

through the Legislature, but on the measure imposing a beer tax the Government was defeated, and had to abandon this, and also the bill for taxing joint-stock companies. The Triennial Duration of Parliament Bill was lost by a majority of six. The Judicial Commission Bill, providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the powers of the judges in committals for contempt and similar matters, was ably and warmly opposed by the Attorney-General, Mr. Stout, who thought the House should be most careful in anything affecting the independence of the judges. Sir George Grey made a warm speech in behalf of the bill, which was rejected by a considerable majority. The Electoral Bill has been withdrawn. Sir George Grey, in replying to the strictures of the Opposition in reviewing the past session, said that he had a hostile home Government and a hostile Governor, while a hostile Council and a small majority in the House had prevented him carrying out his policy. Parliament was prorogued on November 1. Recurring to Parliamentary matters before the prorogation, we have to observe that the difference of opinion existing between the two Chambers on the Electoral Bill led to the withdrawal of that measure by the Government, it being ascertained at the conferences of the two Houses that the Legislative Council would not sanction a dual Maori vote, though they were willing to waive their other objections. The Government met with a good deal of opposition to the details of their Railway Construction Bill, on the ground that the Minister for Public Works was given an absolute power to enter into large contracts, and spend large sums without the consent or cognisance of Parliament. When the bill left committee, however, it was so modified and toned down as to satisfy the most watchful over the prerogatives of Parliament. During a debate on the Appropriation Bill, Sir George Grey said he re-asserted every one of the charges he had made against the late Ministry, and said they had all been maintained. He asked who had enriched their friends at the expense of making several charges of a general nature, and said—"I charge them distinctly again with having in a great measure applied the public funds to the advantage of their friends; of having taken care that public lands, as well as native lands, were used in a great degree to the advantage of their friends, and that large fortunes were so realised." Major Atkinson (the late Premier) asked that these words be taken down. Sir George Grey said that to the best of his belief he would prove those words. Major Atkinson moved that the matter be referred to a select committee for inquiry. The Hon. J. Sheehan moved the following amendment:—"That the words do not transgress the rules of debate unnecessarily." A division resulted in Major Atkinson's motion being negatived by 29 to 13. Major Atkinson said he could not help feeling much hurt at the decision of the House. Sir George Grey had refused to say he did not mean the words to apply personally, and during the remainder of the session he certainly should not stop in the House while the Premier was speaking. According to Mr. Rees, who has lately been addressing his constituents at Auckland, it is very probable that the Australian colonies will be visited during the recess by Sir George Grey, the object being, it is said, "to promote unanimity of feeling among the colonies." The damage done by the late floods in Otago is estimated at £103,000. It has been resolved to hold the next session of Parliament in Christchurch, in order to consult the convenience of members.

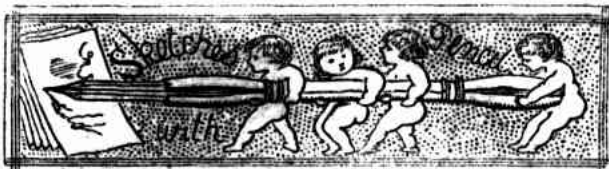
The Tasmanian Government was only able to carry its Taxation Bill through the Assembly by the narrowest majority. In its course it met with a good deal of obstruction from the Opposition of the kind now known in Australian colonies as "stonewalling." Some stormy scenes took place in the House in consequence.

FLJI advices state a meeting of the Agricultural Society carried a resolution expressing strong disapproval of Governor Gordon's despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the labour supply there. Mr. Horne, the naturalist from Mauritius, who has journeyed through the colony, speaks in glowing terms of its richness and capabilities. The papers report that the cultivation of tobacco and coffee has been commenced, with every prospect of success.

We have no news of importance from New Guinea this month. Advices from Port Moresby to the 14th October state that no news from the prospectors of the right hand branch of the Goldie River is to hand, nor any intelligence of any fresh finds of gold. The natives are quiet, though their attitude is very threatening.

