Shipping Intelligence.

IMPORTS.

Per Black Swan, from London.—35 packets, order; 2 casks and 1 case as addressed; 6 bales, 1 package, H. Nathan; 12 crates, order; 1 case, J. Dallas; 1 case, order; 200 casks, 30 hhds, Turnbull, Bing and Co; 1 hhd, order; 1 case, as addressed; 12 bales, Tickle and Co.; 8 cases, Jones and Williamson; 5 cases, W. Wright; 3 packages, T. W. Bamford; 1 case, as addressed; 5 packages, W. H. Reynolds; 1 box, as addressed; 14 cases, Cargill and Co; 20 cases, 12 packages, 50 casks, order; 6 boxes, Green and Fisher; 1 bale, T. Corbett; 2 pkgs., Perkins and Co.; 2 bales, H. Kirkpatrick and Co; 7 cases, as addressed; 100 casks, Dalgety, Rattray & Co: 1 box as addressed; 12 cases, T. Moodie; 1000 cases, order; 3 pkgs, 1 box T. Robertson; 2 cases, 1 cask, 2 tierces, Turnbull, Bing & Co; 2 bales, order; 12 cases, Dalgety, Rattray & Co; 122 pkgs, 200 cases, 16 hhds, Morrison, Low & Co; 1 case, R. Chapman; 20 pkgs, J. Paterson & Co; 3 boxes, 1 case as addressed; 3 cases, J. Brugh; 4 pkgs, Dalgety, Rattray & Co; 1 box, 2 cases, as addressed; 7 pkgs, Young & M'Glashan; 1 case D. Henderson; 6 cases, 1 cask, order; 250 tons coals, order; 22 hhds, J. & J. H. Barr; 20 do, W. Bannatyne; 13 trunks, A. Silveston and Co.; 167 casks, 37 pkgs, Cargill and Co; 39 pkgs, Young and M'Glashan; 100 kegs, Morison, Law and Co; 4 pkgs, H. Howorth; 86 pkgs, 1 case, Day and Mieville; 1000 bags salt, 60 casks, 50 tons coal, 61 water casks, J. Jones; 15 cases, 535 pkgs, 6 bales, 4 cases, 45 cases, Dalgety, Rattray and Company; 20 packages, Finch and Company; 200 casks, order; 2 boxes, Dalgety, Rattray and Co.; 6 bdls, 1 box, 2 crates, Jabez Hay; 2 crates, 1 coil, 2 bales, J. Kilgour; 10 chests, W. Wright; 105 pkgs, Turnbull, Bing and Co.; 100 cases, 1444 deals, 1725 do, order; 4 cases, 1 parcel, Webb and Co.; 8 pkgs, order; 64 pkgs, 2 bales, 3 pkgs, J. Jones and Co.; 50 cases, 2838 pieces boards, order; 24 pkgs, Turnbull and Co.

Per Picard from Hobart Town: 60,000 feet timber, 750 posts and rails, 120,000 shingles, 80,000 sashes, 30,000 palings, 2 pockets hops, 1 ton hearthstones, 100 bundles of fruit, 1 piano, 2 cases furniture, 10 cases sardines, order.

Per Colchester, from Adelaide: 1720 bags flour, 237 bags bran, J. Darwent and Co.

PORT CHALMERS.—June 5.

Wind at noon, W.; light breeze. Weather clear. Barometer, 29.80. Thermometer 56. High water on the 6th inst. 8.53 a.m., and 9.17 p.m.; at Dunedin, an hour later.

ARRIVALS.

Omeo, s.s., McLachlan, from Lyttelton; general cargo, and passengers. Royse, Mudie and Co., agents.

Black Swan, ship, 976 tons, King, from London; general cargo, 104 passengers. J. Jones and Co., agents.

Colchester, brig, 135 tons, Prescott, from Adelaide; 1720 bags flour, 237 bags bran. J. Darwent and Co.

Picard, schooner, 165 tons, Grigg, from Hobart Town; timber. Marks, agent.

DEPARTURES.

White Swan, s.s., 198 tons, Harper, for the Bluff; part of original cargo, and passengers. H. E. Nathan, agent.

PASSENGER LIST.

Per Black Swan, from London—Cabin: Messrs. C. S. Wood, William J. Perry, E. Lawrie, Davis, M. Spiller, H. Spiller, J. Privan, J. M'Callum, Gilbert Grieve, Wm. Dobie, Mitchell. Second cabin: Messrs. Edward Cauney, Richard Canney, John Scott, Francis Foster, Robert Day, William Curtis, Henry Stone, John Hodgkinson, Alfred J. Austin—82 in the steerage.

Per Omeo, from Lyttelton—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Sampson, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Barr, Mr. Ewen, Mr Grahame—20 in the steerage.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS.

