

The Rev. J. T. Hinton delivered an address to the Sunday-school children, teachers, and parents yesterday afternoon, at the Waitohaki School.

A good deal of uneasiness was felt on Saturday by the friends of Mr. H. K. Jones on account of a rumour to the effect that he was seriously ill in Auckland.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that the telegraph and post offices for the Ohinemuri district are to be erected at Paeroa, and tenders for the work are to be sent to the office of the Colonial Architect in Wellington on or before the 30th inst.

The Right Rev. Dr. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland, preached at St. George's Church at both services yesterday to large congregations.

In the evening the congregation was unusually large. His Lordship chose for his text a portion of the 6th verse of the 9th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, the words being, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?"

The cricket match which was to have been played at Paeroa on Saturday had to be postponed on account of the rain-storm which prevailed throughout the day.

According to announcement Miss Francis, the celebrated bicyclist, supported by a dramatic company, appeared at the Thames on Saturday night, not at the Theatre Royal, the stage of that building not being found to be suitable, but at the Academy of Music.

The opening services in connection with the new Congregational Church, Mary street, were concluded yesterday. In the morning the Rev. J. Hill preached, and in the evening the Rev. T. B. Binton.

The anniversary services in connection with the Wesleyan Sunday school, Forthard, were preached yesterday by the Rev. S. B. Bone, before large congregations.

The New Zealand Gazette to hand on Saturday publishes the returns of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards at the various ports in New Zealand for the quarter ended on the 30th September last.

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The Charleston Herald notes that the amount of gold forwarded by escort last week from the Bank of New Zealand, Charleston, to Westport amounted to 1,000 ounces.

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CABLE MESSAGES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TO PRESS AGENCY.)

MELBOURNE, November 11. It is rumoured that Newminster has been poisoned by antimony.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AUCKLAND, Saturday.

Arrived: The ship 'City of Auckland' from London, 96 days out. She brings 73 passengers—all well. There were two births, but no deaths. Had fine weather, and altogether a very prosperous voyage.

The passengers presented Captain Halls with an address and a purse of sovereigns. The 'Coniflor' gunboat, which arrived from the New Hebrides, after a quick run of 11 days. Lieut. Carey is the commander. She stays here a fortnight.

Sixteen boxes, supposed to contain tobacco, were opened on the wharf yesterday, and found to contain sand. They formed part of the cargo of the schooner 'Florida,' from Melbourne, and were consigned to order. It is generally supposed to be a swindle.

C. L. Eatham, a flax dresser at Queen's Redoubt, was struck dead by lightning at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock this morning. He had just left the mill and gone into a field. He leaves a wife and six children.

Buckland's cattle fair was poorly attended in consequence of the bad weather.

CHRISTCHURCH, Saturday.

The Royal Oak mine manager reports having on hand 1230 lbs of specimens and 35 tons of ground stuff, and will crush on Monday next.—The Union Beach has 3900 lbs of specimens on hand.—The Toketia battery will not resume work till the end of the week.

SOUTHERN TELEGRAMS.

(PER PRESS AGENCY.)

CHRISTCHURCH, Saturday.

At a meeting of delegates of the Jockey Club, held this evening, it was resolved first that the Victorian rules relating to weights and ages should be adopted by the whole of the New Zealand Jockey Clubs, and that the latter be requested to agree to this, and that all horses must run in bona fide owners' names under a penalty of disqualification, unless they be registered according to Jockey Club rules; third, that it be desirable to have a New Zealand Jockey Club, which shall frame rules and make a scale of weights to be used by all the clubs running under its rules, and that such club be a final tribunal to decide any question referred to it by a local club; fourth, that the New Zealand Jockey Club shall consist of not more than three members from each local club, and that at least one steward at every meeting running under the New Zealand Club rules must be a member of the club, and that the club shall, as far as possible, at the beginning of the year, fix the dates of all meetings in the colony.

NEW PLYMOUTH, Saturday.

At a meeting held last night, at which Harrington and Kelly were present, it was resolved that, as the Zew Zealand Titanic Steel and Iron Company have failed in the due performance of the terms and conditions of the lease granted to them, it is desirable that the Government be at once urged to demand the payment of the penalties, and, if not paid, to cancel the lease. That copies of the resolution passed be forwarded to Wellington.

THE REV. J. HILL'S LECTURES.

