VISIT TO QUARANTINE.

Distinguished Officials Inspect the West Bank Hospital.

Interesting Statistics of Disease—Ship Fever—Smallpox and Yellow Fever Driven from Our Doors—What Dr. Carnochan Has Been Doing for Our Safety and What Unprincipled Merchants Endeavored to Do Towards Our Destruction—The Duty of New York's Legislature.

As the last patient who had been suffering from yellow fever was discharged on Wednesday from the Quarantine Hospital at West Bank the Commissioners of Quarantine, together with Dr. Carnochan, the Health Officer of the port, and a number of distinguished gentlemen interested in sanitary matters, yesterday took occasion to visit quarantine and the different hospital structures in the lower bay.

The steamer Andrew Fletcher left the Barge office dock, foot of Whitehall street, at one o'clock, after taking on board Messrs. Richard Schell, Samuel Barton and Dr. A. N. Bell, Commissioners, and the following guests:—Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn; General Slocum, member of Congress; Dwight Townsend, member of Congress; Jacob Vanderbilt, of Staten Island; W. W. Mosely, Thomas C. Fowler, Rev. R. Mansfield, of Rockland county; Borden Chase, ex-Senator, Rhode Island; Dr. W. M. Hibbard, John W. Hunter, ex-member of Congress; Smith C. Bayliss, Henry W. Johnson, Frank Swift and Charles Goodwin. Stopping at the Quarantine station, at Staten Island, the party were joined by Dr. Carnochan, Judge Barnard, John R. Decker, Dr. S. H. Durgin, Port Physician of Boston, and John W. Rich, of New York.

On arrival at West Bank the visitors were received by the Superintendent and escorted through the different wards of the hospital lately occupied by the yellow fever patients from Governor's Island. The beds, a few weeks since filled with victims of pestilence, were now empty, and the neat appearance and cleanliness of the wards evoked many expressions of praise. The magnitude of the structure and the obstacles that were encountered in its erection were little understood by many of those present; but all regarded it as one of the most important and successful undertakings ever contemplated for the relief and care of the unfortunate victims of disease who annually find their way to our shores.

An examination of the Quarantine records of the past season also affords an unanswerable argument in favor of the utility of Quarantine, and the work which is being done may be better appreciated by the following careful analysis of the Health Officer's labors during the months of danger just passed.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Since the 1st day of January, 1870, 139 vessels have been quarantined for sickness. Upon these vessels in port, on the passage and after their arrival at Quarantine there were 531 cases of sickness and 135 deaths. During the quarantine season 349 vessels which arrived from ports infected with yellow fever and 670 vessels from doubtful and suspected ports have been detained for examination and observation at Lower Quarantine.

SHIP FEVER.

Up to the present time ten vessels have arrived at this port with cases of ship fever on board. Upon these vessels the whole number of persons exposed to this disease was 5,950, of whom twenty-two died on the passage, and forty patients, sick on arrival, were sent to the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island. The superior accommodations afforded by steamships, and their comparatively short passages, in a great measure prevent the generation and spread of a disease formerly so common and malignant upon vessels bringing immigrants.

SMALLPOX.

Compared with the number of immigrants who have arrived at this port during the past year the number of vessels having smallpox on board was somewhat above the average. The whole number of persons exposed to the disease was 18,500, all of whom, with the exception of those showing evidence of recent and successful vaccination, or who had already had the disease, were vaccinated in quarantine. From 27 vessels detained for smallpox 41 patients were sent to the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, while 10 deaths from this disease were reported to have occurred on the passage to this port.

YELLOW FEVER.

During the past season, of 349 vessels which arrived from 13 infected ports, 102 had cases of yellow fever either at their port of departure, on the passage, or after their arrival at Quarantine. Upon these vessels there were, as far as could be ascertained, 450 cases of yellow fever and 103 deaths. Twenty-six patients with yellow fever were admitted to West Bank Hospital from vessels under quarantine, and of whom 6 died. Besides these 83 cases of yellow fever were received from Governor's Island, of which 31 proved fatal.

The following table will show the number of vessels arriving from the different ports infected with yellow fever, together with the number of sick and the deaths upon these vessels in port, on the passage and in quarantine. It is of the utmost interest:—

Infected Ports.	Vessels.	Sick.	Deaths.	Port of Departure. Sick.	Port of Departure. Deaths.	Passage. Sick.	Passage. Deaths.	Quarantine. Sick.	Quarantine. Deaths.
Havana	18	95	59	6	8	2	6	1	
Matanzas	8	30	14	2	2	2			
Sagua la Grande	2	24	4		2	1			
Santiago	10	15	24	1	15	6			
Caibarien, Cuba	1	28	3	1	3	1			
Guantanamo	4	8	1		12			1	
Cienfuegos	3	40	3	2	2	1			
Port au Prince	15	28	56	7	15	5	10	2	
Black River, Ja.		5							
New Orleans	9	19			11	4	8	2	
Mobile	1	6			6				
Puerto Cabello	2	4	2		4	2			
Rio Janeiro	34	57	148	31	22	11			
Total	102	319	317	56	97	42	26	3	