From Melbourne—Valiant, Evelina Rutter. From Sydney—Jeanie Oswald. From London—Geelong, James Booth.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

Omeo, for Melbourne, June 7
Sea Breeze, for Melbourne, June 10
White Swan, for Lyttelton, June 10
Bella Vista, for Newcastle, June 6
Daniel Watson, for Newcastle, June 6

VESSELS IN PORT

Warren Goddard, brig, from Norfolk Island
Rebecca, schooner, from Manakau
Remark, brig, from Newcastle
Akbar, ship, from London
Colonist, schooner, from Glasgow
Sebim, schooner, from Melbourne
United Brothers, schooner, from Melbourne
Lady Egidia, ship, from London
Dunedin, schooner, from Wellington
Martha Ellen, schooner, from Melbourne
Indus, barque, from Newcastle
Camilla, barque, from Newcastle
Pilot, schooner, from Hobart Town
Pet, barque, from Hobart Town
Daniel Watson, brig, from Hobart Town
Sea Breeze, barque, from Melbourne
Omega, barque, from New Bedford, U.S.
Bella Vista, barque, from Melbourne
Flying Squirrel, schooner, from Hobart Town
Wm. Buchanan, barque, from Melbourne
Success, schooner, from Melbourne
Streamlet, schooner, from Melbourne
Eucalyptus, barque, from Hobart Town
Salcombe Castle, schooner, from Auckland
Zambia, ship, from Glasgow
Canterbury, schooner, from New River
Black Swan, ship, from Melbourne
Picard, schooner, from Hobart Town
Colchester, brig Adelaide

The Omeo s. s., arrived this (Thursday) afternoon from Lyttelton. She left Lyttelton on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m. during the prevalence of a dense fog, which continued until she had arrived within twenty-five miles of Otago Heads. She had to steam half speed the whole way, and, in consequence, did not arrive until the hour mentioned. About twenty-five miles northward of Otago Heads she spoke the ship Abbot Lawrence, about which some anxiety had arisen, in consequence of the number of days she has been on the passage hence from the Bluff. The Abbot Lawrence was, at the time, beating to the southward, and as the wind has since set in lightly in her favor, she may be expected at Port Chalmers on Friday. The ships Zealandia, Evening Star, and White Star were lying at Lyttelton when the Omeo left. The Omeo leaves Port Chalmers for Melbourne on Saturday, at one p.m.

The brig Colchester, from Adelaide, and the schooner Picard, from Hobart Town, arrived at Port Chalmers this (Thursday) evening. They report no shipping except a whaler, passed a few days ago by the Picard. By the courtesy of Captain Grigg, of the Picard, we have Hobart Town papers up to the 24th ult.

The Warren Goddard has discharged her cargo of cattle, imported from Norfolk Island, all in good condition.

We have to report the arrival of the London ship, Black Swan, Capt. Geo. King, after a protracted passage of 107 days from Plymouth. Her passage list comprises 12 in the saloon, 9 in the second cabin, and 83 in the steerage; and Capt. King is accompanied by his lady and child. He reports one of the most adverse passages he has ever known. He left Plymouth on the morning of 17th February, and no sooner was the vessel outside the breakwater than she encountered a succession of heavy gales, varying in direction from S. to S.W., which lasted, with hardly an hour's intermission, for fully ten days. This unfavorable commencement was followed by very light northerly winds, which took the ship down into lat. 22 deg. N., where she caught the N.E. trades, and carried them into lat. 1 deg. N., crossing the line on the 19th March. The S.E. trades, which were unusually light, did not extend to the southward of lat. 14 deg. S., and were succeeded by such very light airs from the northward that for nine successive days the ship did not make more than an average of 70 miles per diem; in fact, until the lat. of 37 deg. S., was reached, very little, if any, improvement was experienced. Very moderate S.W. winds, varied by an occasional gale from the eastward, carried the ship across the meridian of Greenwich on the 19th of April, and from thence to the Snares, which were sighted on the 1st of June Owing to the extreme variableness and easterly tendency of the winds, the Indian Ocean had to be scoured between the parallels of 43° and 49° with scarcely one single day's steady running. The greatest distance run was 573 miles in two consecutive days. In spite of the weary monotony of the passage, every effort was made to beguile the time. Amongst the amusements the passengers had, was a series of highly instructive and entertaining lectures, on the Steam Engine, which was delivered by C. S. Wood, Esq., F.G.S., one of the saloon passengers. In his work of amusement and instruction, Mr. Wood was ably assisted by another gentleman, who delivered three entertaining lectures on the science of Astronomy, which were listened to with the most marked attention by almost every one on board. The lectures were for the most part delivered on the poop deck, under the awning, but as the weather became colder the saloon had to be resorted to. An impromptu concert usually closed the evening's amusement, and thus, many an otherwise monotonous hour was pleasantly spent. Divine service was always most creditably attended, and was conducted by Dr. Wood, the surgeon, who reports most favorably as to the health of all on board during the passage, not one case of anything approaching to serious illness having occurred. The most noticeable circumstance on the voyage was the occurrence of an earthquake, which was most distinctly felt on board. It occurred on Friday the 23rd of May, the ship being at that time in lat. 48.59 S. and long. 127.05 E. For several days the barometer had been very low, varying from 23 to 30, and early on the morning of the 23rd ult., the ship shook violently, and a peculiar sound was heard, as if the vessel were grating over the bottom, the tremor and the sound being so distinct, as to wake the watch below. Previous to her arrival, the passengers, the majority of whom are from Scotland, presented the officers of the ship and the surgeon with a complimentary address. She reached Port Chalmers between 6 and 7 p.m., and the passengers may be expected in town in the morning.