The Rev. J. Hill delivered the fifth of his course of lectures on the "Millennium" at St. James's Church last evening. The church, as usual, was crowded to excess. The subject of this special lecture was, "Was Napoleon III. the Antichrist?" Having chosen as his text Rev. 17, 8, Mr. Hill explained that it is generally supposed by theologians that the beast is the same person or power as the Man of Sin spoken of in Paul's second Thessalonians, and the Antichrist spoken of by John in his Epistles. He said the whole subject of the Anti-Christ would be considered in his next lecture; but that he wished meanwhile to clear out of the way a belief in regard to the beast, namely, that it was a representation of Napoleon III. He then alluded to the opinion of the Futurists, that all the prophecies in Revelation are to take place in the future, and all in the course of seven years, immediately before the Millennium that at the beginning of the seven the Antichrist will make a covenant with the Jews by which they will re-commence their sacrifices; but in three and a half years will break the covenant, bring terrible calamities upon the Jews, and establish his kingdom in the world. This person may have supposed through which the idea had passed were described. First, it had been supposed that Napoleon I. was Antichrist; but when he died it was said another Napoleon would appear. When then, however, Louis Napoleon, established the Empire in 1852, it was said—this is he. When he died in 1873, it was said he would rise from the dead; but when he did not, it was said that some demon, by means of Spiritualism, would appear and profess to be Napoleon. This is the present aspect of the theory. The belief rests on two grounds. First, on expressions in Daniel supposed to refer to the Antichrist, such as "vile person," "king of fierce countenance," "understanding dark sentences"; but these, he contended, referred to Antiochus Epiphanes, a conqueror, who 170 years before Christ brought terrible sufferings on the Jews. Second, on the names of Napoleon. It was explained how, in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, letters have a numerical value, and how it was attempted to be shown that in several names of Napoleon the letters make up the number 666, which is the number of the beast. It was shown how the spelling of these names was changed in order to make out the number, and also how other names, such as Nero's, Mahomet's, and Luther's, gave the requisite number. The opinion that the word Napoleon is the same as Apollon he said was not correct. Apollon is from a Greek word, meaning to destroy; Napoleon is from two words, meaning the lion of the thicket. Mr. Hill then examined the question which he said lay behind all this, viz., Is there any reason for believing that there will be any such wicked person? He said that the belief was founded on the famous prophecy of the seventy weeks or seventy-sevens of years in Daniel. Sixty-nine of the sevens were fulfilled at the time of the Messiah, but

FUTURISTS contend that the last seven shall not be fulfilled till the end of this dispensation.

He gave what he considered the true interpretation, and showed that the whole of the seventy-sevens of years had been accomplished at the time of the Messiah. The theory, he said, he would next bring to the test of reason; and he said that the details of the seven years were given with such certainty and minuteness that it was a strong proof they would never take place; and the same might be said of the absurdity involved in the theory. The idea of a demon spirit at the head of a great army, obtaining complete control over men in every quarter of the world, getting them to receive his mark in their hands or foreheads, and to worship him, was too absurd to be entertained. He said that many, among whom were several clergymen, who had written on the subject, had believed that Napoleon was Antichrist, and their number and position entitled the opinion to a fair examination; but when the idea of a resurrection or a demon representation was entertained and published, it came to be a matter with which not only the Bible, but reason and intelligence had to do. Reason also teaches that the theory that is so plausible, and has necessitated so great and frequent changes, cannot be correct; and that, instead of presumption and condemnation of others, humility and confession of error became all those who had been compelled to make these changes. He then gave a short account of the Emperors of Napoleon, and showed that, instead of his memory being covered with infamy, he was worthy of a high place among the monarchs of France. Mr. Hill concluded by saying that in these days Christianity needs on its side all the intelligence it can muster. Scientific discovery, historical research, and severe logic are in many quarters turned against it; and most strange is it that some who profess to be its friends will persist in loading Christianity with absurdity and folly. If the advice to reject the traditions of men and be guided by the Bible alone were not only given, but taken by those who give it, it would be better for Christianity and the world. Strange notions would then die out. But strange notions are these, and by their printing and spreading, to the dishonour of Christianity, the injury to true religion, and the disturbing of men's minds. Contentment is a powerful feeling to be awakened against any system, and most anxiously should everything be avoided that is fitted to bring it on Christianity. Above all things, let our interpretation of the Bible, our worship, and our religion be based on intelligence and common sense.

