct in heavy danages for the neglect of its duty to the public.

The adjourned meeting of persons interested in the formation of a Co-operative

The adjourned meeting of persons interested in the formation of a Co-operative Bakery was held on Thursday in the Protestant Hall. The evening being stormy, and dark, there were not so many present as otherwise would have attended. Mr. Thus, Hambling was yoted to the chair, and after explaining was voted to the chair, and after explaining what action had been taken, called on Mr. Steele to address the meeting. Mr. Steele, after some preliminary remarks, said he had been round the town making enquiries, and found if they formed a Company they could at once obtain possession of one or two bakeries. For one they would have to pay a rent of £1 per week, and for the other 30s. He thought it would be better to lease one of these bakeries for three months then purchase a property, so as to see first how they would progress. He had not the slightest doubt but that the shares would be taken up so soon as the project was really put on foot, as people of all classes had promised support. He deprecated the idea that the movers of the Society were only attempting to benefit themselves. What they had done was for the henefit of the working classers of Napier. It was for the members of the Society were only attempting to benefit they only put their shoulders to the wheel that would meet with opposition, but if they only put their shoulders to the wheel that would soon be overcome. Once the society was started, nothing would stop its progress.—Mr James Watt stated that why he had taken an active part in the matter was to enable people with families like him self getting cheap hread and full weight. If the present movement were a success, he would consider it one of the best that had ever taken place in Napier.—The Chairman then, in a lengthy speech, gave his experience of Co-operative Societies at home, and the hear had a similar Societies at home, and the hear fit that had secrued from them to the working class. He was sure a Co-op-rative Bett in the same of intending shareholders.—Mr Grenlinton spoke in support of the motion

ing of shareholders, when the officers required would be elected.

In the Supreme Court on Thursday, in the case of Winter v. Schultz, an action for damages for malicious prosecution, His Honor Mr Justice Richmond, referring to the evidence which described how the parties had spent the evening at various publichouses, addressed the Jury to the following effect:—" Gentlemen, there is no doubt a ludicrous side to disclosures of this kind, and I have joined in the merriment which has more than once been excited during the progress of this action. Yet though evidence such as we have heard may have its ludicrous aspect, something very different lies not far off. I am shocked, gentlemen, at the picture of our colonial society which such facts present. I am not speaking to you as a tectotaler, or Good Templar, but as a Judge of this Court, occupied day after day with criminal cases caused almost entirely through drink. My experience is that three-fourths of the business of the criminal side, and a great deal on the civil side, is directly owing to drink, and I am saddened when I reflect on the state of society which it discloses."

During a recent debate in the Legislative

closes."

During a recent debate in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales there was a great disturbance. Mr M'Elhone, retorting to remarks by Mr Dibbs, said, "At all events he (M'Elhone) never forged his name to a ship's register." Mr Dibbs immediately replied. "If the honourable member says that of me he is a liar, and if he says it outs de this house I will wring his nose for him."

Dr Hector, when the Kiwi left Welling-ton, was suffering from severe illness.

Under the signature of "Napoleon," a correspondent writes as follows from Waipawa, dated June 14, 1877:—The performance of the justly celebrated champion and his equally perfect lady—which I had the pleasure of witnessing in the Oddfellows' Hall here to night—gave genuine satisfaction, and called for the greatest approbation from all whom were present. The comparatively small attendance was undoubtedly owing to the unfortunate state of the weather. This is the more to be regretted as in the exhibition of pure skill, as this most decidedly is, the body of the hall, which of couse comprises the greater area, is occupied by the performers in their graceful gyrations; and where the room is limited, so much the more must returns be limited. Leaving the Professor out, as I do not cugloxies & people, however de serving, I must claim the privilege of offering my most unqualified admiration of the graceful Lillie. Perfect in her exercise, thorough master of the instruments of her profession, elegant in every movement, in fact, I fell in love with her, and so did all of us. I didn't try the skates, although the Professor and his lady mixel in the crush, and tried by their example to give courage to the fair-thearted. One unfortunate, but ever jolly and still necessary boniface of Waipawa, who at present suffers under the pressure of watery liability, did most ably perform bimself, and only once subsided on that which should have provided ample preservation from the effects of the fail. The six decimal two of rubricond expillary attraction, I fancy s first favorite for the promised cup offered by the Professor. This is not a straight tip, as there are others of considerable skill who may run him hard; but I'll bet on the red bull. One thing I must take notice of, and that is that the road to the Town Hall, which is simply excerable, should be improved. A little metal and a little bor other red bull. One thing I must take notice of, and that is that the road to the Town Hall, which is simply excerable, should be improved.

There is no dearth of flour in Napier at present the Rangatira had 50 tons, and the Jane Douglas 80 tons. The Kiwi brough 50 tons, and the Sir Douald was full.

There is a very heavy fresh in the Tulackuri river consequent on the heavy rain on Thursday.

Inspector Scully acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations in aid of the poor, per Mr Tuxford:—From R. & J., £1 1s; from R & E., £1 1s.

By the Rangatira there arrived five hundred young ornamental shrubs and forest trees, from the Wellington Botanical Gardens, for the planting of the public park ground at Farndon.

dens, for the planting of the public park ground at Farndon.

The following is from the Post:—The libel suit, in which Henry Anderson suos E. T. Gillon, John Waters, and Kobert Kent, the registered proprietors of a local print known as the Wellington Argus, has been set down for trial, at the civil sittings of the Supreme Court, on 11th July next. The defendants have applied for a special jury. The plaintiff grounds his action on certain alleged libellous statements printed and published by the defendants, affecting his clearacter, as a member for the city, of the late Wellington Provincial Council, and also for certain alleged aspressions cast upon his reputation as a journalist and as a commercial representative of a newspaper. The damages claimed are £500. Dr. Buller, instructed by Mr. Lewis, appears for the plaintiff, and Mr. Travers for the defendants.

Nine ships have this season been laden

Mine ships have this season been laden with wool at Wellington. Their cargoes contain 39 261 bales and packages, weighing 12,437,715 pounds, valued at £647,554. Last season eight ships were despatched, carrying 31,464 bales and packages weighing 10 857,692 pounds, valued at £859,963.

ing 10 857,692 pounds, valued at £850,963.

The Wairarapa Standard says there is no knowing what combinations of political parties may be effected after Parliament meets on July 19. "The Wellington people appear to favor a Ministry of which Mr Travers and Mr Gisborne would be members; but though the substitution of those gentlemen for Mr Whitaker and Mr Reid, would gratify Wellington, we question whether it would prove equally as satisfactory to the two extremities of the Colony. And this is a point which it will be well for Wellington to bear in mind. The concelliation of Auckland and Otago is a matter of more importance to Wellington than the having one of more members of its own in the Ministry.

About fifteen years ago the New Zealand

About fifteen years ago the New Zealand Sovernment had removed from the Chatham Islands to Taranaki about 250 natives, who had been driven thence by the Waisatos, prior to the occupation of New Zealand by the Europeans. We learn from a Taranaki paper that, since their return to the home of their fathers, these natives have gradually been dying off, and will soon become extinct. Out of the 250 landed at New Plymouth but fifty are left.

A young woman named Connor sum moned Dr Lynch at the Dublin Police Courf for having damaged a sitk dress. She had a few days before been bridesmaid to a cousin, and the defendant was one of the wedding gueste. He several times tried kiss her, and in their struggles her dress was torn. He also accidentally spilled some tea on it. The dress was worth £4, and hipromised to replace it, but did not. She said she complained of his conduct to he aunt, who only laughed, and said, "Sie would get used to it." For the defence it was pleaded that he or ly took the recognised liberty with a bridesmaid; but the magistrate said that as the defendant was not be the magistrate of the defendant was not privileged. The case excited amusement, and ultimately the magistrate told all the parties to "Go away out of that."

The Hon. John Young, the Canadian

The Hon. John Young, the Canadian Ommisioner to the Sydney Exhibition, is now visiting Queensland. Alu ling to the fact that a large trade could be established between Canada and the Australian Celonies, including New Zealand, he remarked in a recent apeech ad ressed to the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce — There is a tradinow, but C nada gets no credit for it. Canadian timbers are set inland from Canada to New York and Boston, and are shipped fromthere and offier ports as American goods. Canada is never inentioned. Why, theother day I went in to a music store in M-lbourne, and I was survived to see the name of a Canadian annufacturer on several musical instruments. I asked how these instruments were liked? The reply was, 'First rair,' and that he had ordered 20 more of them. Then I asked, 'Where are they from?' America,' was the reply. I said, 'You are mistaken; these instruments are Canadian, and not American.' 'No, no,' said the seller,' I have the bill of laning from New York.' 'That's is doubt true; but there are the wirds. "Bournaville, Ontario," and that is a Canadian town, and I know the manufacture.' Canada had, so far, done little to ship her own goods from her own ports to Australia. The Canadian manu facturers ought to be able to turn out goods as cheap as those in the United States, and as good, for all raw materials entering into their production were admitted free of duty.

"The Doctor," who prescribes a "Weekly Dose" for the readers of the Auckland Evening Star, mixed the following for the readers of Saturday's issue of that paper: "Those outlandish Turkish names are source of great trouble to the editors, and of course the compositors do not administramen by such as a sub-editors in various parts of New Zealand were yound sate holds of the wind and the word 'Dalramscha.' It was flashed along the wire, and very son about a hundred editors and sub-editors in various parts of the word was towhere to be found. Back went in use to be repeated and back they can and to the was the word of the warm of the

A contemporary says that a lady while travelling from Ararat to Ballarat recently, gave birth in a railway carriage to a very fine baby. Both were taken good care of The little stranger will have some difficulty at a future date in naming its exact birth-place.

The passengers by the Manawatu Coach, from Wellington, who arrived at Napier on Friday, had avery narrow escape of being swept away when crossing the Manawaturiver. There was a heavy flood at the time, and as the punt was crossing, the strands of the wire rope unrarelled, leaving but two on which depend d the safety of the passengers mails, &c. The punt was in a most critical position for some time, but owing to the presence of mind and skill of the ferryman, the danger was ultimately averted, and the ount brought sfely to shore. We understand that the wire rope has been in an unsafe condition for the past three weeks, and that the ferryman then gave notice to the Manawatu County Connoil of the state of the ferry. Nothing was done, and now the iver is impassable except by swimming. Passengers overland to Welington, under the above circums ances, would do well to proceed by Mr. Hastwell's line of coaches, via Masterton.

Masterton.

At a meeting held at the School room, Te Aute, on Friday evening, the 15 h insta t, the following gentlemen were appoint a School Come ittee: — Mr Spencer Sutton, Chairman; Messrs W Ellingham, W. Canon, James Catherall, Committee. As the present school has been in existence sinc the 14th May last, and there are twent-five scholars attending daily, the C mmittee deem it quire necessary that steps should be taken to bring the school under the Government Educational Regulations. The following resolution was proposed and cerried uranimously, viz., "That a petition be drawn up for signature and forwarded to the Inspector of Schools, Napier, soliciting that the school be placed under Government Regulations; also, that the usual subsidy be granted to the school master."

Mr M. R. Miller reports the sale of Messrs

the school be placed under Government Regulations; also, that the usual subsidy be granted to the schoolmaster."

Mr M. R. Miller reports the sale of Messra McLellan and Chandler's Raksumoana freehold, of 7000 acres, seventeen years to run, the whole estate, with all station plant, and 8000 sheep, for £15 000, to John Hindmarsh, Esq. formerly of Adelaide.

"Napoleon" forwards us the following for publication, under date Waipaws, June 15, 1877:—According to promise I again report progress. The performance in the hall this evening, as far as its being a pecuniary triumb, was more than a success. The hall was crowded, the Professor and his lady eclipsing their former exhibition. It was a pity that the music ras not there; but the fault hid not with Mr Taylor. The fact of my again writing croves that I have not bees lost in the mud ocean. The great event of the evening was the "race for the cup." There were nine entries for the blue ribbon, and among a good many weeds there were some very fair performers. The distance was 200 sards, and the time of the winner in doing the distance was admitted by the "Queen" to be the fastest on record, viz., I min 20 co, or only nine seconds under the time the Professor wallzed over the same course of ell our local amusements, of angles on a toble, of chords on a violin, and of curved lines on a skating rink, was the winner of the handsome silver cup given by the Professor for the amateur e ampion, Madame Lillie made the presentation, in a graceful speech, to Mr Wood, who received it by describing a graceful sale circle, but which I dreaded, judging that inexperience, would have continued the circle adiafinitum, had not a friendly a m stooped the impetus. The cup itself was of chaste, and with the equally graceful o multiment with which she presented it, that it will not be the last Mr Wood will win. One lucky gentleman entered as "Commission," but, like that now celebrated horse, which is mout of the running, and but for which mishap the race might have proved a Tye.

Another acc

out of the running, and but for which mishap the race might have proved a Tye

Another accident through furious riding occurred on Friday evening at the first rail-way crossing on the White road. Mr. Scorgie, butcher, of Carlyle-street was seated in his cart driving into town with a lad of meat from the shaughter hourse. When opposite the turning be was met by three natives who were riding along at a furious pace. One named Otene Psten, with his horse, came in contact with Mr. Scorgie's cart, throwing the driver out of it on to his head, smashing the cart, and leaving its contents on the ground. Strange to say, neither the Maori nor his horse was injured. Our informent states that a policeman came up, but would not arrest the native, although the was not sober. We understand, however, Mr. Scorgie intends prosecuting the natives for furious riding.

The charge sheet at the Police Court

for furious riding.

The charge sheet at the Police Court on Saturday was blank.

"Atles," in the the World, savs :—A rather curious story is told, apropos of the boat race, about an old gentleman who, for the last twelve years, was in the habit of taking 1000 to 1 against the chances of a "dead heat." This bet was yearly laid him by the ame individual (who annually received a PO.O. for £1). The poor fellow died this year a fortnight before the race.

Six useful and valuable dogs were imported

Six useful and valuable dogs were imported in the Andrew Reid, viz, one stagh jund, one terrier, and four spanish. They come to the care of Kinross and Co.

In our Saturday's issue we were illadvised enough to insert a letter signed
"Napier," and the consequence is that today we have been inundated by a flood of
correspondence on the subject of Christianity
v. Mahometanism. The first letter that
reached us on Monday was signed "Observer," and would occupy more than a
column of this journal; we then got the first
portion of an epistle from the Rev. D'Arcy
Irvine that would take up another column,
and a further contribution of half a column
from "Napier" arrived soon afterwards. Mr
Irvine's letter states that he "particularly
wants here in Napier" to discuss the whole
question of the Christian evidences, as contrasted with Mahometanism, and to go into
the question of miracles as contrasted with
lying wonders," &c., &c. Such being the
case, the sooner we shut our columns to
the controversy the better. We are not
going to publish another line on such questions, and we beg to inform our correspondents that they may have their manuscripts returned on application.

John Fairfax, M.L.C., who died last
Saturday morning in Sydney was one of
the original founders of the Sydney Morning
Herald. Mr. Fairfax was at one time in
partnership with Mr. Kemp, but purchased
that gentleman's interest in the paper for
his sons for £80,000 fifteen years ago. The
deceased gentleman was much respected in
Sydney and was a leading member of the Congregationalists in that city.

A list, we understand, of the owners and
occupiers of land in the Taradale District,

A list, we understand, of the owners and occupiers of land in the Taradale District, constituted by the Hawke's Bay Rivers Act, has been posted at Mr Macdonald's Hotel. The election of the Board of Conservators must take place four-teen days after the list has been publicly posted and notified.

I first hooke out on Sunday morning in the

has been publicly posted and notified.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the Lyttelton wharf office and speedily communicated with the large export shed on the breastwork. The shed was filled up with potatoes and grain, and was entirely consumed. A strong westerly wind was blowing all the time, which kept the fire from the sheds on the ether side of the line. The breastwork has been considerably burned, but the wharves have escaped without damage. None of the shipping sustained any injury.

The foot-ball match on Saturday between Auckland and Napier, again resulted in sevictory for the Aucklanders who were winners by several points.

Auckland and Napier, again resulted in a victory for the Aucklanders who were winners by several points.

Viscount Maidstone was allowed to pass his public examination as a bankrupt unopposed on February 24, although his debts amounted to £23,365, of which £365 is unsecured, and his assets to nothing.

The New Zealand Times of Thursday says:—"A few days ago a civil case, Sam Howard v. Ashton, came before the Resident Magistrate and was adjourned: £81 7s. was the amount claimed, on account of a contract entered into between the parties to the auit, when Messrs. Baker and Farron went to Napier for a season, Mr. Ashton, the lessee of the hall there, having guaranteed them £200 for six nights. The claim entered was for the difference between the actual takings and the amount guaranteed. We understand that there is a probability of the case being amicably settled, and that it will not come before the Court again."

A second lecture on spectrum analysis was delivored by Mr Severn, on Saturday evening, at the Oddfellows Hall. We were glad te see the lecture so well sattended, the advantages of the larger hall were at once apparent, in giving more room for the necessary apparatus. Mr Severn took up the subject from where he had left off on a previous evening, and explained the phenomena attendant to this the most delicate system known of qualitative analysis. In the course of demonstration, the lecturer threw upon the screen the spectra of various metals, among which were zinc sodium, silver, and that rare metal—thallium. The metals were fused and vaporised by means of an automatic electric lamp of Browning's make, worked by a strong Bunsen battery. The extreme nicety of the tests made by means of the spectroscope was dwelt upon, indeed is is dangerously exact, and some experimentalists claim to be able to detect the presence of certain substances in a compound body, if only existing in quantity, to the extent of one millionth part of a grain. The apparatus used by the lecturer was of a very elaborate description, and

The steamer Star of the South, Southern Cross, and Pretty Jane, are all open to pur-chase from the Auckland Steam Packet Company. Tenders for their purchase will be received by the Secretary up to the 1st

be received by the Secretary up to the lst September.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first copy of the Asiburton Mail, a new double-demy bi-weekly journal, published by Mr J. Ivess, late of Patea. It is well got up, and a credit to the district. The first number of the Northern Advocate a new weekly journal, published at Whangarei, in lieu of the Comet, also lies before us. We wish our youthful contemporaries every success.

wish our youthful contemporaries every success.

As an evidexce of the very satisfactory manner in which Mr E. Tuke performed the duties of valuator for the outlying districts within the County of Hawke's Bay, we may mention that not a single objection was raised to his valuation.

The Napier Muncipal Council met on Monday. The following report of the Public Works committee was read and adopted:—"1 That in future all successful tenderers be compelled to attend with their sureties at the Town Clerk's office, for the purpose of signing their contract documents within seren (7) days from the date of the acceptance of the same by the Council on pain of the forfeiture of their deposit for noncompliance, and that the said deposit, when paid by cheque, be marked by the manager of the bank on which drawn, "Good for 21 days." 2. That the draft conditions for lighting the town herewith, submitted for the approval of the Council, be adopted. 3. That with reference to Mr Sainsbury's application for the repair of Chaucer-road, the same to be granted on payment by him of the sum of ten pounds. 4. That the salary authorised by the Council to be paid to Mr B. Burley of £10 10s per month be increased to £12. 5. That tenders be invited for the erection of a fence round the fire engine-shed, receivable up to noon of the 28th inst. On the motion of His Worship the Mayor, Police Sergeant James Robinson was appointed Poundkeeper for the Borough. A petition praying the Governor to extend the boundaries of the Borough was signed by the Councillors. After a few remarks relative to the swamp reclamation, and prison labor, the Council adjourned.

Mr. Severn's sixth lecture was delivered on Monday at the Oddfellows' Hall, and

labor, the Council adjourned.

Mr. Severn's sixth lecture was delivered on Monday at the Oddfellows' Hall, and attracted the largest audience he has had during his sojourn amongst us. Electricity was the theme of the lecturer's discourse and attracted the largest audience he has had during his sojourn amongst us. Electricity was the theme of the lecturer's discourse and investigations, and the experiments and the explanatory remarks were clear and graphic. The subtle force we call electricity has been without doubt of all physical agents disclosed to us by modern scientific research the most potent in the promotion of civilization and diffusion of knowledge. In the course of the lecture, Mr. Severn gave a brief resume of the laws of galvanism, and illustrated the action of the electric current by some striking experiments. The principle of the action of a galvanic battery was explained, and it was exhibited how electricity will be evolved by the chemical action of a suitable solution on two dissimilar metals. The laws of resistance, and the conductivity of metals, was then gone into. Afterwards the principle of the permanent and electro, magnets, and the application of the latter to telegraphy, was practically demonstrated. The application of the electric current to exploding torpedoes, was giren with some instructive and interesting failures, without occasional mishaps many wonderful properties of force and matter would long remain uninvestigated. Experiments were then made with the induction coil, its powerful current being transmitted through some magnificent Geissler's vacuum tubes. This portion of the best description of its class. The electric light was explained and shewn, and a very delectable and entertaining lecture was brought to a termination with the exhibition of some photographic transparencies and microscopic subjects by means of the lime light, which was in much better form than heretofore.

A correspondent of of the Poverty Bay Standard is under the impression that the

heretofore.