LATEST DATES.

England	Mar. 26
By telegraph	April 2
AMERICA—	
New York	Mar. 14
San Francisco	Mar. 15
Cape of Good Hope	Mar. 1
Mauritius	April 3
Ceylon (Colombo)	April 20
China (Hong Kong)	Mar. 31
Calcutta	April 8
Singapore	April 2
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—	
Melbourne	May 26
Sydney	May 22
Queensland	May 19
Adelaide	May 22
Launceston	May 21
Hobart Town	May 21
Perth	April 20
NEW ZEALAND—	
Marlborough	May 9
Auckland	May 24
Wellington	May 27
Hawke's Bay	May 27
Taranaki	May 10
Nelson	May 12
Canterbury	May 31
Wanganui	May 1
Invercargill	May 26

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

WM. WATTS, on the Ground, Rattray-street.—Store.

R. B. MARTIN & Co., at their yards, High-street.—Timber.

E. DE CARLE & Co., on the Manse land, Princes-street.—Timber.

J. MACLEAN & Co., at the Commercial Horse Bazaar.—Drays and harness.

E. CASPER & Co., Timber Sale Yards, corner of Gaol and Stewart-streets.—Timber.

J. PATERSON & Co., at their Rooms, Manse-street.—Cutlery, ironmongery, plated ware, &c.; herrings, hams, cheese, butter, paint, &c.; coats, hats, &c.

PROVINCIAL YARDS.—Pigs.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA

DUNEDIN BRANCH.

THIS BANK issues DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT on LONDON, which are negociable through its Agents in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and on its various Branches in NEW ZEALAND, VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA.

AGENCIES at TUAPEKA and WETHERSTONE'S.

Terms of business may be learned on application at the Bank in High-street.

ALFRED JACKSON, Manager.

Dunedin, April, 1862.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

AN Agency of this Bank has been established at Oamaru, under the management of Mr. D. H. Murdoch.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE McLEAN, Manager.

Dunedin, 23rd May, 1862.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

AN AGENCY of this Bank has been opened at Tokomairiro, under the temporary management of Mr. Joseph Jackson.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. McLEAN, Manager.

Dunedin, 23rd May, 1862.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

AN AGENCY of this BANK has been opened at WETHERSTONE'S, under the Management of Mr. T. C. OCHILTREE.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE M'LEAN, Manager.

Dunedin, 23d Dec., 1861.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

AN AGENCY of this Bank has been established at Waitahuna, under the management of Mr. Alfred Jones.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE M'LEAN, Manager

Dunedin, 23rd Dec., 1861.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Incorporated by Act of the General Assembly.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE DUNEDIN BRANCH of this Bank was opened for the transaction of General Banking Business on Monday, the 2nd December, 1861.

Rates of Interest, Discount, and Exchange, and general terms of business may be ascertained upon application at the Banking Office, Rattray-street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE M'LEAN, Manager.

Dunedin, 23rd Dec., 1861.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE dividend, declared at the half-yearly meeting of Shareholders of this Bank, is now payable on application at their Banking Offices, Rattray-street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. McLEAN, Manager.

Dunedin, 29th May, 1862.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE fourth instalment of £1, payable on shares allotted in this Bank, in the Province of Otago, has been fixed by the Directors to be paid at Dunedin on the 18th of August, 1862.

By order of the Board,
GEO. McLEAN, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

CAPITAL, £750,000. RESERVE FUND, £213,000

AN AGENCY of the Bank of New South Wales has been opened at WETHERSTON'S for the purchase of gold, receipt of deposits, and granting drafts on the numerous Branches of the Bank in New Zealand and Australia, also on the London office. Drafts also granted payable at the various branches of the National Bank of Ireland.