No comment in connection with the above interesting exhibit is necessary, as a cursory glance at the number of vessels which arrived in the port of New York during the past summer from places infected with yellow fever affords the best proof of the danger which this city has escaped through the unremitting vigilance and energy of the officers to whom its sanitary interests have been entrusted. When it is considered that three hundred and forty-nine vessels whose passengers and crews had been exposed to pestilential diseases at these ports of departure, were prevented from coming to the wharves of the city until properly disinfected, we can form some estimate of the work which devolves upon the Quarantine authorities; and when it is further remembered that of these vessels 102 had cases of yellow fever on board, it is significant that not a single case of this dread disease occurring in the Metropolitan District can be traced to Quarantine.

As early as March almost every vessel which arrived at this port from Rio Janeiro, Port au Prince and Santiago had lost some of their crews from yellow fever, but as the weather was then too cold to admit of the propagation of the disease, no restriction beyond a temporary detention was placed upon them. With the beginning of the heated term, however, it became necessary to exercise the greatest precaution in reference to arrivals from sickly ports, and to adopt every precaution to prevent the introduction of disease. All vessels from infected and doubtful places were detained at Lower Quarantine, where their hatches were opened and their cargoes subjected to proper ventilation and fumigation. If no cases of yellow fever occurred, they were then allowed to come up to the upper bay to discharge cargo by lighters. These regulations, which were rigorously enforced, were adopted after the yellow fever epidemic of 1856, and have, with slight variations, been acted upon by the different Health Officers of the port since that time, and it is not too much to say that to them we may attribute the immunity which we have enjoyed from yellow fever during the period.

That this freedom from infection was due to the present system of quarantine no right thinking person will dispute, while it is equally clear from the experience of the present year that the continuance and enforcement of the quarantine laws is our only safeguard against the introduction of disease, and that all attempts to evade their provisions should be summarily dealt with and severely punished.

That the outbreak of yellow fever on Governor's Island was due to vessels which had evaded quarantine has been clearly proven, while the lateness of the season and the prompt measures adopted by the Quarantine officials alone saved us from a terrible visitation of this scourge.

It is all very well for Perth Amboy to relax her health laws so long as by so doing she does not frustrate the efforts made at this port towards the exclusion of disease, but with the warning which the epidemic on Governor's Island has given New York its Legislature will be wanting in duty to the best interests of the community if laws are not enacted during the coming session which will prevent infected vessels from carrying their cargoes of disease and death into our midst, and at the same time place a legal barrier upon all further attempts of the evasion of the law by the unprincipled clique of shipowners who during the past season succeeded in escaping the punishment which they so justly merited.

SALESWOMEN'S MEETING.

The regular weekly meeting of the Saleswomen's Early Closing Association was held last evening at Plimpton Buildings. Mr. Wettenbecher presided, and the usual routine business having been disposed of, some reports relative to the progress of the organization were read and approved. The attendance was unusually limited, but the feeling of the assemblage seemed to be unanimous on all subjects introduced. Monetary affairs were discussed at length, and it was finally agreed that all topics should be laid over until the next meeting.

CHINA.

Expulsion of American Missionaries North—The Situation at Tungchow—Naval Action at Chefoo—Public Agitation—Dread of Another Slaughter of Christians—Official Changes at Nankin—Is the Burlingame Treaty of Avail?

[Shanghae (September 8) correspondence of the London Times.]

The Chinese have gained another step in the North by expelling the American missionaries from Tungchow-foo. As Chinese names are rather a puzzle to people at home, it may be well to explain that Tungchow is situated on the north coast of the Shantung province and that it is one of the places opened to foreign residence and trade by article 11 of the Treaty of Tien-tsin; but an understanding was afterwards come to that Chefoo should be substituted, as Tungchow does not afford good shelter for shipping. An American mission has been established in Tungchow for the last ten years, and has got on well with the people until quite lately, when uneasy rumors have arisen in accordance with the anti-foreign note which has been lately struck throughout China. Shortly after the massacre of Tien-tsin it was rumored that Tseng-kwo-fan had instigated the local authorities to foment a rising against the missionaries, and a visit paid by the city magistrate to the provincial capital was said to be in consequence of these instructions. A subsequent visit to the Taotai of Chefoo and frequent conferences held with the principal inhabitants of Tungchow were connected with the same cause, and the missionaries learned that opinions were strongly divided as to what course should be followed. One party was in favor of a mob attack, as at Tien-tsin; another opposed any hostile movement. The former, however, seems to have at length prevailed, for report became rife that the 16th of September had been fixed upon for an outbreak; and the local information which the missionaries received was confirmed by warnings received from their converts at out stations. The native servants attached to the mission were advised by their friends to escape the wrath that was to come and the missionaries, with the precedent of the Tien-tsin massacre before their eyes, judged it wise to take heed of the prevalent cry. They wrote to the United States Consul at Chefoo, begging that measures might be taken for their removal, and, in the absence of an American man-of-war, Admiral Kellett sent her Majesty's ships Barrosa and Grasshopper for the purpose. In these vessels they came away on the 7th inst., leaving their premises to the mercy of the mandarin, who declined to answer for their safety. I shall, no doubt, be able to fill in details of the sketch shortly; at present only these brief facts are known. The abandonment of Tungchow is to be regretted, because it will encourage the anti-foreign party to instigate similar movements elsewhere; but the missionaries, with the precedent of Tien-tsin before their eyes, can hardly be blamed for their withdrawal.