A correspondent of of the Poverty Bay Standard is under the impression that the about to be formed Corporation of Gisborne will be extravagantly charged for the maintenance of prisoners at Napier who have been committed at Gisborne. There is no safe gaol at Gisborne, and this correspondent thinks it would pay to have one established there, as the value of the labor of prisoners is more than double the cost of their keep.

there, as the value of the labor of prisoners is more than double the cost of their keep. In an article in the last number of the New Zealand Reformer, advocating the Local Option Bill, in which can be easily traced the fine Roman hand of the Hon. W. Fox, the following sentence occurs:—"There are hundreds of districts in the colony now, where, if a workable Local Option Act were passed, the majority of two-thirds would drive the public-house out of their neighborhood. Then the idle loafers or greedy blood-suckers whe keep these dens, as Kingsley calls them, would have to find other quarters in which to carry on their trade of demoralisation; happy wives would receive the full earnings of the bread-winner to expend on the domestic partnership of husband, wife, and children; and would not have the pain of seeing the publican's wife riding in a buggy, clothed in silk, while she, the workman's helpmeet, goes about on foot, dressed in little better than rags. Happy day for the wife of the working man and his young progeny when the "highly respectable licensed victualler" is no longer licensed to sell that which is the source of all domestic misery, and the ruin of thousands of homes.

Lieutenant-General Sir John L. A. Sim-

Lieutenant-General Sir John L. A. Simmons, who is reported, according to the news received by the Zealaudia, to command the British troops in the event of England being dragged into the war, is a K.C.B., and a Colonel in the Royal Engineers. His millitary career is not in "Men of the Time."

The members of the Taradale Mutual Improvement Society have resolved to give a dramatic and musical entertainment on Friday next. The funds arising from the entertainment are to be devoted to the purposes of the Society, which will doubtless be well patronised.

The libel case against the Government Maori organ, by the Hon. H. R. Russell is fixed to come off on Monday, the 20th August, at Wellington.

August, at Weilington.

On Friday, according to the usual home outsom, Mesers. Langley and Newman, cabinet-makers gave a supper on the occasion of one of the apprentice's time being completed, in one of their large workshop, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, banners, and different coand of arms. All the workmen, and a number of their friends, sat down to a sumptuous repast, which, after being done ample justice to, was followed by the usual and loyal and other tosats, interspersed with some espital sones, several good musicans being present. The evening was enlivered by some well rendered pieces, which tended greatly to the enjoyment of the company present. At eleven o'clock, after singing God Save the Queen, all started for their homes, everyone having thoroughly enjoyed himself.

A Local Option Bill appears to us Utopian (says the 'Tablet'). But there are things which legislation can do and ought to do. It could prevent, if not altogether, a test simost altogether, a dulteration, which is the greatest cause of the many miseries so eloquently deplored by the various speakers at this meeting; it could punish drunkeness in a more rational manner than it doesat present; it could so punish the drunkard as to stamp on him the brand of infamy, and it could easily feduce the number of licensed houses, which all admit is very much too large at present. If it were possible to frame an Act of Parliament that would certainly put a stop to drunkenness, we should without hesitation advocate such an Act; but as this cannot be, we hold that care should be taken lest, in endeavouring to remedy the evil, the only effect produced should be and aggravation of it. We entertain a profound distrust of sll proposals to effect moral and social reformation by majorities resulting from the ballot-box. Such a result is generally nothing more than the unit of the country of the country of the produced should be and aggravation of it. We entertain a profound distrust of sll proposals to effect moral and scotlers, an

To the Editor:—Sir, I have just come to hand a late Osmaru paper in which flour is quoted there at £16 per ton. In looking over an account for warded to me yesterday, I find I have to pay 29s for a cave bag of the same flour. Is this not an imposition? and ought not the people to co-operate in getting cheap flour as well as cheap bread?—A BREAD WINNER.

On Tuesday at Waipawa, the petition of S. Johnston and others against the return of the Hon, Henry Russell for the representation of the Waipawa (County Council. R. Stuart Esq., presided. Mr Sydney Johnston appeared in support of the petition, and Mr Sheehan for the Hon. H. R. Russell. The petition was read, in which it was set forth, first, That the Returning Officer cauvassed in the election booth for one of the candidates. Third, That certain electors, although eligible, were not permitted to vote.—Mr Johnston made a lengthy and able speech in support of the petition, calling the attention of the Court to the fact that there had been three contested elections for the same seat, and at the two first elections cumulative voting was permitted. Mr Johnston quoted in support of his argument, Mr Beetham's decisions in the Clive election, and also the first Waipukurau election in which that gentleman stated clearly that in his opinion cumulative voting was legal. In the face of those opinions, he could not understand the action of the Return ing Officer. Mr Johnston also referred to the fact that the roll supplied by the Chairman of the Waipukurau Riding was one not in accordance with the Act. With regard to the second allegation on the petition he would withdraw it, as he had no evidence prepared to support it.—The evidence of Mr Arrow, the Returning Officer, was then given, who stated that so far as the rolls were concerned, he was actuated in a great measure by the advice given him by Mr Beetham. Heobtained the rolls he went by from the several Chairmen of the Road Boards.—Charles Morton, the Returning Officer at Ashley Clinton, deposed that he refused the vote of one person named Brier. It was placed on the roll as Brewer without a cristain name, and he was not sure that he was the same man as on the roll.—Adolf Bruer deposed that he had paid rates, and had told the Returning Officer he was the person on the roll as Brewer. He was a Hungarian. The English always called him Brewer, butthe proper pronunciation of

An effort is being made in the County of Waipawa to establish a Horticultural Society. The Hon, H. R. Russell is the instigator of the movement, and, we believe, offers to grant a piece of land at Waipukurau for the use of the Society should one be formed.

To the Editor.—Sir,—Can you inform me if the County is going to pay for advertising expenses for the list of Meanee ratepayers requesting the County to take over the Road Bosrd? Or whether it will come out of the private purses of those who initiated the movement. As a Taradale ratepayer, if it comes out of County funds, I protest sgainst such a waste of money.—TARADALS SETTLER.

Mr. Garry has turned out from his factory six of the iron lamp-posts out of the thirty-six ordered by the Corporation. The design of the posts is neat, and the workmanship is excellent.

Northern Queensland is rapidly becoming

of the posts is neat, and the workmanship is excellent.

Northern Queensland is rapidly becoming a Chinese colony. According to official returns the population of the Palmer river goldfields consists of 17,000 Chinese, and only 1400 Europeans.

The Revision Court for the Electoral District of Clive sat continuously on Tuesday, at Waipawa, from 11.30 a.m. till 8 p.m. With respect to the objections to native claims to vote, thirteen were sustained and forty-two were over-ruled. Of the objections to the European claims, of which there were not more than half a dozen, all were sustained except that against, Mr. George Hunter, against whose name "dead" had been affixed. As Mr. Hunter, however, had been perverse enough to live, the objection to his name being retained on the roll was withdrawn.

Much amusement has been caused recently in New Plymouth by a Maori of the name of Paramen—but better known as "Irish Whiskey"—who has lately furnished himself with a "cork leg," made for him by Mr J. Henderson. Of this leg he is mightily proud, and has thought it worth while to invest in a new pair of boots—one of which he wears over the cork leg, but the other he was seen carrying in his hand, evidently not deeming his old leg worthy of such distinction. The cork leg is his hobby and he is endeavoring his best to throw his whole weight in welking on that, probably with a view of saving the sound one. His new toy is likely to prove an expensive one for him. We hear he gave 28 for the cork leg.

We are requested to state that St John's Day falling on Sunday, the ordinary June meeting of the members of Scinde Lodge will be held on Monday, 25th instant, at the Masonic Hall.

Masonic Hall.

That eccentric individual Mr Singleton Rochefort, formerly District Judge at Napier, and who has once or twice been a candidate for Parliamentary honors, was sued in the R.M. Court at Auckland the other day for a grocer's account. His defence was that he had no means of his own; that, although living with his wife, he had not, during the time the account was run up, contributed, or been able to contribute, to the household; and that, although he had ordered the goods, he had done so simply as his wife's seryant, as they kept no other. His wife, he stated, had separate sneans.

Captain Wales of No. 1 Danedin City

Captain Wales, of No. 1 Dunedin City Guards, twice champion of the colony, is gazetted a major in the 1st Battalion of the Otago Rifle Volunteers.

It has been decided by the Licensing Bench for the Wellington district that no extra fee is required where a hotel has more than one bar.

extra fee is required where a hotel has more than one bar.

Says the Wellington Argus:—" As it is searcely likely any more changes will occur in the personnel of the House of Representatives before Parliament meets, it may not be uninteresting to note the changes which have occurred during the recess. The first name on the roll of last session, that of Mr J. C. Andrew, will not appear on the new one, but it is not of course, known yet who will fill his place. Sir Donald McLean will be missed from his old seat, but his place will be filled on the roll, but in no other way, by Mr Sutton. Mr Travers replaces Mr Pesrce, and Mr Gisborne will sit in the room of Mr Tribe. The Rev. James Wallis takes Mr Tonks' place, and this is all the change in persons. In places, however, Mr Donald Reid will sit on the Treasury bench instead of in the front row of the Opposition, and he will perhaps scarcely find the seat a very comfortable one. Mr Ormond also will once more sit on the Ministerial benches. A still more noticeable alteration, although it has not taken place altogether since the prorogation, is the substitution of Mr Fox for Sir Julius Vogel, as member for Wanganui.

Our railway employees (says the Otago

Mr Fox for Sir Julius Vogel, as member for Wanganui.

Our railway employees (says the Otago Guardian) are beginning to show what as sociation and unity of purpose—ae eloquently described by Mr Barbgate, R.M., a few evenings ago—will accomplish. They have established one of the most flourishing and and promising benefit societies in New Zealand, and a few days ago they demonstrated their ability to organise one of the best amateur dramatic companies that has ever appeared before the public of this city. Not content with this, they have now established a brass band, consisting of 18 performers, nine of whom are veteran players who are already able to use their instruments in concert. The new band has had the hearty support of Mr Conyers and Mr Grant, and last evening the members were equipped with a complete set of new instruments. They intend making their debut in a public capacity in about two months, and their leader—a most efficent and thoroughly experienced instrumentalist—expects by that time to produce something in the musical line that will redound to the credit of the city and its railway officers.

We understand the libel cases of T. K. Newton y. Carille and others, and E. W.

city and its railway officers.

We understand the libel cases of T. K.
Newton v. Carlile and others, and E. W.
Knowles v. Oarlile and others, have been
withdrawn by consent of both parties, each
paying their own costs.

The term "sheepist" has become so common in some districts around Napier, by
which to designate the occupation of a
sheep-farmer, that, the other day, one of our
large wool growers, being called upon to
witness the signatures to a deed of conveyance, signed his name, and wrote "sheepist"
beneath it as a matter of course.

The performance of the Artillery Dramatic

The performance of the Artillery Dramatic Club attracted a full house at the Oddfel-lows' Hall on Wednesday. Both the members of the Artillery and Fire Brigade were present in uniform. Being a first appear-ance of the Club, we shall offer no criticism.

present in uniform. Being a first appearance of the Club, we shall offer no criticism.

Now that Napier is again possessed of a Public Pound and Poundkeeper, it is to be hoped that there will be fewer animals found grazing in the public streets.

In the R. M. Court on Thursday a man named John Kilton was charged on the information of Constable Black, with having imbibed to freely the previous evening. His Worship the Mayor who presided, fined him 5s or 24 hours imprisonment. Having spent all his money when on the spree, Kilton was sent up to the Lighthous hill.—A man named M loney was charged by Constable Black with stealing an Ulster overcoat, a pair of gloves, and a smoking cap the property of James McMurray, from the Royal Hotel. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner was drunk, and had taken the coat for a "lark," and hid it in a quarry near the Hyderabad road. McMurray stated that helphad given[Maloney in charge to Constable Black, he having been informed that he was the person who had taken it from Mr Higgin's Hotel. His Worship in dismissing the case, cautioned the prisoner as to his future conduct. Malony promised to become a Good Templar.

The old New Zealand steam trader Phobe has been laid up in Sydney, and offered for sale.

The Rev. Mr Townsend left for Canter-bury yesterday in the Rotorua, and will sojourn there for twelve months.

scjourn there for twelve months.

A correspondent, signing himself "Fustain," forwards us a long letter complaining of treatment he received from some drunken man on the Milton-Road, whose name he gives. He further states that the police officials refused to grant him a summons for the person assaulting him, on the grounds that he would not be able to prove his, case. We cannot publish the letter in its present shape, as we have no desire to figure as defendants in a libel action. We recommend our correspondent to obtain legal advice as to his proper course of action.

The following is the list of accepted ten

The following is the list of accepted ten ders, for the performance of inland mail services, in the provincial district of Hawke's Bay:—Between Takapau and Palmersion North Hastwell and Macara, £475 (1, year only); Anpier and Sti (including Sea-bo me Mails), D. Cotton, £100; Napier and Taradele, via Meanee, G. Rymer, £36 (1 year only); Taradele and Puketapu, G. Rymer, £50; Hastings and Kereru, R. Walker, £70; Hastings and Havelock, G. R. Grant, £25; Havelock and Pourcere, W. Sutherland, £59; Waipawa and Hampden, Thomas Burgess, £35; Waipawa and Makaretu, James Clarke, £56 (1 year only); Kaikora and Patangata, G. Mulinder, £30; Wripukurau and Porangahau, Wm. Tyne, £190; Porangahau and Castlepoint, C. A. M. Hertsell, £190; Nanier and Wairoa, £dward E. Noble, £155; Wairoa and Mahia, A. Gethin, £50; Gieborne and Ormond, J. Bidgood, £40; Chief Post Office and Railway Station, John Harvey, £45; Wainawa Post Office and Railway Station, Heary Hawken, £10 (1 year only); Waipakurau Post Office and Railway Station, Heary Hawken, £10 (1 year only); Waipakurau Post Office and Railway Station, Heary Hawken, £10 (1 year only); Waipakurau Post Office and Railway Station, J. K. Boyle, £15; Clive and Farndon Station, Heary Hawken, £10 (1 year only); Waipakusan and Tamumu, Alex, Mackay, £20 (1 year only); Te Aute Post Office and Railway Station, J. F. Firth, £6; Napier and Tauranca, A. Peters, £2,080.

On Tuesday Mr Severn concluded his series of scientific lectures. The subject of the evening was "Terrestial Magnetism," which was briefly, but ably sketched. Incidentially to the description, experiments were made illustrative of polarity and the construction of the compass and magnetic meedles. The curves formed by magnetic lines of force, as exhibited by iron filings when under magnetic influence, were projected on the screen by means of the lance and polarity and the construction of his finduction coil (a very fine one), and put its terminals in circuit with some Geissler's vacuum tubes—the largest and most brilliant we have ev

the Government.

For an obscene and blasphemous article on the subject of Good Friday, the manager of the Radical newspaper has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £20.

Mr H. Campbell has relinquished business in Mapier, and we regret to hear that he is about to leave us to become a sheep-farmer in the Waikato. Napier loses an energetic business man, and a thoroughly public spirited townsman in Mr Campbell, but he will carry with him the good wishes of all who have known him. Mr Campbell's successor is Mr Ebenezer Price, who has for some years been connected with Messrs Herbert, Haynes and Co., drapers, of Dunedin, one of the largest firms in the colony.

of Duredin, one of the colory.

At the recent sale of fine paintings from Gaunt's House Dorsetshire, the smaller pieture of "The Shadow of the Cross," painted by Mr Holman Hunt in the Holy Land, realised no less a sum than 1,450 guineas! Church of England Service will be held (D V) on Sunday next, the 24th instant, at Hastings at 11 a.m., at Havelock at 3 p.m.; and at Clive, at 7 p.m.

Wesleyan Service will be held at Hastings, next Sunday afternoon, at 3.30 p.m.

### SUPREME COURT.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1877.

(Before His Honor Mr Justice Richmond.) His Honor took his seat at 10.30 a.m.

(Before His Honor Mr Justice Richmond.)
His Honor took his seat at 10.30 a.m.
LIBEL.

Alexander Kennedy v. W. W. Carlile,
T. Morrison, and P. Dinwiddie.
Mr Cornford for plaintiff; Messrs.
Wilson and Carlile for defendants.
Plaintiff claimed £1000 damages.
Mr Cornford said that before the jury was empanelled he had an offer to make on behalf of the plaintiff, who, if the defendants would agree to withdraw all imputations cast upon him, and apologise for the same, and pay all costs, was willing to withdraw all imputations cast upon him, and apologise for the same, and pay all costs, was willing to withdraw the action. This offer was not to be construed into any admission on the plaintiff's part.
His Honor said that he knew so little about the ease, that he could not make any recommendation on the subject.
Mr Wilson said it was now too late. The proposition should have been made before.
The following special Jury was empanelled:—N. E. Beamish, (foreman), Massey Hutchinson, John Giblin, R. P. Williams, A. F. Hamilton, H. R. Holder, S. W. Elmes, H. Powdrell, A. H. Wallace, H. Sladen, W. Ellison, T. Tiffen.
Among the jurors called was Mr. R. D.

Tiffen.

Tiffen.

Among the jurors called was Mr. R. D. Anancy, who was challenged by Mr. Cornford.

Mr. Wilson objected. This was a special jury case, and it was not competent to challenge.

Mr. Cornford said it was open to him to challenge for cause shown.

Mr. Cornford said it was open to him to challenge, for cause shown.
His Honor had never known an instance. He wished to know Mr. Cornford's authority.
Mr. Cornford said the Juries Act of 1868, specifically referred to the right of challenge in special jury cases.
His Honor said Mr. Cornford's course was quite, unusual; but might be correct.
Mr. Cornford read the 36th clause of the Act.

the Act.
His Honor said that this supported Mr.

His Honor said that this support of the case.

Mr Wilson asked if His Honor ruled in Mr Cornford's favor.

His Honor: I do, with some diffidence. It took me by surprise; but after Mr Cornford's reference, I must allow the challenge. The Legislature may make a matter of this kind; but when cotholds. The Legislature may make a slip in a matter of this kind; but when it gets into an Act of Parliament, it is a slip no tonger, it becomes law.

Mr Wilson wished his objection to be noted. His Honor noted it accordingly.

ingly. The issues were than read to the Jury,

as follows —

1. Are Thomas Kennedy Newton,
Edward William Knowles, in the declaration mentioned, and the plaintiff, joint

Edward William Knowles, in the declaration mentioned, and the plaintiff, joint proprietors of a certain newspaper called the DALLY TELEGRAPH, as in the declaration mentioned?

2. Are the defendants the proprietors, printers, and publishers of a certain other newspaper called the Hawke's Bay Herald, as in the declaration mentioned.

3. Did the defendants, on the 27th day of December, 1876, talsely and maliciously print and publish of the plaintiff the words following: —"They," (meaning thereby the plaintiff and the said Thomas Kennedy Newton and Edward William Knowles) "now stand virtually branded as fraudulent in the eyes of the public, and they" (meaning thereby the plaintiff and the said Thomas Kennedy Newton and Edward William Knowles) "now stand virtually branded as fraudulent in the eyes of the public, and they (meaning thereby the plaintiff and the said Thomas Kennedy Newton and Edward William Knowles) "now stand virtually branded as fraudulent in the eyes of the public, and they (meaning thereby the plaintiff and the said Thomas Kennedy Newton and Edward William Knowles) "may just as well have the brand affixed in a more regular and formal manner?"

4. What damages (if any) is the plaintiff entitled to recover?

Mr Cornford opened the case for the plaintiff. This was an action by Mr A. Kennedy, merchant, of Napier, occasioned by certain defamatory statements regarding himself and others, contained in a letter, signed by defendants, in the Hawke's Bay Herald, on the 27th December, 1876. It would be noticed that the action was brought by one person, in his own name, and it might be supposed that he might as well have joined with the others affected in a single action. But this was not the case. If a joint action had been brought, it would have been necessary to prove joint damages—that the parties had been If a joint action had been brought, it would have been necessary to prove joint damages—that the parties had been effected in their partnership business by the libel complained of; whereas the injury complained of by the plaintiff was one of a personal kind, as affecting his own character and reputation. In a joint action the question would have been narrowed to the joint damage sustained by the plaintiff in his relations with the other parties aggrieved.

Mr Wilson would show the contrary—that an action for joint damages would lie.

lie.

Mr Cornford did not deny that such an action would lie; but it would not meet the present case. The libel no doubt had a tendency to damage the plaintiff in his position as the joint proprietor of a newspaper; but a man might suffer socially without any damage to his business being perceptible. It was songht by this action for personal damages, for which the plaintiff had his own private remedy; quite apart from such loss or injury in business as he might have sustained in common with his partners. The charge compained of was one of fraud, and the language in which it was conveyed was such that it would be scarcely possible to say anything stronger against a man in Mr Kennedy's position, or more calculated to damage him in the eyes of the community than the libel complained of. It was not necessary in an action of this kind to prove special damages; the law regarded damage to reputation as very serious indeed; so much so, as to be a matter for criminal indictment. The law inferred damage from a public libel, and did not hold the plaintiff bound to give particulars of such damage. The polantiff occupied various positions of trust and importance. He was a Justice of the Peace, a trustee of the local savings' bank, a member of various public boards, a secretary of a public company; Mr Cornford did not deny that such an plaintiff occupied various positions of trust and importance. He was a Justice of the Deace, a trustee of the local savings' bank, a member of various public boards, a secretary of a public company; and in each of these positions his reputation would have been affected if he had suffered such a charge to nass unchallenged. It was open to him to seek redress in two ways—by a criminal prosecution, or by civil process. To the defendants three courses were open—to tender an apology, pleading inadvertence in mitigation; to deny the publication of any libel, or, if published, that it referred to the plaintiff; or to plead justification, and undertake to establish the truth of the statements complained of. In the latter course, the whole matter would have to be gone into; all the attendant circumstances would have to be gone into, and the question for the jury would have been—Were the facts such as in the first place to establish the truth of the alleged libel, and in the second, to justify its publication? Such questions could not arise in the present instance, the defendants having chosen the second course. They did not apologise or plead inadvertence—they did not attempt to justify the libel—they merely denied all the material allegations made by the plaintiff, with others had been described as "standing virtually branded with fraud," and the present action was a challenge to them, in their own words, to "affix the brand in a more regular and formal manner"—if they could. The charge, he submitted, was calculated to affect most seriously the character and position of the plaintiff. The question of the libel; but its tendency. If they considered that it tended to damage the credit or reputation of the plaintiff, it was no deferce for the parties responsible to say that they never intended any such result to arise.