MATTERS are still far from peaceful in New Caledonia. News has been received of a terrible massacre which took place on the 15th October. A murder was committed at a station named Bourail, and the victims were M. and Madame Lambert and five others. The natives also burned the house. Immediately the news was received at Noumea, a detachment of 50 soldiers and 20 armed *libérés* was despatched to the scene of the murder. On the 14th October, about half-past 5 p.m., the insurgents began to attack the residence of M. Lambert, which is in view of Bourail, and about 1,500 metres from the military outpost in the forest of Trezignies. M. and Madame Lambert were alone in the house, with but four of the New Hebrides servants. They were massacred. M. Lambert fancied that he had nothing to fear from the insurgents. One of the New Hebrides natives escaped, and warned the *employés* of the station, who were about 200 metres from the station. Troops were at once sent from Bourail, and occupied the station during the night. Aramber, a convict, was found afterwards massacred a hundred metres away from the house, and other massacres have been perpetrated. Later news states that M. Houdaille had arrived at Bourail. On the 3rd October, at 9 p.m., fires were perceived on the sides of the concessions situated on the route to Houailion. The guard at once were under arms, and a reconnaissance was directed on this side to obtain an explanation of the conflagration. Three corpses were discovered, and they were recognised at once as being those of the

*curé*, his wife, and Toufflet. It was known that three other persons were living with the commissioner *curé*, and they were discovered next day in the *débris*; the bodies were completely burnt. No insurgent was to be seen. As usual, the insurgents had surprised the commissioners, and massacred them with blows of hatchets and clubs. The names of the killed and wounded are:—The *Curé* (Albert Adolphe) of Elboeuf. Elise Delphine Brosse (his wife), Pierre Cassimi, Toufflet, Emilie Narcisse Aubry, Henri Marie Cante, Louise Jules Allaire, Marie Therese Durival (the wife of Allaire), wounded, and Marie Victorine Pade (wife of M. Aubry), severely wounded. Every day fresh victims are heard of. The massacre at M. Lambert's caused great excitement at Noumea, and these successive assassinations have produced a fervid state of public feeling. These misfortunes show that outside the *enclenche* occupied by the troops no security exists against the insurgents, neither for individuals nor for parties, neither by day nor night. Still later intelligence—on October 25—supplies further details of the massacre of the Lambert family, which prove that over-confidence in the natives and in the proximity of the soldiers, distant but one mile and a half, led to the lamentable result. So sure did M. Lambert feel of the friendship of the natives that he had even disarmed his people. His body was found in the verandah of his house, seated at a small table, his head reclining upon his left arm, which rested upon the table. His wife was, like himself, killed by an axe. Both seem to have met with a sudden death, and no time for a struggle seems to have been given. The man-of-war Loire, with 220 soldiers and 360 convicts, arrived on the morning of the 25th October. A detachment of 100 men is to be despatched at once to the revolted district. The frigate Tago sailed on the morning of the 28th October, for France, with 100 soldiers. At the latest advices all was quiet on the east coast, upon which it is said there is not a single rebel. The rebels are surrounded on all sides, and ought soon to be crushed.



THE BUSHRANGING TRAGEDY: PORTRAITS OF THE FOUR CONSTABLES AND THE TWO KELLYS.

THE portraits of the four constables present at the tragedy, at which two were shot and one captured, to be afterwards murdered by the Kellies and their companions, and those of the Kellies themselves, are arranged in the following order:—No. 1, Constable Lonigon; No. 2, Edward Kelly; No. 3, Constable Scanlan; No. 4, Sergeant Kennedy; No. 5, Constable M'Intyre; No. 6, Daniel Kelly. Full details of the outrage are given in another part of our issue.

THE GIPPS LAND LAKES: GENERAL VIEW FROM JEMMY'S POINT.

THE picture drawn by our artist gives a complete and general view of the lake system of Gipps Land, and shows the delightful scenery to which woodland and lake contribute all their beauties, which is likely, now that railway communication has extended, to attract large numbers of tourists from Melbourne during the holiday season. As we have on several former occasions copiously described the lake scenery, it is not necessary to repeat our description here; and, indeed, the engraving is fitted to speak for itself on this point without any elucidatory explanation.