Relying on Mr. Arthur Helps' remark with reference to Cortez in Mexico, that "what is said and thought in the affairs of life is almost more important than what is done," I may go on to mention that uneasy rumors have been afloat again in Ningpo during the past week, but have subsided under the influence of a straightforward and sensible proclamation by the Governor of the Chekeang province. Nearly the same report was current as in Tungchow, but was very differently treated. It was said that the local authorities had been instigated by Tseng-kwo-fan to foment a rising against foreigners, and that the Taotai had sent to Hangchow to take the Governor's instructions; rumor was very busy in the meantime with threats dire and diverse against all foreign residents, included even her Majesty's gunboat Leven, which was to be utterly destroyed. A day (the 29th of August) was even named for the event, but it passed over, and a proclamation by the Governor declaring that no cause for enmity between foreigners existed in Chekeang, and that what happened in Tien-tsin had nothing to do with Ningpo, calmed everything. It is, of course, difficult to know what degree of credit to attach to all these rumors; but it may be worth noting, as corroborative evidence, that the district general did, at the time the rumors were abroad, rush off in frantic haste to Hangchow, after ordering 600 troops to be ready for service, and that the proclamation of the Governor followed immediately on his visit. Are we to infer that the Governor of Shantung listened to the voice of the tempter, but that the Governor of Chekeang, following the example of Ma-hsin-yi, declined?

Turning now to Nankin, since the assassination of Ma, the Viceroy, the Tartar General has held the seals of office, and has persevered in the loyal policy adopted by his predecessor. A strong guard is posted outside the mission premises, and some 3,000 troops are assembled in the neighborhood of the examination hall in case of effervescence among the students. The examinations began on the 3d, and will probably be over by the 12th. Various rumors are afloat among the Chinese as to the motive for the assassination. One says that his murderer was a man who had helped Ma in his poorer days to pursue his literary studies, but who had been overlooked since the Viceroy had attained high station; another, that he was a relative of Ma, who had come down from Shantung to claim either pecuniary help or office; that Ma had responded to the first, but refused the latter claim; and that at the close of an interview, in which Ma told him he would be pestered no longer and threatened to turn him out of the city, the man flung himself on Ma with a dagger and inflicted the fatal wound. A third rumor had it that foreigners had instigated the deed—the very foreigners whom Ma had lately protected from a threatened onslaught! The fact is, I believe, that the man will give no reason for his crime, and that the mandarins are doing their utmost to prevent any details getting abroad. The event itself even was not known among the people of Shanghae till three days after the *North China Herald* had given it publicly. There seems likelihood in the surmise which this paper now ventures, that there is probably so much truth in all these rumors as that a known enemy of Ma was suborned by Ma's political opponents to effect his death.

Perhaps this view does not altogether lose effect by another rumor—rumor is extremely rife just now—that Tseng-kwo-fan is likely to return to his old post at Nankin. From one point of view this might be regarded as degradation, for the viceroyalty of the metropolitan province of China is considered the highest in the empire. But Tseng-kwo-fan has always preferred the viceroyalty of the two Kiang, which is by far the more powerful and independent; and it must not be forgotten that he is declared by the popular voice to be the instigator of all foreign troubles. It was after his protege, Chen-kwo-jui, the leader of the mob at Tien-tsin, had passed through Nankin and Yangchow three months ago that the hostile movement against missionaries arose, which Ma quelled by his prompt action. It was Tseng-kwo-fan who appointed the Prefect of Tien-tsin to his post only three months before the massacre occurred, and it is Tseng-kwo-fan who now refuses obstinately to accept as any guilt in the prefect, magistrate or general who instigated, encouraged and led the riot. The surmise is, perhaps, vague, but not altogether baseless, that Tseng-kwo-fan wants to come back to Nankin to mature his own schemes.