His Honor: The question of intention is for the Jury. They are bound to assume it from the natural tendency of the

His Honor: The question of intention is for the Jury. They are bound to as-sume it from the natural tendency of the act.

Mr Cornford said he was just coming to this point. It was true, as His Honor had said, that they were to consider intention; but it could only be assumed from the natural tendency of the action complained of; not from testimony of any other kind. It might be with a large section of the public these injurious statements would have no weight; but this, while it was to the honor of the plaintiff, was no defence to the other side. It was not open to the defendants to screen themselves under the well-Mr Cornford said he was just coming to

known blameless character of the person they had wantonly assailed. A matter like this demands investigation. The charge was of too gross a kind for a man to be expected to sit down quietly under it; his silence would be construed into an admission of guilt. Mr. Kennedy, with two other gentlemen concerned, being the proprietors of a newspaper, it might be hastily inferred that the matter was nothing but a newspaper quarrel, such however, was farfrom being the case, it was a matter of private reputation. The defendants were proprietors, printers, and publishers of a newspaper, the plaintiff was connected with the rival journal only in the capacity of shareholder. He was neither manager, editor, or contributor, and by virtue of his proprietorship, he had lost none of his social rights. If the defendants had committed a wrong, it was their business to tender some amends; but nothing of the kind had been done. In the Herald of the 27th December last appeared a sub-leader, referring to a Government tender for advertising, signed "Dinwiddie, Morrison, and Co.," which he would now read (In reading the letter, Mr Cornford directed the attention of the Jury especially to the following passage: "Let them take up our challenge. They risk nothing in any case. We will pay the expenses of arbitration, whatever the result may be, and they cannot possibly be called on to pay anything in any event. We may suggest to the Hospital Committee the desirableness of making an effort to induce them to take it up. They may put it to them in this way:—That it cannot make their position any worse, whatever the arbitrators say about them. They now stand virtually branded as fraudulent in the eyes of the public, and they may just as well have the brand affixed in a more regular and formal manner." The plaintiff, though referred to by name in this paragraph, had no personal management or supervision of any part of the business. There had been a dispute between the papers as to the accuracy of the returns of circulation forwarded to the Government: each calling in question the corr offer to examine the whole mater—in the figure out of sight the truth or otherwise of the Herald's own returns—but briefly called upon the Telegraph proprietors to submit their books and every particular connected with their newspaper to the inspection of arbitrators in fact, to give a full and minute statement of the value of their business, for the Herald's satisfaction. No response being made to this invitation, they were in the letter which he bad read, dragged severally by name into the dispute, as being responsible for alleged false statements by an employe. He wished notice to be taken of the clause, "It cannot make their position any worse." What did this imply but that the plaintiff and his partners were so utterly ruined in reputation that new disclosures, however serious, of attempted or successful and his partners were so atterly runed in reputation that new disclosures, however serious, of attempted or successful fraud, could not sink them lower in public estimation. He submitted, in spite of the gross aspersions cast upon him, that Mr Kennedy held as unblemished a character as any man in the community. By his present action he challenged the defendants by all means to prove him guilty of fraud if they could; by the writ he said to them in effect, "Justify your statements, or apologise." Itad they attempted to justify themselves the whole matter in dispute would have come before the jury. As for the defence they had made—that they had never said anything to injure the plaintiff, the jury would have to say how much it waworth. If by retractation or apology the defendants had brought in some measure to make amends for the wrong they had have the agent would have the same and have the same and have the same worth. worth. If by retractation or apology the defendants had brought in some measure to make amends for the wrong they had done, the case would not have been such a grievous one; but no attempt of the kind had been made—not even when a final opportunity was given that morning. The plaintiff had been quite willing to have accepted amends of that kind even up to the last moment. The other side had given him notice that they would, in mitigation of damages, put in articles published by the Telegraph, as having a tendency to provoke the attack complained of. Whatever consideration they might be disposed to attach to evidence of this kind, in mitigation, His Honor would inform them that one libel could not be set off against another. It was a matter of notoriety that journals were in the habit of jarring at each other. If anything had been said on the other side reflecting on the reputation or character of the defendants, they had the proper means of redress open to them, and were not justified in the kind of retaliation they had adopted. It would, however, be clear

that up to the publication of the letter on which the present action was based, ordinary arena of journalistic warfare had not been departed from. It had been laid down that a journal was justified in commeating upon the conduct of another, or the style of its articles, or might indulge in all kinds of sarcastric allusions to these subjects. The present question, however, was not one of criticism, fair or unfair; but of bringing slanderous charges against private individuals in their private capacity. capacity.

private individuals in their private capacity.

Alexander Kennedy, sworn: I am plaintiff in this action. I am a member of the firm of Routledge, Kennedy and Co., auctioneers and commission agents. My business extends throughout all the Australian Colonies. I have resided in Napier more than nineteen years. I hold a good many offices of a public nature; I am a Justice of the Peace; I am a trustee of the Napier Savings Bank; I am a member of the Immigration Board, the Land Board, and the Harbor Board; I am Secretary of the Napier Gas Company. I am part proprietor of the Dally Telegraph. I have no other connection with the paper than that of owner. I do not understand the business. I have taken no share in the ordinary internal concerns of the office. The management is left to the employees, my connection being merely financial. I know the Hawke's Bay Herald newspaper, conducted and published by Messrs Carlile, Dinwiddie, and Morrison. I remember very well a letter signed Dinwiddie Morrison and Co., and pubknow the Hawke's Bay Heraid newspaper, conducted and published by Messrs Carlile, Dinwiddie, and Morrison. I remember very well a letter signed Dinwiddie Morrison and Co., and published in the Hawke's Bay Herald of 27th December. (Heraid produced and identified.) Messrs Newton, Knowles, and myself are mentioned by name in that letter. (Mr. Wilson, objected to the witness being questioned as to the construction placed by him on the terms of the letter.) I understand all the reference in the first paragraph to refer to me. I understood a very serious imputation to be cast upon me by that paragraph. I am not aware of any circumstances tending to give a different meaning to the paragraph, than that which appears on its face. The "challenge" referred to appeared in the Herald of the 22nd December. (Paper produced, and placed in witness's hands.)

By Mr. Wilson: I once appeared as a defendant in a libel case brought by Mr. Sealy, in connection with the DALLY LEEGWAPH paper. A fine was imposed, and I had to pay costs. I cannot prove direct pecuniary damage through the libel of which I complain; but my business may have suffered, and I should be the last person to hear of it. I do not know of any person who has shunned me on account of this. I have not been asked to resign any of my offices on account of that paper of 23rd December was handed to witness.) It contains a letter signed by Mr. Grigg, the manager. I probably read it at the time; I have never read it since.

Mr. Cornford objected to cross-examination on the contents of the letter at

Mr. Cornford objected to cross-exami-

Mr. Cornford objected to cross-examination on the contents of the letter at this stage, and the objection was allowed. Cross-examination continued. I took legal advice about the letter, and a writ was issued on the 3rd January. No apology was applied for. I remember a proposition to try one case instead of three, which was rejected by myself and partners.

proposition to try one case instead of three, which was rejected by myself and partners.

Re-examined by Mr. Cornford: Referring to my former appearance in a libel case, it was owing to my responsibility for the acts of my employee. I was fined £5, but the jary recommended myself and fellow defendants to mercy.

John Close, sworn: I am a merchant in Nasier, I know Mr Kennedy, the plaintiff in this action. I know the Hawke's Bay Herald. I remember reading a letter therein on the advertising contract, signed Dinwiddie, Morrison & Co. I know the three gentlemen, Messrs Kennedy, Newton, and Knowles, mentioned in the first paragraph. I rememter Mr Knowles being at my house on the morning of the 27th. We read the letter over together.

Mr Wilson objected to the evidence, which his Honor held to be irrevelant.

Witness continued: I understood, and still understand the plaintiff to have been referred to in the first paragraph of the letter. I understood the plaintiff and his co-proprietors to be referred to as "standing virtually branded as fraudulent in the eyes of the public." I understand it as referring to the staff and the proprietors altogether. I know Mr Kenuedy's business. I should not

and the proprietors altogether. I know Mr Kennedy's business. I should not like such a charge to be made against myself.

Cross-examined by Mr Wilson: To whom do you suppose the pronoun meant t

paragraph? To the staff of the office. To whom does it refer in the sentence "Yet they set their circulation down?" To altogether, I suppose. "Let them take up our challenge," and who does that mean? I do not think the staff can be intended in that paragraph. I know Mr Grigg, it might have referred to him. I know Mr Price, who is connected with the paper. It might refer to him; but I think it refers to one and all.

H. A. Banner, sworn: I am H. A. Banner, sworn: I am a commission agent. I know Mr Kennedy, the plaintiff in this case, and the defendants. I know the Herald newspaper. I remember the publication of the letter produced. I know the persons referred to in the first paragraph of that letter. I had no doubt as to the parties referred to in that letter. (Mr Wilson objected.) I consider the word "they" in the last sentence of the paragraph to refer to the gentlemen indicated by name in the earlier part of the letter.

By Mr Wilson: I presume the term "they" in "It is not possible," to refer

earlier part of the letter.

By Mr Wilson: I presume the term "they" in "It is not possible," to refer to the employes. "Yet they set their circulation down," &c. I suppose that to refer either to the editor or the pro-

Re-examined by Mr. Cornford: I am not aware of any extrinsic circumstances to prevent the word "they" referring to the proprietors all through. Hugh Campbell, sworn:
His Honor: For what purpose is this witness called? The same as the last?
Mr. Cornford: Yes.
His Honor appealed to the foreman of the jury, who said they required no further evidence as to the meaning of the word "they."
Witness examined: I am a draper.

ther evidence as to the meaning of the word "they."

Witness examined: I am a draper carrying on business in Napier. I remember the publication of the letter produced. I understood the proprietors of the paper to be referred tom the sentence, "They now stand virtually branded, &c." This closed the plaintiff's case, and the Court took a short adjournment.

On the Court resuming, Mr Wilson asked His Honor to rule that there was no case to go to the Jury.

His Honor considered that a case for the Jury had been made out.

Mr Wilson then addressed the Jury. The case had been represented as something of a very aggravated kind, where—as it was nothing but a paltry miserable squabble between some of these so-called members of the press. One paper got a Government contract, and was jubilant; the other which did not get it, was sore. It was an extraordinary thing that these so-called gentlemen of the press never could observe the ordinary courtesies attended to in other professions. The alleged libel was just one of these chullitions constantly appearing in the internecine warfare between newspapers which was considered the correct thing; and although in law one libel was not held to justify another, he would show that the letter complained of had been provoked by statements in the rival paper of quite as injurious a kind. The held to justify another, he would show that the letter complained of had been provoked by statements in the rival paper of quite as injurious a kind. The real questions were, whether the paragraph was a libel directed against the plaintiff; and if so, whether he had sustained any damage by its publication. The exact terms of the letter were extravagantly absurd. It referred to certain persons as being "virtually branded" by the Herald "as fraudulent"—as if any brand they could "affix" would be of a permanent character. He would ask the jury to say that the word "they" referred, not to the plaintiff and his partners, but to certain of their employes, who had rendered themselves particularly obnoxious to the staff on the other side. The witnesses called to prove the libel could not agree as to the application of the term "they;" nor was it possible to give a precise interpretation, the whole thing was written in such loose and wretched grammar. Of course it was also in execrably bad taste; but he would ask the jury by their verdict to discourage actions of this kind—they did not reflect credit on those by whom they were instituted. Both parties had been engaged in abuse, and the defendants had received great provocation; but directly they crossed the border, legal action was in abuse, and the defendants had received great provocation; but directly they crossed the border, legal action was taken. Three writs were issued and three separate actions were instituted, when one would have been sufficient; merely with the object of multiplying expenses. The action was most oppressive, and was nothing but an attempt to inflict great pecuniary loss on a rival paper. It was only by a very forced construction that the alleged libel could to inflict great pecuniary loss on a rival paper. It was only by a very forced construction that the alleged libel could be made to refer to the proprietors of the paper. It was couched in the exaggerated and turbid language always used by these editors, but meant very lit le. What was meant by having the brand affixed in a regular manner, he did not profess to

understand. It seemed to be Mr. Kennedy's misfortune to be connected with a paper not always very reputably conducted. It was in the hands of persons who did not carry it on with any reasonable caution, and who had formerly got bim into trouble, without any apparent fault of his own. He would read some extracts from the Telemarn, which had provoked this letter.

Mr Cornford objected to the reading of the papers in question at this stage, as they had only been brought in in mitigation of damages.

His Honor said it appeared to be part of the interchange of articles, and the intention of the letter of Mr Grigg's, which Mr Wilso 1 proposed to read, appeared to be to detract from the character of the persons conducting the Herald.

Mr Corn ord said that if adduced as provocation it must be shown to be libellous.

His Honor would not rule so. It contained statements which the Herald understand. It seemed to be Mr. Ken-

libellous.

His Honor would not rule so. It contained statements which the Herald people might consider defamatory.

Mr Wilson said he wished that the plaintiff's side bad fully taken it out in abuse. The jury would then be better able to strike a balance.

plaintiff's side had fully taken it out in abuse. The jury would then be better able to strike a balance.

His Honor: There can be no set-off of that kind, I think. Mr Justice Blackburn has certainly said that in a case of this kind the jury might fairly consider the degree of respect the plaintiff had shown for the feelings of others; but my view of the matter is, that you must seek your remedy for that abuse, Mr Wilson, and obtain it if you can.

Mr Wilson then read a leading article from the 'l'Elegraph of the 22nd December, with a running comment ohis own, which caused a good deal of laughter. He followed this up by reading an article from the same journal of the 23rd; part of a later article, headed "The Herald's Ululations," also a letter signed by Mr Grigg which was published in the Telegraph, directing special attention to Mr Grigg's remark that certain statements of the Herald regarding its circulation were "deliberate falseboods." After this he submitted, the plaintiff had no claim for redress—the parties being in the daily habit of libelling each other. It was a case resembling the Eatanswill editors; except that the latter gentlemen in the end took a preferable course to suing each other for libel. To claim damages was preposterous, especially after the plaintiff's admission that no damage had been sustained.

His Honor remarked, with reference to what had fallen from Mr Wilson as to the separate actions, that a joint action would only be where joint damages could be shown. To have adopted this course would have been open to great difficulty upon the evidence, as the plaintiff' relied on those damages inferred by the law in any case of libel.

Mr. Cornford then summed up his case on behalf of the plaintiff. No evidence had been tendered by the other side excent certain newspaper extracts in

would have been open to great difficulty upon the evidence, as the plaintiff relied on those damages inferred by the law in any case of libel.

Mr. Cornford then sammed up his case on behalf of the plaintiff. No evidence had been tendered by the other side except certain newspaper extracts in mitigation of damages. The quarrel had been very properly described by his learned friend as a paltry one, and the articles he had read were really nothing but the purest chaff and badinage. There was certainly not a shadow of provocation to induce the defendants to write such a letter as this one complained of. He saw no difficulty as to the construction of the pronoun "they." In its general sense it included the whole staff from the proprietors to the printers' devil; but to prevent any mistake as to the former being intended, they had been mentioned separately and by name. Mr. Grigg's letter, which had been read, was purely impersonal; having been designated a "mendacious hack" by the Herald, he retorted with a tu quoque; but his letter contained no specific charge against any member of the Herald establishment. As to the line of defence taken by Mr. Wilson, he need only say that no man had the right to screen himself from the consequences of his own wrong doing by the plea either of his own insignicance or of the immaculate character of the person he had defamed. The complimentary reference of the plaintiff and his partners with which the letter opened, could not be alleged as an extenuation—it was a mere rhetorical trick, by no means uncommon, to heighten by contrast the abuse about to be poured upon them.

Newton, Kennedy, and Knowles," the letter said, "have always been looked upon a shone-t and reputable citizens, conspicuous for their scrupulous integrity and sensitive regard for truth." This, they would observe, was in the past, but what about the present? "It cannot make their position any worse, whatever the arbitrators say about them. They now stand, virtually, branded as frandulent in the eyes of the public."

had been pleaded that the letter was hasty, turgid, ambiguous, and stupid. Whatever it might be in some of these respects, he saw in it evi-dence of having been very deliberately written, and even if it had not been, the

writers, and even if it had not been, the writers were bound to take the consequences of their own action. They made no amend, offered no apology, pleaded no justification. If the quarrel was a paltry one, there was all the less justification for so serious an attack on the private character of the plaintiffs.

His Honor summed up the case. It was a matter calling for no professional knowledge; and it was but little he had to say in the way of recommendation or advice. The real ground of the defence was that the alleged libel did not apply to the plaintiff and his fellow-proprietors; but that the staff and employes of the Telegraph were intended. To assist them in coming to a conclusion, he would recommend the Jury to look through the whole series of articles. In Mr Grigg's letter, in which the term "deliberate falsehood" occurred, no names were mentioned beyond that of the Herald. It was a pity that this course had been departed from—it was so much safer to name the paper than its proprietors. In Parlament it was forbidden for members to address each other, or even allude one to another by name or otherwise then as "the honorable member," and this rule was found wonderfully conducive to the order of that Assembly. In the same way, if a paper confined its hostility to an abstract being, it might pitch in to its heart's content; for neither Herald nor Telegraph were made of stuff that could be hurt. He would say nothing of the construction to be placed on the "they"in the letter; the jury had already heard enough on that point, and were, no doubt quite able to form their own opinion. Both sides appeared to agree that the conplimentary reference at the beginning of the letter was not intended as irony; but Mr Coruford had emphasised the "have been," and suggested that it was intended to deepen by contrast the sting of the latter remarks. The jury would consider this; for his own part, he thought that to properly bear this interpretation, "had" must besubstituted for "have been." A good deal had been read by Mr Wi ground for dismissing this case altogether. This consideration did not debat them from awarding substantial damages; the mere vexation suffered by the man libelled being, in law, quite a sufficient ground for damages of a substantial character.

The jury retired at 3.16 p.m., and were absent till about 5.45 p.m. The foreman, with two jurymen, then catered the Court, and informed His Honor that the jury were not unanimous.

His Honor said that if, at the expiration of three hours from the time of retiring, the jury could not agree, a verdiet of three-fourths might be taken.

The foreman said that five-sixths of the jury had already agreed.

His Honor said that the could not receive anything but a unanimous verdict until the three hours had elapsed, which would not be till 6 16 p.m.

The jurymen then retired, and after about five minutes the whole jury returned, having agreed upon their verdict.

To the issues 1, 2, and 3, an affirmative answer was given, and to the fourth (the amount of damages) the answer given was "one farthing."

Mr Cornford asked His Honor to certify costs.

His Honor: It now devolves on me to

Mr Cornford asked His Honor to certify costs.

His Honor: It now devolves on me to say whether costs shall follow the nominal verdiet. I have to decide whether it was reasonable that this action should have been trought.

The foreman of the Jury here rose, and was apparently about to address the Court.

Court.
His Honor: Do you wish to speak as to the question of costs?

The foreman: Yes, your Honor.

The foreman: Yes, your Honor.
His Honor: 1 cannot take any recommendation from the jury on the subject of costs. I do not think I ought to take advice on the subject. It remains for me to decide whether the grievance was one on which it was reasonable that an action should have been brought. On the whole I have come not without hesitancy to the conclusion that it was not. I think it more than doubtful that the present plaintiff was really

aimed at. I think it probable that the hasty scribbler had the staff of the other paper in view, and that possibly Mr Kennedy and the other gentlemen were not really aimed at. I do not think Mr Kennedy's character has suffered from the publication of the letter of which he complains, and it would have been wiser and better on his purt if he had not brought the action. I shall not certify to costs.

The Court then adjourned to next day at 10.30 a.m.

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

NEAL AND CLOSE V. KEITH AND HUNTER. His Honor took his seat on the Bench

His Honor took his seat on the Bench at 10.30.

The following jury was empanelled. T. K. Newton (foreman), A. Kennedy, P. Dinwiddie, W. Douglas, A. Inglis, U. Burke, Elmes, F. Sutton, J. Giblin, W. Wellwood, P. Dolbel, H. Powdrell.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bell for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Allan for the defendants.

ants.

