

New Zealand Herald

Vol. I.—No. 7.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFICENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

Supplied to the Public without

EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,

Who have done away with the
OLD SYSTEM OF IMPORTING, WHICH IS UNSOUND AND EXTRAVAGANTLY EXPENSIVE,

And have adopted a **NEW ONE**, pregnant of
BENEFITS TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

As they are now in possession of Several Hundred Cases, Several Hundred Bales, and Several Hundred Boxes of **NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS**, There needs no more be said than that they hold the Largest and Best Stock the Public have yet had the opportunity of inspecting.

UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT has become a Great Success. Their intimate knowledge of the Goods, and connection with the best Houses in Glasgow and London, enable them to supply every description of Infants', Girls', and Ladies' Underclothing, at Less Price than the materials could be procured at in Dunedin.

MILLINERY.—This Department is worthy the attention of Ladies, because we believe there cannot be found such a Collection of Fashionable, Beautiful, and Inexpensive Millinery in the Province.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS AND IRISH POPLINS.—They hold the Largest and Cheapest Stock in the Colony this season, having been able to purchase largely at a great discount, owing to the great Silk Failures at Home.

JACKETS AND MANTLES.—This Department is the Largest in the Province, and is always kept furnished with the most elegant and *distingue* shapes from the most fashionable London and Paris Houses. Waterproof Mantles, Polonaises, and Costumes for Infants, Girls, and Ladies, from 2s. upwards.

NEW FURS.—Muffs and Collarettes in Sable, Beaver, Ermine, Miniver, Kolinsky, Lynx, Fox, Monkey, Grebe, and Musquash, at the most reasonable prices.

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT is replenished with a Fresh Stock of Novelties, in Scotch, English, and French Fabrics, comprising all the new tints and coloring in **SERGES, TWILLS, CORDS, REPPS, SATIN CLOTHES, and FRENCH MERINOES.**

BLANKETS.—English, Scotch, and Ayrshire Blankets, bought from the makers under the most favorable circumstances, will be found to be by far the best value in the City.

Large and continued supplies of Welsh, Saxony, and Lancashire Flannels, Plaidings, Crimean Shirtings, Plain and Twilled Sheatings, Linens, Hollands, Calicoes, Quilts, Counterpanes, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towelling, &c.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.—The great increase in this Branch of their business is owing to good management. Fashionably cut Garments, excellent fit, perfect work, and good material at Prices Lower than ever before obtained at.

J. T. ROBERTS,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,
Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

T. HOS. J. LEARY,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Princes Street South.

JAMES WALSH,
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!
LOOK OUT FOR THE WINTER!
A FRESH SHIPMENT JUST LANDING.
Greatly Reduced Prices.
J. & D. FINDLAY,
Octagon Coal Depot.

JAMES M'NEIL SIMPSON,
(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
OTAGO BUTCHERY,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS
FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.
Family Orders punctually attended to.
Shipping Supplied. Pork Skins and Calves
Rennets for sale.

MAX. MENDERSHAUSEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO-
NIST.
IMPORTER OF HAVANNA CIGARS.
Opposite the Monument, Princes Street.
CITY COAL DEPOT.

ON SALE AA Newcastle, Kaitangata and Green Island Coals, Coke, Charcoal and Firewood in any lengths.
MARTIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.
N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

NOAH'S ARK STABLES,
Market Street Dunedin.
PATRICK POWER begs to inform his numerous friends and the general public, that he has taken the above well known Stables, where he trusts by civility and attention to merit the favors so liberally bestowed on his predecessor. Good Board and Lodging.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY & LETTING STABLES,
High street, Dunedin.
HENRY SCOTT - - Proprietor.
Carriages, Buggies, Hacks, &c., always on hire.

[A CARD.]
J. MILLNER,
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,
and
GENERAL SALESMAN.

DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE WAREHOUSE,
George street.
A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.
Importer of first-class Chromos, Oleographs, Steel Engravings, &c., &c.
Picture Frames of every description made to order.

M. C. DONNELLY,
A. PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN,
Proprietor of the Patent Revolving Barrel Churn, for which he was awarded *First Prize Silver Medal* at the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association, 1872. And also Silver Medal for Dairy Utensils, etc.

I. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)
CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
Dunedin.

W. SINCLAIR,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Princes street,
OPPOSITE CRITERION HOTEL

H. PALMER,
GENERAL MASON AND SCULPTOR;
South end Monumental works, (near the Cemetery) Princes Street, South. Stone Sinks, Window Sills, Chimney Pieces and Hearth Stones. Estimates given for enclosing graves. All orders punctually attended to.
Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

G. MUNRO'S Monumental Works,
George Street, Dunedin. Designs furnished and executed for all kinds of Tombstones—In marble, granite, and Oamaru stone; iron railings, &c. Designs forwarded on application to all parts of the Colony.

WANTED Known—I have opened a Shop in George street, near the Octagon, for the Repairs of all kinds of Sewing Machines. Any description of light Engineering work done, or models made. All orders promptly attended to.
WILLIAM MELVILLE, Engineer,
(Late of the Golden Age.)

JAMES KENNEDY,
THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S
BOOTMAKER,
Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

J. REANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER
Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Reval street, Hokitika.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,
Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines
 Double and Single Furrow Ploughs
 Chaffcutters, Oat Bruisers
 Cultivators, Horse Hoes, and Seed Drills
 Cheese Presses and Curd Mills
 Ransome's Adjusting Corn Screens and Winnowing Machines
 Vulcanised, Indiarubber and Leather Belting
 Horse Powers, &c., &c.,
T. ROBINSON & CO.,
 Princes Street, Dunedin.

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

To Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Engineers, Brass Workers, and Others.

WHEREAS by deed dated 6th October, 1871, duly registered pursuant to the 'Patents Act, 1870,' Edward Hogben granted unto us, the undersigned, a sole, exclusive, and irrevocable license to use within the Province of Otago certain inventions intitled "An Improved Stopper for Bottles for containing Aerated or Gaseous Liquids," and "Improvements in Apparatus for supplying the Syrup in the manufacture of Aerated Beverages and other liquids, also applicable to other purposes," during the residue of the term for which the said Patents are granted: And whereas we have reason to suppose that certain persons in the said Province are infringing the said Patents, we therefore offer a **REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS** to any person or persons giving us such information as will lead to a conviction against such offenders.

THOMSON & Co.,

Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Stopped Aerated Waters, Stafford Street, Dunedin.

R E E V E S & C O . ,

Manufacturers of

British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Bitters, Aerated, and Mineral Waters, And

I M P O R T E R S O F

Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,
 Respectfully thank their Customers throughout New Zealand for their liberal support for the past eleven years, and having enlarged their Premises and Plant—which is now the most extensive and complete in the Colony—they can guarantee their various Goods equal to any European manufacturers, and at such Prices as will command their universal use. They have constantly **ON HAND FOR SALE**

IN CASES, HDSD., & QR-CASKS:—
 Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
 Ginger Brandy Bitters
 Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial
 Orange Bitters Clove Cordial
 Duke's Tonic Bitters Tonic Orange Wine
 Lemon Syrup Caracao
 Maraschino, &c., &c.

All of which may be obtained from Merchants and Storekeepers throughout New Zealand and Wholesale only from the **MANUFACTORY AND STORES, MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.**

L O N D O N P I A N O F O R T E A N D M U S I C S A L O O N .

For Sale or Hire—

Pianofortes by Collard and Collard
 Pianofortes by Broadwood
 Pianofortes by Kirkman
 Pianofortes by Ralph Allison
 Pianofortes by J. and J. Hopkinson
 Mechanism of every description connected with Pianofortes made and prepared. All the New and Standard Music.

CHARLES BEGG,

Pianoforte Maker and Tuner,
 Princes Street North.



From **R. BAYSON & SONS, Watchmakers** to the Queen, Edinburgh.

PETER ADAIR, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker, Rattray street (a few doors from Murray's Private Hotel).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the General Public that we have removed to our New Premises, Princes Street South, corner of Police street.

Our stock is almost entirely new, and consists of paperhangings (100,000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographers' glass, paints, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.

SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,

Oil and Color Merchants.

P A P E R H A N G I N G S ,

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES.

R. T. SMITH,

No. 5, Princes street, opposite Herbert, Haynes and Co.

J A S . H I C K E Y ,

Grainer, Writer,

PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPERHANGER

MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

Oils, Colors, Paperhangings, Window Glass Varnish, Whitelead, Turpentine, &c.

J O H N H I S L O P ,

(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

Every description of Jewellery made to order. Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated by Transit Observations.

N. B.—J. H. being a thorough, Practical Watchmaker, all Work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

G E O R G E Y O U N G ,**IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,**

Princes Street, Dunedin, Opposite Bank of New South Wales.

G. YOUNG has to arrive per "Wild Deer"
 28 Cases New Goods
 and per "William Davie"
 20 Cases New Goods
 and per Suez Mail
 1 Case Watches and Jewellery

GEORGE YOUNG

Princes Street

J O S E P H B R A I T H W A I T E ,

Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT,

Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin, Established 1863.

Receives by every English Mail all sorts of Newspapers, Magazines, Catholic Prayer Books, Douay Bibles, &c.

Letters promptly answered.

P. M I T C H E L L ,**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,**

Fleet street, Dunedin.

Newspapers and Monthly Periodicals always on hand.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.**J O H N H E A L E Y ,**

Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant.

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets,)
 D U N E D I N .

W. H. NEALE,

CITY BOOT MART,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Established 1860.
 All Goods of the Best Quality at the Lowest Prices for Cash.



BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

M. FLEMING,**"PINK OF FASHION" DRESS BOOT-MAKER**

To His Excellency Sir George Fergusson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand.

Who makes my boots so trim and neat,
 Who gives such comfort to my feet,
 Whose sole is free from all deceit?

Why, Fleming.

The Pink's the sweetest flower that blows
 From vulgar snobs a wail a-rose,
 When Crispin's surgeon healed my toes.

M. Fleming

With Bunion's "Pilgrim," to the Goal
 Of "Despond's Slough" I used to stroll,
 But Fleming ran to save my sole.