Of course this is all surmise. I have before said that in such matters one can build only on native report, which is necessarily vague; but the position of affairs is sufficiently critical to make it worth while to watch the current of native thought and talk closely. It is a great pity that the whole matter is not put to rest by prompt and vigorous action. The gulf of the Tien-tsin mandarins is clear, and all foreigners are interested in their punishment, both as a measure of justice and of a warning. If all the available force in China and Japan were concentrated at Tien-tsin, and warning were given that the city would be bombarded and occupied if the culprits' heads were not off in a week, they would be off. As it is, we are simply giving the Chinese time to gather troops and encouraging them in their concealed hostility. A translation has been lately published of a (supposed) imperial edict which has got abroad in Tien-tsin, declaring that the mandarins cannot be given up, and speaking of Count Rochechouart's demands with extreme insolence. It is said that the French and British Charges d'Affaires are about to come down again to Tien-tsin. If the Central government is so all-powerful and so well disposed as Mr. Burlingame persuaded Western Powers, it is difficult to see why these frequent negotiations with the Provincial Governor should now be necessary.

THE METHODIST MISSION IN CHINA AND THE RECENT MASSACRES.

The Chinese View of the Burlingame Treaties.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 17.]

The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, a young missionary, lately returned from China, where he has been laboring for twelve years, spoke in the Bromfield street church last evening, giving an interesting account of something connected with the Methodist mission work in that country. He said in substance that the Methodist mission has been in existence in China for about twenty-two years, two men having begun the work in 1848. Missionaries in China have to contend against various obstacles. They must, in the first place, master the Chinese language, at least sufficiently to be able to translate any part of the Bible, and this necessitates the committing to memory of 7,000 or 8,000 words. This must necessarily be an arbitrary act of memory, as the Chinese language has no alphabet. The words have but one syllable, and the spoken language is much different from the written. The latter can be understood in all parts of China, but there are various dialects in the former. This may be illustrated by our Roman numbers, which may be read in various languages, but when spoken they are different in the different dialects. The same word also has different meanings according to its accentuation. To say that a thousand icicles have just gone past is only to wrongly accent the word for soldiers. The order to buy a hundred apricots was in this way misunderstood for a hundred goats' tails. Another obstacle is prejudice against foreigners. The Chinese believe they want their children to attend mission schools that they may boil them up and use their eyes for making opium. Missionaries' knowledge of geology leads natives to think the former can see under ground. Another is, that the lives of foreigners who are not Christians are a reproach to religion, for when they violate the Sabbath, do injury to others by selling opium, &c., and are impure in life, they make the missionaries appear inconsistent, as the natives consider all foreigners Christians in fact, as well as in name.

There were no converts in this mission during the first ten years, but there are now nearly 2,000 native Christians, and among them are many ministers and lay preachers, who sometimes endure untold persecutions. Methodists have three principal mission stations, the largest at Fahchan. The missionaries in China look upon the Burlingame mission in a different light from that in which it is viewed by most in this country. The mandarins wanted the treaty of 1860 to remain as it was, and not to be revised at the end of ten years, according to agreement; and to accomplish this end their chief, at the instance of Mr. Hart, offered to Mr. Burlingame the mission to foreign nations, as no mandarin of the first class would accept it. He was to receive $40,000. He was instructed to make a new treaty that should be as nearly like the old as possible, but the people in China were astonished at the first reports of his speeches that came to them, to the effect that China wanted railroads, telegraphs and all modern improvements, and offered to Americans the inside track in their construction; whereas such things were far from being the real wishes of the mandarins of China. And the treaty was found, on comparison with the old one, to differ only in this, that when China was ready to build railroads America should be allowed to furnish engineers, &c., for the work. But the understanding the Americans had from Mr. Burlingame's speeches and representations led them, and the English and French afterwards, to give directions in behalf of China that no gunboats on the Chinese coast should exact reparation for injuries on the spot, but that such injuries should be reported to the minister at Pekin, and he in turn should receive instructions from the home government before action should be taken against China, excepting only cases which involved the life of foreign citizens. China construed these instructions as indications of "backing down" on the part of the treaty making Powers instead of indications of magnanimity, as they were intended. She, therefore, very naturally concluded that as any injury they might do could not be punished for nearly a year it was a most favorable opportunity to drive all foreigners out of China, and this is really the desire of all the Chinese, as those on the spot cannot fail to see. This was the real cause of the late terrible massacre there. It is idle to attribute it to hatred of the Catholics, even though the Sisters of Charity were the chief sufferers; for no sooner had they committed their barbarous deeds of cruelty against them than they went immediately to demolishing Protestant churches and other buildings, and then tried to find the Protestants themselves, who were saved from a like fate only by flight. Their main design seemed to be to kill or drive out all foreigners. It is very manifest that the mandarins knew of this movement, if they did not dictate it. The firemen at the time were brought together armed with firearms instead of buckets. It remains to be seen whether the Chinese government will uphold the mandarins in their acts. It depends upon their hope of ultimate success against foreign nations. If this is not sufficiently encouraging they will probably have a mock trial and dress up some condemned criminal in the clothes of a mandarin and execute him, just to satisfy foreign nations.