This was an action brought by the defendants to obtain a title to certain land in Napier, purchased by them in 1868, from Messrs. G. Hunter, and Mrs. Keith. formerly Mrs Blair, and wite of Captain Blair, who was lost on a voyage from the Chatham Islands to New Zealand From the evidence it appeared that Capt Blair left a Will in which he named Mr G. Hunter and Mrs Blair (now Mrs Keith) sole executors. At the time of Captain Blair's death he owed Mr Hunter a considerable sum of money, and according to Mr Hunter authority to act as her agent and realise the property, which was contended that Mrs Blair gave Mr Hunter authority to sell as contended that Mrs Blair gave Mr Hunter as sher co-executor no authority to sell the estate, but offered to pay interest to Mr Hunter for the money due to him by the late Captain Blair. Mrs Keith therefore refuses to sign the deed, hence the action.

Mr G. Hunter was examined by Mr ants.

This was an action brought by the de

Mr G. Hunter was examined by Mr Bell, and deposed as to the action he had

Bell, and deposed as to the action he had taken.

He was cross-examined by Mr Allan at great length, more especially as to the time he stated Mrs Blair gave him authority to realise the property; which the witness stated was immediately after probate was granted. He had not given Mrs Blair a statement of accounts until 1873, nor was he asked for such a statement prior to that time.

Messrs E. Lyndou and Close were then examined as to the sale of the property. Mr Allen called Mrs Keith for the defence. She deposed that the first time she knew anything of the sale of the property was from Mr Andrew Blake, who had formerly occupied the premies as a bakery ir. Carlyle street, regarding which the present action was taken. Mr Blake met her in Dunedin two years after the sale, and said, "the property had been sold at a great sacrifice." She never got any statement of ac ounts from Mr Hunter until she obtained an order to compel him from the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Keith was cross-examined by Mr. Wilson. This witness denied having any knowledge of having given any person authority to sell the disputed land. The signature to letters produced was hers, and in her writing.

This letter was addressed to Mr Miller,

signature to letters produced was hele, and in her writing.

This letter was addressed to Mr Miller, and had been written by Capt. Campbell, witness' brother-in-law, and was to the effect that possibly arrangements might be made to sell the property to a Mr. A Plake. A. Blake.

Cumberland M'Donnell, a brother to Cumberland M'Donnell, a brother to the previous witness, gave evidence to the effect that Mr. Hunter had told him on the 12th March, 1868 that he was going to Napier to realise the estate and that there was £1000 borrowed. He offered to pay interest rather than let the property be sacrificed.

The evidence of Alex. M'Donnell, brother of the former witness, Captain James Campbell and Mr Miller was then taken.

taken.

Counsel on both sides having addressed
the jury, His Honor summed up.

I he jury, after an absence of about
half-an-hour, brought a verdict for the
plaintiffs on all the issues.

On the application of Mr Wilson, his Honor certified for a special jury.

The Court was then adjourned until the following morning, at 10.30.

## THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

J. D. CANNING V. H. MATU

This was a case in which plaintiff sued defendant for the recovery of moneys advanced, the receipt of which had been acknowledged in four dishonored promissory notes of £300 each.

Messrs. Cornford and Sainsbury for plaintiff; Mr. Rees for defendant.

The following special jury was empanelled: — E. Pulford (foreman), J. Chambers, E. W. Knowles, J. Parsons, R. P. Williams, S. W. Elmes, S. G. Brandon, G. T. Seale, H. R. Holder, A. St. C. Inglis, S. R. Dransfield, R. Farmer, T. F. Poole.

don, G. T. Seale, H. R. Holder, A. St. C. Inglis, S. R. Dransfield, R. Farmer, T. F. Poole.

The issues were then read to the jury. Mr. Cornford opened the case for the plaintiff. The issues practically were two—Did the defendant make these promissory notes and did he pay them? To these, however, several had been added which represented the pleas advanced by the defendant. He would not take up their time long on such simple issues; but would produce and identify the notes, and prove that value had been given for them, and that they had never been paid.

A. H. Russell: I am a sheepfarmer. In the year 1870 I was in partnership with the plaintiff at Oakbourne, near Wallingford, carrying on business as sheepfarmers, under the style of Canning and Russell. I know the defendant Henare Matua. I know his handwriting; the signature on the notes is in his writing. I saw him sign the notes. I received them from him. On the 31st December, 1871, Mr. Canning and I dissolved partnership. One of the endorsements on the document produced is in Mr. Canning's handwriting, the other is mine. When I had endorsed them I posted them to Mr. Canning,
Mr Rees asked that all witnesses should leave the Court.

Mr Sainsbury wisbed an exception to be made in favor of Mr Grindell, who might be required as interpreter.

Mr Rees objected to a gentleman summoned as a witness for the plaintiff acting in that capacity. There were other gentlemen available.

The Registrar stated that Mr F. E. Hamiliu, the regular interpreter, was absent. Mr Master had already acted this session.

Mr Rees said he was instructed that Mr Master was not a licensed interpreter;

absent. Mr Master had already acted this session.

Mr Rees said he was instructed that Mr Master was not a licensed interpreter; and further that his proficiency in the native language was not sufficient to qualify him.

qualify him.

Both sides having agreed to call Mr J. P. Hamlin, the question arose by whom he should be paid, the Registrar stating that on a former occasion Mr Hamlin, having acted in that capacity, had been unable to obtain his fee.

His Honor said he could not make an order on the Treasury in the matter.

It was ultimately arranged that the plaintiffs should be held primarily responsible for the interpreter's fee. The witnesses, including Mr. Grindell, then left the Court.

Mr. Cornford saw a number of natives

signed; Hori Ropiha had left an hour or two before. I cannot be sure what time of the day the agreement was signed; I have not so clear a recollection as in the case of the promissory notes. I do not know when those notes were first spoken have not so clear a recollection as in the case of the promissory notes. I do not know when those notes were first spoken of. An agreement having been entered into for the payment of this money in 1871, for what purpose did you want these promissory notes? I wanted some security for my money in the meantime. The money was not paid before this agreement was signed, so far as my memory goes. It was not paid before Piora Ropika had gone away. Were not the bills taken to secure the signature of the natives afterwards to such a deed as this? No, they were taken as collateral security for the money. Then if this agreement had been fulfilled, what would have been the position of the bills then? If mortgage had been executed, the bills would not have been enforced.

By Mr Cornford: After this agreement was signed—the following day—Henare Matua applied to me for £1,200. He wanted the money to pay certain debts, principally to Mr Drower. I do not know how much he owed Drower; but believe it to have been between £800 and £900. When the notes were signed, they were held by Purvis Russell, till the following morning. The defendant was anxious to get this money paid at once. Purvis Russell held the notes on behalf of both parties. In paying the money, I set aside Drower's claims against the natives. Henare Matua was present. The balance I handed over in bank notes. After the money was paid over, Henare Matua did not say anything about it

After the money was paid over, Henare Matua did not say anything about it being placed in any one's hands for a time. I do not understand Maori, but Mr Grindell appeared to me to translate the notes. I know that the land referred to in the agreement passed through the Native Land Court; and that at the request of the natives, it was made inalienable.

John Davis Canning, sworn; I am a John Davis Canning, sworn: I am a sheepfarmer, residing at Oakbourne. I was formerly in partnership with the last witness. I am the holder of the promissory notes produced. I received them from Mr Russell. I gave value for these notes to Mr Russell for his half-share—£600. I was not concerned in the immediate negotiations with Henare Matua. I have never received payment for these notes.

By Mr Rees: I was cognizant of the

Both sides having agreed to call Mr. J. P. Hanlin, the question arose by whom he should be paid, the Registrar stating that on a former occasion Mr. Hamlin, having acted in that capacity, had been unable to obtain his fee.

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Mr. Cornford saw a number of natives in Court, and presumed that some of them were witnesses.

Mr. Rees said that there was only one antive witness in addition to the plaintiff; and he had left the Court.

By Mr. Rees: There was only one sum of £1200 for which I got a promissry note. The date of this signement corresponds with the promissory notes used on. I think it refers to the same amount. The money was advanced in cash. It was handed to Henare Matta personally. He alone was present at the time. Part of the sum was paid at his request to Mr. Drower; the rest, in cash, landed over to himself. Part was not paid to Hotene. Was not the £1200 paid and leat on the terms contained in this paper? (Mr. Cornford objected to the question. Objection overruled.) To a certain extent it was. The £1200 was understood to be lent on the terms contained in this document. I was a party to that contract. The signature to its mine.

His Honor ultimately decided to admit the document, on the ground that the fourth plea gave plaintiff sufficient notice that it would be relied on.

The memorandoum of agreement was then put in and read.

Mr. Rees then continued his cross-examination: The conditions in that document are those on which the money was lent. It was present, and Mr. Purvis Russell. Hotene was appresent, but left before the document was signed. The promisery protesser, the was present, and Mr. Purvis Russell. Hotene was signed to the terms of the bill work was present, but left before the document was signed. The promisery protesser, the many admits and the prod

of the explanation I gave Henare Matua, before the bills were signed. I fully explained that the bills were to be used only in the event of his neglecting or refusing to carry out this agreement. Paora was there at the time. I cannot swear that anything was said regarding the promissory notes before this agreement was signed. I can only remember it as part of the same transaction. I cannot swear that anything was said regarding the promissory notes in Paora's presence; but I believe he was there at the time. The explanation I gave Henare about the promissory notes was that they were to be used if he failed to carry out the agreement. Other natives were present at the time. The notes were filled up by Mr. Philip Russell. I do not know the exact time when the notes were signed; but think it was about the middle of the day. So far as I recollect, I have related the whole of the purport of the explanation I gave to Henare Matua and the other natives.

Re-examined by Mr Cornord: Henare

Re-examined by Mr Corntord: Henare Matua made no objection to signing the papers. He was very anxious to get the

The Court took the usual afternoon

After took the usual afternoon adjournment at this point (1.30 p.m.)

After the evidence was heard of Henare Matua and another native, Mr. Rees addressed the Court, and His Honor summed up. The jury gave a verdict on all the issues in favor of Mr. Canning.

This concluded the business of the session

## Shipping Intelligence. PORT AHURIRI

## ARRIVAL.

June Douglas, s.s., from Lyttelton.
Kiwi, s.s., from Wellington via Castle
Point. Passengers—Messrs G Hunter,
W. Hewitt, Allan, and Cunningham
Rangaira. s.s., from Poverty Bay.
Passengers — Miss Skipworth, Messrs
Griffiths, Doon, Daly, Gallagher, Shipton, Cross, 2 natives, and 3 for the
South ton, (

South

-Manaia, p.s., from Wairoa. Passengers

-Mrs Moloney, Mrs Ingram, Mrs
Turner, Mesers Cable, Burton, Fraser,
Swan, M'Murray, Witty, Brandon,
Gillett, Parker, Smith, Gardner, and 3

Grillett, Parker, Smith, Gardner, and 3 natives
17—Result, s.s., from Wairoa. Passengers—
4 Europeans and I native
17—Saucy Kate, schooner, from Dunedin
17—Southern Cross, s.s., from Auckland,
Passengers—Mrs Best, and 2 children,
Messrs Winkleson, Parroll, Smith, and
Snibburke

Snibburke
21—Rangatira, s.s., from Wellington. Passenger—Mr Skelley:
21—Wanaka. s.s., from Southern Ports.
Passengers—Mrs Walcott, the Hon. J.
D. Ormond, Messrs. D. MrLean, Zelman
Silves, Levien, Wall, Price, one steerage,
and 9 for the North.

DEPARTURES.

June.

15—Rangatira, s.s., for Poverty Bay. Passengers—Judge Rogan, Messrs Goldsmith (2), Harrison, Berry, Griffiths, Cross, Pilcher, Black, Carroll, Brooking, Blackadder, Hone Piti (Native Assessor), 1 half-caste, and 6 natives.

15—Result, s.s., for Wairoa. Four passengers.

15—Result, s.s., for Wairoa. Four passengers.

15—Result, s.s., for Wairoa. Four passengers.

15—Manaia, p.s., for Wairoa. Passengers — Messrs Swan, Fraser, McMurray, Mackenzie, Ormond, and 9 natives.

17—Rangatira, s.s., for Wellington. Passengers—Mr and Mrs Oldfield and 2 ohildren, Misses Maxstead and Grayson, Messrs M'Lean, Jobson, Orr, Boon, Suffield, Alton, Walsh, and 3 original

18—Kiwi, s.s., for Wellington

18—Opotiki, schooner, for Poverty Bay.— One passenger.

19—Acadia. schooner, for Lyttelton.

20—Southern Cross, s.s., for Auckland Passengers—Mrs Hogan, Messrs Davis, Shrewsbury, Fisher, Alexander, Brown, Stewart, Paulson, Eager, and Hennessy, Masters Claude and Horace Murry;

20—Jane Douglas, s.s., for Gisborne and Auckland. Passengers—Messrs Sturm Oldroyd, Buckland, and Captain Cronin

The s.s. Jare Douglas returned from Dunedin via Lyttelton, having been 13 days away. She took from here a cargo of wool and tallow for transhipment to the Fernglen. The Jane Douglas remained four hours at Port Chalmers, and left for Lyttelton. She was twenty-four hours on the passage; took in a cargo of flour, 80 tons, and left on Monday, at half-past ten, and arrived on Thursday at midnight. Captain Fraser reports fine weather from the time he left here and his arrival in Lyttleton. Since leaving the latter port, he had a succession of head winds and heavy seas. The whole of her cargo is consigned to Messrs Watt Brothers.

The s.s. Rangatira, Capt. Eyans, left for Poverty Bay at 10.30 p.m. on Friday. She had a large number of passengers, besides a

olerable quantity of cargo shipped at Wel-

tolerable quantity of cargo shipped at Wellington.

The p.s. Manaia and the s.s. Result both left on Friday for Wairoa. The former had a fair complement of passengers, and the latter only a few, but full of cargo.

We understand the s.s. Tairoa is going to make alternate trips up the East and West Coasts in conjunction with the Wanaka.

The s.s. Kiwi, Captain Campbell, arrived in the Bay late on Saturday night, and was brought alongside the Breastwork early on Sunday morning. Captain Campbell salled at Castle Point, but was unable to land any cargo, on account of the heavy sea on the beach. She discharged a small quantity of cargo here on Monday, and left about 10 o'clock for Wellington.

The two Wairoa steamers returned on Sunday, having both been in and out of the river, the bar of which is now good; in fact, there are two entrances to the river.

The s.s. Rangatira, Capt. Evans, returned from Poverty Bay, at an early hour on Sunday morning. She encountered a strong N.W. breeze as far as Table Cape; thence a light southerly wind to the Napier anchorage.

The schooner Saucy Kate arrived in the

N.W. breeze as far as Table Cape; thence a light southerly wind to the Napier anchorage.

The schooner Saucy Kate arrived in the bay early on Sunday morning, having had a protracted passage of ten days from Dunedin. She has a full general carge.

The s. Southern Cross, Captain Holmes, made a splendid passage from Auckland of 48 hours. She had not many passengers, but a full general cargo, which was being discharged on Monday. On deck, in addition to her cargo, she had two race horses belonging J. Watt. Esq., viz.: Longlands and Ariel. The Cross will leave on Wednesday, at noon, with sheep for Auckland.

The schooner Samoa arrived at Auckland from Levuka on Wednesday last. She reports the total wreck of the schooner Ida at Roturmah, all hands saved. When the Samoa left Levuka there were there H.M.S. Sapphire, and Reward; the brig Maggie arrived the previous day from Sydney.

The schooner Opotiki having taken on board about 20 tons general cargo, including some goods shipped under bond by Watt Brothers took her departure for Gisborne on Monday evening.

The bay is full of sharks. On Sunday last a dead foal that had been thrown into the channel, and had drifted into the bay at the back of the Spit school house, was a source of contention to about a dozen sharks, who fought furiously for the dainty morsel.

Thes. Rangatira left Wellington at midnight on Tuesday, and came up under easy steam, arriving in the bay at 3 on Thursday and was brought to the breastwork at 11.30 a.m. Captain Erans expects the Rangatira will be laid up for alteration to her I engines at the end of this month. Her place will be taken by the ss. Murray. The ss, Wanaka arrived in the Bay at 9.45 on Thursday. Captain McGillivray reports heavy weather as far as Cape Turnagain. She has a large quantity of cargo for Napier, which is being put into the Three Brothers and Bella.

## JOHN M'VAY,

SADDLER & HARNESSMAKER

Hastings-street.

The Cheapest House in the Trade

MONTEITH, Η.

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

## The Meekly Mercury

HAWKE'S BAY ADVERTISER

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877

THE Opposition party in the House, last session, having done nothing towards perfecting the local government scheme, as brought down by the Ministry; having had no policy that was worthy of the name to oppose to that of the Government; it is highly improbable that, during the recess, Sir George Grey and his lieutenants have thought out any proposal which would bring together a following of even respectable dimensions. Since Sir George Grey has been the recognised leader of the Opposition, that party, though fertile in accusations Since Sir George Grey has been the recognised leader of the Opposition, that party, though fertile in accusations against Ministers, has signally failed in providing the substance of those shadowy promises so freely held out as a reward to a grateful country placing confidence in them. Prior to the House meeting last year, the colony was led to believe great things from the joint actions of the Otago and Auckland parties. It was darkly hinted that a policy had been decided upon, which, when disclosed, would not only burst the Vogel bubble, but would bring all concerned in it to a just retribution. This policy was to regenerate the colony; put everything on a sound basis; hake Auckland rich, satisfy the South Island, give peace to Wellington, and bring, iast but not least, Sir Julius Vogel, and his colleagues to unmitigated grief. This policy was so grand in its conception that not a hint respecting its details was allowed to leak out, lest its originators should be despoiled of the glory attached to the brilliancy of their idea. Nothing more was heard of it, however; like the death song of the dying swan, it only betokened the dissolution of the Provincialist party. NAILS CLOSE

For the United Kingdom, Continent of Europe, &c., via Suez and Brindis, by every opportunity to Wellington, where the mails close on the 29th inst. Correspondence for this route should leave Napier not later then the 25th instant.

For Fiji, Sandwich Islands, West Indies, America, United Kingdom, Continent of Kurope, &c., via Saa Francisco, on Saturday, the 3th instant, at 9 p.m., per Rotorua.

Money orders and registered letters will close at 5 p.m. Newspapers and book packets at 8 p.m. on Saturday the 3th instant.

For Fithe undermentioned places every Monday, and Thursday, at 5.30 a.m.—Clive, Hastings, Havelock, Te Aute. Kaikora, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Danevitk, Norsewood, Tahoarite, Woodvelle, Forton, Palmerston, Wananui, Taranski, Wellington and Southern Provinces, &c., Wallingford, Porangahau, Wanui, and Castel Point, On the other days of the week, mails close as usual, at 6.30 am. S. Chief Postmaster.

BIETHS.

M'Donell—At Meanee, on June 14th, the wife of D. R. M'Donell, of a daughter.

Bara—At the residence, Tennyson-street, Napier, on June 19th, the wife of Mr. Percival Bear, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Frases—Brook,—At St. Andrew's Church, Auckand, on the 6th June, by the Rev. D. Bruce, assisted by the Rev. R. E. Maenicol, the wife of J. Brook, Arthur Terrick, youngest son of the International Canada Elizabeth, only daughter of J. Brook, Arthur Terrick, youngest son of the International Canada Elizabeth, only daughter of J. Brook, Arthur Terrick, youngest son of the International Canada Elizabeth, only daughter of J. Brook, Arthur Terrick, youngest son of the International Canada Elizabeth, only daughter of J. Brook, Arthur Terrick, youngest son of the International Canada Elizabeth, only daughter of J. Brook, Arthur Terrick, youngest son of the International Canada Elizabeth, only daughter of J. Brook, Arthur Terrick, youngest son of the International Canada Elizabeth, only daughter of J. Brook, Arthur Terrick, youngest son of the International Canada Elizabeth, only daughter of J. Brook, Arth

members of every variety of opinion, con-nected by no tie whatever but that of a common hostility to the Abolition Act, and separated from one another by personal and political dissensions far wider and deeper than any that part them off from the existing Govern-ment."

By the Torres Strait Mail, which arrived yesterday at Brisbane, we learn that the British government contemplate occupying Egypt in the event of her interests being attacked in that quarter. Sir Neville Chamberlain has been offered the command of the troops. We take the career of this officer from "Men of the Time":—"Chamberlain, Sir Neville Bowles, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., the second son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. (who was for some years Consul-General Bowles, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., the second son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. (who was for some years Consul-General and Chargè d'Affaires in Brazil), born at Rio, Jan. 18, 1820, was appointed to the Indian army in 1836. He served as a subaltern with much distinction in Affghanistan and Scinde, and was wounded at Kandahar and at Ghuznee. In 1842 he was attached to the Governor-General's body-guards, and in 1843 appointed Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General to the Army. In 1848 he was nominated by Lord Dalhousie one of his aides-de-camp, and commanded 8th Irregular Cavalry, attached to the army in the Punjaub. In 1855, having previously discharged some important civil duties as military secretary to the Chief Commissioner (Sir John Lawrence), he was placed in command of a force of irregular troops, which he retained until the breaking out of the Indian mutiny. On the death of Col. Chester before Delhi, Col. Chamberlain (than brigadier-general) succeeded to the post of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and was severely wounded in the sortie of July 18. He was nominated a C.B. in 1857, and, in reward for his services in the mutiny, was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. He afterwards gained distinction by his services against the hill-tribes, and has been wounded more frequently than any other officer of his years and standing in the service."