Thanks, Fleming.

Princes Street, (next West's music shop),
 Dunedin.

M. AND J. MEENAN,**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.**

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

M I C H A E L F L E M I N G ,**GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.**

Princes Street, South.

F R A N C I S M E E N A N ,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

G E O R G E M A T T H E W S ,

Nursery and Seedsman,

Has on sale **THORN QUICKS**, two years transplanted.

Sweet Briar, Privet, Laurel, Scotch Fir, Spruce Fir, Californian Trees, Forest Trees, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricot, Peach, Currant, Gooseberry, Walnut, Hazel, Filbert, Roses, Boxwood, Ashubarb, &c.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £750,000.

This Company is a thoroughly local institution with a security of over 900 Shareholders resident in the Colony.

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,
 Agents Otago Branch.

STANDARD BRANDS.

OUR "CROWN" "EAGLE" AND "EXHIBITION" COFFEES STILL STAND UNRIVALLED FOR ECONOMY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.

All Buyers of Coffee would do well to enquire for the above Celebrated Brands.

WM. GREGG & CO.,
 Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin.

Millinery, Mantles, Shawls, Furs, Underclothing, Baby Linen.

A. R. HAY'S

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS

FOR

AUTUMN AND WINTER,

1873.

IMPORTING direct from the best houses at Home Goods especially to order, enables A. R. Hay to speak with some confidence in reference to the several departments now so well assorted with New Goods

Every care has been taken to obtain the best value in the British Market, and looking only for very small profits, customers can rely upon receiving all they desire for their money.

From the increase of our Country Trade, particular attention is given to orders. Patterns and prices forwarded to any part, and the best satisfaction given.

- MILLINERY
- MANTLES
- JACKETS
- SHAWLS, FURS
- UNDERCLOTHING
- BABY LINEN
- SILKS, DRESSES
- WINCEYS
- SHEETINGS
- FLANNELS
- CALICOES
- BLANKETS
- TWEEDS, CLOTHS
- FURNISHING
- HOSIERY
- GLOVES
- RIBBONS
- FLOWERS
- FEATHERS
- ORNAMENTS
- TRIMMINGS
- UMBRELLAS
- PARASOLS
- MOURNING

MAKING - UP BRANCHES...Great attention is given to the workrooms; with first - class labor at hand, the goods produced are second to none in New Zealand.

The Millinery, Mantle, and Underclothing Departments are being constantly supplied with new designs.

The large variety of materials bought expressly for making-up purposes, give the purchaser a very elegant assortment to select from. Thoroughly efficient Dress-makers on the premises, and a large dress stock to choose from.

The interests of the customers being studied in every possible way.

A. R. HAY,

PRINCES STREET (NEAR OCTAGON),

DUNEDIN.

Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings, Haberdashery, Fancy Goods.

DAVID R. HAY,

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE FERGUSSON, K.G.C.M.G.

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have a MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS, Admirably adapted for the present season.

Notwithstanding the high price of Wool, and consequently of Cloths, I am still making my now

CELEBRATED £4 10s. TWEED SUIT, AND MY 22s. 6d. TWEED TROUSERS,

at the old prices. The increasing demand for the above is the best proof of their genuine value.

Those who have not tried them would do well to do so, as they are acknowledged to be the greatest wonder in the Tailoring Trade of New Zealand.

I always make a point of procuring all the Latest Novelties in Hats, Scarfs, Ties, and Shirts, as well as every description of

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



CAUTION.

It having come to our knowledge that certain dealers, not in any way connected with this Company, are offering in the Australian and New Zealand markets, Sewing Machines under the title of "SINGER" Machines, we take this means of informing the Public that our Sole Authorised Agents for the several Colonies are Messrs STANFORD AND CO., of Melbourne; and that from this firm only can Genuine Singer Machines of our manufacture be obtained.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

Referring to the above, Mrs ALDRICH, corner of Princes and Dowling streets, Dunedin, is our Sole Agent for the Provinces of Otago, Auckland, and Taranaki, and from her only can Genuine Singer Machines be obtained.

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

SHORLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND BROUGHAM-ST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

Alpacas, Coburgs, Merinos, Muslins, Prints, Damasks, Sheetings, Blankets, Flannels, Dresses, Silks,

Under Skirts, Costumes, Silk Aprons, Children's Dresses, Crinolines, Furs, Flowers, Feathers.

Confiscated Lands Office,

Patea, 21st May, 1873.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified for public information, that the under-mentioned Suburban and Rural Sections in the Patea, Okotuku, and Whenuakura Districts, situated in the Province of Taranaki and Wellington, will be offered for Sale by Auction on Thursday, the 26th day of June, at the upset prices named in the Schedule hereunto attached. The Sale will be held in the Courthouse, Patea, and will commence at twelve o'clock noon.

C. A. WRAY,

In charge of Confiscated Lands,
West Coast.

SCHEDULE.

PATEA DISTRICT.

No. on Plan.	Area.			Upset Price.			Remarks.
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	
486	250	0	0	62	10	0	
492	60	0	0	120	0	0	
493	50	0	0	100	0	0	
494	50	0	0	100	0	0	
495	47	0	0	94	0	0	
496	40	0	0	80	0	0	
497	42	0	0	84	0	0	
498	40	0	0	80	0	0	
499	35	0	0	70	0	0	
500	50	0	0	100	0	0	
501	50	0	0	100	0	0	
502	50	0	0	100	0	0	

WHENUAKURA DISTRICT.

88	313	0	0	626	0	0	
89	240	0	0	480	0	0	
90	161	0	0	322	0	0	
91	205	0	0	410	0	0	
92	125	0	0	250	0	0	
93	199	0	0	398	0	0	

OKOTUKU DISTRICT.

36	17	0	0	34	0	0	
42	6	2	0	18	0	0	
46	40	2	0	81	0	0	Improvements protected
56	44	0	0	88	0	0	
67	36	2	0	18	5	0	Improvements protected
85	13	3	20	27	10	0	
100	23	0	0	46	0	0	Improvements protected
121	34	0	0	17	0	0	
125	37	0	0	37	0	0	Improvements protected
129	3	0	0	15	0	0	
132	28	2	0	14	5	0	
136	205	0	0	102	10	0	
137	126	0	0	63	0	0	
138	258	0	0	258	0	0	
139	68	0	0	68	0	0	
154	18	3	0	37	10	0	Improvements protected
155	27	3	0	55	10	0	
179	32	2	0	32	10	0	
213	51	0	0	102	0	0	
214	55	0	0	110	0	0	
217	26	0	0	39	0	0	
219	3	2	0	7	0	0	
237	259	0	0	129	10	0	
239	36	0	0	18	0	0	
250	155	0	0	77	10	0	
264	60	0	0	60	0	0	
281	50	0	0	100	0	0	Improvements protected
282	100	0	0	100	0	0	
283	100	0	0	150	0	0	" "
300	100	0	0	200	0	0	" "
303	100	0	0	150	0	0	" "
309	257	0	0	385	10	0	" "
310	156	0	0	312	0	0	" "
311	261	0	0	522	0	0	
312	280	3	0	561	10	0	
313	373	0	0	746	0	0	
314	235	3	0	471	10	0	
315	175	2	0	351	0	0	
316	40	0	0	80	0	0	
317	40	0	0	80	0	0	
318	96	0	0	192	0	0	

No. on Plan.	Area.			Upset Price.			Remarks.
	A.	R.	A.	£	s.	d.	
319	12	0	0	24	0	0	
320	10	0	0	20	0	0	
321	10	0	0	20	0	0	
322	10	0	0	20	0	0	
323	10	0	0	20	0	0	
324	10	0	0	20	0	0	
325	10	0	0	20	0	0	
327	12	0	0	24	0	0	
329	102	6	0	204	0	0	
330	10	0	0	20	0	0	
331	5	0	0	10	0	0	
332	10	0	0	20	0	0	
333	10	0	0	20	0	0	
334	10	0	0	20	0	0	
335	10	0	0	20	0	0	
336	44	0	0	88	0	0	
337	340	3	0	680	0	0	
339	127	0	0	254	0	0	
340	258	0	0	516	0	0	
341	300	0	0	600	0	0	
342	200	3	0	401	10	0	
343	194	0	0	388	0	0	Improvements protected
344	285	0	0	570	0	0	
345	264	0	0	396	0	0	
346	436	2	0	654	15	0	
347	250	0	0	93	15	0	Improvements protected
348	320	0	0	480	0	0	
349	317	0	0	634	0	0	
350	87	1	0	174	10	0	Improvements protected

SUBURBAN TOWNSHIP OF WAIROA.

2	1	0	0	5	0	0	
5	1	0	0	5	0	0	
8	1	0	0	5	0	0	
9	1	0	0	5	0	0	
12	1	0	0	5	0	0	Improvements protected
14	1	0	0	5	0	0	" "
15	1	0	0	5	0	0	" "
19	1	0	0	5	0	0	
23	1	0	0	5	0	0	
26	1	0	0	5	0	0	
27	1	0	0	5	0	0	
30	1	0	0	5	0	0	Improvements protected
32	1	0	0	5	0	0	" "
33	1	0	0	5	0	0	" "
38	1	0	0	5	0	0	
40	1	0	0	5	0	0	
44	1	0	0	5	0	0	Improvements protected

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-fourth of the purchase money in cash on the fall of the hammer, the remainder at or before the expiration of three calendar months from the day of sale; to be paid at the office of the Commissioner of Confiscated Lands, Patea.

By clause 18 of the Confiscated Land Regulations, under which the sale is to take place, in the event of the second payment not being made as aforesaid, the sale will be void, and the deposit forfeited.

The Railway Reserve, extending from the Patea to the Waitotara Rivers, lies in the centre of the settled district, it is admirably suited for farming purposes, and, from the superior quality of the land and advantages of position, affords an opportunity to persons of moderate means desirous of making a home, hardly to be equalled in any other part of New Zealand.

The sections, laid out in convenient blocks, averaging about 300 acres, have frontage to an excellent road—the main line between Wellington and New Plymouth. Some smaller sections have been laid out opposite the rising township of Wairoa, to meet the requirements of that place.