The speaker closed with an eloquent and touching appeal to remember China when collections for missions are taken up.

NEW YORK CITY

Local and Miscellaneous News Paragraphs.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	42	42	3 P. M.	52	57
6 A. M.	48	41	6 P. M.	50	48
9 A. M.	59	47	9 P. M.	48	46
12 M.	62	49	12 P. M.	46	46

Average temperature yesterday 46¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 50⅝

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday completed the canvass of the Seventeenth, First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, after which they took a recess until this morning.

Margaret Moore, the unfortunate woman who killed her child on Tuesday night last during a paroxysm of insanity, was brought to the Tombs yesterday and examined by Drs. Anderson and Beach, who agreed in pronouncing her *non compos mentis*.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown woman about twenty-eight years of age, found floating in the dock foot of Spring street, North river. Deceased wore a dark dress, woollen shawl, hood, white stockings and gaiter boots.

The City Surveyor yesterday measured the track at the Empire Rink, preparatory to Weston's 500 mile walk next week. The committee of medical gentleman was in attendance, and a large number of persons interested in the feat of the pedestrian were also present.

The Church Fair now being held at Apollo Hall for the benefit of the aged and infirm of the Methodist Episcopal Church is achieving a brilliant success. Among the curiosities are some immense cones of the Calaveras county mammoth trees of California, on exhibition at the stall of Mrs. Dr. Newman, the wife of the Chaplain of the United States Senate.

Wednesday night the brig Queen of the South drifted from her anchorage above Harlem, and on her way down the river ran into a schooner lying at the foot of East 125th street, the anchor of the brig cutting through the bow of the schooner and otherwise damaging her. The Twelfth precinct police boarded the brig and brought her to an anchorage. No one was found on board but a boy, who could speak no English, and, therefore, could give no explanation.

In the classic neighborhood of Pitt street, near Rivington, there is a gang of boys, aged from ten to sixteen years, who have made themselves notorious of late by quite a new dodge in the highway robbery line. Schools Nos. 4 and 34 are in the vicinity and the gang make it a point to "lay" for the children as they are going or coming from school and rifling their pockets. The result has been a great demand for slate pencils, jackknives and loose pennies at certain households. Three of the young robbers were arrested the other day, but Judge Ledwith laughed at the complainants and dismissed the thieves. The school boys in that neighborhood want to know if they can't be protected in their property. They say jackknives and slate pencils are "awful dear" nowadays.

CORRUPT LEGISLATION IN JERSEY.

A Relic of the Late Democratic Legislature—How the People of Jersey City Were Compelled to Submit to the Nicolson Pavement Ring—Another Big Job.

At the late meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, a simple and short resolution was "put through" without attracting any notice. Yet this very resolution embodied one of the heaviest burdens ever imposed on the taxpayers. The resolution was to this effect:—"Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be authorized to advertise for proposals for the improvement of Grand street, from Mill creek to Washington street." One of the Aldermen (Ege) at length waked up and called for the reading of the resolution again, but before he could succeed a motion to adjourn was carried. To give the status of this question in as few words as possible it is only necessary to refer to the charter of the consolidated city, passed by the last Legislature.

Prior to the passage of that charter a body of politicians in Bergen, and known as "The Bergen Ring," had drawn up a grand scheme by which the individuals composing it could be enriched at the expense of the taxpayers. These men went to Trenton and lobbied every measure through both houses that could promote their designs. One section of the charter of the consolidated city provides that Grand street, from Mill creek to Washington street, shall be paved in the same manner as that part of the street west of Mill creek. Then follows the mischievous part of the section—namely, that the power of remonstrance on the part of property owners, as in the case of other streets, shall not apply to this section. In other words, the job should be carried on whether the owners of property along the route liked it or not. The Bergen "ring" then adopted the Nicolson pavement for their portion of the thoroughfare, which is now nearly finished at a heavy cost, and thus by the ingenious provision referred to the people on the section of the street from Mill creek to Washington street were compelled to submit to the adoption of the same pavement, chiefly in the interest of the "ring," which was thenceforward termed "The Nicolson Pavement Ring." This very business was one of the main issues on which the democracy was defeated at the late election.

While Alderman Ege's motion was pending in the Common Council that gentleman declared that nothing could be more unfair to those who had to bear the expense than this system of legislation, and in view of the late verdict of the people this improvement ought to be delayed until the assembling of the next Legislature, when it can be repealed. Aldermen Sheeran and Bumsted defended the project, however, the former being chairman of the Committee on Streets and the latter a member of the same committee. Should the improvement be commenced before the assembling of the Legislature the property owners on the line referred to intend to apply for an injunction, so that the work may be arrested till the representatives of the people can have an opportunity to deal with the question.