THERE has been another attempt made in the House of Commons to introduce a system of licersing public houses somewhat similar to that known as the Gothenburg system. Mr Chamberlain, who moved the resolution, proposed to give Municipal Councils power to adopt this system on payment of fair compensation to those who would suffer by the innovation. But if Mr Chamberlain's object was to lessen drunkenness and its attendant evils by his motion he defeated himself. It appears, from the London correspondent of the Otago Witness, that Mr Chamberlain had draw up a table in which the number "of convictions for drunkenness in Gothenburg, and in 21 Mr Chamberlain had draw up a table in which the number "of convictions for druskenness in Gothenburg, and in 21 towns in England were set forth. Ac cording to this table, 61 out of 71 towns showed a smaller proportion of convictions to population than did Gothenburg; and only three (Tynemouth, South Shields, and Liverpool) compared very unfavourably with the Swedish town. The speech of the eveaing, however, was that of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. He showed that in Gothenburg the quantity of spirits annually consumed was three gallons per head, which was a third more than the average consumption in Scotland, and also that the arrests for drunkenness in Gothenburg were more numerous in proaverage consumption in Scotland, and also that the arrests for drunkenness in Gothenburg were more numerous in proportion to the population, than in Edinburgh. The force of these facts is further brought out by the additional fact—mentioned in a succeeding debate by Dr. Lyon Playfair—that the drunkenness of Scotland is twice as great as that of England. Sir Wilfrid, however, voted in favor of Mr Chamberlain's motion, alleging as his reasons for so doing that it struck a deadly blow at the present licensing system, and that it placed the power of prohibiting the liquor traffic in the hands of the Municipal Councils, representing 6,000,000 inhabitants. On a division, the motion was negatived by 103 to 81. Had it proposed to give the new licensing powers to Birmingham alone, it is not unlikely, from what was said, that the motion would have passed, Mr Chamberlain may possibly bring it forward in this reduced form another year."

The fear that was entertained last week by the settlers of Poverty Bay lest their district should again be visited by Te Kooti has passed away. It is difficult to believe that there could have been any real cause for the "scare," and the first impression created by the news of its existence was that it was got up for the purpose of increasing military expenditure. That many in Gisborne firmly believed there was positive danger we

cannot for a moment doubt. The fact of a public meeting being held, and of the determination to raise a volunteer force in the district to meet possible hostile visits from the arch-rebel, is proof sufficient of the alarm that had been created. It appears, also, that telegrams had been forwarded from Gisborne to the Native and Defence Minister, imploring him to state with certainty the whereabouts of Te Kooti. These telegrams were unheeded, and the utmost indignation has been expressed at the neglect of the Ministry. The Wananga, in its last issue, speaks of a raid by Te Kooti as most improbable. Our contemporary says:—"It is not probable that any such intention is really held by Te Kooti, as Gisborne is in a very different condition now from that in which it found itself in the last war. European inhabitants were now from that in which it found itself in the last war. European inhabitants were then very few and scattered—now they are numerous and gathered in a centre. Then also Te Kooti could reckon on a large following, but now, most probably, only a few desperate men whose lives are already forfeit to the laws would follow his lead. Indeed, so completely has he been left, that tribes like the Ngatiporou and Ngatikahungunu of Wairoa, which have been visiting him almost to the present time, have at length severed the cord which bound them to him."

and Ngaithannymus of Walrow, white granted the proposed property of the law bear with the property of the prop

no higher qualification for the franchise for an ignorant Maori than it does for the European. No native should be al-lowed equal electoral privileges to those enjoyed by colonists unless he can read and write the English language with ease, nor should he then till he holds land under a grant from the Crown.

The Wairoa Council has passed a byelaw prohibiting the importation of rabbits into the County. This regulation may prove either ultra vires, or inoperative, but it shows, at least, that the Council is alive to the ruinous results arising from the rearing of rabbits by careless people. The Councils of Hawke's Bay and Waipawa might do worse than take a hint from Wairoa in this respect. We have lately heard that some rabbits have been tet loose on the Ruataniwha plains, near the edge of the Seventy-Mile Bush, with the object of increasing the variety of the food supply. Such a thoughtless act merits the severest censure. Considering the disastrous effects of the rabbit pest in the Middle Island, some County regulation in districts not yet afflicted might with advantage be passed that would tend to prevent the evil.

## LATEST TELECRAMS.

clothes being left behind. The vessel was well supplied with provisions, and only two feet of water in her hold. She was pumped out, her anchors raised, and towed into Wellington last night.

## DUNEDIN.

June 20.

June 20.

The ratepayer's roll for Dunedin will be reduced by one-half this year through the stringency of the Rating Act.

Negotiations for exchanging a site on the Town Belt for the present general hospital have fallen through!

The attention of the City Council has been called to the delapidiated, unsightly, and uncomfortable condition of some of the city cabs, and the necessary authority was given for an inspection.

The City Council has resolved to improve the cricket ground by erecting a picket fence at a cost of £150.

GREYMOUTH.

June 21.

A lot of wreckage, consisting of large gangway board (not usually carried by coasters), ship's after-hatch, marked A 1, and a quantity of planking, has been found on the Seventeen Mile Beach, north of Greymouth. A constable proceeds as soon as the tide will permit to make enquiries.

## THE NOVELIST.

## LADY TREVOR'S SECRET:

OR, THE

Mystery of Cecil Rosse.

BY MRS. HARRIET LEWIS.

CHAPTER XXIII.

AN UNAVAILING SEARCE.

Maldred Crafton, seized with the most serious alarm at the mysterious disappearance of Cecil Rosse and her maid, and filled with excitement, enmaid, and filled with excitement, engaged at once in an eager search for them. He declared that he should not eat nor sleep until the mystery was solved. He felt instinctively that there had been foul play in regard to them, that Cecil was not hiding herself—that some great harm had hannened to her. had happened to her.
"Her beauty has

had happened to her.

"Her beauty has brought some awful peril upon her," he exclaimed, the sweat starting upon his forehead in great beads. "She is a stranger in England. Brought up in a secluded forest-hamlet, among simple, honest peasants, she is as unsuspicious and trusting as a baby! And her servant is a credulous old creature, who believes people mean all they say. They would easily have fallen into a trap. She is like a-lamb among wolves. Great Heavens! Have the wolves found her and seized upon her? Has some one seen her, admired her, and ensnared her as one would a bird? But this is madness. In these days, people do not do such things. Yet where is she?"

His agony was unmistakably real

things. Yet where is she?"
His agony was unmistakably real and terrible.
He loved Cecil Rosse with all the strength of his bold, strong, selfish nature. He had schemed and toiled to win her. To lose her now, so strangely and mysteriously, was more than he could bear. Perhaps she was dead? He grew faint, and sick, and giddy, with the awful supposition, and leaned heavily against the doorpost, his swarthy face growing sud-

and leaned heavily against the doorpost, his swarthy face growing suddenly white.

"Won't you come in, sir?" asked
the old housekeeper, full of concern.

"No. If she is not here, why
should I waste time by lingering?"
exclaimed Crafton. "I must go back to London by the first train. will make inquiries on the route. I will search for her in town. It is two entire weeks since she disappeared. Two whole weeks! What may not have happened in that time?"

time?"

He questioned the housekeeper further. She was a simple, honest countrywoman, incapable of guile. It was very clear that she had received a letter from Lady Trevor, bidding her send to the railway station on a certain day to meet Miss Rosse, who had been engaged to do certain repairs upon valuable tapestry-work. In fact, on being urged, the old housekeeper produced the try-work. In fact, on being urged, the old housekeeper produced the letter, and Crafton read it. Nothing could appear more clear and straightforward than the contents of this epistle. The train upon which Miss Rosse might be expected to arrive at the station was specified. Trevor enjoined the housekeeper to treat Miss Rosse with respect and attention, and to pay particular regard for the girl's comfort.

"And I'm sure I did everything I could do," said the old woman.
"We've no horses here now, sir, and I sent the farmer over with his spring-cart, the best carriage at my command.

I sent the farmer over with his spring-cart, the best carriage at my command. And I prepared a hot supper for her, but she did not come. I should have written to my lady, only I thought she must know from Miss Rosse herself that Miss Rosse had not come."

"You had better write to Lady Trevor. She thinks Miss Hosse is here. By the way," added Crafton, with sudden suspicion, "is there any old tapestry in the house?"

"Certainly, sir. The walls of the Tapestry-room are covered with hang-

Tapestry-room are covered with hang-ings all done by hand that are five hundred years old. People often come to see them. Will you go up.

"No, oh, no," replied Crafton, ashamed of his suspicion and question. "Of course not. I merely asked the question through absentmindedness."

He dropped a coin in her hand, mounted into the waiting fly, and ordered the driver to return to the

railway station, seven miles distant.

The drive was performed briskly Crafton was too excited and anxious to remain silent, and asked questions with feverish rapidity, but no light could be obtained upon the mystery

that occupied him.

They entered the little village of Masham and drove directly to railway station. Here Crafton made eager enquiries of guards, porters, and various other officials. Even under the stimulus of the coins he iliberally bestowed, no one could re-member a young lady from London, accompanied by a German servant, at the time Crafton mentioned—nor, repeated his description of Cecil until he was weary, but no one had seen he was weary, but no one had seen her, and he was forced, at last, to believe that she had never even arrived at Masham.

"She might have made a mistake and alighted at the wrong station," he said to himself. "But if she had, how would that account for two weeks' absence and silence? I'll go over the ground carefully and inquire at

every station, however.

He took the first train for London. Putting his resolve into practice, he inquired at every station on the route at which the mail-train—the one he believed Cecil to have taken—stopped, but obtained no clue to those whom he sought.

Upon arriving in town at a late hour that night, he proceeded to his hotel, where he tossed for several hours on his bed, sleepless and ex-cited. He arose early, haggard and worn, and after a hasty toilet and

breakfast he resumed his search.
"I'll begin at the other end of the snarl," he said to himself. "I'll trace her from the moment of leaving

Bayswater.'

Bayswater."

He drove to Queen's Crescent,
Number Four. Early as was the
hour Mrs. Thomas was up, and came
without delay into the little parlor
into which he had been shown.

"Mr. Crafton!" she exclaimed.

"Why, how you do look, sir! Are
you ill?"

"No no" raplied Crafton.

"No, no," replied Crafton, impatiently. "Have you heard from Miss Rosse since I was here?"
"Why, no, sir. It's only a day ortwo since—"

I went to Lady Trevor," inter rupted Crafton, beginning to walk the floor restlessly, "and she had not heard from Miss Rosse, but supposed her to be in Yorkshire. to Yorkshire-

"Since the day before yesterday?
Why, you have rushed straight
through, sir. And how is Miss
Rosse, bless her sweet face?"
"She is not there!" ejaculate

Crafton, hoarsely.

"Not there?" repeated Mrs.

Thomas, stupidly.

"She has not been there. She has disappeared. She is lost some-

where on her way from Bayswater to Greycourt."

"Lost? That inneed young Greycourt."
"Lost? That innocent young girl! Disappeared? Why, something's happened to her, Mr. Crafton. Some harm has come to her!" cried

Mrs. Thomas, wringing her hands.
"Who procured the cab in which

she left your house, madam?"
"Sukey, the maid, sir. I sert her out to the nearest cab-stand, and she fetched it."

"I may be able to trace Miss Rosse to the railway station through the cabman," said Crafton. "Let Sukey come with me to the stand. If the man is there she can point him out to me, and I'll question him. It he is not there I will return again and again until I find him."

Mrs. Thomas went out into ber narrow entry and called loudly for

Sukey. The maid came hurrying up the area stairs. To state the service required of her occupied but a moment, and Sukey hurried away for her hat. She returned almost immediately, and Crafton followed her into the street and to the nearest cab-stand.

'There's the cabby now, sir,' exclaimed the girl, pointing out a stupid looking man who was in the stupid looking man who was in the act of removing a nose-bag from the head of his horse. "The very one as I'll swear too, sir, afore the Lord Mayor, if it's necessary. He took the poor young lady from our house, as he won't dare to deny, sir, not to my face." my face.

Crafton approached the man and opened a conversation by producing a half-crown which he displayed alluringly between his fingers.

"I want you to refresh your memory and answer me a few questions. Do

and answer me a few questions. and answer me a few questions. Do you remember taking a young lady and her servant, about two weeks ago, from Number Four, Queen's Crescent?"

"Don't you go for to deny it!"
interrupted Sukey, severely, fixing her gaze upon the cabman. "I'll swear you did, and it was I that fetched you. The truth. young man?"

man?"
"I ain't going to deny it!" declared the cabman, indignantly.
"Why should I deny it? You
comes for me at the time you specifies
and I goes. What of it? I did
take the young lady, and a rare
pretty un she was too, and her old
furrin servant along of her. What
of that?" and he glared at his interlocutors, not softened by the glitter
of the half-crown. of the half-crown.

"To what place did you convey the young lady?" asked Crafton.
"Yes," cried Sukey, judicially, "that's the question. Where did you take her? The truth, young man, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth!"

"I ain't going to lie, not for no arf-crown," said the cabman, sulkily. "I took the young lady to the place she ordered. There's where I took her!

"And that place?" demanded Crafton. "Be still my good girl You do not need to interfere. Here's You do not need to interfere. Here's five shillings for you, my fine fellow. And now tell me where you took the young lady? To the railway station?"

"No, sir, to South Audley street, to a great house there, as belongs to a rich barrownight's widow, Lady

"Oh, you did?" said Crafton, dropping half the sum of money into the mans' hand. "And after South Audley street, where did you

No ers. I left her there!"

"No ers. 1 left her there!"
"Left her there at Lady Trevor's?"
"Jes' so, sir. You see, sir. the
young lady asked me to take her to
South Audley-street. It was nigh young lady asked me to take her to South Audley-street. It was nigh six o'clock, and the horse was tired and hungry. If I'd knowed as she wanted a longer turn I'd a give the chance to some other cabby, bein' as I'd had nothing to eat for hours, except one or two glasses of beer to cept one or two glasses of beer to stay my stomach. So when the young lady gets out in South Audley street and goes into the house, I waits a bit and then takes down her luggage?"
"Well?"

"Just then a gentleman comes out of the house, a fellow with a sandy beard and eye-glass stuck on

his nose—"
"Mr Pulford! Yes, I know." "And he asks me if I can drive the young lady to the Northern Railway station. And I says as I'm beat and the horse is beat. I allow as I and the horse is beat. could have been prevailed on to go, for a cab-horse will always stand a few miles more, but the gentleman says 'All right,' says he, and he pays me up liberal and something extra for beer, and so I goes!"

"And you did not take the young lady away from South Audley.

lady away from South Audley-street?"
"No, I didn't."

"And you haven't seen her since she entered that house?

And you haven't seen her since she entered that house?"

"I didn't say that, sir."

"You have seen her since? Where? Here's another crown. Where have you seen her since?" demanded Crafton, eagerly.

"Well, you see, sir, I thought as I might pick up a fare on my way home, so I sort of loitered along, stopping frequent," said the cabman, reflectively. "And I was looking around for a fare, it was fifteen minutes after I left South Audley-street, and I hadn't got far, as I'd slipped into a by-place and took another beer, when a cab goes past me with that there dientical luggage on top as I'd left at South Audleyon top as I'd left at South Audley-street, and I'd swear to the pork-mantle and the trunk, both being foreign-looking and uncommon-like. And I catches a glimpse for jest one instant, but long enough to swear to 'em, of the young lady inside and her old servant. They was alone in there and on their way to the railway-station."

station."

"Proof that she left Lady Trevor's house," thought Crafton. "That is all you can tell me?" he said aloud.

"All, sir. What's the row? Is the young lady missing?"

"That she is!" cried Sukey, putting her apron to her eyes.

"And as sweeter nor more beautiful young lady never lived. So sweet-spoken as she was too and so centle. spoken as she was, too, and so gentle and kind, a real lady as I knows 'em, and cant be deceived in 'em. Maybe she's been burked, oh, my my poor young lady. And old my poor young lady. And old Gretchen, too. If I was the p'leece down every house in Lon-I'd tear don but I'd find her."
"Come, Sukey," said Crafton.

"You're drawing a crowd. Home with you, girl, to your mistress. Tell her of my discovery, and say that if I find Miss Rosse I shall bring her back to her old lodgings. Off with you."

He tossed her a shilling, watched her scamper homewards, and then engaged a fresh cab, and drove to South Audley street.

Lady Trevor was at home. He sent up his card, and paused a few moments to interrogate the foot-

man.

"See here, my good fellow," he exclaimed, producing a half-sove-reign, money being the "open sesame" to the heart of the lower-class Briton, "I want to ask you a few questions. Do you remember a young lady who came here over two weeks ago with an old German servant? The young lady was Miss "osse, an embroideress—"

"I remember, sir!"
"Do you know where she is?" "At Greycourt, sir. My lady sent

her there to do some work." "She came in one cab and went

"Yes, sir. The first cabby did not want to go further, so I ran out and fetched a cab to take her to the

"You did. Very good. Where did you find the cab. At the stand?"

"No, sir. I picked it up as it was passing."
"Confusion! Did you take the

number? "No, sir. I never thought of the number."

"Then its impossible to trace the cab. A chance vehicle which can never be found if I hunt years

for it.
"You might advertise, sir."

"So I might, but suppose I don't want to advertise? I don't like to want to advertise? I don't like to spread my private affairs abroad to all England. You saw Miss Rosse go away in a second cab?"

"I did, sir."

"Who gave the order to the cabman?

"Mr Pulford, sir. He went down to the cab and helped the young lady in. And he gave the order to the station-

"You heard him?" "Of course I did, sir," replied the

man honestly enough, Pulford's re mark to him after the departure the vehicle having lingered in confused memory. "I heard him distinct, sir. 'To the railway station at Easton Square.' Them's the words, sir.

Crafton dropped the coin in the

man's hand.

man's hand.
"It is proved that Miss Rosse came to this house on the day she left Bayswater," he thought, "and it is doubly proved that she quitted it. I don't know what strange and intangible suspicion was in my mind. Lady Trever did know that this Miss Rosse was Glenham's betrothed wife, so of course, she could not have wreaked any jealousy upon her. Bah! What an idea! As if the handsome woman of society were a Borgia or a Brinvilliers! She would have done the girl no harm if she had known her identity. Of course not. And yet, I think the black-eyed widow is capable of bold deeds—let. me say unscrupulousness—that would amaze her admiring world!"

A second footman, he who had taken up the card, returned with the announcement that Lady Trevorwould see her visitor.

announcement that Lady Trevorwould see her visitor.

Crafton followed the man up-stairs and was ushered into the drawing-room, his name being announced as he passed in.

Lady Trevor was alone. She gave one swift glance at Crafton's troubled visage as he entered, and came for-ward to meet him, smiling. She looked better in health than

when he had last seen her, only two days before. Her eyes were no days before. Her eyes were no longer haggard, her complexion no longer livid. She looked as if a great load of apprehension had been removed from her, as if her terrors had given place to a sense of security.

"I am glad to see you looking so well, Lady Trevor," said Crafton, advancing towards her. "I am come again on business—"

again on

"A little later and you would have missed seeing me," said Lady Tre-vor. "I am going to St. Leonards

to-day."
"The marquis is not ill, I hope?" "The marquis is not ill, I hope?"
"He has premonitions of gout
still, and is obliged to keep very
quiet. He has sent for me repeatedly, and last evening I received a peremptory message, commanding me to come to St. Leonard's to-day. Possibly he intends making his will in my favor. I have reason to expect it."

And that expectation makes you "And that expectation makes you look very happy. With all your wealth, what need have you of further stores? 'To him that hath shall be given' It's the way of the world. Now it's safe to say that nobody will ever send me a peremptory message to come and visit him while he makes a will in my favor!"

"It's better to be born lucky than rich." said Lady Trevor, smiling. "I am one of the fortunate ones, Mr Crafton."

"Unded you are The magnif

"I am one of the fortunate ones, Mr Crafton."

"Indeed you are. The magnificent fortune you inherited through so narrow a chance from your stepmother, by the death of the little child proves that," replied Crafton. "But I did not come to discuss your brilliant prospects, but my own affairs."

affairs."
"Well, you have told your love to "Well, you have told your love to Miss Rosse, and have been accepted? Is that it? And you desire me to relinquish my claims upon Miss Rosse's time and release her from her engagement!" asked the widow, with an appearance of friendly in-terest. "You may count upon my good offices..."

good offices—"
"I have no such statement to make. Lady Trevor, Miss Rosse has not been to Greycourt."

"Not been to Greycourt !" "Not been to Greycourt!"
"She has disappeared. I can find no trace of her anywhere. I have seen her landlady again this morning and the cabman who brought her here, but I can get no clue to the mystery."

"This is most singular."
"The same back to you with the

"I came back to you with the

"But I have not done so. I supposed her at Greycourt. Something must have happened to her. Can she have lost her way and become stranded in some strange town? Can she, through some sudden impulse here gree healt to Zonlitz."

Can she, through some strange town?

"I never though some sudden impulse, have gone back to Zorlitz?"

"It is possible. Lord Glenham is expected home in a day or two, and will come to St. Leonards. I think if he has found the girl—to think of her being his Cecil Rosse, and I never to suspect the truth—that she will be with him and his mother. If you set out for Zorlitz to-night you will meet the earl in Paris."