It was announced that the subject of the sixth lecture, which is to be delivered next Sunday week, will be—"What is the Scriptural doctrine regarding the Antichrist and the Battle of Armageddon?"

VOLUNTEER PRIZE FIRING.

The new rifle range situated on the point of land between the Kawawera and Thames rivers, opposite Shortland, which has recently been finished, was formally opened on Saturday by a competitive sweepstake match, in which all the Volunteers had the privilege of competing. The range itself is in most respects a suitable one, although it can only be reached by boating, but it has the advantage of being for the most part on solid land, there being only 200 yards of standing at the end next the targets and mounds, but it has the same disadvantages as the old rifle range in having no back ground, so that if a bullet misses the target the marksman has no chance of seeing what has become of it. The range is, however, the best available, and it has been laid out to the best advantage by Mr. A. Aitken, engineer. The mounds constructed at the various firing points are large wooden boxes filled with sand, similar to those used at the old range.

As we have stated, the opening match was for a sweepstake, for which there were 63 entries, but the marksman were especially unfortunate in the weather which prevailed. The morning squall especially had to fire amidst a downpour of rain such as is seldom experienced at the Thames, but notwithstanding their enthusiasm and skill that taken all round, very fair shooting was made, and that so few backed out. The best shooting was made by the morning squad, although frequent stoppages had to take place in consequence of the point being washed off the targets and their becoming practically invisible during the heaviest of the downpour. The ranges were 300, 400, and 500 yards, five shots at each. 49 points, was made by sexton J. A. Gordon, T.N.B.; and the next highest by Volunteer Armstrong, No. 2 H.R.V., who scored 47 points. Up to the 500 yards range the chances were all in favour of Volunteer Armstrong taking highest position, for he shot splendidly, but was unfortunately at the last range, missing a shot by having to fire when the target was invisible, and so he had to content himself with second position. The next highest was Volunteer McLean, T.S.V., with 43 points, and Volunteer Hebeotapi (of the Native Company) made a similar score. The highest score made in the afternoon was by Volunteer R. Long, T.H.R. These are, therefore, the winners of the five prizes into which the sweepstake were divided. We may add that for the morning squad, Sergeant-major Grant marked at the right target, and Sergeant Clark at the left. In the afternoon Major Cooper relieved Sergeant-major Grant, who was himself a competitor.

THE OHINEMURI GOLDFIELD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

PAEROA, November 11.

A terrific thunderstorm passed over this district to-day. It was preceded by a heavy downpour of rain. I never recollect having seen flashes of lightning following in such quick succession. The rain cloud was so dense for a time that it caused a deep gloom, as though the sun had set. No harm was done by the lightning in the neighbourhood of Paeroa, but at Mackaytown three persons were struck and knocked down. Mr. Jackson, blacksmith, of Paeroa, was walking along the road when the storm came on, and he received a shock, which felt as though somebody had struck him in the face, causing him at the same time to spring up and then fall to the ground. Kate Watson and her husband (Te Watene) were standing near the slaughter yard, the latter having a tomahawk in his hand, when both were knocked down, and I am informed that the electric current forced the tomahawk from Te Watene's hand.—Mr. Broomhall went down to the Thames to-day. He has been up to look at the Aroha district, accompanied by Mr. J. W. Guidling. Mr. James McCoyle also went down to attend the native meeting at Parawai.—A native woman, named Tinoko, who was closely related to Tiniponka and Te Kerohi, died at Te Koma on Thursday, and a great tangi was held to-day, when a considerable number of pigs were converted into pork. The coffin was made by Mr. Ewert, of Paeroa, and was taken down by the "Pearl" to the mouth of the Kaimata Creek. A large boat was there in readiness to receive it, and Tiniponka and a number of other natives superintended the transhipments. When the steamer was successfully completed the business moved on, and the natives gave three parting cheers, which struck me as being rather a peculiar proceeding on their part, considering the object of their mission.—The first mail for Waitekauri was received to-day. The bag was addressed to Mr. Thomas Snodgrass, postmaster, and doubtless contained all the necessary forms, &c., required for the office, which will be a great convenience to the miners. Mr. David Snodgrass has undertaken to convey the mails daily to and from Paeroa. I also hear that the Government have decided to ask for tenders without delay for the erection of a combined post and telegraph office at

MINING MATTERS.