JAMES A. DOUGLAS, Manager.

Dunedin, 1st March, 1862.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

CAPITAL, £750,000. RESERVE FUND, £218,000

DUNEDIN BRANCH.

DRAFTS GRANTED, on the most favorable terms, on the numerous Branches of the Bank in New Zealand and Australia; also on London, and payable at the various Branches of the National Bank of Ireland.

INTEREST is allowed on Deposits as under:—

On the minimum monthly balance of current accounts	..	2½ per cent
On deposits fixed for three months	..	3 per cent.
Do. do. six months	...	4 per cent.
Do. do. twelve months	...	5 per cent.

Advances made on wool or other produce hypothecated to the Bank. Local Bills, bearing two good names, discounted. Agencies of other banks undertaken on reasonable terms.

JAMES A. DOUGLAS, Manager.

Dunedin, 1st March 1862.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

CAPITAL, £750,060. RESERVE FUND, £218,000

TUAPEKA AGENCY.

FOR the Purchase of Gold, receipt of Deposits, and issue of drafts on the numerous branches of the Bank in New Zealand and Australia. Drafts also granted on London, and on the various branches of the National Bank of Ireland.

JAMES A. DOUGLAS, Manager.

Dunedin, 1st March, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

We have again to remind our advertisers that our terms are cash on receipt of advertisements, or where accounts are opened, cash at the close of the month—no longer credit will in any case be given—and we must respectfully inform subscribers that they put us to great inconvenience by making our collecter call day after day, on the excuse that they have not examined into their accounts. For their convenience we waive the cash on delivery of advertisements, and for our convenience they should examine the accounts as soon as presented.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

MAILS CLOSE

For the United Kingdom, the Australian Colonies, the Continent of Europe, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, &c., this day, at noon. Registered letters and newspapers, an hour before.

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

Chief Post Office,
Dunedin, 6th June, 1862.

OTAGO GENERAL ROAD BOARD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Otago General Road Board will be held in the Superintendent's Office, Dunedin, upon Thursday, the 19th day of June current, at 11 o'clock a.m., when will be considered:—

Letter from Mr. Todd, proposing certain alterations of the boundary line between the East Taieri and Saddle Hill Road Districts; and,

Letter from Mr. Christie, with memorial from settlers in the N.E. Harbor District as to the line of road to Portobello which they wish to have adopted.

Parties interested in the above propositions are requested to attend. By Order, JAMES A. CHEYNE, Clerk to the Board.

WANTED, a Practised and experienced REPORTER. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and where previously engaged; also naming references as to trustworthiness. Address, Editor *Daily Times*.

PRIZE SILVER CUP

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE

BEST PAMPHLET ON SEPARATION.

The Proprietors of the DAILY TIMES will present a Silver Cup, worth at least £50, to the author of the best Pamphlet on the desirability of the Separation of the Middle Island from the Northern Island of New Zealand.

The time for receiving the Pamphlets, and other details, will be announced in a few days.

SEPARATION MOVEMENT.

THE Separation Committee having decided to appoint a paid Secretary to aid the purpose of the movement, written applications addressed to the Chairman, Separation Committee, will be received up to the 21st June inclusive, from gentlemen willing to undertake the office. The rate of salary will be £400 per annum; applications to be endorsed "Application for Secretaryship."

Applicants should state the qualifications they possess for the office, which embraces somewhat more than the ordinary duties of a Secretary, as any one who has been concerned in a political agitation of the kind will be aware. References should also be given.

By order of the Separation Committee,
JULIUS VOGEL.

Dunedin, May 21st, 1852.

THE

Otago Daily Times.

"Juveniam viam aut faciam."

DUNEDIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

IF Sir George Grey be of at all a vindictive disposition, and if he be a man of sufficiently retentive memory to hold in recollection the feeble effusions of the puny opponents that cross his path, his return to New Zealand must have afforded him some moments of exquisite enjoyment. He returned to find the Constitution Act, which passed in the last flickering moments of his former Governorship, in force; he returned to find under that Constitution Act the premier, or shall we say the first commoner of the Colony, in the Honorable William Fox. That retentive memory to which we have alluded, might have carried him back ten years, and he might remember in the subservient "first commoner" who asked but to be led, the jubilant little writer, from the Parthenon Club, of June 29, 1852, who, having seen the new Constitution Act granted to New Zealand, in which he flattered himself he had a hand, noticed in the speech from the throne, thought he had effected a great marvel, and was by no means the least man in England. He might remember in that same letter, some passages which gracefully flung a presumed "last kick" at the governor who it was supposed had left New Zealand for ever.