In this connection it may be remarked that petitions are being prepared for presentation to the Legislature, asking that the charter of Jersey City be remodelled *in toto*, so that some of the fat offices created by it may be abolished, and that the privileges and powers of the Aldermen, especially in the matter of awarding contracts, be circumscribed. A board of public works, composed of old and respectable citizens, would supply the place with great advantage to the taxpayers.

AUSTRALASIA.

Material Progress: Population, Commerce, Shipping and Gold—The United States Flag—An Europo-Aboriginal Council—Dress, Arms and Speech of a New Zealand Warrior—Slavery and the Slave Trade—Telegraphs Extension.

By way of Honolulu and San Francisco we have New Zealand journals dated at Auckland on the 6th of October, with files from Sydney.

Material Progress.

The Auckland (New Zealand) *Herald* of the 6th of October supplies the following reports of the industrial situation:—

We have received the statistical tables issued by the Registrar General, in anticipation of the annual volume of statistics of New Zealand for the year 1869. The estimated population of the colony at the close of 1869 was 237,249. The total increase during 1869 was 10,631. This number was composed of 9,990 excess of registered births over registered deaths, and excess of immigration over emigration 3,941. There is, of course, a considerable disparity in the numbers of the sexes, the males numbering 140,112 and the females only 97,137. In the old country there is a considerable superabundance of females. The increase of the population during the past year consisted of 5,491 males and 5,140 females.

The immigration and emigration tables show that the excess of immigration over emigration in respect to the United Kingdom was only 2,037, the remaining increase to our population through immigration being principally from Australia.

There is considerable moving about from the Australian colonies to New Zealand and *vice versa*.

SHIPS AND COMMERCE.

It appears that there are 381 vessels, of 25,990 tonnage, belonging to ports in New Zealand. Of these 151 vessels, of 10,113 tonnage, belonged to the port of Auckland.

The commercial operations of the ports of the colony with other countries are stated. Dunedin has a larger trade with China and with the Mauritius than either Auckland or Canterbury, while Auckland has the trade with Batavia and the South Sea islands almost entirely in its own hands. The total exports to the islands amounted in value to £75,591, and of these the value sent from Auckland was £74,350. The exports from Auckland to Batavia were valued at £27,152, the total from the colony amounting to £28,354. While Dunedin sent goods to China valued at £44,143 Auckland does not appear to have exported anything to that country in 1869.

IMPORTS.

The total value of the imports of the colony for the past year is put down at £4,976,126, and of that amount goods valued at £2,448,579, were imported from the United Kingdom.

GOLD.

Referring to the gold export we find that there was a net decrease on the year of £141,431. The falling on was in Nelson, Westland and Otago. The figures in regard to Auckland stand thus:—Gold export in 1868, £168,874; in 1869, £465,687, being an increase of £296,813. We trust the increase will be even greater during the present year.

The American Flag at the Antipodes.

[From the Auckland (New Zealand) Herald, Oct. 6.]

The United States war steamer Resaca has departed from these shores, and she takes with her the good wishes of all who have made the acquaintance of her officers and men. We have been so accustomed to the presence of the English "blue jackets" that the presence of a few hundred seamen did not command any direct attention. The jollity of the sailor when he is well pleased is irrepressible, and the excellent conduct of the men is the theme of universal commendation. We hope their visit has been as pleasant to them as it has been to us. We trust that our "American cousins" have nothing to complain of in our hospitality. There was, perhaps, not much to offer, but what there was was freely given and accepted in a manner which we are sure is a guarantee of future good will and friendship between the United States and these colonies. The officers of the Resaca have left behind them the most favorable impression of their personal qualities. We believe that this man-of-war is the first State vessel that has visited this place from America. We sincerely hope she is not the last, but that we shall often see the emblematic "star" upon the naval uniforms in these streets. We are informed that the officers themselves have formed a high opinion of the advantages of Auckland as a naval depot. We are extremely glad to hear it. It is satisfactory to know that other people have as good an opinion of our local advantages as we have ourselves. The officers have made many friends here, and the name of their ship will long be connected with pleasant associations.

Diplomacy with the Natives—A Europo-Aboriginal Council.

The Taranaki *Herald* of the 7th October says:—

We have received intelligence of the safe arrival at Pariaka of Mr. Civil Commissioner Parris and the Europeans and natives who accompanied him. The reception of the party by the people assembled, we believe, was most cordial and hospitable. There are altogether about 1,200 natives gathered there at present, which is daily being augmented by fresh arrivals.