MOANATAIARI.—The usual fortnightly meeting for the Moanataiari Company took place on Saturday, and the returned prospect to be a good payable one of 24000 10dwts gold. The quantity crushed was only 400 tons, and the average is, therefore, considerably over half an ounce to the ton; and this, we need hardly say, leaves a handsome margin of profit. Up to the present, the upper levels are the only sources of supply; but these are still far from being exhausted, particularly the Kuroka section, from which the greater quantity of the quartz crushed during the last few months has been derived. In the meantime, however, every expedition possible is being used to develop the new low level. The crosscuts from the bottom of the shaft are well advanced, and it will not be long before one of at least the large reefs of the mine is in hand and the winze sunk on it communicated with. The company's battery has, as usual, been kept fully employed; and, besides the stuff crushed from their mine, 370 tons of public crushing stuff has been put through, producing 1,120000 gold, thus making the total return from the battery for the fortnight 830 tons crushed for 1,360000 dwts.

ALBURNIA TRIBUTE.—A small parcel of 700 lbs of stone was crushed on Saturday at the Moanataiari battery, from which a very handsome yield of 4000 4dwts gold was derived.

LITTLE LIZZIE.—The shareholders of the Little Lizzie claim, Karaka, finished up another specimen crushing on Saturday. The parcel consisted of 52 lbs of stone, and the result, after melting at the Bank of Australasia, amounted to the handsome total of 26000 7dwts 12grs gold. This was the result of a fortnight's operation, exclusive of course of the general crushing stuff which has accumulated.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.—The shareholders of the City of Manchester share (a portion of the old Moa), Karaka, will crush a considerable parcel this week at Greenville's Coubath battery. A recent crushing from this mine yielded a very handsome return, and it is anticipated that another good yield will result from the crushing which is now about being commenced.

CITY OF LONDON.—Johns and party, tributors of a section of the upper works of the City of London mine, obtained a very handsome remunerative return of 11000 13dwts melted gold from a crushing which was completed for them on Saturday at the Bright Smile Company's small battery. The manager, Mr. Hicks, is opening up the reef in the bottom level as speedily as possible. It continues to improve in appearance, and gold is of frequent occurrence. Probably in the course of a week he may find himself in a position to start crushing, although it can hardly be expected that until the lode is more fully opened up anything like permanent crushing can be carried on.

OLD WHAU TRIBUTE.—Cook and party, the tributors of a section of the Old Whau Company's mine, whose recent crushings have been remarkably rich, are evidently on the eve of obtaining another very handsome return. Their section shows gold freely, and on Saturday they lodged a fine parcel of 800 lbs of rich specimens at the Bank of New Zealand for safe keeping. It is expected that the quantity will be very materially increased before the crushing takes place.

QUEEN OF THE MAX.—We are pleased to learn that the prospect of the Queen of the May mine continues in a most satisfactory state, and this is evidenced in the most positive manner by the class of reef which is being carried down in the winze. The latter is now down upwards of 30 feet, and a same stone showing very nice gold came to hand from it on Saturday afternoon. The company's crushing is also showing up well, and there is every prospect of a handsome return as the result of the fortnight's crushing, which will be completed on Friday. The main shaft is down about 45 feet below the present level, and is going through an excellent class of country. It is intended to open out a fresh level, with backs of about 70 feet, and it is hoped that the requisite depth will be obtained in the course of about three weeks.

TOOKAY TRIBUTE.—Muir and party, tributors of a section of the Tookay mine, finished a crushing of 6 tons of stuff at the Prince Alfred battery, but only obtained a moderate yield of 3000 gold as the result.

THE OHINEMURI GOLDFIELD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

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PAEROA, so that we may reasonably expect to be independent of the pigeons by the end of the current year.—A number of notices re the education rate have been sent up here by Mr. Lusk, intimating that if the amounts due are not paid before the 16th instant, summonses will be issued.

WAIKAREAU, Nov. 10th.

There is little to report from this place, for, with the exception of four or five claims, mining is at a standstill. We have had nearly a week of "temperance" weather, in consequence of which the creeks are deep and the roads are deeper, especially those parts of the road where there are side cuttings. The middle of the cuttings get cut into a reservoir by the force of the water, so that it takes a long spell of fine weather to make them fit for foot passengers. I hope the Government or the County, which ever of them has the most money, will not let the summer pass without ordouring some of the worst spots.

Our male portion of the population has lost a number of members this last week, the Kumara being the attraction, but this has been counterbalanced by the arrival of a number of females amongst us, to join their husbands.