The rural sections scattered throughout the Okotuka District, amongst those in actual occupation of private persons, and in blocks of sizes to suit all classes of settlers, differ in value, and have been priced accordingly.

Plans may be inspected at the office of the Secretary for Crown Lands, Wellington; at the Survey Office, Patea; and at Mr Finnimore's Office, Wanganni.

Regulations for the sale of the land may be seen in the 'New Zealand Gazette' of the 1st June, 1871, and all required information obtained at this office.

C. A. WRAY,

In charge of Confiscated Lands,
West Coast.

Patea, May 21st, 1873.

SHIPPING.

Port Chalmers.—The s.s. Rangitoto, from Melbourne via West Coast and Northern Ports, arrived at Port Chalmers on the 10th, and sailed on the 11th for Melbourne via the Bluff, with the Suez mails.

The clipper ship William Davie has left for Wellington to load Home for London.

The brig Derwent has arrived from Hokianga with a cargo of timber consigned to her agents, Messrs Guthrie & Asher.

The Wild Deer is to be taken into dock.

The barque Black Watch has been thoroughly cleaned and painted in the Graving Dock, and will sail shortly for Sydney.

The ship Lutterworth leaves for London with 891 bales of wool, flax and leather; 86 tons tallow, and 830 tons meats.

The Formosa, 432 tons, has left for Newcastle in ballast.

The Albatross, from Wellington via the North, sailed from the Bluff for Melbourne on the 9th inst.

The Lady Bird is going to be taken upon the Wellington slip to have a larger screw fixed.

The Commissioner of Customs, Wellington, reports that the captain of the Alert sighted a ship's quarterdeck, with a house attached to it with casks and debris, near Cape Terawiti. It is supposed to have been a portion of the wreck of the brig Australia, recently lost off Cape Campbell.

The Star of the South, under contract with the New Zealand and Fijian Governments, has left for Fiji to open up the service.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited) will be held in St. Joseph's School-room, Dunedin, at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 1st July, for the purpose of appointing permanent directors.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements intended for insertion in The TABLET, should reach the Publishing Office, MILLS, DICK, and Co.'s, Stafford street, Dunedin, not later than 10 a.m., of each Friday for the town, and Wednesday evening for the country edition.

Subscription to The TABLET:—Single copies, 6d.; Half-yearly, by post, 12s. 6d., in advance. Remittances to be made payable to the Secretary to the Company.

The TABLET is delivered in Dunedin on payment of 12s 6d per half-year, in advance, to the Secretary.

Mr Macedo, Bookseller, Princes street south, has been appointed an Advertising Agent for Dunedin to the TABLET.

It is particularly requested that any irregularity in the delivery of the TABLET be made known to the Secretary with as little delay as possible, in order that steps may be taken to prevent a recurrence of the annoyance.

Mr Bracken has resigned the office of canvasser for the TABLET.

THE Rev. J. O'Connor will say Mass at Port Chalmers to-morrow at 8 a.m.

MASS will be said at Tokomairiro on Sunday.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.

ELECTION OF SUPERINTENDENT.

It is of no importance to us, so far as the Education question is concerned, which of the two candidates is returned. Mr Macandrew is a wily politician, and resists justice to us in this matter through political considerations. As to Mr Gillies, it is only necessary to read the 'Bruce Herald,' which he inspires, to know that he is a thorough-bred bigot, and that he opposes our claims through religious intolerance. Of the two, therefore, he is the more odious. It is, however, a matter of no concern to us which may be selected as Superintendent.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE following is the letter from the Rev. J. O'Connor to Bishop Moran, the publication of which was promised in our last issue. This letter needs little comment. It states that the faith of the Catholic children in the Benevolent Institution has been tampered with. Some two years ago, a similar charge was made, and on the remonstrance of Bishop Moran redress was promised and partially obtained. It now appears that a return has been made to the old order of proselytism. This is a miserable state of things. Are we to be for ever kept in a state of warfare? In these mixed Institutions there is no security, no peace for Catholic consciences; no dependence can be placed in the manager. It may, indeed, happen that a reasonable man, such as the superintendent of the Otago Industrial School, is placed over one of these mixed institutions; and so long as he presides, things go on peaceably, because he endeavors to act justly. But a change may occur, and some one of a fanatical temperament, and actuated by a hatred of Catholicity, may be appointed his successor. The result is, that every underhand and shabby contrivance is resorted to for the purpose of perverting the minds of the Catholics—particularly children—in such institutions. Such is our experience; and therefore, there is really no security for the faith of Catholic children in them. This charge will, no doubt, be met as was a similar one about two years ago, with a howl of indignation at our impertinence in daring to make an effort to save the faith of our children; and we feel

certain that the charge of proselytism will be denied. Yes; the people who have recourse to these unjust and fanatical attempts on our faith will endeavor to make the public believe that little children of eight and nine years of age have, of their own accord, turned away from the clergyman who gives them religious instruction weekly, and expressed a desire and determination to join in Protestant prayers. These children will be represented as clever, conscientious, well informed theologians who have learnt to appreciate the hollowness of the Catholic Catechism, and Hail, Mary! The charge of proselytism will, no doubt, be indignantly repudiated. But still there is the fact—the children have been tampered with.

5th June, 1873.

MY LORD BISHOP,—

I deem it my duty to direct your attention to the present condition of the Benevolent Institution, in reference to the training of Catholics. In my opinion, no conscientious parent or guardian can safely entrust children to its care.

During my short experience as visiting clergyman, I could see plainly that the poor innocent children have been seriously tampered with in their faith. They are not docile and attentive like those of the Industrial School. They seem to listen to my instructions against their will! This evening, when charged before me with having attended Protestant prayers, they did not deny it; and when I told them it was wrong to do so, and requested they would not attend again, they did not even deign to give me a reply! This evidently proves their faith has been interfered with. One little girl hid herself, when a Catholic servant went to take her out of the prayer hall; another positively refused to join in Catholic prayers; and I was informed one of the authorities remarked it was no harm to attend the Protestant devotions.

This treacherous, underhand work should not be tolerated in a civilised community, and no Catholic ought to contribute to support such a system. It is only the very lowest type of professing Christians that attempts bread and butter proselytism, and such conduct should be despised, as it is, by every respectable person of all denominations.

Are we unfortunate Papists to be ever the victims of blind intemperate zeal? Must we be always trampled on by misguided zealots? Will not the enlightened and liberal portion of the community afford us protection against the stupid bigotry of fanatics? It is the duty of every honest Government to see after such matters in any and every institution over which they have control.

I remain, My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O'CONNOR.

The Government has no direct control over the Benevolent Institution, but the Provincial Council has such control as the Purse can exert, and Catholics must make an effort to bring this matter before the Council at its next sitting.

THE SECULARISTS AND EDUCATION.

POLITICIANS must know very little about education, if we may judge them by their perpetual attempts at legislation on the subject. Every Session of our Parliament, and almost every Session of the several Provincial Councils behold new education bills. Men are at sea and seem utterly bewildered. One would fancy from what is said and done, that up to the present time there had been no schools, no learning, no education in the world. If a man from the moon, unacquainted with our mundane concerns, were to come amongst us and pay exclusive attention to the education agitation, he must irresistibly come to the conclusion that all ages, and the nations of former days, had utterly neglected the education of the people. The teaching and experience of other times and places are ignored; and go where we may, we encounter turmoil, confusion, and uncertainty. Education bills, education amendment bills, secular education bills, anti-denominational education bills—such is the burden of 'Gazettes,' Governor's messages, ministers speeches. One would imagine the world had just arisen from the slumber of ages, during which there were neither schools nor colleges; nor school-masters.

And why is all this hubbub, childishness and turmoil? Simply because a most intolerant and tyrannical sect, called secularists, has lately arisen, and succeeded for a time in throwing Christendom into confusion. This sect is, indeed, numerically small, but by its audacity, and an adroit manipulation of the prejudices of all the adversaries of the Catholic Church, it makes up for its inherent weakness. According to the new light, religion should hold no place in man's educa-

tion in public schools; and it is quite a proper thing to compel christians to pay taxes for the purpose of making their children infidels. The secularist sect does not believe in Christianity, and therefore no one must teach it in schools! We are not speaking of individuals; for there are many men very much better than their principles, but of the sect as such;—and its principles logically amount to this. For both reason and experience prove, that if children are not educated religiously in our schools, the mass of them will inevitably grow up infidels. What a prospect for society!

But observe the honesty and consistency of this sect. In the Province of Canterbury it is, for the present, in the ascendant, and what is its last escapade. A new education bill was passed in Council; it is called a "Secular Education Measure," and enacts that in all State schools, history, ancient and modern, must be taught. We wonder how the teaching of history will be merely secular, how the great religious controversies of all times will be treated, and how no violence will be done to the principles and convictions of any sect or denomination of Christians. Is the attempt honestly meant? Well, we can only say that the man who undertakes to teach ancient and modern history without coming in collision with any body's religious principles must be very stupid or very knavish, unless, indeed, he confine himself to a barren recital of mere names and dates. But the teachers of the Canterbury Government schools will hardly be permitted to do this. Then, again, what is to be the character of the text books of history? 'Collier's History' is used at present; is that most objectionable book to be continued? Who knows but Fox's 'Book of Martyrs' may be introduced, or Robertson, or Macaulay, or Lord's 'Modern Europe'? Where are the books to be found to teach secular history without reference to religion. We have never yet seen such works, and we are thoroughly convinced we never shall, nor shall any body else. For us, therefore, the conclusion is—we must pay our money to have our children taught that Henry VIII was a glorious reformer, Queen Bess a beneficent sovereign, though she sent our fathers to the gallows because they went to Mass; that Oliver Cromwell was a model ruler, and a humane and godly man; William of Orange the founder of constitutional government. Perhaps an epitome of Froude will be placed in the hands of Catholics, to teach them that their ancestry were cowards, and the penal laws justifiable and natural under the circumstances. Ancient and modern history in a secular school! What a mockery! Then we are told these schools are not denominational. How can this be? are they not secular at least in name, and are not secularists a denomination?

MR LEARY SHUFFLES.