APPEARANCE OF THE CHIEFS—HOW THEY DRESSED—NATIONAL ARGUMENT AND FEUDAL LOGIC.

The Taranaki *Herald*, in another column, gives a detailed account of the *korero*, or council, at Pariaka, and goes on to describe the arrival of Tito Kowaru, the chief, thus:—

On the morning of the 21st intelligence was brought to Pariaka that Tito Kowaru was close at hand; and the natives of that village left for the purpose of welcoming him in their usual style. Each had a branch of some tree in their hands, which, as they walked, they waved above their heads; at the same time uttering a cry of welcome. As Tito Kowaru and his followers drew near it was found that there were eighty men and six women. The men are described as being very powerful, and were dressed in the usual bush costume—a plaid shawl fastened around their hips and shirts over their bodies, and in the head of each were white feathers. Tito Kowaru, with his one eye and horrid-looking countenance, was superbly dressed for a Maori chief. He wore a mat made of a very fine native flax, the fringe of which was composed of green and white feathers. On his head he had a cap formed from the plumage of some black bird, and in the centre, standing up in front of the peak, was a scarlet feather. Beneath the mat might be seen a paid shawl, which was tied round his hips and which reached below his knees; he also had on a new plaid Crimean shirt. On Tito Kowaru coming within speaking distance much was said both by Mr. Parris and the rebel that it would be impossible to put on paper. Accusations were made on one side to be repudiated by the other and *vice versa*. The Civil Commissioner called upon his natives not to look upon the man who had defiled himself. Tito Kowaru abused Mr. Parris in return, and so Wednesday passed, and, according to native custom, we suppose, after each side had exhausted their supply of abuse, were ready to talk seriously. Tito Kowaru was then invited into the village; but, before entering, when about a hundred yards off, they all discharged their firearms and came forward with their guns unloaded.

On the Thursday Tito Kowaru expressed a wish to hear what all the talk had been about. He said he had been *a long time dead;* he had now come to hear, to ask questions and to have an explanation of what had been done there. Some of the natives replied that he had heard already the full particulars of what had transpired at the meeting, but he replied that that only was by the roadside. A native had met him and told him all, but he considered it was not the sort of thing wanted, and had been disappointed at the talk. He had come himself now, and wanted to hear it with his own ears. Mr. Parris then stuck up the stick and explained the whole that had been done, and Te Whiti came from his platform and again put the sticks under his feet.

Tito Kowaru said to Te Whiti, after he had put his feet on the sticks:—I have heard what you have said. If those (meaning the king and government) are to be no more, who is? Who is the person?

Te Whiti—It is I. I am the only person?

Tito Kowaru—By whom were you begot?

Te Whiti parried the question, although asked it many times. At last Tito Kowaru said:—"Who is there behind you?"

Te Whiti—There is one father, one son, and one Holy Ghost; altogether these are three; yes, they are three, yet are but one, and that is I.

After some more pantering between these two chiefs,

Mr. Parris got up and said:—Every one who assembled at the meeting at Pariaka has been invited by a notice sent by Te Whiti to them. That notice stated that the meeting at Pariaka was to be the salvation of all. They had assembled—people from all parts of the island—from one end to the other had attended, and what had been the result so far, merely to hear it stated that one man could govern everybody? That was all boastful language, which no man should be guilty of. There was only one way of settling the thing; that was by allowing the leading men of the country to meet the Governor and to talk the matter over and to try to bring about a better state of things.

Te Whiti was somewhat excited at this, because the natives seemed to agree with the Civil Commissioner's remarks, and some of Tito Kowaru's people cried out, "Parris is right."

Te Whiti said:—I see and hear. You all approve of what Parris has said; even Tito Kowaru's people are with him. Go every one of you with him and fulfil your hearts' desire—kill and eat each other, rob and get drunk, commit adultery, sell land, make roads—do everything the wicked are intended for—but don't look back on me afterwards.

Mr. Parris said:—Te Whiti, when you put those sticks under your feet you meant that all wickedness should be placed there. I admit that I am dust and was crushed, but I am risen up again. I said that I was not coming up here to flatter you. The task must be gone on with. The roads must be made (and stretching out his hand to Te Whiti), give me my children that I may go and do it.

Te Whiti made no reply, but endeavored to laugh it off, and then

Tito Kowaru, coming into the centre, with *a bright double-barrelled gun in his hand*, said:—I have come to Pariaka; I new return to Ngatimaru. I shall turn my back upon Taumatamahoe and Tawhana (meaning the whole of the Nagatimaniapoto). Tawhana's work is his and I have nothing to do with it. My eyes turn to Ngaire and to the sea. My mind night and day is only thinking of Ngaire. I will never strike another blow unless I am attacked. If my face is scratched I shall retaliate. Oh, all ye people assembled, I now bid you farewell. I go to my camp for the night and in the morning leave on my homeward journey.