"I sincerely congratulate my fellow-colonists on having obtained so large an instalment of the powers of self-government. The result is due to their own steady and persevering adherence to the great principles of freedom; to their undeviating resistance to the attempt of Governor Grey to put them off with half measures, and to corrupt their independence by the lavish distribution of patronage. If he succeeded with some who were once the champions of your liberties, it is satisfactory to reflect that the great bulk of the colonists of all classes have stood firmly by one another, and never flinched, in what, I hope, will prove to have been the very last struggle with organised and legalized despotism in the British dominions."

Do any of our readers remember, in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop," how, in Quilp's absence, his wife and mother-in-law give a tea party, during which they amuse the guests by dilating on their independence of Quilp's authority? Just as they are in the midst of it, Quilp returns, and, after sending the guests to the right-about, proceeds to assume the tyrannical over the now humbled and acquiescent members of his family. Mr. Fox "came" the female Quilp; but when the representative of "legalized despotism" returned, the courageous little denouncer at once knocked under, and, like the actors who are never tired of last appearances, went in for another "last struggle." Fancy the legalized despot's enjoyment as he received the submission of the man who prated to his fellow colonists of "their undeviating resistance to the attempts of "Governor Grey to put them off with half "measures, and to corrupt their independence "by the lavish distribution of patronage." How the distributor of patronage must have chuckled to meet his ten-years-ago critic. Have our readers seen any exhibitions of electro-biology; have they noticed how the operator gloats over a subject who comes to see him in scepticism but who succumbs to the influence?

"And he who came to scoff remained to pray."

When once he sinks into the magnetic sleep, how the biologist pays him off for his scepticism! He is made to fancy his chair is on fire; that he is pursued by a lion; that snakes are hissing at him; scorpions are giving him his death sting; the harmless glass of water he holds in his hand is made to taste to him like medicine—the whole fury of the Eumenides is let loose at him. Sir George Grey was the biologist to the sceptical Fox. The "last representative of legalized despotism" returned to haunt the second representative of a glorious constitution. Number two succumbed in a moment, and the fantastic tricks which, under the able hand of his tormentor, he was made to play, have often been the theme of comment in our columns. He was sent on impossible missions; made to eat humble pie with those who laughed him to scorn; placed in all kinds of situations of difficulty; and, finally, deserted in the hour of his trial, had to summon by special steamer the magician to whose arts he owed his uncomfortable situation. As the writer of the Parthenon had to send for the last "representative of legalised despotism," did he by chance recall another passage of his letter?

"All these, and every other office which the ingenuity even of Governor Grey could create, or his love of patronage suggest, all will, by the power of the purse, be subject to the control of the colonists. But, in fact, the great general power which they will possess, by means of the central and provincial Representative Councils, will render it impossible for any Governor to disregard, to any great extent, their wishes in respect of the Executive department. The Governor of New Zealand must, for the future, submit to govern on the constitutional principle of employing in the public service only those persons in whom the colonists have confidence. If we rightly use the powers conferred on us by this measure we should no more be insulted by the maintenance in office of "men who have placed the infamy of their character beyond dispute," nor by the appointment of men whose only fitness for office consists in their inability to earn a living by any independent calling."

The "ingenuity of Governor Grey" perchance exceeded the imagination of him who wrote of it. Did it suggest itself to him as he indulged in the luxury of self glorification on that same midsummer day in 1852,—did the idea of an obsequious instrument, content to work in the dark, not knowing what end he was pursuing, not allowed to guess the object of him by whom he was being used as a tool—did this creation paint itself to him as one of the productions of the "ingenuity" of Sir George Grey. What frightful fancies must have come over Mr. Fox as he remembered this passage. If the ingenuity of Governor Grey had risen even superior to "the control of the colonists," in "employ-"ing in the public service only those persons "in whom the colonists have confidence," did Mr. Fox—as he saw that cherished day-dream break down,—did he perchance dread that the second portion of his prophecy was not infallible, and that spite of its assumed impossibility the colony had been again "in-"sulted by the maintenance in office of men "who have placed the infamy of their "character beyond dispute," and by "the "appointment of men, whose only fitness for "office, consists in their inability to earn a "living by any independent calling?" Those in whose native policy the colonists had no confidence; the men who crept into office on the understanding that they would not meddle with Native affairs, and undo the measures of their predecessors,—in whose Native Policy at least, the House had confidence;—had no sooner the opportunity offered them, than they proved the fallacy of their leader's assertion that the future Government of the colony must of necessity rest in the hands of those in whom the colonists had confidence. They proved false to their trust, they made themselves the willing instruments of simulating a policy abhorrent to the country at large; a truckling poltroon policy; a policy which was willing to sacrifice the honor of the English arms; a policy which rested supine under outrage; which countenanced bloodshed; which sanctioned all the nameless horrors of devastating uncivilized warfare. They played this part, the willing tools of one of whose real design they were ignorant, of one who would leave to them all the disgrace, and himself reap any merit that, indirectly, like fair flowers that spring from garbage heaps, might arise.