MR LEARY, a candidate for Caversham, has been reported as saying—"In regard to the Educational question, he did not wish a better system than the present one. There was one matter with which some of them might not quite agree with him. In populous places like Dunedin, for example, where more school accommodation was required, if it could be shown one section of the community had conscientious objections to either the books or the system, he would provide schools and teachers in accordance with their views—(Applause)."

This report, which we republished in our issue of last week, went uncontradicted; but now Mr Leary finds, on mature consideration, that he has been "misconstrued."

A correspondent, who signs himself "Honest Speech," sends us a circular issued by Mr Leary, and which he describes as an address by Mr Leary "on after thoughts." Our correspondent writes: "Permit me to say that it is due to yourself and the Catholic electors that you should notice this recantation of Mr Leary."

The following is portion of Mr Leary's circular. The italics are our correspondent's:—"Education.—It is upon this subject more particularly that my ideas have been misconstrued. A report has got abroad that I favour the denominational system, a system to which I beg most distinctly to state I am thoroughly opposed. Under the denominational system, the religious doctrines of the majority are taught in the schools, the effect of which is that in a country district where one school only is required, the children of various denominations representing the minority, must go without instruction unless their parents are content they should receive it strongly flavoured with doctrines to which they are opposed.

"In stating my views upon this question, I was under the impression that the course of instruction pursued in our common Schools, seriously reflected upon, if it did not ridicule, the religion of the Roman Catholics; and I stated that if it

could be shown to me that such was the case, that the school accommodation in the City of Dunedin was insufficient, and that the religious denomination I referred to had the required number of children to constitute a main school, under such circumstances, I should meet the difficulty by granting them the necessary school accommodation, and the customary assistance to the teachers, on condition that the school should be under the supervision of the Government Inspector, and that the requirements of the Ordinance were complied with. Such a case, however, is not likely to arise, as I find that the course of instruction which obtains at present in our common schools is such that no good grounds can be urged why all denominations should not avail themselves of the present system; and I shall therefore strongly oppose any alteration in it."

Our correspondent proceeds—"Evidently Mr Leary, to catch a few Catholic votes, expressed an opinion which the fear of losing perhaps a few Presbyterian votes has induced him to recant. This expression of his after-thoughts speaks for itself. Doubtless you will appreciate the motive which could urge a candidate to change his views so speedily."

WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE deposits in the Savings Bank, Dunedin, during the Quarter ending the 31st March, 1873, amount to £33,179 18s 10d; withdrawals, £22,023 15s; in Auckland, deposits, £16,527 12s 1d; withdrawals, £13,989; Wellington, deposits, £22,001 6s 10d; withdrawals, £15,478 7s 7d; Christchurch, deposits, £27,439 8s 2d; withdrawals £19,507 8s 6d; Invercargill, deposits, £5,521 17s 1d; withdrawals, £3,803 16s 9d; Thames, deposits, £5503 15s 6d; withdrawals, £5,461 6s 8d; Westport, deposits, £2,313 2s 6d; withdrawals, £1,147 19s 4d; Hokitika, deposits, £3,909 2s 4d; withdrawals, £3,790 5s 6d; Greymouth, deposits, £5,671 19s 3d; withdrawals, £6,442 1s 0d; Total deposits for the Colony, £136,415 9s 1d; withdrawals, £101,069 8s 6d. The above show that prosperity can be hardly said to have prevailed on the Gold Fields during the Quarter ending 31st March.—Mr. J. T. Peacock, the late member for Lyttelton, has been called to the Legislative Council.—Sir David Monro has resigned his seat for Waikouaiti in the House of Representatives, on account of ill-health in his family.—The contractor with the New South Wales Government for a service to San Francisco is Mr H. H. Hall, of Sydney. His sureties are large American tobacco merchants in business in Sydney and America. The contract, as drawn, gives no security at all for a New Zealand service, and is most lax as to penalties. No vessels are named or indicated. The contract is so drawn as to enable the Sydney Government easily to avoid it, and the whole arrangement is such as to lead to the opinion that it is merely a concession for speculative purposes, to be sold at a profit if possible, or else thrown up.—At an enthusiastic meeting at Auckland it was resolved that "In the opinion of this meeting it is the imperative duty of the General Government to proceed as rapidly as possible with the construction of railways into the centre of the North Island, to secure the peace of the Colony, and thereby avoid wasteful expenditure of taxation of the Colony in war, and that there is no matter of more permanent importance to the welfare of the whole Colony."—A large meeting at Parnell, Auckland, adopted resolutions in favour of the extension of the Waikato railway to the confiscated boundary.—The surveyors started from Cambridge on the morning of the 9th, to cut a line right along the boundary of the confiscated land. After this is done, tenders will be called for clearing a road three chains wide, and cavalry will then patrol the country from redoubt to redoubt along the whole frontier. Thirty Constabulary are expected from New Plymouth.—The Taupo Natives condemn the murder of Sullivan, and will assist the Government in the event of hostilities.—Mr R. W. Woon has obtained the return of 250 stand of Government arms from the upper Wanganui Natives.—The judicial inquiry before Mr Searancke into the circumstances attending Sullivan's murder has commenced.—The Native meeting at the Thames lasted three days, and very divided opinions were expressed. A most important discussion ensued. Te Hira said, as their sentiments were divided, he would not come here again. He strongly urged that leasing and selling of land should cease. Moananui supported him, and said the making of roads would lead to trouble. Mohi said when the Crown grant had been issued nobody but those named in it had any right to interfere. Surely they could do as they liked with their own. The Government ought to use Piako and the Thames rivers to send soldiers to the Waikato if they liked. Reihana urged that the rules of the King should not be brought into this district. He would have his land surveyed if he liked. Moananui said the lands ought not to be surveyed unless the whole tribe agreed to it, no matter who the owners were. Rowi and Haora Tipa said Te Hira was wrong. The speech of Taipara caused Te Hira great pain; he said that the selling of land rested with the owners, and there ought only to be one law for all. Several Natives objected to surveys for railways, while others supported them. No decision was come to, and several Natives have already left. They are much divided amongst themselves.—What appears to be an incompleteness in Immigration arrangements is shown by the following letter in the Queenstown paper:—"Can you inform the public if there is an agent for receiving immigration applications in Queenstown? as the regulations state that application for immigrants' passages are only to be made to money-order post-offices, or to the Immigration Officer in the capital town in each Province. I have made an application to the Postmaster here and could only be furnished with a form and referred to the Immigration Officer in Dunedin, and also could not take the passage money; so that it is quite probable I may lose the outgoing mail by which I intended forwarding the order. I may also state that the Postmaster was very courteous, and furnished me with all the information he could impart.—"

The Canterbury Provincial Council, by twelve votes to eleven has passed a resolution authorising the Government to take steps with a view to establishing a Government printing office at Christchurch.—Miss Aitken has opened at Invercargill to a bumper house.—Steps are being taken to establish a gymnasium at Cromwell.—Town property in Greymouth is increasing in value.—The Board of Enquiry, Wanganui, has acquitted the pilot at Wanganui Heads of all the charges against him.—At the first monthly meeting of the Auckland Institute held lately, Mr Gillies presided, and delivered the inaugural address, in which he urged that papers of a literary as well as of a scientific character should be read at the meetings. He also remarked on the singular absence of geographical papers in the transactions of the New Zealand Institute.—A meeting of the New Zealand Shipping Company is called at Christchurch, for June 20, when it will be proposed to increase the capital from £100,000 to £250,000, make the minimum number of directors ten and the maximum fifteen, and authorise the formation of Boards of Advice in London and in all or any of the New Zealand Provinces.—The funds of the Greymouth Fire Brigade getting somewhat low, Messrs Masters and Greenwood started lately a subscription list, and with no very great trouble gathered about £200.—At Invercargill 700 young salmon have been hatched out, and are thriving. More eggs are yet living.—The Provincial Surveyor, Napier, reports the land sales since July, 1872, at 112,095 acres. The Provincial estate still in the hands of the Province is 800,000 acres, but the surveys are greatly in arrears.—Mr Wilthire, the pedestrian who has set himself the task of walking a thousand miles in 1000 hours, completed his 600th on Saturday last, at three minutes to eight p.m. The attendance is increasing as the time is approaching for the completion of his task, and Mr Wilthire is perfectly sanguine and confident as to his ability to carry it out.—Young Austin, the long distance runner, purposes to attempt in Dunedin what Wilthire is attempting at Christchurch. It will take Austin six weeks-less eight hours to accomplish his task; and it is proposed to fill out the time at nights by improvising concerts.—It is said that the result of the concert given by the Colored Opera Troupe, in aid of Mrs Roberts (Miss Polly Leake), widow of the late Mr Roberts, actor, and family, was that the handsome sum of £90 will be presented to that lady.—A public meeting at Wellington has resolved to give a public reception and ball to Governor Ferguson. A large and influential committee was appointed.—The Town Council of Queenstown intend to construct water works for supplying the town with water, and £4000 for that purpose is to be raised by loan.—A domestic servant has been brought up at Invercargill on a charge of infanticide, alleged to have been committed in November last.—The hon. sec. of the Canterbury Temperance Alliance has received sheets containing the signatures of 361 Maoris in favor of the Permissive Bill. The Rev J. W. Stack, in forwarding the sheets, writes: "I may state that a translation accompanied the petitions you sent me, and that all who signed knew perfectly what they were doing."—Very satisfactory intelligence of the progress of the movement continues to be received from different part of the Colony.—The floods on the West Coast appear not to have done much damage at Greymouth. Immense quantities of drift-wood came down the river, including a considerable amount of sawn timber, showing that some of the up-country sawmill proprietors must have suffered. In the Grey Valley district, the river rose rapidly to a great height. The highest flood mark did not come within three feet of the great flood level of last year.—A meeting of shareholders in the petroleum company at Poverty Bay was lately held at Gisborne. According to the estimate read to the meeting, the cost of working the company would be £1,900; the monthly wages, &c., £142; and after they had "struck it," the cost of constructing the necessary works was estimated at £27,370. The cost of refining and casing the oil, and delivering at the ship's side ready for shipment, will be 9½d per gallon. The price that could be got for the oil in the New Zealand market would be 2s 2d per gallon; this would leave a profit to the company 1s 6½d per gallon.—An official return shows that the number of messages forwarded through the New Zealand telegraph during the March quarter of 1873 was 145,781; for which £9,744 was received in cash; being an excess in messages of 41,671, and in cash receipts of £2,991 over the corresponding quarter of last year. There was a marked decrease in the value of the Government telegrams transmitted during the quarter, which was £2832, while in the March quarter of 1872 it reached the sum of £3325.—A motion has been tabled by the hon. member for the Ashburton district, Mr Sudholme, in the Canterbury Provincial Council, to the effect that the sum of £20,000 be placed on the estimates for the construction of roads in the Ashburton district.—Meetings have been held at Greymouth, condemning the "truck" system on public works, the working men, of whom there are at present great numbers awaiting the commencement of road and railway work at Greymouth, considering that a system which compels them to purchase all they need from their employers lessens materially the value of their earnings. The result of the agitation is considered doubtful.—Mr John Aloo, the Chinese interpreter, has been very unfortunate since his arrival at Queenstown, with his family. One of his daughters had the pupil of her eye cut whereby the sight was lost. His son William, after recovering from a long illness was laid down a second time, an accidental slip causing the breaking of his leg; and about a fortnight ago, another son, Thomas, was thrown from a horse, dragged by it, and severely kicked. He lay insensible during that period, when a change for the better took place.—A fatal accident has occurred at Rielly's gully, in the Arnold district. Two men, named Malichi Conlon and John Dougherty, who have been working in the locality for the last three years, have recently been ground-slipping the bed of the left-hand branch of Rielly's creek. The creek is very narrow, and confined between high and almost perpendicular walls of reef. Conlon was at work by himself, his mate being at his hut, unwell with the effects of an accident at the same place the previous day. At about three o'clock in the afternoon a crash was heard, and on the parties working in the neighbourhood going to where Conlon was last seen alive, they found the place buried under several tons of fallen earth. The stuff came from one of the overhanging banks of the