"I don't want to meet him. I shall have to account to him for my treachery in going back to Zorlitz, after we left the village together," said Crafton gloomily. "I will wait in London until he arrives. Then I will see him and discover what he has heard, and excuse myself as I am best able."

"The earl is too much attached to

"The earl is too much attached to you to remain unforgiving, and you are much too clever not to be able to represent matters in a light to take all blame from yourself," said Lady

Trevor.
Crafton made a movement towards

Crafton made a movement towards the door.

"I will continue my researches until Glenham comes," he exclaimed.

"I cannot think that Miss Rosse would return to Germany when she was doing well here. What can she do in that dead-alive, little peasant hamlet?"

"She may have heard that Lord."

"She may have heard that Lord Glenham has gone there. One can-not make a move now-a-days but it is chronicled in the newspapers." The idea had an element of plausi-

bility, or rather possibility, in it that arrested Crafton's attention in

spite of its baselessness.

He promised to consider it, and took his leave.

Upon the grand staircase he encountered Mr Pulford face to face.

Pulford was freshly attired, but looked travel worn. He had just returned from a two weeks' absence, his destination being a secret between him and Lady Trevor.

him and Lady Trevor.

Crafton, knowing nothing of his recent absence, stopped to interrogate him upon the subject that filled his thoughts; but Mr Pulford's statement was simply a corroboration of what he had already heard. Crafton descended the stairs, and Pulford went on to the drawing-

room.

Lady Trevor sprang forward to

Lady Trevor sprang forward to meet him.

"I am glad to see you back again," she exclaimed. "You met Mr Crafton on the stair?"

"Yes. He will have hard work to find Miss Rosse," said Pulford, jubilantly. She is disposed of, Edith. I defy Crafton and Lord Glenham, and all the world to find her. And now you must set our wedding day. When is it to be?"

## CHAPTER XXIV.

AT ST. LEONARDS.
St. Leonards, in Sussex, was a magnificent estate, comprising a thousand acres, laid out in farms, all thousand acres, laid out in farms, and in the highest state of tillage, in pastures, meadows, park and woodland. The house was agreat, massive, gray stone pile, of composite styles of architecture, forming a princely dwelling. It was approached by a wide of a totals a representation of the state of the dwelling. It was approached by a wide and stately avenue a mile or more in length, bordered with great rows of elm trees, and was set in the midst of the park, with its stretches of velvet sward, its clumps of trees, its red and fallow deer, its ornamental lake in full view of the drawing-room windows—as fair a landscape as ever greeted human eyes.

Lord St. Leonards had come down

to his country-place immediately after his interview with Lady Trevor, at her town-house, which we have recorded. He had visited his lawyer, according to his declared intention,

hope that since my previous visit you might have heard from Miss Rosse."

and had enjoined him to make arrangements with the parents of Miss Rosse for the young lady's legal adop-Rosse for the young lady's legal adoption, the marquis entertaining no doubt of Cecil's own consent. He doubt of Cecil's own consent. He informed his lawyer that Lady Trevor would find for him the young lady's address during the following week, when it would be forwarded to Mr Barker. Upon the very evening succeeding that interview, the marquis experienced the range strending the return of his old pangs attending the return of his old enemy, the gout.

A physician was called in and counselled his lordship's return to his countryhouse, and absolute rest and freedom from all excitement. Lord St. Leonards, chafing at his forced departure at a time when he especi-ally desired to remain in town, journeyed down to St. Leonards, and nursed his afflicted foot and growled at his long suffering and devoted valet.

A week had passed, but no letter came from Lady Trevor. Lord St. Leonards telegraphed to her to send him Miss Rosse's address. She renim Miss Rosse's address. She responded by telegram that she had not seen the young lady since his visit, and could not give it. The marquis, in a fury, telegraphed to see Lady Trevor and learn where she had first met Miss Rosse. Mr. Barker called upon the widow and made the necessary inquiries. She informed him that a friend of hers, now in Italy, had recommended the young woman to her.

"I never knew the girl's address," she declared. "She used to come to me always for work. I never sent

"But did you give out valuable work to a person whose address you did not know, Lady Trevor?" asked

the lawyer, gravely.

"It don't look business like, I confess," said the baronet's widow.

"I always was a thoughtless creature, and my friend's recommendation deprived me of all sense of caution."

tion deprived me of all sense of caution."

"You know the marquis," said
Mr. Barker. "When he sets his
heart on having anything, he'll move
heaven and earth, if possible, to obtain it. He has taken a fancy to this
young girl, a remarkable fancy, and
I am not sure but that, in his lonely
old age, this craving of nature for
filial care and affection is a demand
that ought to be gratified, even at
cost to yourself, Lady Trevor. In
any case, whether others are pleased any case, whether others are pleased or displeased, he will have his own will. Now if you will give me your friend's address in Italy, I will tele-graph to her for Miss Rosse's ad-

dress."

"I have not my friend's address," said the widow desperately.

"Tell me your friend's name, and

"Itl find where she is, my lady."
"My friend's name?" stammered
Lady Trevor. "Why, how can I
remember who recommends to me remember who recommends to me my shopkeepers and sewing-women? I don't remember. And let me tell you, sir, that I don't approve my grandfather's project of adopting a low born young woman into the place I should hold—"

"The place you forfeited, Lady Trevor, when you married against his lordship's will."

"He has forgiven me. Cease your insolence, Mr. Barker. How dare you remind me of the past, when he has forgiven it? I will not hold any further communication with you concerning Miss Rosse. If she has not stolen my goods and fled the country—if she should ever present herself again at my house—I will procure her address and send it to my grandfather, as I promised. Till then, I desire not to be troubled with her." He has forgiven me. Cease your

Mr. Barker took good care not to call upon Lady Frevor again. But he consulted a directory, and dis-patched some of his clerks to search out every man named Ross in the district of Southwark, whether shoemaker or other arteisan, and made shire.

every effort to find the supposed family of Cecil, A week passed in this vain search, and then the lawyer journeyed down to St. Leonards with this report.

The marquis was seated in his grand library, before a glowing hearth, and near a wide oriel window overlooking the park. One leg was overlooking the park. One leg was upon a foot-rest, swathed in bandages He was in a bad humor. His frosty blue eyes were colder and sterner than ever, and emitted a scintillant light. His mouth was compressed firmly under his bushy, white mustache. A little table at his elbow was covered with writing materials. He had just written a telegraphic dispatch to his granddaughter, Lady Trevor, to come to him by the first train. granddaughter, Lady Trevor, to him by the first train.
"I've telegraphed her two or three "I've telegraphed her two Why

times already," he muttered, "and I'll keep it up until she's here. Why don't Barker come?"

He rung his little silver bell fercely.

His valet appeared.

"Let that message be sent immediately" he commanded. "Do you hear, you blockhead? Why do you stand their like an idiot?"

"If you please my lord, Mr. Bar-ker is come."

"Show him in then, dolt! Was
there ever such a fool? Off with Off with

you—"
The valet disappeared, and the next moment the lawyer entered.
"Here I am, tied down with this infernal gout," exclaimed the marquis. "And the doctor says I am not to be excited. How the Lord am I to help it? I've been expecting you these last three days. Have you found Miss Rosse?"
"No. my lord. I've looked after

found Miss Rosse;
"No, my lord. I've looked after
every Ross in Southwark, and have

every Ross in Southwark, and have not found the right one."
"You haven't a decent clerk in your office!" cried the marquis, testily. "Not found her? Do you suppose I am going to stand this cursed inefficiency of your apprentices? Have you seen Lady Trevor?"
"Not since the interview, of which I wrote you. But I believe that her ladyship has Miss Rosse's address, and refuses to give it through

address, and refuses to give it through fear of being supplanted in your favor by her."

"Supplanted in my favor-Lady Trevor never was in my favor. But she is deceitful enough to play me such a trick."

The valet re-appeared with an en-

velope on a salver.

"A telegram, my lord!" he said,
The marquis tore open the enve-

lope.
"It is from Lady Trevor!" he ejaculated, as his servant retired.
"She is on her way. Will be here in an hour!"
"Then, my lord, you can question

in an hour!"
"Then, my lord, you can question her for yourself. She may answer you when she would not deign to speak to me," said Mr. Barker.
"But before she comes I have some-"But before sne comes I have something of importance to say to you. I had scarcely begun my story. My clerks failed to find Miss Rosse's father, so I sent one of them, Brown to see —a smart fellow is Brown—to see what he could discover through Lady Trevor's hall-porter, the very man who would be likely to know Miss Rosse's address, if any servant of Lady Trevor's knew it."

"And Brown discovered—"
"That Miss Rosse had been employed by a Madame Lange, of Regent-street, a dealer in fancy-works, embroideries, and foi-de-rols of that sort. The hall-porter said that Madame Lange had recommended Miss Ross to Lady Trevor. The information cost Brown a pretty penny, which of course I repaid him." "And then?"

"Then Brown went to Madame Lange, and found that—but here comes in a mystery. He learned that Miss Rosse lives at Bayswater, but that she had left her lodgings to work for Lady Trevor, and that she was gone to Greycourt in York-

"And Edith played false all this while to me! She sent Miss Rosse to Yorkshire to get her out of my

way, did she?"
"I telegraphed to Miss Rosse at Grevcourt, but received no answer. Then I repeated the message; still no answer. Then I telegraphed to a person of whom I know at Masham and requested him to go to Grey-court and see Miss Rosse for me. His answer came yesterday. M. Rosse has not been at Greycourt. Then where is she?

"I have learned her address in Bayswater, and I went there. The landlady told me that Miss Rosse went over a fortnight ago, and she has not seen her since.

Her lodgings-Bayswater! Then Edith has lied from the beginning. There was no shoemaker-father in Southwark, there are no brothers and sisters-Edit throughout. -Edith has doceived

"Precisely, my lord."
"She was afraid I'd leave my money to a stranger. I see through her," declared St. Leonards, grimly. "But who could think that one of my blood could lie like that? A false, deceitful woman like her mother. We will confront her with these falsehoods of hers, and she shall tell us where Miss Rosse is."

"Perhaps she cannot do that, my lord. I find that Miss Rosse went to Lady Trevor's house on the day she quitted her lodgings, but she left Lady Trevor's house with her servant lady frevor's noise with her servant for Greycourt. She must have been lost on her way. She has not been long in England. She is of foreign birth and education. I cannot think

birth and education. I cannot think that Lady Trevor is connected with Miss Rosse's disappearance."

"But I do think so," declared St. Leonards, in the resolute tones of a perfect conviction. "She has sent the young lady somewhere else than to Greycourt, or she has frightened her out of the way. I must and will know the truth. Edith may have induced Miss Rosse to quit England. She may have procured her a situation as governess to get her out of tion as governess to get her out of my reach."

my reach."
"I think your solution of the difficulty not the right one my lord. Pray do not let prejudice cause you to accuse Lady Trevor of acts she to accuse Lady Trevor of acts she probably could not have committed. It is clear, from the statement of the hall-porter to Mr. Brown, that Miss Rosse left South Audley-street for Euston Square to take the train for Yorkshire. That much is proved."

"And Edith meant to hide Miss

osse up there from my pursuit.
Barker let no expense be spared. Barker let no expense be spared. This young girl must be found. Lost for two whole weeks! Great Heaven, what can have become of her?"
"Her servant is with her and has shared her fate," said the lawyer.

They may have gone abroad to r former home. I shall send their former home. Brown to investigate that pessibi-

ity-"
The door opened again and the

The door opened walet appeared.

"Lady Trevor has arrived, my lord!" he anneunced.

"Show her up here!" commanded the marquis. "Now for light, Barbing in your crossthe marquis. "Now for light, Bar-ker! Be searching in your crossexamination!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Mr. George Faulknor has recently turned out of his coach factory a handsome double seated brougham, that was manufactured for Mr. Berry, who purposes to reserve it as much as possible for the use of private families. This carriage reflects the highest credit on Mr. Faulknor's factory; it is fully equal to the best workmanship we have seen in the colony.

equal to the best workmanship we have seen in the colony.

Mr N. Jacobs has just imported, from Paris, a novel musical instrument called a harmonic organ. In outward appearance it is a harmonium, of four octaves, and three stops, and can be played in exactly the same way as one of those instruments, but, in addition, by sliding in barrels, it can be played a a hand organ, the wind being supplied by the action of the pedals. There are six barrels belonging to the organ, each capable of playing six airs. The tone is extremely aweet, and powerful. The instrument is a handsome piece of furniture, and would be a valuable acquisition in any household.

ARRIVAL OF THE

## ENGLISH MAII

VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

## AUCKLAND.

June 16.

The Zealandia arrived this morning, with the English and American mails. She left 'F isco on the 23rd Passengers for New Ze land—II. A Doff, E. Grabam, C. H. Lenaner, O'Neill, Allen, Mrs Murdoch, and nine steerage.

### MAIL NEWS.

MAIL NEWS.

The Russian attacking force which captured Ardaban numbered eight thousand, besides several thousand in front of the town. During the Turkish fight the Russian cavalry inflicted a loss of seven hundred on the enemy.

A force of fifteen thousand Bashi Bazonks and Kurds have moved northwards from Lake Van to join the Turkish forces at Korakabisa.

The Russians advance in Asia is delayed by the difficulty of procuring provisions in Armenia.

In the attack on Batoum, where the Turks defeated the Russians with a loss of four thousand men, the Turks were entrenched on the heights defending the town, with a fleet outside. As the Russians advanced to the attack, the Turks mowed them down by hundreds by a well directed fire of can on and musketry. A sortie by the Turks under cover of a thick forest outflanked the Russians and inflicted a serious defeat. The courage of the Bashi Bazonks was highly extelled. The Russians did not withdraw till midnight. They lost several cannon.

A Russian war steamer, which had

withdraw till midnight. They lost several cannon.

A Russian war steamer, which had run the gauntlet from Sebastopol, endeavored to place a torpedo under a Turkish frigate off Batoum. The torpedo failed to explode, and the vessel was driven off.

Admiral Hassan Pasha, with six ironclads bombarded Sukhum Kale, and landed a body of troops. The natives of Abesis fraternised with them and drove the Russians out.

Ten thousand of the population of Abasia bave united with the Turks.

The defeat of the Russians below Reni was a reconnoitering force in boats. The Tu ks waited till they came within easy range and then opened a destructive fire.

The Russians have sunk torpedoes opposite Matashin and Galatz to harasthe Turkish gunboats. They have constructed a battery of heavy guns at Shiatic, at the month of the Dambe.

The Turks have massed a large body of cavalry opposite Galatz.

General Kokeleff's Circassian Cossackare intended to leave the advance of the invading army on the Danube. They passed through Bucharest.

The Turks made three attempts to cross the Danube, and constructed a battery at Isla'z. They were repulsed by the Roumanians.

The Porte has notified to the European Powers that he has blockaded all the ports of the Black Sea.

The Servians are making offensive presentions.

The Servians are making offensive pre-

rations. It is said that the Servian Government

It is said that the Servian Government has received a proof that a convention exists between Russia and Austria.

Kossuth has written urging an alliance between Hungary and Turkey to protect its independence from its common enemy, Russia.

All Hungarian papers urge action by Austria and Hungary.

Large troopsbips are ready in Portsmouth, and thousands of barrels of powder have been sent to Malta.

It is rumoured that Turkey will cede the sovereignty of Egypt to England for payment of a capatalized amount of tribute.

All the Mussulmen in Herzegovina

All the Mussulmen in Herzegovina and Bosoia between sixteen and given and Bosnia between sixteen and sixty years, have been ordered to join the

The "Russe" reports that an English

The "Russe" reports that an English steamer in endeavoring to enter Kertch without the necessary precantions was totally destroyed by a torpedo.

The centre of the Russian army is forty thousand strong.

Prince Melikoff attacked Mukhtar Pasha five miles outside of Kars. The Turks fought desperately. The Russians were supported by a powerful artillery and dislodged them. Mukhtar Pasha called out the reserves, and attemoted on the 30th to recover the lost ground with sixty thousand men. He was defeated and driven back under the guns of Kars. The Russian losses were considerable, and the Turkish enormous.

Monitors, the inhabitants of Reni, Aberail, and Alenitza fled.

Lieut-General Sir John Simmons will be Commander-in-Chief of the English army if sent to the seat of war.

The Turkish force sent to Sukhum Kale to aid the Circassians numbered ten thousand men

The Russian forces in Roumania are estimated at 240 000. The Turkish force north of the Balkan is 250 000.

The Turkish needle gun is said to have caused the strengthening of the Russian a my.

Twenty-five thousand Northumber-

land colliers are on strike.

Great forest fires have occurred in Miscoo-in, New Hampsbire, Vermont, Maine, and Newfoundland. Several frontier towns were destroyed, and many

lives lost.

A revolt has occurred in Paragnay.
President Bontesa and his brother were assassmated.

France has informed the Porte that she will not send an ambassador to Constantiación.

she will not send an ambassador to Con-stantinople.

The shiphuilders lock-out in Glasgow affec s 250 000, men.

Fifty thousand deaths from cholera have occurred in India.

## MAIL NEWS.

Mr Gladstone's resolutions which were rejected we're divided into five parts. The first resolution expresses regret that the Porte had not paid proper attention to Lord Derby's despatch of September-21. The second declared that the Porte has forfeited all claim to the moral or material support of England. The third alvocates something like autonomy in the disturbed European provinces. The fourth desires that the British Crown should join with the European Powers in exacting from the Ottoman Porte, by their united authority, such changes in the Government of Turkey as they may deem necessary for the purposes of humanity and justice, for effectual detence against intrigue, and for the peace of the world. The fifth resolution is merely a pronosal that an address embodying the substance of the other four shall be addressed to the Crown.

Public meetings were held, and passed resolutions in favor of Mr Gladstone's motion.

In the House of Lords, Lord Car-

In the House of Lords, Lord Carnarvon introduced, on April 24, a Bill crowiding for a constitution for the South African Confederation, the union of the colonies being optional.

The Prince of Wales, who has been abroad, chiefly in the south of France, for a fortnight, reached Paris on May 20. He was expected in London at the end of the week.

The Princess of Wales, who has been to Athens, is returning with him.

The Duchess of Edinburgh is now in London, and attended service at the Russian Church on April 29, at which access was supplicated for the Russian runs.

uccess was supplicated for the Russian trms.

Hobart Pasha's daring defiance of the Russians on the Danube is the common subject of table talk. While his vessel was laying near Rustchuk, about 130 miles from the mouth of the river, he was informed that its navigation was unsafe, that the Russians were laying rorpedoes, and it would be the safest olan for him to leave his ship and gc to Constantinople overland. This he declined to do at once, and made ready to run the gauntlet of the Russian guns. It was already dark, and upon nearing Galatz he found that heavily armed Russian hatteries commanded the river. "The batteries," writes a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, "were soon of the Russian lanterns, the Galatz he tound that the Galatz he tound that the Russian hatteries commanded the river. "The batteries," writes a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, "were soon reached, and by the Russian lanterns, the heavy guns and soldiers in great numbers were clearly visible to those who manned the Retbymo, when a rocket was sent up from the Roumanian shore to apprise the Muscovite gunners of Hobart Pasha's coming. His boat went by at twenty knots an hour. Soon all danger was over. When he was satisfied that he had nothing to fear from his encenies, Hobart ordered the crew of the Rethymo, which carries a 49 pounder Armstrong gun, to throw one shell into the centre of the Russian camp, an order which was quickly obesed, the missile bursting in the midst of the Muscovite tents.

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sixty thousand men. He was defeated
and driven back under the guns of Kars.
The Ru sian losses were considerable,
and the Turkish normous.
The Bulgarian refugees in Roumania
are being armed.

On the bombardment by the Turkish

The Turkish contends the first co-religionists to Oriental Christianity.
Colonel Mansfield the British ConsulGeneral at Warsaw, was on the spot, and
saw how this was effected by whip, shot,

knout, lance and gaol. Those who re-fused to sign the declaration proposed by the Russian authorities received from a Cossack, every adult man 50 blows, every woman 25, every child 10, and one woman received 100.

On January 1, 1875, Colonel Mansfield sports that the details of the antagonism etween the authorities and the peasants are been most harrowing. In one between the authorities and the peasants have been most hyrowing. In one village, a peasant suffocated himself and family with charcoal, rather than have his children baptised by the Government narish. Pope. The peasants were assembled and beaten by Cossacks until the military Surgeon stated that more would endanger life. They were then driven through a half frozen river up to their waists into the parish church, through files of soldiers, where their names were entered in petitions expressing their boundless devotion to their august sovereign and liberator, and their readiness to walk in the course traced out by his powerful imperial will. Such is the pious zeal with which holy Russia propagates Christian orthodoxy.

Von Motlke's speech in the German

Von Motlke's speech in the German Parliament, on April 24, notwithstanding the numerous attempts made satisfactorily

parliament, on April 24, notwithstanding the numerous attempts made satisfactorily to explain it away, has not had a reassuring influence in Europe. He was sunparting a vote of £35,000 for 122 additional captains, and seemed to appeal to the sational jealonsy and distrust of France, in a very marked manner.