Did Sir George Grey not know the turn events were taking? did he not, in bitter mockery, leave his constitutional advisers to their utter self-helplessness? are questions more easily asked than answered. The impending difficulties with the Natives have not arisen in a moment. In late Melbourne papers we find, by telegrams from Sydney, that private advices from Auckland stated that native disturbances were imminent. The quarrel between the two sections of the Nghapui tribe is the least threatening of the news, although that cannot fail to embroil the Europeans. Fighting in the immediate vicinity of an English settlement, and part of the land in dispute being territory already disposed of to the Pakehas, how can these fail to interfere? And if they do step in, may they not anticipate treatment such as one experiences who interferes in a quarrel between a man and his wife—both sides turning against him? But as we have said, this is the least difficulty; the Waikatos are undoubtedly assuming an attitude that, sooner or later, must lead to war; and, already we have it, that Rangitaki *Anglice*, William King, was recalled to Taranaki by the news of war having broken out. Again some fifteen hundred natives were moving on towards Coromandel, to resist any attempts of the Europeans to take forcible possession. How long can it be expected that the latter will submit to be shut out from the gold they were invited to come to seek, by what to them appears the arbitrary restriction of a vague Maori title? War hovers here as elsewhere, and it is impossible to suppose that Sir George Grey was ignorant of all the threatening signs. Evidently he was waiting at Wellington for the news to be brought by the White Swan; and it must have amused him somewhat to find that his self-sufficient but subservient advisers, in the first moment of difficulty, felt themselves entirely without resource, and had to secure his return by special despatch.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our issue of to-day, that a meeting of the Otago General Road Board will be held in the Superintendent's Office, on Thursday, 19th instant.

The sailing of the Omeo has been further postponed to Saturday.

Captain King of the Black Swan which arrived at Port Chalmers, from London, last evening, reports having, when at sea in lat. 48° 59' South, and long. 127° 05' East, on the 23rd May distinctly felt the shock of an earthquake which shook the ship violently, a peculiar sound being at the same time heard as if the vessel were grating over the bottom. It would be interesting to know whether any similar phenomena have been observed by the masters of any other vessels in the Southern Seas about the same time.

We were pleased to notice yesterday that not only was Princes-street being scraped, but the mud carted away. Verily, we live in an age of improvement.

We understand that the Bishop of Christchurch will preach on Sunday, in the morning, at the Episcopal Church, Dunedin, and in the afternoon at Green Island.

We notice that Mr. Thatcher, stimulated apparently by the success which attended the late entertainment of the Musical Association, is about to give a morning Concert. It is announced for Monday, June 9th, at half-past 2, in the Theatre Royal, Commercial Hotel. We understand that the room is to be specially arranged for the occasion, and that every effort will be put forth to make the entertainment worthy of the patronage of the class for whose amusement morning concerts are supposed to be given.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Steam-ship Victory Company will be held at the Athenæum, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Provisional Directors, and electing a permanent Directory.

His Honor Mr. Justice Gresson sat in Chambers yesterday.

It was half-past six o'clock yesterday evening when the escorts from the gold-fields arrived in town. The delay was occasioned entirely by the extremely bad state of the roads, especially in those parts where the work of formation has been begun, and the natural surface destroyed, without substituting a hard and solid artificial one. At M'Kay's, three miles the other side of the Taieri, the escort came to a dead stand, being fairly "stuck." Fresh horses had to be procured to drag the waggon out of the mire in which it was embedded, and with those the remainder of the journey was happily accomplished. The whole journey occupied eleven hours and a-half.

By the Omeo we are in receipt of files of Canterbury papers; but no later dates than already to hand per White Swan.

The Separation resolutions of which Mr. Walker had given notice were duly moved by that gentleman in the Provincial Council yesterday, but on the representation of some of the members, that the present adjourned meeting of the Council was, by a tacit understanding, to be only for the purpose of dealing with the Building Ordinance, and that but few of the country members were present, Mr. Walker consented to withdraw them.

The performance of the "Corsican Brothers," at the Princess Theatre last evening, passed off in a very successful manner. The performance was for the benefit of the machinist, Mr. Cooper.

We observe that the Town Board invites tenders for metalling in Walker-street, Stafford-street, Hope-street, and Pitt-street.

ARRIVAL OF THE ESCORT.

Owing to the heavy state of the roads, the Escort did not reach town last evening until half-past six o'clock. The following are the several quantities:—

	ozs.	dwts.
Tuapeka	2336	10
Waitahuna	589	15
Waipori	122	10
Woolshed	152	15
Total	3201	10

OTAGO PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1862.