creek. After a long search, and the clearing away of rubbish, the body of Conlon was found completely smashed, and with the life crushed out of it. The deceased was 32 years of age, and a native of Quin, County Clare, Ireland.—At a meeting of the officers of the Dunedin Journeymen Bakers' Association, the following resolution was carried:—"That on and after Monday, June 16, the following wages will be observed: Fore-hand £3 5s, and second hand £2 15s; hours from five a.m. to five p.m., with 1s per hour for overtime; and no man to be allowed to board or live on the premises."—Constable-Lauder, of Dunedin, has died from the effects of an accident which he sustained on Wednesday week.—The Superintendent of Otago has brought under the notice of the Premier the circumstance of the recent sudden rise in the Molyneux, and the consequent enormous losses to the miners—losses which his Honor thinks might have been avoided had arrangements been in existence at the various telegraph stations to forward down the river notices of the commencement of flood or rainfall. His Honor has urged the Government to give instructions that in future directions in the way suggested should be issued by the telegraph department.—Mr Alexander Saunders, Auckland, reports buyers of shares as follows:—Caledonian, £16 10s; Thames, £4; Moanataiari, £2 10s; Tooke's, £3 5s; Sons of Freedom, £10 10s; Tokatea, £1 4s; Bright Smile, £2 12s; South British Insurance, £2 3s.—The last monthly escort brought to Dunedin the following quantities of gold:—Southern escort: Lawrence, 912oz 7dwts; Waipori, 158ozs 3dwts; Switzers, 1860ozs 6dwts; Waitahuna, 234ozs 4dwts; Woolshed, 488ozs 2dwts; total, 3703ozs 2dwts. Northern escort, 7497ozs 8dwts. Grand total, 11,200ozs 10dwts.—Mr Fish, Dunedin, has written to the Minister of Justice charging Mr J. N. Watt, R.M., with giving "a most improper and unjust decision" in a case in which it appeared the defendant, according to plaintiff's (Mr Fish's) statement, called Mr Fish a scoundrel. Defendant admitted having called plaintiff "a mean paltry scoundrel." His Worship, under the circumstances, dismissed the case, and now Mr Fish asks to have him removed from his position or reprimanded.—The Right Rev. Dr Croke, Bishop of Auckland, made a pastoral visit to Onehunga. His lordship received into the Church four adults, who had been for some months in preparation; and 27 candidates, after a rigid examination in the Christian doctrine, received the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation.

THE ELECTIONS.

The following table shows the result of the elections so far as they have gone:—

Waiholia	..	A. Mollison*	..	..	O
Waikari	..	H. Driver*	..	..	G†
North Harbor	..	E. McGlashan*	..	..	G†
Riverton	..	T. Daniel*	..	..	G†
Dunedin	..	J. Davie	..	..	G†
"	..	G. Turnbull*	..	..	G†
"	..	W. H. Reynolds*	..	..	G†
"	..	H. S. Fish*	..	..	G†
"	..	G. K. Turton	..	..	G†
"	..	B. O. Haggitt	..	..	G†
"	..	J. Bathgate*	..	..	G†
Pt. Chalmers...	..	H. McDermid*	..	..	G
Oamaru Town	..	J. McLean*	..	..	G

* Sat in the last Council.

The following are the votes polled by the candidates for:

Dunedin,—				
Davie	..	..	..	910
Turnbull	..	..	..	907
Reynolds	..	..	..	837
Fish	..	..	..	700
Turton	..	..	..	623
Haggitt	..	..	..	564
Bathgate	..	..	..	553
Cargill	..	..	..	530
Prosser	..	..	..	518
Reeves	..	..	..	507
Walter	..	..	..	338
Cutten	..	..	..	321
Barton	..	..	..	285
Issao	..	..	..	247
Millar	..	..	..	123
Rossbotham	..	..	..	83
Graham	..	..	..	81

ELECTION CALENDAR:

The following is the election calendar as far as it is at present known:—

ELECTION.	NOMINATION.	POLL.
Superintendency..	June 4	June 18
Clutha.....	" 6	" 14
Tairā.....	" 9	" 13
Matau.....	" 10	" 16
Blueskin.....	" 10	" 20
Port Chalmers.....	" 11	" 14
Oamaru Town.....	" 11	" 16
Waikouaiti North..	" 11	" 14
Oamaru Country...	" 12	" 17
Waitahuna.....	" 13	" 16
Waihemo.....	" 13	" 18
Tuapeka.....	" 14	" 17
Moeraki.....	" 14	" 19
Caversham.....	" 16	" 20
Mount Bengers.....	" 16	" 23
Peninsula.....	" 17	" 19
Waipitaki.....	" 21	" 23
Kaikorai.....	" 21	" 24

ST. JOSEPH'S, DUNEDIN.

LAST Sunday, the feast of the Most Holy Trinity, Rev J. Lenihan officiated at the usual Missa Cantata at 11 a.m. The sermon was preached by Rev T. Crowley, and was a most impressive and useful instruction on the great gift of Faith—the obligations it imposes on us, the use we should make of it, the appreciation we should have of it.

Dr Moran preached after vespers on the Gospel of the day, which was from Matt. xxviii. 18—20. Our space limits us to a few brief notes of the Bishop's eloquent discourse, which, though touching on most abstruse points of doctrine, was marked by that lucidity of explanation, and practicability of application, which are the special characteristics of his Lordship's sermons. He premised that this Gospel is a part of the instruction given by our Divine Redeemer during the time that intervened between his resurrection and ascension: but where it was given is not quite clear. Some commentators suppose it to have been given in Galilee, where our Lord appointed to meet his Apostles immediately after his resurrection; whilst others think it was delivered on the Mount of Olives just before his ascension. After some remarks on the festivals which the Church has lately celebrated in honor of each of the three Divine Persons, considered under their individual attributes, and on the fitness of honoring them jointly, as the great Triune God, which the Church does in a special manner on Trinity Sunday, his Lordship proceeded with the commentary of the Gospel. He remarked that our Divine Redeemer being about to give a great commission to his Apostles; to bestow on them the powers of the Apostolate; and to impose on them onerous duties; first lays before them his own letters patent; his authority to do so, saying—"All power is given me in heaven and in earth." We are to understand that here he speaks of his capacity as God-man, for as God, he possessed in himself the plenitude of power from all eternity, and none could be given to him; but, as God-man, he says, all power is given to me from the Father—that is, given from the Divinity, to his Sacred Humanity. This power is given in two ways. First by the Hypostatic Union; and secondly, by way of merit; for by his sufferings and death our Divine Redeemer purchased all creation, he purchased the Church, he ransomed all mankind: "Going, therefore, teach all nations." Here, our Divine Redeemer gives to his Apostles the power and the right to teach all nations, and consequently no one is authorized to refuse or reject their teaching. If men refuse to listen to or accept this teaching, they have rebelled against the command and the law of God; for when our Lord laid a command on his Apostles to teach, that command implied another on the rest of mankind—all nations—to accept that teaching. "Baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Here he enunciates the great fundamental doctrine of Christianity, without which Christianity would be unintelligible—the mystery of the Trinity of persons, in Unity of essence. Our Divine Redeemer says "in the name," to show that the three distinct personalities which he mentions constitute but one power, one nature, one entity, one great Supreme Being. Proud man may say, this is unintelligible; I cannot comprehend it. But, do we understand the mystery of our own being? Can we comprehend it? Do we understand the power which causes the blade of grass to grow up, and the grain to germinate? Certainly not. All these are mysteries to us; we cannot comprehend, we cannot explain them. And if these are beyond our conception, shall we, with our poor finite reason, seek to fathom the impenetrable mysteries of the great Infinite God, or refuse to believe them because we cannot understand them! Should we not rather with devotion and reverence bow down before them, whilst we cry out with the Apostle, from the depths of our own nothingness, "O the depth of the riches, of the wisdom, and of the knowledge of God!" "Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." That is, your teaching is to continue after baptism, and to the end of man's life; at no time is he to be independent of your teaching. And he is to observe all things,—that is, he cannot accept the part of your teaching which may please him, and reject the rest; for he that believeth, shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be condemned. "And behold I am with you all days, even unto the consummation of the world." Here it is very plain that our Divine Redeemer spoke not only to the Apostles, whose lives he well knew were not to exceed the ordinary years of human life, but also of those successors who are to continue and carry on the work of teaching all nations. He promised in the most emphatic manner his abiding presence in his Church, to preserve her from error; and that she is to be the infallible teacher of all mankind, directed and guided by one Divine Redeemer himself, even to the consummation of the world. Consequently, to deny the infallibility of the Church, or to assert that she could at any time fall into error, is to assert that our Lord Jesus Christ could himself err, and so to deny his Divinity.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