Three weeks ago, a terrible accident took place in a mine near Pontypridd, South W les. It was caused by a sudden irruption of water from a neighbouring disased mine, and nine men were imprisoned between a lunge wall of coal thirty feet thick. At first it was thought they were killed. Their knockings were heard, and an attempt was at once commenced to release them. Night and day for six days did the relief party, work with pickaxes. At last they succeeded in releasing them. Four had died during the ordeal of waiting, and the remaining five had supported life on tallow candles and water. They were terribly exhausted, but all are since onthe road towards recovery. Subscriptions have been rouring in for their benefit. Mr. Gathyrn-Hardy, at a public dinner, alluded in handsome terms to the plu k displayed by the miners, who had finally succeeded in restoring their entombed mates to life and light. The Albert medal, hitherto confined to acts of bravery at sea, has been conferred on the Welshmen who took part in the same way as the Victoria Cross for military deeds.

Odessa was almost deserted of inhabitants in consequence of a helief that

same way as the Victoria Cross for mili-tary deeds.

Odessa was almost deserted of in-habitants in consequence of a helief that Hobart Pasha intended to hombard it The harbor is altogether bare of ship-

The water scheme of the Feather River Company, for supplying San Francisco, proposes to construct a tunnel under the Golden Gute at a cost of a million and a-half dollars. The total cost of the scheme is sixteen million scheme.

cost of the scheme is sixteen million dollars.

The Roumanian and Russian authorities have issued a decree prohibiting all traffic on the Danuñe. This completed the paralysis of the largest portion of the Hongarian trade.

Count Andrassy has decided to take immediate steps against such measures being carried out. Although he will doubtless be joined by the other Powers, he will not wait for their co-operation.

An Erzeroum special, describing the first attack on Ardahan, says:—'The efforts of the Russians commenced with a heavy artillery fire, which was shortly returned. This was followed by impetuous infuntry attacks, which were repulsed every time with great slaughter Under orders, apparently, to obtain success somewhere or other at any cost, the troops were led back to the assault after each failure until night stopped the carnage.

The Times Berlin desmatch says that

carnage.
The Times Berlin despatch says that The Times Berlin despatch says that in consequence it is supposed, of the appointment of a Seni-Ultramontane Cabinet in France, the oft-mooted reinforcement of Alsace and Lorraine garrisons is likely to be carried into effect. The increase will probably amount to 12,000 in Alsace and Lorraine, and 6,000 in the country between Rastadt, Mayence, and Coblentz. This makes a force in Western Germany equal to those in the North-eastern part of France. There is no knowing as to President MacMahon's immediate intentions, yet it is apprehended that the Ultramontane members of the new Government may prevail over

inet is about to send a note to the Portedemanding the amelioration of the con-dition of the Greek provinces of

Turkey.

A dispatch from Athens says:—Thenew Greek Ministry is determined to adopt a warlike policy. The people, it is believed will support the Ministry. A very uneasy feeling prevails in financial circles, and fears of a clash are entertained. The Grand Duke Michael telegraphs from Tiflis, on May 20th, "that along the entire coast, from Cape Adler to Ptchentchier, the Turkish men-of-war are bombarding and burning undefended peacef.! settlements, and landing Circassian emigrants at various points, who seek to excite the Abchasians to rebellion. Troops have been despatched to suppress any rising."

The Russians captured at Ardahan a Turkish Pasha and eighty-two cannon, including one eight-inch and a number of small Krupps

A despatch from Constantinople states that the English officers now in that city are actively surveying the defences of the city and harbor.

The Russians are committing frightful massacres in the Caucasus. Turkey.

A dispatch from Athens says:

## AMERICAN NEWS.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Mormons throughout their territor vare secretly arming, equipping, and drilling, with a view to resist the arrest of Brigham Young, should the present jury, which is composed of Gentiles, find an indictment against him. A Mormon co-operative store, which is contrelled by Brigham himself, is receiving and shipping to various settlements in the territory large quantities of ammunition and breech-loading rifles. Reports confirming these facts are coming in from all quarters, and a feeling of uneasiness among the Gentiles is manifesting itself. The matter has been placed before Governor Emery, but he is a Mormon of the austere type, spending about half his time with the Mormon Apostles. He can see no trouble brewing.

In view of the presence of General Escobedo, the chief supporter of expression Lerdo de Tejada, on the Texas frontier, and the probability of an attempt to restore Lerdo to the Presidency of Mexico, it is stated that Diaz, the Acting-President, will soon come to Rio Grande, and assumes the command of No thern Mexico. Orders have been issued to recruit five to six thousand troops and concentrate on the frontier. Should Escobedo cross, he will meet with a stubborn resistance.

Halifax despatch of May 22, says four men and three women were drowned at Malaghawatik. Cane Briton, on Suaday, by the operation of their boat while on the way to Church.

Instructions have been sent to the United States M nister to give particular attention to preventing cattle raids into Texas.

Advices from London state that sales of United States M bonds are improving, and the Secretary thinks the fact of variety and the secretary thinks the fact of

Texas.

Advices from London state that sales of United States 41 bonds are improving and the Secretary thinks the fact of these being less affected by war than the English consols: proof of the stability of American stocks bond.

A Was ington official says the Treasury officials are a good deal disturbed over the action taken by the Ohio and I linois Legislations in making the silver coin of the United States a legal tender to any amount for debts, public and orivate.

private.

Secretary Evarts has instructed the American Minister at Mexico to demand an apology from the Maxican Government for the in prisonment of the American Consol at Acapalco.

## ADDITIONAL WAR NEWS.

The Russian heavy batteries at Ibrail throw shells into the Turkish defence at

throw shells into the Turkish defence at Matchin.

Eight Turkish soldiers who were captured near Ibrail were armed with American rifles, fi ing thirty-six cartridges without reloading.

The report is confi med that the Russians sank a large Turkish monitor in the Danube. The shell penetrated the boiler of the monitor, resulting in an explosion which fired the magazine. The monitor sank, and the entire crew and 200 soldiers perished.

A Kussian infutry corps, numbering 52,000, is marching in the direction of Simnitza.

52,000, is marching in the direction of simultza.

The Roumanian shells only reached Turkish vessels off Widdin. The barracks and custom-bouse at Kalafat were destroyed, and the church injured. Widdin was set on fire. An Englishman reports that the Turkish troops in Widdin and its vicinity number about 50,000. They expect an increase of 25,000 from Sophia.

A Roumanian vessel full of Russian

A Roumanian vessel full of Russian soldiers has been sunk by the Turks.

A Turkish gunboat, which passed Kalafat under cover of the Turkish fire from Widdin, was captured by a Roumanian battery lower down the river.

The Montenegrins hold the Duga Pass, blockading Goransko and Nicsie.

According to news from Constantinople, 16 Bulgarian villages were pillaged and burned by the Turks.

In the Turkish village of Turtukai there is quite a Christian element, though subordinate in number to the Turks. On the night of the 16th May the latter made a general attack upon the Christian males, who were put to the sword.

Many elderly women shared the same fate, while the younger were brutally outraged. The cries of the victims were ditinctly heard by the outpost of the Roumanian army, and the account is further corroborated by the reports of two Bulgarians, who escaped the slaughter.

further corroborated by the reports of two Bulgarians, who escaped the slaughter.

Along the entire coast, from Cape Adler to Ptehentichyn, Turkish men-of-war are bomifarding and burning settlements. A panic reigns, not only at Odessa, but all along the Black Sea.

The Sultan has proclaimed a holy war, and has signed a decree deposing the Prince of Roumania.

Serious differences have occurred between the Turkish Chamber and the Government. The latter proposed to declare Constantinople in a state of seige, but found it could close Parliament without doing so. The Chamber desired to impeach Noury Pasha, the Sultan's brother in-law, for embezzlement.

On May 2nd a Persian envoy arrived at St Petersburg to conclude negotiations enabling Russia to march troops through the Persian territory.

The first collision between the Greek

o'n May 2nd a Persian envoy arrived at St Petersburg to conclude negotiations enabling Russia to march troops through the Persian territory.

The first collision between the Greek insurgents and the Turkish troops, occurred near Armyros, in Thessaly. The Press of Athens unanimously demand war.

The Meridites have driven the Turks from Orlschi after a sanguinary fight, wherein an entire Turkish battalion was destroyed. Advices from Scutari, however, announce that the Meridites were defeated in the neighbourhood of Gusings.

Admiral Hashan bombarded the fortifications of Sukhun Kaleh on May 15 and landed troops. A fight ensued. and the Russians were driven out. The town was in flames. The inhabitants joined the Turks, who drove the Muscovite garrision and the road guards all over the district chasing them to Gangry, which was also destroyed. Hashan Pasha, after taking Sukhum Kaleh, landed a supply of rifles and cartridges to equip the Circassians, and a formidable local force was organised to march upon the railway line to Tiflis, aiming at the destruction of Kutaio. Another large band was despatched to raise the country in the rear of the Russian columns which are attacking Batoum.

The Turks completely annihilated a company of Cossacks. They took five prisoners, besides some arms and provisions.

The Turkish fleet has destroyed Bourg-

visions.

The Turkish fleet has destroyed Bourg-djardjare. The Turks shelled Buckell and the Bashi Bazouks plundered the neighboring villages. They slso bom-

djardjare. The Turks shelled Buckell and the Bashi Bazouks plundered the neighboring villages They slso bombarded Port St. Nicholas.

On May 1st the Turks occupied the village of Ichikate, west of Kars. A tew days later the Russians attempted to carry Kars by a coup de main, and attacked the outer line with a furious but ill directed cannonade from siege artillery. The powerful Turkish batteries replied with better effect. The duel was kept up until the Russians brought up their infantry as close as they dared, as if they intended to take the fortification by storm. The Turkish commander drew together large bodies of troops behind the ramparts and made a tremendous sorte upon the Russian flank and rear, under the shock of which the Russians were obliged to retreat into a disadvantageous position. A bloody engagement then followed and the Russians retreated leaving 300 dead and many wounded on the field. The Russians then commenced to bombard Kars, and invested the city with 50,000 men.

On May 9th the Russians attempted to

to bombard Kars, and invested the city with 50,000 men.

On May 9th the Russians attempted to surround Seghaule, and concentrated to attack the Turkish position at Barbidz and Yenkikari. The Russian force at Bayazid advanced in the direction of Khamouni and Antob, leaving Karakiliva and Alashkirt on their right. A detachment of Cossacks advanced to Baskdag, but were driven back to Kakissmaun. The Russians tried to stop the telegraph wires, but were discovered and prevented.

On the 17th May the Russians ad-

wires, but were discovered and prevented:
Ou the 17th May the Russians advanced to Karakalissa, and a battle was expected at Toprak Kale. On the 18th there was a fight between the Russian and Turkish cavalry outside Kars. The Turks lost 64, killed; Russians, 20 killed and 54 wounded.

## THE BOOT ROBBERY.

SIR,—In the Resident Magistrate's Court yesterday, a case was heard before R. Stuart, Esq., R.M. against James Kelly for stealing a pair of boots, and for which the prisoner pleaded guilty, but excused himself that he was drunk at the time, and for this two-fold crime he was dismissed with a caution. Now, I deny the man was drunk and not responsible for his actions. He was first seen cautiously making towards my shop, lift the boots from the hook, and decamp. I immediately pursued him and found the boots under his coat. I have recently, on two different occasions, had boots stolen from my window, valued at twenty-six shillings each pair, of which I gave information to the police at the time. Now, Mr. Editor, could you inform me whom I should appeal to for redress should James Kelly or any other person be discovered stealing boots from me again?—I am, &c.,

THOS. WILLIAMS. Napier, June 15, 1877.

## SELLING AMMUNITION TO NATIVES.

Bay, I think it is high time that the sale of ammunition to Maori's should be put a stop to. Now to my certain knowledge, they can and do purchase as much as they require, and I have been informed from very good authority without a license from either a Magistrate or officer of the Customs. A form of law is necessary for a European before he can obtain the same.

By inserting the above you will greatly oblige.

AN OUT-SETTLER.

AN OUT-SETTLER.

[Our correspondent must have been misinformed. If he is certain of the truth of his information it is his duty to lay the matter before the proper authorities. ED.—W. M.]

### MAHOMET

MAHOMET.

Str.—I cannot allow the unprovoked and cowardly attack made by the Revd. D'Arcy Irvine, in his letter to the Herald this morning, on the memory of one of the greatest men the world has produced, to go unchallenged. I have characterised Mr. Irvine's letter as cowardly, and for this reason, that, relying on the prejudices of a Christian community, he knows no ne of good taste would employ the same ridicule against the Bible which he so freely uses against the Horan. I need say nothing further on this part of the subject; Mr Irvine's knowledge of Scripture will supply him with abundance of stories upon which he can exercise his humour, without going to the Koran to ridisule man's efforts to realise the idea of perfect beauty, perfect happiness, that Heaven is believed to offer to us hereafter.

Let me turn to Mahomet, and quoting from Winwood Reade's "Martyrdom of Man," give a description of "the prophet," whose teachings turned millions from the worship of wood and stone, to a belief in a spiritual Creator, the unseen God to whom all Arabs now pray, as did their forefathers, Abraham, Issac, and Jacob. "Mahomet was a poor lad subject to a nervous disease which made him at first unfit for anything except the dessised occupation of the shepherd." In the Rhamadan, "a month held sacred by the ancient Arabs," Mahomet and his wife "used to live in a cave outside the town, passing the time in prayer and meditation. The disease of his childhood returned upon him in middle age: it

the ancient Arabs," Mahomet and his wife "used to live in a cave outside the town, passing the time in prayer and in meditation. The disease of his childhood is returned upon him in middle age; it affected his mind in a strange manner, and produced illusions on his senses," He was continually crying out to God for help. "He pondered on the religious il legends of the Jews, which he had heard related on his journeys, at noonday beneath the palm tree by the well mouth, at night by the camp fire; and as he looked and thought, the darkness was dispelled, the clouds dispersed, and the vision of God in solitary grandeur rose up within his mind; there came upon him an impulse to speak of God, then came upon bim a belief that he was a messenger of God sent on earth to restore the religion of Abraham, which the Pagan Arabs had polluted with their idolatry, the Christians in making Jesus a divinity, the Jews in corrupting their holy books."

Such was Mahomet; and who will dare to deny that he did not fearlessly fulfil the task which he firmly and conscientiously believed had been allotted him? To speak of him in derision, is to exhibit crass ignorance; to ignore the mighty work he performed, is to rob humanity of the glory of one of its

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR greatest efforts to realise the sublime.

Napier, June 16, 1877.

HAWKE'S BAY COUNTY COUNCIL.

### MONDAY, JUNE 18.

The Council held its adjourned meet-

The Council held its adjourned meeting at 11 o'clock to-day.

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

The minutes of the previous meetings
(special and ordinary) were read and
confirmed.

confirmed.

Correspondence and reports of the Public Works Committee, and of the Engineer, were laid on the table: also a letter from the Colonial Treasury pointing out discrepancies between the returns furnished by the Road Boards and those forwarded by the County Council. The reply to this latter communication was to the effect that the Council had no authority over the Road Boards in this

respect.
The Council then went into Committee to consider the Public Works Committee's

report.

1. The report recommended an expenditure of £25, as per Mr Bold's report, on the Waitangi bridge.

2. That Mr Bold be instructed to take he necessary steps to strengthen the Ngaruroro bridge.

Carried.

3. As no tender had been received for the supply of timber, Mr Bold be instructed to obtain that which is required

structed to obtain that which is required Carried.

4. That the Governor be memorialised to give the Council the necessary power to stop the flow of water from artesian wells over the Taradale-road.

rried.

That a grant of £15 be made for purpose of deepening the Taipo the purpose creek.

That the road overseer be instructed to clear out the water tables, and metal certain portions of the Puketapu road.

Carried.

The Chairman, on the motion of Mr Bennett, resumed the Chair, and the Public Works Committee's report was adopted.

adopted.

In reply to Mr Williams, the Chairman said instructions had been given to Mr Bold to have the road from Meanee bridge to the race course put in repair.

Mr Bennett moved that Mr Neagle's application for permission to erect a slaughter yard at Taradale, or suburban section, No. 7, be granted.

Colonel Whitmore seconded the motion which was agreed to.

A communication was read from the Resident Magistrate at Taupo which pointed out that Mr Sutherland, of Tarawera, was paying £30 for a publican's

A communication was read from the Resident Magistrate at Taupo which pointed out that Mr Sutherland, of Tarawera, was paying £30 for a publican's license, whereas all the other publicans only paid £5.

Colonel Witmore said that the £5 licensed honses, though in Hawke's Bay County, were in the Auckland provincial district. He thought the Council had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr Bennett moved that Mr Tracey's salary be augmented to £135, which would include travelling allowance.

Mr Kinross seconded the motion.

Colonel Whitmore objected to the increase on principle.

Motion was put and carried.

Col. Whitmore moved that Major Roberts, R.M. at Taupo, be informed that the Council have no power to alter the existing licensing arrangements.

This was seconded and carried.

In reply to Mr Brathwaite, the Chairman said the dog tax would be collected by the constables.

Colonel Whitmore moved that the Chairman be requested to apply to the Inspector of Armed Constabulary to station a member of the Force at Clive. At present the duty of constable was performed by a local shopkeeper.

Mr Kinross seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Mr Williams moved the adoption of Mr Bold's report on the Omahu bridge, involving an outlay of £50.

Seconded by Mr Bennett and carried.

The Council then adjourned.

THE TERRIBLE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION IN INDIA.

The following account of the terrible gunpowder explosion which took place at Ahmedabad appears in the Bombay Gazette of February 3:—"An alarm of fire having been given, as is usual in such cases a crowd gathered round the place, which turned out to be a Borah's shop, where ammunition and firearms were sold. The shop had been shut up for the night, consequently the police proceeded to burst into it. As the door flew open a large cask of gunpowder, which appears to have been leaning against it, rolled out and immediately exploded among the crowd. The scene which followed was indescribable. The house in which the shop was, and the next one to it, were so completely blown away that the space where they stood looks as if a clean slice had been cut out of the row. In an instant a great mass to it, were so completely blown awaythat the space where they stood looks
as if a clean slice had been cut out of
the row. In an instant a great mass
of flame, followed by a dense volume of
smoke, shot into the air, carrying with it
rafters, beams, bricks, and everything.
So great was the force of the explosion
that though the street is a very wide
one, some of the houses opposite
caught fire, and most of their windows
and doors were smashed, in one case a
verandah being torn bodily off. The
large beam of the Borah's shop was
carried across the street, and now rests
on the roof of the opposite houses. In
front of where the shop had been, the
street was strewn with the dead and
dying, while the air rang with wild, despairing, heartrending shricks. Flaming
figures were to be seen rushing frantically
about, and some poor wretches, in the
hope of extinguishing their burning
clothing, sprang juto a shallow drinkingtank which stands near the scene of the
accident; but overcome by exhaustion
and fear, fell down, and though the
water was only a foot or so in depth,
were drowned before aid could reach
them. The terrified survivors, fearing a second explosion, would not
for some time venture near the
spot to the assistance of the injured, many
of whom lay as they had fallen, a slight
spamodic movement of the head and
chest being the only indication that life
still remained in their poor, torn scorched
bodies. It is difficult to ascertain the
exact number of sufferers, for though 53
of the worst cases were immediately conveyed to the hospital, many of the injured
were taken charge of by their own
friends. Of those in the hospital, 15 died
during the night, 10 of whom were
women, and there is little hope that
any will survive. Some are entirely
blinded, and those who may not die
from actual hurts are almost certain to
succumb to the shock. The scene next
morning in the hospital was heartrending
in the extreme. All around were rows of
writhing humanity; in some cases with
wounds so awful that all the skin had
peel

## THE FUN OF THE "HOUSE"

THE FUN OF THE "HOUSE."

The European Mail says:—By the late passage of arms between Captain Nolan and Mr. Bennett-Stanford, it would appear that coughing in the House is forbidden to any one who is not a Home Ruler. The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada will probably wish that it numbered a few Home Rulers among its members, to restrain the exuberant expression of opinion indulged in on the Government side of the House. A Toronto newspaper informs us that, while an Opposition member was speaking Mr. Cheval, who sits on the back benches to the right of the Speaker, raised the lid of his desk and commenced to play a hornpipe on a jew's harp. Inspired by the music, an old gentleman of the name of Snider, the representative of North Grey, sprang to his feet, and commenced to dance to the dulcet tones evoked by his confrere. This unseemly conduct continued until Sir John Macdonald called the Speaker's attention to it, when Mr. Snider vanished by the side door. Captain Nolan's remark to the Speaker on the account of Mr. Stanford's cough reminded us of the dialogue between the retainers of the Montagues and Canulets—"Do you bite your thumb at me sir?" "No sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, sir, but I bite my thumb, sir." But, although we must regret the reverberation of coughing in the House of Commons, we have not yet descended to jew's harps and hornpipes. We have only got as far as interminable twaddle and unceasing boredom.

A DISORDERLY CHARACTER.

John Golding was charged, on the information of Constable Black, with being drunk and disorderly. He pleaded guilty, but promised reformation. It being a second offence, he was fined 10s, or if he preferred not to pay the fine, he was to be allowed board and lodgings free for 24 hours in Mr. Miller's establishment.

LARCENY.

Frank Hyde, a carpenter, was charged with having stolen from the prosecutor, William Phillips, of the Karemu, on the 12th day of June, the sum of £2.

William Phillips deposed that he resided in a whare on the Karemu. On Tuesday he had £3 in a match-box, and took £1 out, and went to Hastings in company with the prisoner. They returned next night, and on the following morning he put the box containing the money under his mattrass, and went away. On his return he found his money gone, and the prisoner also had started away. He was told by the constable, that the prisoner had changed two £2 notes at Havelock, which he believed to be his money.

william Plant deposed as to having given the prisoner 6s prior to the alleged robbery, because prisoner stated he was hard up.