The House resumed, pursuant to adjournment, at half-past four o'clock, when the Speaker read the usual form of prayer.

MINUTES.

The Clerk of the House read the minutes of the last proceedings, which were confirmed.

STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION.

Mr. WALKER, pursuant to notice, asked "what steps the Government are taking regarding Steam Postal Communication with Melbourne, in anticipation of the expiration of the contract entered into by Mr. Crosbie Ward."

Mr. DICK explained that as negotiations for the purpose referred to by the hon. member (Mr. Walker) were now pending, it would be inconvenient to give a direct answer to the question, as it might prejudice those arrangements.

After this explanation Mr. Walker would not press the question.

FIRE BRIGADE.

Mr. WALKER moved, "That the Government be authorised to loan the sum of £1000 to the Dunedin Town Board, for the special purpose of organizing a Fire Brigade, in anticipation of money to be raised by the Municipal Body, when properly constituted."

It was urged on behalf of the Government that the Town Board, having made no application for such a grant, it would not be desirable for the Government to make the offer.

Mr. KILGOUR, as a member of the Town Board, expressed his disapproval of the motion.

After a few remarks by Messrs. Howorth and Paterson, the question was put and negatived.

SEPARATION.

Mr. WALKER, pursuant to notice, rose to move the adoption of the following resolutions on Separation:—

1. "That the province of Otago, in common with the other Provinces of the Middle Island of New Zealand, is subject to great inconvenience and injustice in consequence of the distance from the seat of Government, and the diverse interests of the two islands."

2. "That the Middle Island of New Zealand has attained to sufficient importance, both in regard to population and the magnitude of its resources, to warrant its being constituted into a distinct colony; and this Council desires to express its opinion that every legitimate means should be resorted to by the Province of Otago to obtain this result, due regard being had to the honorable discharge of existing liabilities."

3. "That to promote the separation of the two islands, the Province of Otago should endeavor to secure the co-operation of the other Provinces, and for this purpose that the Speaker be requested to communicate these resolutions to the several Councils of the Middle Island Provinces, accompanied by the request that they will assist towards forwarding the object desired."

He remarked that they agreed with what had been intended to have been proposed by the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government. The hon. member referred to the great inconvenience accruing to the Legislature of the Province from the distance of the seat of Government, and that Native affairs, which did not affect this island, occupied the principal attention of the General Assembly.

A discussion ensued in which most of the hon. members present expressed their approval of the tenor of the resolutions, but it was urged that as the present Meeting of the Council was merely an adjourned one specifically for the passing of a Building Ordinance, and that there had been a tacit understanding with the country members that no new business was to be introduced in their absence, it would not be fair to enter upon so important a subject in the absence of the country members. It would be also more satisfactory that the question should be discussed by the full Council, and any definite resolution they might adopt would then carry more weight.

Mr. WALKER would, with leave of the House, withdraw these resolutions, and would re-introduce them at a future meeting of the Council.

BUILDING ORDINANCE, 1862.

Mr. HOWORTH moved the second reading of this Bill, which was re-committed.

Mr. CUTTEN thought that the Bill ought to be referred to a Select Committee, and would ask the Government to lay on the table of the House the Reports of the several Committees on the subject.

Question put and carried.

Bill re-committed.

The CHAIRMAN reported progress.

Mr. M'GLASHAN gave notice, that to-morrow he would move the third reading of the bill.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DICK moved the adjournment of the House until 4 o'clock to-morrow.

THE WOOLSHED DIGGINGS.

Mr. CARGILL begged leave to call the attention of the House to the present state of affairs at the Woolshed diggings, as the hon. member had been informed that there was no law or order there of any kind. There were no less than fourteen grog shanties in one street, and there was no police stationed there at all.

Mr. GILLIES observed that the statements made by the hon. member were utterly uncalled for, and pronounced the conduct of the diggers on the locality in question as having been most exemplary.

Mr. CARGILL would state that he believed that there was no body of men better conducted than the diggers generally.

The House adjourned at seven o'clock until to-morrow (this day) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY.

A public meeting was held in this district for the purpose of electing a School Committee, on the 2nd June inst.; about 30 of the inhabitants were present. Mr. J. W. Switzer in the chair.

Mr. J. S. Douglas thought before electing a Committee, they should read the ordinance, it being a new one, and see what responsibilities they were taking upon themselves. This being agreed to, Mr. Douglas read the ordinance, and after some discussion the following gentlemen were agreed to as a Commitee:—

Mr. J. W. Switzer, Mr. Peter Lindsey, Mr. James Hunter, Mr. William Chapman, Mr. Andrew Robertson, Mr. John Duncan, Mr. Robert M'Dowal, Mr. Hugh M'Fadgen, and Mr. Andrew Watson.