(Via Java Cable)

LONDON, May 23 to June 3: The Derby was won by Col. Tatton Sykes's Doncaster, Crawford's Gang Forward and Saville's Kai-er running a dead heat for second place. The race was a most exciting one. For the Oaks Mr Merry's Marie Stuart was first, Mr Crawford's Wild Myrtle second, and Mr Johnstone's Anglia third.—The eldest son of the Princess Louise of Hesse has been killed by falling from a window. June 3: There has been a great trade demonstration, attended by 30,000 persons, at Hyde Park to protest against the laws for the punishment of workmen.—The Tichborne trial is proceeding to the prejudice of the claimant. Two witnesses fully identify the prisoner as Arthur Orton.—Arrived: May Queen, from Otogo.—The Australian Customs Bill has passed the Lords.—The Clodian, from Brisbane, put into Table Bay on the 16th April, dismantled.—The screw corvette Pearl is being commissioned by Captain Goodenough for the Australian Station.—The Prince of Wales has left Vienna. He was brilliantly entertained throughout his visit.—The Queen has presented to Queensland six red deer from Windsor forest, which were shipped in the Great Queensland.—The competition at the wool sales has been animated, foreign buyers being especially numerous. The

sales conclude to-day. The attendance has been good, the competition firm, and prices have been maintained to the close. The next sales commence on July 10. The arrivals are to the amount of 104,000 bales, and the prospects of the forthcoming series are favorable.—Money is easy, owing to the unexpected influx from America.—Discount six. Money in less demand. The London Chartered Bank has declared a dividend of eight per cent.—Discount six. Money in active demand. The bank return is favorable, and the Stock Market has improved and is active.—Corn market quiet; wheat 64s to 65s per 46lbs.—The results of the wool sales show greasy sorts 1½d above the March series, and lambs' (half-bred), owing to the large supply, 2d lower; best washed scoured fleece has slightly advanced; medium and lower unchanged; Capes show an average reduction of about 1½d. About 100,000 bales have been taken for export. France is the principal foreign customer, but Germany furnishes a number of buyers, and America none.—New Zealand Consolidated Fives, 10½d. Hemp unchanged. The market is dull and depressed.—McMahon's message to the Assembly promises a scrupulous obedience to the will of the Assembly. A resolute Conservative policy will be pursued, and Conservative functionaries will be appointed. Thiers has joined the left centre. The Bonapartists support the new Government, and tranquility everywhere prevails. Conservative prefects have been appointed in twenty-nine departments.—France pursues a free trade policy, and the Government will probably abandon Thiers' commercial treaties.—The Berlin Cabinet will consider the recognition of McMahon as President after the receipt of official notification from the French Government.—It is rumored that it is intended to proclaim a Republic, and make McMahon President for five years, and irresponsible.—The Orleanists are endeavoring to disassociate themselves from any alliance with the Legitimists and Bonapartists.—The Assembly voted the reconstruction of the column Vendôme.—The Bank of France has advanced the Government 200,000,000 francs in gold for the payment of the indemnity.—Germany has declined to enter into diplomatic relations with McMahon and the Government, until an assurance is given that they will faithfully adhere to the Treaty of June.—McMahon has authorized Prince Napoleon to enter France. In a proclamation addressed to the army, McMahon alludes to the fact of his election to the presidency being the choice of the Assembly, and in testifying to the loyalty and patriotism of the army relies on its energy to maintain order and respect for the laws.—Gen. L'Admirault has been appointed Commandant of Versailles.—The Khedive of Egypt has arrived at Constantinople.—The Shah of Persia has been brilliantly received at Petersburg.—Russia has asserted that the Khan of Khiva organized a force of 14,000 men to oppose the advance of the Russians.—Signor Figueras, the Spanish Premier, has announced the separation of Church and State, and the abolition of slavery in Cuba. The forced issue of 1,500,000,000 rials in notes on the Bank of Spain has been made.—The Turkestan detachment of the Russian expeditionary force was encamped on the frontier of Khiva on the 29th April.—The loss by a great fire at Boston amounted to 1,250,000 dollars.—The war with the Medoc Indians has ended.—Arrived: Timaru and Mendosa.

SUEZ SUMMARY.—At the wreck of the Atlantic not one woman was saved. There are contradictory reports as to the conduct of the crew; the officers behaved themselves gallantly.—The English papers deal very fully with Australian and New Zealand affairs.—The betrothal of the Duke of Edinburgh to the daughter of the Czar will be officially announced at an early date.—Owing to the state of the Pope's health, a new Pope is said to have been nominated belonging to the Jesuits.—The 'Home News' reports, under date April 18th, that hemp had declined £4 to £5 since the January sales. Crude sperm is at £94 to £95. The imports of tallow during the past month have been exceedingly light, and the quantity of coal not heavy. The leather market is dull.—Arrived: Ballarat and Asterope, from New Zealand.—Sailed: Gloucester, Cospatrick, Glenary, Hope, Eudymion, and Araby Maid.—There is a slight falling off in the demand for preserved meat since April.—The report of the Bank of Australasia referred to the continued prosperity of Australia and New Zealand.—Brigham Young has resigned several of his offices, but still remains President of the Mormon Church.—Sir James Fergusson gave a lecture at Maybole on the Colonies, in which he referred in glowing terms to their loyalty.—During the month of May, three emigrant ships are to be despatched to New Zealand, taking eight or nine hundred passengers. Dr Featherston thinks that within eight months he will be able to send from eight to ten thousand.—Sir James Fergusson took an affectionate leave of his militia.—The 'Times' pays a tribute to the self-reliant policy of New Zealand.—The Murillo steamer, which ran down the Northfleet, is under arrest by the Spanish authorities, and an inquiry is proceeding.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.—Melbourne, June 5th.—Governor and Lady Fergusson arrived by the mail, and are the guests of Governor Bowen. They leave on Saturday in the Claud Hamilton. Sir James Fergusson was present in the Assembly yesterday, and proceeds courting at Sunbury to-morrow.—The Government of Victoria have entered into a contract with the P. & O. Company to convey the mails between Melbourne and Galle, a four-weekly service for £90,000. The Company is bound to accept no other service to Australia. A despatch has been sent to all the Colonial Governments, inviting them to come in on equal terms. Mr McBain has tabled a motion of want of confidence in the Government mail policy.—Madame Arabella Goddard's first concert was a great success. Both Governors were present. She proceeded next day to Sydney.—The small-pox patients from the Baroda are convalescent.—There is a prospect of a visit by another English cricketing eleven next season.—The Governor met with an enthusiastic reception at Ballarat and Clunes.—The overland line was interrupted for three days, but communication was resumed on Sunday morning.—There are ninety entries for the Melbourne Cup. All the Colonies are represented, and there are four entries from New Zealand.—The postage on inland newspapers has been reduced to a halfpenny.—The 'Argus' has obtained an injunction against the Geelong 'Times' from publishing European telegrams.—The first

coursing matches were very successful. The principal stakes were won by a Victorian-bred dog against an imported one.—Goodwin, ledger-keeper of the Colonial Bank, has been arrested for embezzling £500.—Joints of meat, frozen by Harrison's process a month ago, were cooked recently, and were found as fresh as when first iced. Mr Harrison goes home with a consignment of iced meat in July.—The Border Customs Duties are abolished.—A stowaway, discovered on board the Bangalore while in St George's Sound, was sent to gaol for four months.—There is considerable excitement with regard to mail matters.—The prospectus of the Eastern and Australian mail has arrived. The capital is £150,000, with 4 per cent funded interest, payable quarterly. There is no market.—Mrs M'Aveney's sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life.—The Brisbane Want of Confidence Motion has been rejected by the Speaker's vote.—Adelaide wheat is firm at 5s 7d. The top price for Melbourne oats is 5s 10d: stout milling stocks are bare, and all feeding grains are at a premium; prime wheat is quoted at 6s 6d; sugars are easy; teas commanding attention.—Considerable stocks of wheat are expected from the Murray.—Despatches have been sent by Mr Francis to New Zealand to-day with reference to the mail service.—Mr M'Bain's no confidence motion will be lost, the House generally disagreeing with its tenor.—The proprietors of the 'Herald' have been served with a writ at the suit of Paterson, owner of the Sea Nymph; damages are laid at £2000.—Sydney: A large meeting of the mercantile community advocates the Torres Straits and Californian routes, but request Mr Parkes to telegraph to London for continuation of Suez route for another year. Mr Parkes consented. The service via Torres Straits will commence in December.—Mail advices are unsatisfactory. Shipments are heavy.—There are forty-eight entries for the Metropolitan Stakes.—Krauss, steward of the Rifleman, has been sentenced to death for the murder of Captain Langmuir; the other condemned criminals' sentences have been commuted to life imprisonment.—The Supreme Court of Queensland has condemned the Agnes Christina as a lawful prize under the Polynesian Labor Act.—June 5: The Government have called for tenders for a 4 per cent. inscribed stock loan.—There has been a hard easterly gale, with heavy rain, all night.—The Agricultural Society's accounts show a small deficit, though the last exhibition was a success.—Shipping: Melbourne, May 30.—Arrived: Dauntless, from Auckland; May 30.—Sailed: Zephyr, for Hokitika. Sydney, June 2: Arrived—Hercules, from Auckland.—Newcastle, May 29: Briton, from New Zealand. June 1: William Ackers, from Auckland. June 3: Jane, from Auckland. June 1: Sailed, Cyrus, for Wellington.—Commercial: In the market; wheat is scarce at 6s 4d; oats in great demand at 5s 10d, which is paid readily. Rum has advanced 3d per gallon. A rise is expected in deals, and large speculative purchases have been made in anticipation of a heavy advance. Sugars firm and unchanged.—Adelaide: Wheat 5s 6d to 5s 7d.—Port Darwin: The crews of the Coorang and other vessels have deserted for the diggings. The gold prospects are increasing.—Brisbane: Deadlock among the members of the Assembly. They refuse to form a House.—Hobart Town: A woollen factory is proposed.