THE FLOODS IN OTAGO: VIEW OF BALCLUTHA.

THE river Clutha or Molyneux, the largest body of running water in New Zealand, was flooded to an extraordinary extent during the latter part of September and beginning of October. Our illustration depicts the scene at Balclutha, a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, 50 miles south of Dunedin, at present the terminus in that direction of the southern line of railway. The whole of the inhabitants, with the exception of about 200, who were accommodated in Dunn's Crown Hotel, in the centre of the town, had to flee to the ridges adjoining, and camp out for several days. Three or four families were unable to escape, and spent the night of September 29 on the roofs of their houses. One house was carried away a distance of ten miles with its inmates, a German named Rehberg and his wife. They were rescued by a boat within half a mile of the sea, none the worse for their perilous voyage. Several other houses were carried away with all their furniture and effects. After the river had somewhat subsided a settler named Alexander Davidson was drowned in crossing one of the public streets. The sea coast for about 50 miles was strewn with the wrecks of houses, bridges, punts, timber, furniture, digging tools, and carcasses of cattle, sheep, and horses. The road bridge shown in the illustration stood the test well, although three similar bridges higher up the river gave way, one or two of which passed safely through. The new railway bridge, about half a mile lower down, also fortunately withstood the flood. Altogether, in the extensive plains of the Molyneux, the loss of public and private property will, it is estimated, exceed a million sterling. Hundreds of industrious settlers have been ruined by this sad event. The flood was caused by hot winds and warm rain setting in suddenly after the extraordinary snow-fall experienced during the late winter. Our illustration is from a photograph by Mr. C. Nicholas, of Melton, Otago.

CORROBORÉE OF NATIVES AT PORT ESSINGTON, NORTH AUSTRALIA.

WE are enabled to present our readers with an authentic picture of a native corroboree at Port Essington, Northern Territory, from a photograph by Mr. P. Foelsche, taken on the site of the old settlement abandoned 30 years ago. The blacks in the north are physically much superior to their southern brothers, being tall and well proportioned, and at Port Essington, where game is abundant, they may be fairly described as a fine race and very intelligent. They speak excellent English, and have learned sufficient Malay during their intercourse with the proas which visit their coast annually, to fish for trepang, to render themselves

intelligible. Elderly matrons and warriors preserve a lively recollection of the inhabitants of the old settlement; and astonish the Europeans who occasionally visit them by chanting English patriotic and naval songs, varied by scraps of hymns and some responses from the Litany. A cattle station was formed here three years ago to utilize the progeny of the English cattle and swamp buffalo which were left when the settlement was abandoned, and which now number some thousands. A market will be reached by shipment to Port Darwin, distant two days' sail, or by the overland journey. In their athletic exercises these blacks are conspicuous for their skill, and their mimic combat, or sham fight, with bamboo spears, is well worth seeing. The combatants draw up in two opposing lines, distant about twelve paces, and armed with the wommara, or throwing stick, and a bundle of bamboos about 4ft. long, commence the attack. These missiles are projected from the wommara with great force, and knock off a patch of skin and flesh when the body is touched, so that the competitor who would escape with a whole skin need exercise wonderful agility. For a corroboree the males group themselves, as shown in our illustration, and stamp the ground with both feet simultaneously, making a peculiar sound, and keeping time with a guttural exclamation. The first who sounds a false note or misses a beat leaves the group amidst the ridicule of the bystanders, and this process is continued until the number of performers is reduced to a pair, who divide the honours.