WAIKAREAU COMPANY.—There is not much change in this mine, since the last report. The manager has been employed timbering up and constructing fresh passes, and hoppers. Good stone still continues to be got from No. 1 winze, the reef improving as it is sunk upon. In the low level going south good progress is being made, and the reef seems to improve as it approaches the shot of gold, towards which it is being driven. The crushing at the battery is shaping as usual, the late reefs being at work, as, owing to the fall rains, there is more water than they have any use for. The new fluming will be finished in another day or two, so that they can turn on the water when required.

WELCOME.—There is nothing exciting from this mine. The new cross lode to the west of the main reef, looks first-class, and has increased in size, gold being frequently seen in the stone. There is no telling when there will be a likelihood of getting a tramway to the battery.

PRESEVANCE.—This company has finished widening their tunnel, and doing so, got some nice quartz stringers in a sort of blue sandstone formation, in which gold can be plainly seen. They have driven through about 14 feet of it, and they think that if there was cheap crushing available, the whole lot would pay.

SHANNON AND FERGUS.—The contractors are making good progress with the low level tunnel, being at present in blue ground, which works fairly.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The contractors in this company's ground expect to finish their contract in a short time, but think that they will strike the reef before doing so.

YOUNG NEW ZEALAND.—I hear with regret that the manager of this company's ground, Mr. Ronald MacDonald, has resigned, being about to leave the district for a time. I hope where ever he goes, he will be fortunate, as I know he bears the good wishes of every man in his acquaintance. "We could have better spared a better man." There have been some nice patches of golden stone broken out this week, and there can be no doubt that this company has a pile claim, but if some better means of getting the quartz to the mill is not adopted it will be some time before they can realise on their investment.

A VISIT TO THE PIAKO DISTRICT.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The PIAKO district, although so close to us, is a terra incognita to most people. One of our worthy M.H.R.s has made a marine survey of it, so he stated in the House, but beyond the statement he did not enlighten us or his colleagues on the subject. From the mouth of the river for a distance of from 35 to 40 miles nothing can be seen but one immense swamp, which appears to extend to the Thames River on the east and to the hills on the west. This swamp, at certain seasons of the year, would carry a large number of cattle, there being plenty of rough feed, such as tot-tot; at other seasons the whole country is inundated, when, of course, it would be necessary to drive the stock to the high ground. Some native cattle and horses which I have seen appeared to thrive well in the swamp feed. There is a small settlement at Kerupahi, about 10 miles from the mouth of the river. At this place, which was one of considerable importance, there is some good land consisting of a long low range of hills extending nearly to the Thames River and comprising in all some hundreds of acres. Some thirty years ago this land was sold to a European; the Government afterwards became the owners, but have never taken possession; in fact, I have been informed that they handed it back to the natives. The settlement commonly known as Tarapipi is on the banks of the river higher up, and it is here that the really good land commences, of which there is a very large tract extending from the Aroha Mountain on the east to the Piako Swamp, about which so much has been said during the sitting of the late Parliament in Wellington. A large portion of these fine lands have been secured for the Government by Mr. James Mackay, Lands Purchase Commissioner, and the surveys in some instances completed, so that it is to be hoped that the people will soon have an opportunity of settling on the land, which should be offered to colonists for occupation on easy terms, instead of making a present of the best land to new chums, as was the case at Katikati. This is something you, who now stand a prisoner at the bar, have not paid for; this is not embraced in your license You have your bond to us to its full extent; but in thus taking your 'pound of flesh' you draw the blood, and that which is nearest the heart. The law in its wisdom does not permit this, and you must obey the law. By the verdict of the jury you have been found guilty of transgressing the law. Its extreme penalty is thirty days in the county jail and \$100 fine; its lowest, ten days' imprisonment and \$30 fine.

"For this offence the Court sentences you to ten days' imprisonment in the county jail, and that you pay a fine of \$75 and costs; and that you stand committed until the fine and costs of this prosecution are paid.—Chicago Tribune.

The London season (says a private letter) has been a short one. There have been great complaints on all sides—such as houses wet, men unemployed, 1,000 horses idle in the stables of the liveries men, 5000 eachmen unshod, and so on; all I believe, very true. The comparative dullness has been attributed by the people generally to losses in the Turkish and Egyptian funds. In some few, perhaps many cases, it may be a true statement of the causes, but in very many, the secret lies in the high prices of everything and in the extravagance of society, under which thousands have succumbed.