GRAHAMSTOWN (THAMES).

(From a Correspondent.)

The Right Rev. Dr. Croke came here from Auckland on Thursday (29th May). On Sunday, 1st June, he administered the sacrament of confirmation to upwards of 80 candidates, including adults—of which there were not a few, after the 11 o'clock mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. J. Golden. His Lordship, previous to giving the sacrament, delivered a brief but eloquent and impressive discourse to the congregation. He said:—"He came here on two-fold business. The first reason why he came was in order to give the 'seven gifts of the Holy Ghost' to the candidates there assembled; and the second reason was in order to fulfil his usual duty of officially visiting this portion of his diocese. When he came here, he found it was unnecessary for him to propose those questions to their pastor (Rev. N. Jourdan) which he usually proposed to the pastors of other parishes, relating to the state and progress of our divine faith, and the spiritual state of the faithful. The three great duties of Catholics were prayer, attending the holy sacrifice of the mass, and frequenting the sacraments. But, as examining the children on their knowledge of their religion and subsequently confirming them would occupy him a considerable time, his address to the congregation on their duties would necessarily be extremely brief. Above all, he recommended them never to forsake their prayers; omitting one's prayers was the first step to spiritual ruin—eternal ruin! He knew several cases where persons who were the reverse of good, but under no circumstances had neglected praying to their Creator when rising in the morning and retiring at night; were eventually reconciled to God, and became good Christians; and he ascribed it to the fact that they prayed, and were at length heard by God. The Scripture says—'Ask, and you shall receive'; therefore, if they did not ask, they would not receive. His advice, then, to them, upon the first point, was 'Not to omit their prayers, or any portion of them, under any circumstances. If they omitted a portion of their prayers some morning when in an unusual hurry, it would soon lead them to abandon that portion altogether, and little by little they would go down the hill, until finally they would neglect their prayers altogether, and, consequently, would have denied the faith and be worse than infidels.' He therefore earnestly exhorted them to continually pray in morning and evening, before and after meals, and whenever an opportunity offered during the day.

"With regard to the second great duty, 'hearing mass,' he also could say much. But they all knew how emphatic the Church was upon that point. Her very first precept was, 'To hear mass on Sundays and holidays of obligation.' He knew there were cases where it was absolutely impossible for a person to hear mass; but of these he did not speak. But where a person wilfully absented himself from attending the holy sacrifice without a just and lawful excuse, he was clearly guilty, and was condemned by the Church. He would just relate to them a circumstance which took place within his own experience, and which would exemplify the heinousness of the crime of not attending

mass. He was stationed in a certain parish in Ireland, and every Sunday he noticed that there was a man who lived directly opposite the Church, who made it a practice to stand at his door and watch the people going into the Church and coming out, and he never saw him going to the Church himself. He made enquiries and learned that he was a nominal Catholic, whose wife and children were very pious, but who never went to the Church himself. He therefore determined to speak to him. He did so, and the result of his conversation was that the man promised him faithfully that he would go to mass on the next Sunday. Sunday came, but he looked in vain for the man in the Church, but saw him standing as usual at his post, smoking. He spoke to him again, and again he promised; but the promise was again unfulfilled. Well, after a time there were some priests come to the parish on a mission, and they held the mission for ten days, including two Sundays. He promised to go to the mission, and always to go to mass for the future. But, alas! like all the other promises, they were unfulfilled. The mission came and went, and he never attended. A few days after the mission, the Bishop of the County came to hold what is called a conference with the priests of his diocese, and he, Bishop Croke (then curate), had to attend with the other two priests of his parish at the conference. They had to go about three miles to where it was to be held. Now, he should here mention that the three priests were never absent all at once on any day in the 365 of the year, but on the conference day from the parish. Well, they went to the conference. Returning home, when they were about half-way on their journey, they perceived a man riding on horseback furiously towards them. When he came up, they inquired what was the matter; and, breathless from the speed with which he had ridden, he told them that 'So-and-so' had dropped down at his own door, and was dying, if not dead, at that moment. They hurried on their horses and soon arrived at the scene of death. There, at his own door, on the very threshold where he used to stand and watch the people going to Church, with the very pipe he smoked smashed into fragments at his feet, was the man he had so repeatedly and ineffectually warned. That circumstance did more good in that parish than the preaching of the priests all the year round.

As to frequenting the sacraments: This was the last and the most important of the great duties of Catholics. It was absolutely necessary for salvation to receive the sacraments, and to receive them worthily; for woe to the man who profanes those channels of God's grace. Confirmation was not, strictly speaking, necessary for salvation; but where opportunity afforded, if a person neglected to receive it, that person would commit a very grievous sin: He urged upon them to receive the Holy Eucharist often, and to confess their sins worthily. He would now proceed to examine the children. But before doing so, he wished to impress upon their minds the three duties of which he had just spoken—prayer, attending mass, and receiving the sacraments. He exhorted them to pray often, never to absent themselves from mass, and, above all, receive the sacrament. May God Almighty bless them, and grant that whatever faults they may be guilty of in this life, will be forgiven them, and that they may all partake in the eternal joys of heaven." His Lordship, who was listened to throughout with most marked attention, then examined the candidates, and subsequently confirmed them.

WELLINGTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

MR GRAHAM, of the Education Board, has inspected our schools, and declared the following to be free under the education Act:—St. Joseph's male School, at the Te Aro end of the town; St. Philomena Convent at the same end, and St. Mary's boys' school at the Thorndon end. The St. Mary's Convent and the Providence are not to be placed under the Board, the Convent being a superior school for young ladies. Mr Graham expressed much surprise and pleasure on seeing the interior of the buildings. The boys' school-room at Te Aro end can accommodate upwards of 200 boys, and the average attendance up to the present period has been 80; doubtless now, that it is free under the Act, this number will be increased. St. Mary's boys' school-room is a large building close to the Cathedral, accommodating 200 or more children, although the attendance has been considerably less than at the other end. St. Philomena's Convent is a new building, for which we are indebted to the unceasing exertions of the Rev. Father Cummins. The building, belonging to Mr Port, serves as a temporary school until such time as a new one can be built. The Rev. Father O'Reilly, in his usual generous manner, has presented the nuns with a piece of land known as Clay Point, on the Terrace, as a site for a day school and a House of Mercy. Should the Board, as the Catholics here feel confident they will, render us any aid, the Rev. Father Cummins will lose no time in erecting a building, which it is thought will not cost less than £2000. The Rev. Father Cummins has received a letter from Bishop Moran, authorising him to instruct Mr Clayton to proceed with the building of the new church at Te Aro for Father O'Reilly. Some short time ago the Young Men's Society gave an entertainment on behalf of the new church about to be built in Te Aro for the Very Rev. F. O'Reilly. Father O'Reilly now begs to acknowledge the receipt of £37 12s from the Rev. Father Cummins, being the net proceeds of the entertainment. On Sunday, the Feast of Pentecost, the Rev. F. Cummins officiated at High Mass in the Cathedral of St. Mary at 11 a.m., and the Very Rev. Father Petit-Jean preached. Preparatory to his sermon, the Rev. Father reminded his congregation that the following day, June 2nd, was the anniversary of the death of the late Bishop Viard. He said he regretted that, on account of the Privileged Octave, they were unable to offer up a requiem Mass for the repose of his soul. He then introduced the subject of the Permissive Bill, exhorting the people to stir themselves and to endeavor to have the suppressing or granting of licenses in their own hands. He informed them that he had a petition to be laid before the House of Representatives on behalf of this cause, and strongly recommended all Catholics to sign it. He also referred to the coming Ember Days, pointing out the great want of priests in this as well as in other dioceses, and remarked upon our still greater want of a Bishop for the Diocese. The prayers of all the congregation

were asked, especially on those days, that the Lord might send more laborers into His vineyard. At Vespers the Rev. Father Cummins, before commencing his sermon, for the benefit of any who had not been present in the morning, commented upon the same points. In announcing that the boys' and girls' schools at the Te Aro end, and the boys' school at Thorndon end, were free under the new Education Act, he enlarged upon the desirability of parents sending their children to school, and causing them to attend regularly and punctually. He then delivered an eloquent discourse, taking for his text Acts ii, verse 4. The Rev. Father said it was not his intention to speak on the Divinity and the Procession of the Holy Ghost, great truths of our faith, but he would dwell on the simple and tangible and practical points of the subject. We then proceeded to point out the wonderful effects of the Holy Ghost in the interior life, and the responsibility devolving on all Christians in consequence of the outpourings of the Spirit. By beautiful and striking illustrations he depicted the working of the Holy Spirit as the Spirit of truth, of sanctity, and of strength. He concluded by shewing the wonders that a soul given to the interior life could effect, and begged of his flock to pray, and pray frequently and fervently at all times, and especially at the present trying position of the Church.

THE CHURCH IN VICTORIA.

In our last week's issue, under the head of "The Church in Victoria," we published statistics of the Catholic population of that Colony; but on account of omissions made by the printer, we again publish part of the article:—

The Catholic population of the diocese of Melbourne can fairly be distributed into the following ecclesiastical divisions, viz.:—Melbourne district, containing 38,000; Ballarat, 36,000; Sandhurst, 36,000; Geelong, 36,000; and Warrambool, 36,000; making a grand total of 182,000 members, or more than a gain of 55 per cent. since the Government census of 1861. This of course includes the relative increase calculated from the Government returns of 1871.

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCH IN SPAIN.