THE BUSHRANGING TRAGEDY: SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

THE views we here give of this extraordinary occurrence, of which we give a full narrative elsewhere, are as follow:—No. 1.—"Scene of the Murder: The Police Camp in the Ranges." On the right hand of the picture is the spear grass in which Kelly and his companions concealed themselves when calling on Constables Lonigon and M'Intyre to bail up. The two troopers stood at the fire made at the burnt end of the log shown in the middle of the engraving, and Lonigon fell a few yards away from the fire. The two dark posts in the centre are the remains of a burnt digger's hut. When Kennedy and Scanlan were heard approaching, Kelly knelt behind the butt of the fallen tree near the stump on the right hand, and set M'Intyre on his right. One of the others concealed himself in the tent, and two made for the spear grass. Scanlan was shot near the tree in the background, between the stump and the fallen tree. 2.—"The Bushrangers' Hut in the Glenmore Ranges." This is a sketch of the hut believed to be a stopping place of the Kellies and their confederates. When it was visited by the police expedition under Sergeant Steele, a camp oven just used, some flour, cartridges, and a brush and comb were found inside. Tracks were found outside, but were soon lost in the wet ground. 3.—"Packing in the Bodies of Constables Scanlan and Lonigon." These were taken into Mansfield by the search party under Inspector Pewtress. 4.—"Funeral of Sergeant Kennedy." Father Scanlan read the service, and Dr. Moorhouse, Bishop of Melbourne, stood at the grave. 5.—"Arrival of Black Trackers at Benalla." 6.—"Finding Bodies of Scanlan and Lonigon." These were discovered by Inspector Pewtress's party at 2 o'clock in the morning. No light could be struck, and the search parties had to feel about for the bodies with their hands in the long grass. 7.—"The Spot where Kennedy's Body was Found," showing the bullet mark in a tree at back. The sergeant, whose body was found to be barbarously mutilated, was covered up with a trooper's cloak, as though by a relenting impulse on the part of the murderers. "No beast but knows some touch of pity." 8.—"The Township of Mansfield, taken from Longwood-road." 9.—"Wombat Ranges, the Haunt of the Kellies; Mount Battery in the Foreground." In regard to some of these cuts, and to prevent misconception, it may be as well to mention that the mounted police force, when engaged in rough bush work of this kind, dispense with their smart soldier-like uniform, and wear rough clothes suited to the wear and tear of the bush. Our artist, after his visit to the locality and the inquiries he made, handed us the following explanatory notes:—From Trooper M'Intyre I get the following descriptions of the dress of the Kellies and other particulars:—Edward Kelly wore what is known as a Sydney soft-crown hat, with a black velvet band, dark very short coat, vest, and trousers, and a bright red sash. A string from the hat under the nose was indulged in by all four bushrangers, and the hat was worn tipped well over the eyes—a style peculiar to all the "Greta mob," as the Quinns, Kellies, &c., are nicknamed. Edward Kelly stands six feet, and his moustache is cut straight across the mouth. Daniel Kelly had no whiskers and no beard, and wore a light, stylish suit of clothes, with billycock hat. The first unknown man was very fair, thin whiskers, &c., and had not the villainous expression of the others. The second unknown man had a few straggling hairs on his face, wore light clothes and a flat hat; and had a cruel expression of countenance. All the constables wore plain clothes, in fact, they were disguised as diggers out on a prospecting tour. At the time M'Intyre was "bailed up" he was standing at the fire in his shirt sleeves, and wore a black oilskin cheese-cutter cap. The bush around the scene of the murder is made up of dense dead wattle saplings, so close together that a man could stand six feet off the track and not be seen. Kangaroo, wild cattle, lyre birds, and wombats abound in the ranges. The road from Mansfield to Benalla is one of the most picturesque in the country, high mountains hemming it in on either side. It is along this road that Power stuck up the coach. Midway it is pretty well sprinkled with the huts of Kelly's relations. It is famous, too, for being the scene of Trooper Meehan's bold retreat after he took the bridle off his horse, slipped off his boots, and bolted into the bush because he thought the Kellies were ahead. The bodies of Troopers Scanlan and Lonigon were found about 2 in the morning, and were tied together with ropes, and placed on a pack horse. The hospital doctor bound up the heads with some bandages he had brought with him.

THE DIAMOND DRILL.

WE give an engraving of the famous American diamond drill, manufactured by the Pennsylvania Diamond Drill Company, of which some specimens have been purchased by the Victorian Government, and one has been set regu-