Howells's Pills.—This medicine has triumphed over every obstacle with little, profligate, and venal interests have opposed it, and at length stands forth victorious as the most reliable remedy for those derangements of the system always common at the change of seasons. When the air grows cooler, and the functions of the skin are retarded, the liver and kidneys are affected, and the system for diminished and anxious action. As alternatives, aperients, and delicate person, whose appetite is defective, digestion inferior, and tone of health low, this medicine will be a precious boon containing both esse and strength.

THE KUMARA RUSH.

The following letter, received from men well known in Balclutha and district, who recently left for the Kumara rush, will read with interest in this quarter. Those who are acquainted with the writers will not doubt their veracity, and their warning may prove a timely one to some who contemplate leaving for Kumara:—

Kumara, October 18, 1876. Dear Friend,—According to promise, we now write you to give a true account of the diggings. We can assure you that they are anything but good for all comers. There are thousands of men from all quarters of the globe seeking employment, but none is to be had at present. In the good old days of the Otago goldfields the cry was, "Wait till the race goes down," here it is "Wait till the race is in," and in the meantime till the grass grows the horse starves. By the look of the country, we believe there is plenty of gold in the ground, but it is the job to get it out. As for the main lead, all the claims that are of any value are taken up. The ground for shallow sinking is also all occupied, as well as the payable terrace claims. These latter are of two classes—those that can be wrought by a tunnel, and those requiring a shaft. The latter will cost 80 per cent. more than the former, owing to machinery and motive power required. Tunnel claims only require water, and the tunnel can be driven while waiting for water. The prospects on this rush are on an average 1 grain to 1 1/2 grain to the dish—that is, the best of them, but it must be remembered that out of three lodes of washdirt there are two of boulders, with no gold in them, so that brings the productiveness of the whole down to half a grain to the dish. This is the true state of the golden claims at the Kumara. Employment of no kind is to be had by the miner. The only class of men who get work here on wages is carpenters, who are required to erect houses, and an odd man to clear away the trees for the site. Out of every 100 men seeking employment there are only five on an average employed. Of course the odd men are only required for a few days till the timber is cleared away. Please tell all diggers who think of coming here that they had better wait where they are a little longer. You can rely upon the account we give as being the correct one. Please show this letter to our old friends and mates at the bridge, and tell them not to come as yet.—We are, &c., JAMES GRAY, THOMAS SHIELDS, J. GORMLEY, JNO. NETHERWAY.—Club Leader.

JUDGE READING OF ILLINOIS ON THE LEGALITY OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. The jury having found three saloon keepers of Morris guilty of selling intoxicating liquors to minors, Judge Reading, in pronouncing sentence, said:—

"The jury having found you guilty of selling intoxicating liquors to a minor, it remains for the Court to pronounce the sentence of the law. The penalty for this offence, fixed by the legislature, indicates that it considered the crime to be of a serious character. By the law you will sell to men and to women, if they will buy. You have given your bond, and paid your license to sell to them, and no one has a right to molest you in your legal business. No matter what poverty and destitution are produced by your selling according to law, you have paid your money for this privilege, and you are licensed to pursue your calling. You may fit up your lawful place of business in the most enticing and captivating form; you may furnish it with the most costly and elegant equipments for your lawful trade; you may fill it with the allurements to amusement; you may use all your arts to induce visitors; you may skillfully arrange and expose to view your choicest wines and most captivating beverages; you may then induce thirst by all contrivances to produce a raging appetite to the full—because it is lawful; you have paid for it; you have a license.

"You may allow boys, almost children, to frequent your saloon; they may witness the apparent satisfaction with which their seniors quaff the sparkling glass; you may be schooling and training them for the period of twenty-one when they too can participate; for all this is lawful. You may hold the cup to their very lips, but you must not let them drink—that is unlawful. But while you have all these privileges for the money which you pay, this poor privilege of selling to children is denied you. Here parents have the right to assert a little claim. Here the parent has the right to say, "Leave my son to me until the law gives you the right to destroy him. Do not anticipate that terrible moment when I can assert for him no further rights of protection. That will be soon enough for me, for his mother, for his sister, for his friends, and for the community, to see him take the road to death. Give him to us in his childhood at least. Let us have a few years of his youth in which we may enjoy his innocence, to repay us in some small degree for the care and love we have lavished upon him." This is something you, who now stand a prisoner at the bar, have not paid for; this is not embraced in your license You have your bond to us to its full extent; but in thus