Several asked him to stop and asked him if he was angry by his leaving so quickly. He said no, but what is there in the talk? I have heard what you said, but I don't see the end. It is useless; you call the people from the right and from the left—you say nothing—no more. Tito Kowaru then rose, and he and his followers left in a body.

Thus ended the Pariaka meeting, over which much excitement has been occasioned all over the colony.

Slavery and the Slave Trade—Sharp Action of the Natives.

[From the Samoan Reporter.]

The schooner Atlantic—owned, we believe, partly in the Samoa and partly in Sydney—under the command of Captain Hayes, has lately been seized at Tutuila on a charge of kidnapping natives of Pukapuka and Manahiki. The following facts respecting the occurrence we gather from a letter received from R. T. Powell, F. L. S., of Pagopago, Tutuila.

On the 14th December ult. the schooner Atlantic, commanded by Captain Hayes, entered the harbor of Pagopago. The people of the place soon found out that there were natives of Pukapuka and Manahiki on board, and the chief of Pagopago informed Mr. Powell that they were brought away against their will and he intended to liberate them. Mr. Powell tried to dissuade him from the attempt, feeling sure it would end in the defeat of the Samoans, and, most probably, in bloodshed. But the chief, unknown to Mr. Powell, persisted in his determination. He went alongside the schooner and called to the islanders on board to jump into the sea and swim ashore. All except five did so, and escaped. Soon afterwards Captain Hayes was seen going from the vessel to the shore in a small canoe paddled by a Samoan. The chief, supposing he had firearms on his persons which he would use, shouted to the man who paddled the canoe to upset it and throw the captain into the water. The man obeyed orders, and Hayes' revolver missed fire in consequence when he attempted to use it. The chief took him prisoner when he reached the shore, and at once sent on board the schooner and released the remaining five captives, who were found fastened down in the hold.

The chief then sent for the British Consular agent, residing at Leone, another part of the island. He declined to interfere, on the ground that the Atlantic had been under American colors when at Leone, some time previously. Afterwards Captain Hayes himself appealed to him for protection, declaring his vessel to be under the British flag. The Consular agent at once went to Pagopago, and after hearing the evidence of the islanders who brought in the vessel, and also that of a Mr. Sivewright, a passenger, decided on seizing the Atlantic in the name of her Majesty. The matter was then referred to J. C. Williams, her British Majesty's Consul at Apia, and the Atlantic and her passengers brought to Apia, where he is at present investigating the case.

Captain Hayes is charged with having brought away, against their will, eight boys and nine girls from Manahiki, besides the mother of one of the boys, who begged to be allowed to come with her child, and one man seems to have consented to come. He is also charged with having brought away, under false pretences, nineteen natives of Pukapuka (Danger Island), having pretended to engage them to work in Samoa for six months, at the rate of five dollars a month, but at the same time making them put their mark to an agreement to work in Feeje for five years at the rate of two dollars a month. There is also another charge against Captain Hayes of having brought away unpaid for 20,000 cocoanuts and other property—valued by the natives at $500—from Manahiki, which he offered to convey to Rakaanga as a favor to the people. The natives of Manahiki were confined below and not allowed to communicate with the Pukapuka people while the Atlantic was off that island taking on board the nineteen natives.

Pending a legal investigation into these charges, we refrain from expressing any opinion on the case. We trust full justice will be done to all concerned. We highly commend the zeal of the natives of Tutuila on behalf of those they believed to be the subjects of deceit and cruelty.

Fiji Out of Debt.

[From the Fiji Times, Sept. 10.]

The last remaining item of the debt owing to the American government by the Polynesian Company has been paid. Three gentlemen—Messrs. Brewer, Macartney and Henry—came by the Alhambra to consult with Mr. J. C. Smith and Mr. Bradwell on the subject; the result is the money has been handed over to Dr. Brewer, the American Consul.

Native Obstructions to the Telegraph.

A Taurang (N. Z.) correspondent writes:—Mr. Commissioner Clarke and Major Hamlin (resident magistrate for Maketu) returned from Katiteriria a week or two ago. At Orakeikorako Mr. Clarke met the obstructive natives who have stopped the telegraph line there, and, after a lengthened discussion, did not succeed in removing their objections. He left the settlement without any arrangement having been come to, as the natives insisted, with dogged obstinacy, on their determination to prevent the line crossing their country—a distance of five miles—unless they were paid £500, together with a yearly payment of £1 for every post erected and 5s. additional for each post cut in their forest. "These repetitions of vexatious and extortionate demands are becoming quite disheartening."

New Zealand Meteorology.

A government *Gazette* contains an abstract of meteorological observations made in this colony for the month of July last. The mean temperature at Auckland in the shade during that month was 51.6, and at Dunedin 42.3. The mean of the same month at Auckland during the previous six years was 52