On the motion of Mr. Chapman, seconded by Mr. Hunter, it was then agreed that the Committee would like to hear the opinion of the inhabitants as to the teacher, as he had been given to understand there were several complaints by the heads of families that they were not satisfied with the teaching.

Mr. Douglas moved a vote of confidence in the teacher.

Mr. M'Dowal seconded it.

The Chairman and several thought it best to have the school teacher before them.

Mr. Stewart, the school teacher, said he would be most happy at all times to forward the wishes of the Committee, and the reason that many parents thought their children were making no progress, arose from his system of teaching; there had been a new system which he adopted as being best calculated to facilitate that object. If the parents would only take the trouble to help him with their children at home, it would greatly assist to develop that system.

Mr. J. S. Douglas thought the explanation of the school teacher more than satisfactory.

Mr. Chapman in explanation, said he had no wish to call in question the teaching of the school master, and he would, therefore, as the head of a family, move the vote of confidence.

Seconded by about half a dozen.

Mr. Stewart, the schoolmaster, represented that he had £4 in his hands for the Sabbath School Library, and as the Aldinga would be just about going, he thought it would be as well to send for books by her for the library. No decision was come to on this point, as the meeting thought the children could not reap any benefit from it at present.—*Communicated.*

WAKARI DISTRICT.

A meeting of the owners and occupiers of land and householders was held in the School-room on Monday. In spite of the boisterous night, the attendance was numerous and punctual. On the motion of Mr. Hepburn, seconded by Mr. Hood, Mr. Shanks took the chair, and requested Mr. Johnston to read the clauses of the Education Bill (*the ordinance not being printed*), in accordance with which the meeting had been called by Mr. Hislop. Mr. Hepburn reported the proceedings of the late committee, and congratulated the District on the increased attendance at the School, and the comfortable state of the School building, which might now be considered complete, unless the increasing number of scholars should necessitate an enlargement of the School-room. A statement from the Treasurer's books was also submitted, showing a balance of a few shillings against the committee.

Mr. Kilgour congratulated the meeting on the state of matters, and requested to be allowed to wipe off the balance against the committee.

A lengthened conversation then took place in regard to the mode of raising the district's portion of the Teacher's salary under the new ordinance. All the speakers agreed that assessment was the most unexceptionable mode; but regretted that it would entail considerable expense. The result of the conversation was a unanimous recommendation to the committee to levy an assessment for the sum necessary to pay the Teacher's salary.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a School committee for the district, when the following gentlemen were declared to have the highest number of votes:—Messrs. Shanks,* Hepburn,* Ross, Werner, Kilgour, Hood,* Cunningham,* Johnston,* and Laing. Those marked * were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated an interesting and harmonious meeting.—*Communicated.*

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

A SHORT time since we noticed the arrival at Wellington of a little vessel of only ten tons (the Guiding Star,) after a most disastrous voyage from Melbourne. We were at that time able to give only a very brief account of the voyage, but by the kindness of the owner, Mr. Fleet of this city, we are now enabled to publish a more detailed account of their singular voyage, as narrated in a letter from the skipper of the little craft.

Wellington, May 29, 1862.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—I received your letter, dated 13th May, and was very glad to hear from you. I've had a great difficulty to keep your little vessel afloat. On leaving Melbourne she was making a little water, which Martindale took no notice of; he was also informed the rudder was gone by the parties who had the vessel. I was not aware of this until I had sailed, and found out that it was gone. There was nothing particular occurred, concerning the rudder, any further than while working through the Straits I had to carry an easy mainsail. I attributed it to the vessel being out of trim, and altered it as much as possible to no effect. I took my departure from Kent's Group on the 10th of March, with a snoring westerly wind, increasing to an extreme gale, which ran me some 500 miles. My intention was to make as quick a passage as possible to get the little vessel's name up. She steered very wild with us, and had to set canvas accordingly. Pumping increased from every two hours to being kept constantly going, and continued so until I beached in Queen Charlotte Sound. The latter part of the gale was an extreme gale, more fitting for heaving-to, but as her pump was constantly going I thought I might as well go down scudding as laying-to. Dear Fleet, just fancy nothing on her but the fourth jib, rigged as a square sail bumkined out to starboard, on account of starboard helm being useless. Although I was not aware of the rudder being gone until after the gale, looking over the stern, tiller a-starboard, rudder a-midship, I thought we were in a fine fix, with neither nail nor gimlet on board; I particularly requested him to let me have a few assorted nails, a spike, and smaller gimlets; there I was without a remedy. Believe me I sent him and his generation here and hereafter far be-