The mounted constable at Havelock

hard up.

The mounted constable at Havelock deposed to having arrested the prisoner on the charge. When arrested, prisoner said he was sorry for what had occurred, and would give £3 to have the affair hushed up. He found the prisoner had changed £2 at Mr. Stuart's hotel, at Havelock.

Havelock.

The prisoner, in his defence, said that he had earned the money he spent at Abraham's.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

labor.

Assault.

Peter Furze was charged with having assaulted, on Saturday last, Mr. William Orr, at Clive.

Mr. Lascelles appeared for plaintiff, and Mr Rees for defendant.

William Orr deposed to having seen defendant on Saturday last. Defendant said he was going to cut down the fence. Defendant then went away, and returned with an axe in bis hand. The witness then went and placed himself alongside the fence to prevent it, and caught hold of defendant, who told him to get out of his way. He then threw off his vest, and placed himself in an attitude to fight him. He then commerced to cut the fence down.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rees: The fence had been broken dcwn, but he (witness) had it put up again. He did not lay hands first on the defendant. The reason the defendant cut the fence down was because he had impounded one of his horses. The fence was not across a road, it was a street.

James Nicholls, examined by Mr.

his horses. The fence was not across a road, it was a street.

James Nicholls, examined by Mr. Lascelles, stated that he was present at the time. Mr Orr first collared Furze before Furze pushed him. He was quite sure of that. He did not know why Mr. Lascelles put these questions to him because Mr. Lascelles was present at the time, and knew all about it. (Laughter.) His Worship said it appeared to him a trivial case, and he would therefore at once dismiss it.

CIVIL CASES.

Thirteen summonses for debt had been issued for hearing to-day as also a couple of judgment summonses. Of the first, four had been settled out of Court, and in three others judgment had been confessed. The following cases came before the Court:—

More other Judgment and been confessed. The following cases came before the Court:

Moore v. Baxter.—Claim £7 5s ld.
Judgment for plaintiff with 14s costs, to be paid by instalments of 10s per month. commencing on 9th July.

Hawker v. Spence.—Claim £18. Action of trover. Judgment for £12 and £9.18s costs.

£2 18s costs

£2 18s costs.

Jessop v. Hastings.—£1 5s 6d. Judgment for plaintiff, (by default) for amount claimed, and costs 12s.

Gillespie v. Tracey.—Claim £3 11s 3d.

Judgment for plaintiff (by default) for amount claimed, and costs and expenses

amount trained, 17s. Graham v. Anderson,—£3 15s for rent. Judgment (by default) for plaintiff, with

Jessop v. Cartwright and Another.— Claim of £3 for four week's horse hire at 15s per week. Judgment for plaintiff for £3, and costs 9s.

JUDGMENT SUMMONS Gillespie v. Murrow.—Defendant hav-ing filed a declaration of insolvency,—

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

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

A DISORDERLY CHARACTER.

John Golding was charged on the inprison for one month.

MONDAY JUNE 18.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

John Golding, charged with the above offence, was fined and paid the sum of 20s. This was his third appearance withfive days.

James Greenaway, for keeping and depasturing four cows on unclosed land within the Borough, was fined 10s with

LEGED LARCENY.

James Kelly, on suspicion of stealing a set of sleeve links of the value of ten shillings, the property of Mr Boylan, was remarded until to morrow, to admit attendance of a necessary witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19.

(Before J. A. Smith, Esq., and Edward Lyndon, Esq., J.Ps.) DRUNKENNESS.

John M'Lean, for the above offence was fined and paid the minimum sum o five shillings.

James Kelly, charged with the theft of one set of gold sleeve-links, valued at ten shillings, the property of Mr. M. Boylan, was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

BREACH MUNICIPAL BYE LAWS

An information against David Earl Lindsay, for obstructing a footpath in the Shakespere road, within the Borough of Napier, by placing certain goods, namely, bundles of shingles, thereon, was dismissed with a caution, and an intimation that for the future persons charged with this offence, if convicted, would be mulsted in such penalty as the law allows.

would be muleted in such penalty as the law allows.

CIVIL CASES.

Eleven civil cases were on the cause list for hearing to-day. In four cases, at the suit of the trustees in the estate of R. McRae, of Havelock, there being no proof before the Court of the service of the summonses, the date of hearing was enlarged until the 13th July.

In two other cases, the amounts with costs had been paid, and three plaints were withdrawn. The following came before the Court, and were dealt with as under:

O'Brien v. Thos. Chase.—Claim of £4 5s 11d, for goods supplied. Defendant did not appear, The claim having been proved on oath, judgment was given (by default) for plaintiff for the amount claimed, and 9s costs.

B. Smith v. Grindell:—Claim of £9 8s, for professional services as architect in June, 1875. Defendant's evidence had been taken in Wellington, under the provisions of the Act of 1870, and was read by the Clerk of the Court. The cridence of plaintiff (whose case conducted by Mr Lee) having been taken, as also of D. E. Lindsay, his witness, the Court gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed, and £1 15s costs, including solicitor's fee.

VICTORIA RACING CLUB.

## VICTORIA RACING CLUB.

MELBOURNE, 1st June. The following entries were made to-day

MELBOURNE CUP.

for the

Melhourne cup.

Don, Silvia, Volo, Portrait. Tim
Whistler, Diver, King Winter, Maude,
Knight Templar, Ceyx, Newminster,
Sultan, Royalty, Rangatira, Coquette,
King, Sultana, Peerless, Star, Hippona.
Nutleaf filly, Kaled colt, Tom Kirk,
Needle, Artful Joe, First King, Cardinal,
Dean, Black Eagle, Kingfisher, Priam,
Janitor, Rataplan, Amendment, Maria,
Tocal, Lorton, Woodlands, Expectation,
Salisbury, Painter, Deacon, Sour Grapes
filly, Sunrise filly, Killarney, Waterford,
Savanaka, Evenlight, Adelaide, Breadalbane, Hotspur, Pluto, Terrick, Ralph
Leigh, Idalia, Pardon, Spark, Fitzroy,
Don Alphonso, Waxy, Columbine, Bill
Sykes, Aldinga, Cuambone Joko, Charity,
Sterling, Fernbill, Jack of Trumps,
Sultan, Ingomar, Burwood, Lady filly
Rookwood, Neckergat, Explosion,
Aconite, Fillisbuster, Starlight colt,
Robinson Orusee, Billy, Lord Harry,
Sefton, Woolomai, Dilke, Columbus,
Glengarry, B. Sharp, Fisherman, Briseis,
Haricot, Imperial, Spring Jack, The
Vagabond, Barb, Meteor, Gas, Perth,

Rapidity, Jupiter, Irish Stew, Chester, Cap-a-pie, Ginger, Richmond, The Hook, Hawkesbury, Devilshoof, Locksley, Device, 'Define, Rightingale, Orator, Pride of the Hills, Venus, Glenormiston. The following entries were made in Sydney:—Irish Stew,'Chester, Cap-a-pie, Ginger, The Cardinal, The Dean, Black Eagle, Kingfisher, Priam, Janitor, Rataplan, Amendment, Maira, Tocal, Lorton, Woodlands, Expectation, Sterling, Charity, Jack of Trumps, Fernhill, Ingomar, Sultan, b.f. by Yattendon, Lady, Burwood, Rookwood.

### WELLINGTON CORPORATION.

THE public business of the Corporation of Wellington, judging from the reports of the proceedings of its Council, is as muddled as much as it well can be, but muddled as much as it well can be, but not more so than are the proceedings of the Council itself. Some little time back, a special committee was appointed to report on matters relating to the officials of the Corporation. At the last meeting of the Council the following recommendations were made by the committee:—
"That the City Surveyor and the whole of the officials under his orders be given three menths' notice, and their services dispensed with, and that applications be invited for the office of City Engineer at a salary of £500 per annum. Also, that the services of the Wharfinger be dispensed with at the usual notice, and applications invited for the office; in consequence of Mr. Reeves being a partner in the firm of Messrs. Plimmer, Reeves and Co., a position which is incompatible with the office of Wharfinger, unless Mr. Reeves shall resign his connection with the above firm, in which case the notice shall not take effect. The committee recommend that the City Engineer be allowed an assistant, at a salary of £350 per annum. The committee are of opinion that the whole of the direction of the Corporation business should emanate from the Town Clerk's office, he being recognised as the chief official of the Corporation, as required by the Municipal Corporations Act." These sweeping proposals naturally gave rise to an animated discussion in the Council. The Mayor could not agree with the report. He could not understand why the City Surveyor and all his officers should be swept away, without any charge being made against them. At the same time, he would not defend the City Surveyor, but he would propose that that officer should cease to hold the position of Chief Engineer, and devote himself to the management of the waterworks, and of the wharf extension. In reference to the Town Clerk the Mayor did not agree not more so than are the proceedings of the Council itself. Some little time back, but he would propose that that officer should cease to hold the position of Chief Engineer, and devote himself to the management of the waterworks, and of the wharf extension. In reference to the Town Clerk, the Mayor dud not agree with the proposition, which would make the Town Clerk the director-general of the affairs of the Council. He did not know of any office which required reorganisation more than that of the Town Clerk. He thought that it would be a good thing if a committee were appointed to enquire into the working of that department. The Mayor moved certain amendments to the report, and a long discussion ensued, during which Cr. Mills moved the adoption of the report. Cr. Cleland moved that the matter should be referred to a committee of the whole Council. The motion for the report, treated as an amendment to the Mayor's motion, was put and carried, when the following scene took place:

The Mayor said the motion for the adoption of the report now became the substantive motion, but all the Councillors held that the report had just been adopted.

Cr. Moss moved as an amendment—

Cr. Moss moved as an amendment—
"That the City Surveyor be requested to tender his resignation, and that applications be invited from persons desirous

of filling the office."

Cr. Rainie seconded the motion, which was put and declared carried, though the Councillors had got into such a "muddle" that it was difficult to say what was done with it.

with it.

Cr, Cleland said he had previously moved an amendment to the effect that the matter should be refered to a committee of the whole Council, and it had not yet been put, which was not right

The Mayor said he had forgotton all about the amendment.

about the amendment.

Cr. Mills (vacantly)-Well, this beats

The Mayor-Well, gentleman, it is all right. The amendment is that the report be refered to a committee of the whole

Cr. Rainie-I understood, Mr. Mayor that the report had been adopted.

The Mayor—Then you understand

wrong sir.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried.

The Mayor then put Cr. Cleland's amendment, which was carried unanimously.

The subject was then dropped, various Crs. seeming completely mystified, and exhibiting the greatest anxiety to understand exactly how the matter stood.

## LOCAL OPTION BILL.

One of the chief arguments against the Legislature placing in the hands of a majority of the inhabitants is any district, the power to determine whether publicans licenses should be granted, is that it would compromise the liberty of the minority. Another argument is that it would unjustly interfere with the interests of a large number of people whose capital has been invested in the trades connected with the brewing, distilling, and sale, wholesale and retail, of alcoholic beverages. These arguments are unanswerable. No one can attempt to deny that the passing of a Local Option Bill might curtail the liberty of the minority to drink; it might have the effect of closing the public houses, and ruining the alcohol trade. It is essentially the ob-ONE of the chief arguments against the the public houses, and ruining the alcohol trade. It is essentially the object of Mr Stout's Local Option Bill to bring about such result. He himself does not attempt to deny it, but that his measure will have that effect is open to doubt. Mr Stout, in explaining the character of bis proposed Bill, was at some pains to show that the law, as it at present stands, is capable of being worked in such a way as to practically bring about the same results as at present stands, is capable of being worked in such a way as to practically bring about the same results as he hopes that his Local Option Bill will do. For instance under the law at present, if two-thirds of the people—not of the ratepayers, but of all the men and women—in any licensing district, choose to say that any publican shall not have a license, the Bench has no option, and the license must be refused. This may fairly be deemed an injustice to publicans, and which the Local Option Bill is intended to remedy. It will take away the power of the people to exercise their likings or dislikings for any particular publican, but instead will give them the right, once is three years, to decide as to whether there shall be a licensed house within their district or not. The present law allows two-thirds of the decide as to whether there shall be a licensed house within their district or not. The present law allows two-thirds of the people—men and women—to say that Jones shall have a license, but Brown shall not, and when they do not choose to exercise their privileges in this respect, the Licensing Bench may arbitrarily elect to close this house, and grant a license to another, and there is no appeal against the decision. This is a state of things that calls for alteration. The people do not appoint the Licensing Bench, nor have they any power over it. If it be not tyrannical for the Governor to appoint certain gentlemen to sit on a Licensing Bench, having power toclose, without appeal, every hotel in the country, it certainly is not tyrannical for the people to have the same power. The Local Option Bill does not purpose to alter the present boundaries of existing licensing districts, it does not propose to touch the constitution of existing Licensing Benches. It merely confers on the people, in each district, the privilege to go to the ballot box, once in every three years, and in the event of two-thirds deciding that there shall not be any licensed house in their district, no license can be granted. It will therefore be seen that under the present law, twolicense can be granted. It will therefore be seen that under the present law, two-thirds of the people can take away any license they please; but under the Local thirds of the people can take away any license they please; but under the Local Option Bill, instead of voting for or against an individual license, they will have to vote for or against a whole district. At the public meeting, lately held at Dunedin for the purpose of considering proposals for the reform of the laws relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors, the following resolution was passed:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the principle embodied in the Local Option Bill is equitable, practicable, and likely to afford the public relier from many of the evils resulting from the consumption of intoxicating liquors." Now considering that the present law has proved quite inadequate to afford relief from evils resulting from the existence of too many public houses, we do not see that the Local Option Bill can possibly have any better effect. We are, perhaps, quite safe in saying that under the present law, in no district have two-thirds of the people been got to agree to close a single public house. How, then, can it be hoped that two-thirds can be induced to vote secretly for the shutting up of all the public houses in a whole district? Mr Stout's two-thirds can be induced to vote secretly for the shutting up of all the public houses in a whole district? Mr Stout's Bill must fall far short of the objects hoped to be attained by it, and in its omission to deal with the appointment and powers of Licensing Benches, it is no improvement on the existing law.

## THE RUSSIAN LOCHINVAR.

The following clever parody on a well-known poem appeared in Punch at the close of the year 1853, when the aggressive policy of Bussia towards Turkev was agitating the mind of the British and French nations. It was reproduced in the Southern Cross in its issue of May 19, 1854, and was very popular at the time. It may not prove uninteresting in the year of grace 1877, when the Colossus of the North is making another unprovokee attack upon its neighbor the Turk. We bave altered a name or two to suit recent events and with such a terations the verses might have been written yesterday:—

The big-booted Czar had his eye on the Kast.

For treaties and truces he cares not the least;

And save his good pleasure he conscience hath none;

He taks like the Vandal, and acts like the Hun.

So faithless in peace, and so ruthless in war, Have be c'er heard of a king like the big-booted Czar?

He stayed not for speech, but with sabre

He stayed not for speech, but with sabre and gun,
Horushed into Turkey, though cause there was none;
But when he got near to the old iron gate,
He found certain reasons which urged him to wait,
For down by the Danube stood Omar Pasha,
prepared to encounter our big-booted Czar.

He drew up his legions—serf, vassal, and thrall,

thrall,
His footmen, and horsemen, and cannons,
and all;
Then out spoke bold Omar, his hand on his
sword.

word.

In an attitude fitting an Ottoman Lord.—

"Oh, come ye in peace here, or come ye in war,

"Or to seize St. Sophis, you big booted Czar?"

" I've long asked your homage, my suit you

denied,

"And my holy religion you're scorned and decried,
"So now I've come down with this army of

"So now I've come down with this army of mine,
"The rights and the wrongs of the case to define,
"And you have not a chance, for the Musulman star,
"Must pale when it looks on the flag of the Cear."

He flung down his challenge, the Turk took

it up (Remarking on slips 'twixt the lip and the

cup).
And designed to his logic the brief st reply,
"That the claim was unjust, and its proof
was a lie."
And he brought up some thousands of
swords as a bar
To further advance of the big-booted Czar.

So before Sukham Kaleh the battle took

place,
And the Russians thought proper to right
about face.

For the ironclad's guns had a menacing
boom,
And a bombshell sent flying the Dannen-

burg plume,
And the Cusacks all grumbled, "'Twere better by fur
To est fellow at home than dine out with the Czar."

One hist would not do, nor one word in his

The despot commands, and the men per-severe,—
So again to the breezes the standards are

flung, Kalafat cchoes the war trumpet's And

tongue, And the Ottoman, charging, has scattered

The ill-fated troops of the big-booted Czar. There was wild disarray in the rear and the

The Moslem they rode, and the Coseacks

they ran; There was racing and chasing—'twas pleas ing to see

The Russ as well heaten as Russians can be May this, and much worse, be all fortune

That aw its the old pirate, the big-booted Czar. [New Zealand Herald.

## THE FATAL PANIC IN A NEW YORK CHURCH.

(From the New York Herald.) (From the New York Herald.)
Two thousand five hundred women
assembled on Thursday night in the
Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier, in
West Six een street, to attend the fifth of
a course of lectures delivered by the Rev.
Father Langeake. The course was one
of instruction to women, and is known as
a mission or retreat. Already the services were drawing to a close, and the preacher was preparing to bring his ex-

hortations to a close, when in the crowded gallery there suddenly arose a loud cry from a hysterical woman that thrilled the congregation to the core. Startled people rose through the audience, and a movement began which too soon developed into a panie. There was a moment of terrible suspense. Now, on startled ears, rang out the awful cry of "Fire! fire!" In an instant all control was lost; that terrible cry had paralysed all power fire! In an instant all control was lost; that terrible cry had paralysed all power of thought and filled the terrified congregation with a frantic desire to escape from a death of horror. Like a flock of f ightened birds the occupants of the galleries rose up and fled toward the stairways which empty it to the vestibules of the church. The stairs were almost immediatly choked by the sudden inrush of the people. Checked in their flight, the

OCCUPANTS OF THE GALLERY LOST ALL CONTROL OF THEMSELVES. Heedless of the obstruction, those in the rear straggled to pass beyond those in front, and in their desperate efforts rendered egress more difficult. The scene now became heartrending. The struggling mass of women shricked with pain and di may, and some, in an excess of desperation, threw themselves over the ballustrades and were trampled to death by those beneath. At first, be panic was almost wholly confined tolthe galleries, but the shricks of the struggling crowd soon filled with terror the crowd which througed the aisles, and the movement to escape hecame general. Out from the body of the church began to pour the immense congregation which, meeting in the vestibule the fleeting occupants of the gallery, made a new obstruction and effectively blocked all egress. Then ensued a terrible struggle to escape from an imaginary danger. In vain the priests mingled with the frightened crow and tried to calm their fear. They were blind to everything but the phantom of a terrible death which had taken possession of their sous. The news of the accident spread with wondrous rapidity, and the friends of the worship ersustered rapidly in crowds about the door. Husbands, fathers, and songred by the wish to save their relatives, attemped to enter the church, and so added a new difficulty in the way of those who were trying to escape. Matters were in this condition when Company No 14, of the Heedless of the obstruction, those in the

FIRE BRIGADE, CAME THUNDERING ALONG

FIRE BRIGADE, CAME THUNDERING ALONG.

The rumbling of the wheels and the warning ding dong of the fire-bell echoed with ghastly significance through the church and renewed the panic. The effect was partially forseen by the commander of the fire company, and when he arrived within half a block of the church he halted his command and ordered his men to take off their helmers before mingling with the crowd, in order to avoid increasing the terror. These orders were obeyed, and the firemen advancing to the min entrance of the church, mingled with the crowd, and, forcing back those who where unwisely attempting to enter the church, succeeded with some difficulty in making a passage for the congregation. A strong detachment of police, under the command of Captain Williams, arrived on the ground aln ost simultaneously, and forming line held the excited crowd in check. The work of extricating the people was then pushed on vigorously, and in a few minutes the church was cleared. Six dead bodies were found at the bottom of the stairs where they had been

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

One well dressed lady was picked up and brought to a drug store in Sixth Avenue, where she shortly afterwards expired. Six women and one boy were killed. Many persons undoubtedly received slight injuries, but in every case they were taken by their friends to their own homes. The cause of this sad accident was of such a nature that it could not be guarded against. The means of egress provided in the church seem ample for all ordinary occasions, but the emptying of the whole congregation into a vestibule, however spacious, seems to be a dangerous error in construction, which should be remedied as soon as possible in all places where it exists.

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which they make in N w York, and which
instances their trade mark thus
st on other labels of this trash it
mitted, the hatter

iss; they are only made by the ac year, because it, London.

he same recople are circulating a 'report' that miness is about to be formed into a Company ch is UTTERLY F-LSE.

most carcestly appeal to that sense of Britis-few which I feel sure I may venture upon askind countrymen and countrywemen in het ant homes, to achieve the same as far as may lay in the rer, in denotucing this shameful American F and cautioning their friends lest they be duped into grain denotucing their friends lest they be duped into grain sense of the same string will be successful to the same successfu

thereon.

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"In a short time I had many applicants, to whom
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"erred out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These a
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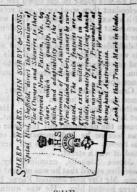
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