(Compiled for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)

ACCORDING to the arrangements sanctioned by the Concordat of 1851, Spain contains 9 Archdioceses; and 46 Dioceses, viz:—

Archdioceses.	Dioceses.
Toledo	Cuidad-Rel, Coris, Cuenga, Madrid, Plasencia, Sigüenza
Seville	Badajoz, Cadiz, Canarias, Cordova.
Saint James	Lugo, Mondoñedo, Orenso, Tuy, Oviedo.
Granada	Almería, Carthagena, Cadix, Malaga.
Burgos	Calahorra, Leon, Santander, Osmá, Palencia, Vittoria.
Tarragona	Barcelona, Girona, Lerida, Tortosa, Urgel, Vich.
Saragossa	Huesca, Jaca, Teruel, Pampluna, Tarazona.
Valencia	Majorca, Minorca, Alicante, Castellon de la Plana.
Valladolid	Astorga, Avila, Segovia, Salamanca, Zamora.

Each diocese has a chapter composed of a dean, four dignitaries, and canons, prebends, and chaplains. The number of canons in the Metropolitan Churches is as follows:—

Toledo, Seville, and Saragossa	28
Tarragona, Valencia, and St. James	26
Burgos, Granada, and Valladolid	24

The number of secular clergy is probably 40,000, but we have not been able to ascertain the precise number. Before the abolition of convents in 1820, there were 92,627 monks and nuns in 3000 convents and religious institutions, and 57,892 secular priests. But these numbers have been greatly reduced.

A NEW ZEALAND CATHOLIC PARTY.

There is one important part of your manifesto which I do not like. You profess that you will belong to no party. You cannot adhere to such a resolution. We live under a form of Government which renders party movements, and therefore party organizations, a matter not of choice but necessity. A Catholic party we must have in this Colony, as there is a Catholic party in the United Kingdom, and in every other State in Christendom—or rather in the world. I think it ought to be one of the main ends of your paper to draw the members of that party together, and to keep them, together firmly united as one mass. We are in this Colony but few in number, compared with other denominations. You may say, What possible good, then, could come of forming a Catholic political party which could be always so easily out-voted, and defeated? But we must bear in mind that a political party does not depend for influence upon numbers alone. If all the ends Catholics aim at be just; if, we prove true to the motto you inscribe on your banner—"Fiat Justitia" (let justice triumph), we shall be powerful in spite of the smallness of our numbers. When we take the field on any important occasion, we should never want allies. If we keep well together, we must make our power felt. But if we be a disunited mob, each seeking his own selfish ends, and crouching under the frown of men who would oppress us, or use us as tools for their own schemes, then as a Catholic party we shall possess no power or influence whatever; and what is more, we shall deserve to possess none. We should not deserve the respect, and be hardly worthy the contempt of, the opponents of Catholic interests. Depend upon it, our opponents, the bulk of them, are just and reasonable men, and from opponents might often be converted into neutrals or even active allies, if we were only true to our principles—if they saw us ever fighting with well-polished weapons in defence of justice and honor, and to uphold the interests of the weak and the poor, which,

as I take it, is the peculiar vocation of a Catholic party, be it strong or the reverse. When strong parties in the State are nearly balanced, a small, compact, united Catholic party might turn the scale either way. But a party, however numerous and well inclined, is of course powerless without a competent leader, on whose judgment and honesty implicit reliance can be placed. Such a leader for a Catholic party in New Zealand, has yet to appear. We do not want brilliant talents, or impassioned, fiery oratory, in our leaders. What we want above all things is honesty; for, after all, an honest man is the noblest work of God—be he a politician, a Catholic, or anything else. With honesty, of course must be combined knowledge, and prudence, and energy. Let such a leader only step to the front of the Catholic body, and I believe he would find a respectable following. How say you? Let it clearly be understood that though Catholics will fight their political battles *en masse*, they will not contend for their own interests exclusively, but for the interests of all who are suffering any kind of injustice or wrong, be their religious creed what it may, or even though they have no religious belief at all. In this sense, if you will, we are of no party; while in the other sense we are a distinct and very peculiar party, and should wish ever to remain so. It has been said by an eminent modern historian (Mr Froude), that in the present age everything is under the control of a "well regulated selfishness." But says he, six hundred years ago, when Catholic ideas and principles and habits were predominant, this sordid selfish spirit was subdued by religion, and an opposite spirit ruled. Then the spirit of disinterestedness was nursed he tells us, in the cloister, and came abroad from it. We are also often told, and I think truly, that the present is an age of shams; that men and things are but too often not what they appear to be now-a-days; that we have sham patriots and sham Catholics, too. This, no doubt, has been the case more or less in every age, but the present period is pre-eminently an age of shams. Now, I think the New Zealand Catholic party should manfully set themselves to fight against and put down selfishness and shams in low as well as high places. In that struggle, they would find many allies not of their own religion. This may seem an Utopian view of the duty of a New Zealand Catholic party, and so it would be if we were alone in the world. But we are not alone; we are associated with a Catholic party two hundred million strong throughout the universe, all united to us and each other by a common band of religious belief and ecclesiastical discipline. True, many Catholics everywhere are not faithful, but traitors to their party. The chaff, however, is being now steadily winnowed from the grain, even in this life; and ere long it will appear manifest to all men who are the real and who the sham Catholics. Your journal may help to do that in New Zealand. The Catholic Church, in spite of the endless misrepresentations and calumnies of its enemies, is admitted by historians of deep research, even Protestants like M. Guizot, to have done unspeakable benefit to Christian civilization in past ages—to have given form and character to modern society, in fact. She exists yet, and her great work as a trainer and civilizer is not finished. In many quarters it is only begun, or hardly begun. But it must be, by the co-operation of her faithful children that under God she will accomplish the civilization or regeneration, of the nations. It is she alone who knows how to reform—without destroying.

Auckland.

J.W.

P.S.—The word civilization is an attractive, though a vague one. We know that there is a Christian and a mere material civilization. After a mere material civilization, the heathens sought and often found it to a great extent. But it is a Christian civilization which the Catholic Church has labored, and still labors to diffuse. For that purpose she founded so many famous schools of learning in past times. She is most anxious to found others for the present age to educate her people. She will not permit the state to arrest her in the work of education, or to take that out of her hands as far as regards her own children, come what may.

J.W.

MANY FACTS.

Mr Bright has re-entered upon his Parliamentary duties.—Fifteen hundred pounds are offered for the apprehension of the great City forger. Further charges are brought against Mr De Lizardi, a merchant concerned, for whose capture a reward of £450 is offered.—The German Parliament was opened by the Emperor in person on March 12.—The Sultan of Zanzibar obstinately declines to assist in the suppression of the East African slave trade.—Thirty-eight persons are under trial at Toulouss for being members of the International Society.—The claims for malicious injury arising out of the Belfast riots amount to £13 912, exclusive of Mrs Morton's claim for £3,000 for the murder of her husband.—At the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund, on February 22, the secretary reported that the last festival was the most successful that had ever been held, the donations received exceeding £1400.—Bishop Ullathorne, speaking of Bismarck, said that he was ambitious to overthrow the Catholic Church, and he did not conceal his ambition. He appeared to have a genius for destructiveness. He conceived a blow at the greatest thing that could be aimed at in this world, namely, the Catholic Church. One thing he had thrown out of his calculation, and that was Almighty God.—Monsignor Losanna, Bishop of Biella, and the oldest Italian Bishop, is dead.—In addition to the customary tables of births, deaths, and marriages, a Church of England journal has introduced a section headed "Engaged," and accordingly a gentleman and a lady figure in that felicitous list.—A line of telegraph between Birmingham and London is now in practical operation on the double-current system—that is to say, currents pass in opposite directions on one wire simultaneously.—The Tombs (New York) is filled to overflowing with murderers. The press asks for a special Act of the Legislature to try them, and the morning of one day to elevate them.—Mr Hugh Weightman, a barrister, has been committed for trial upon a charge of stealing a law book from the library of the Inner Temple.—Comte de Segur, who was at once the oldest member of the French Academy and the oldest General in the French army, has just died at the great age of ninety-three. In early life he was an aide-de-

camp of Napoleon I., and received several wounds in Spain. The latter years of his life were not eventful.—Sir Fredk. Madden, for many years Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, is dead.—The 'Ceylon Catholic Messenger,' which has been steadily improving since its first appearance a few years ago, now entertains hopes of developing into a bi-weekly paper. This will be the first instance of a Catholic bi-weekly in India.—It is given out that the Alfonso party does not intend to do anything at present. Queen Christina has written to her friends in Spain to remain quiet, and let the Republic "cut its own throat."—Advices from Buenos Ayres describe the past year as having been the most prosperous ever known in the Argentine Republic, the value of farm lands having almost doubled, while from entirely unaided and spontaneous immigration there had been an increase of 70,000 in the European population.—In the Commons Lord Enfield has justified the residence of Mr Jervoise, a Foreign-office clerk, at Rome, as a means of communication with the Pope, who refuses to recognize Ministers accredited to the Italian Court.—The army is to have an Intelligence Department, of which the Commander-in-Chief will be head.—Fifteen seamen, who had been sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment for refusing to go to sea on board the ship Peru, have been liberated from the Dorset County Prison at Dorchester, and they returned to Weymouth. The imprisonment of these men was brought before Parliament by Mr Hambro, M.P., who called attention to the fact that two days after she left Portland harbor she foundered at sea.—Relative to Russian advances in Central Asia, the 'Daily News' correspondent, writing from Berlin, says the 'Kreuz Zeitung' has advices from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russians are about to found a great commercial and military city near Samarcand.—Mr Schaper's model for the Goethe monument at Berlin has been accepted. It represents the poet in a standing posture on a round pedestal, with the figures of Lyric Poetry, Tragedy, and Natural Science.—Hachette, the well-known publisher and bookseller of Paris, has just published a magnificent edition of the four Gospels. This work was in preparation for twelve years. The total expense of publication amounts to 50,000f. The book is sold at £45 per copy.—Sig. Ricordi, of Milan, is, says the 'Musical Standard' about to publish a work which will give the costumes, printed in colors, of all the characters in various operas.—A monument to O'Connell is to be erected at St. Louis by the Knights of St. Patrick, at a cost of 25,000 dols.—The cases against the several prisoners charged with personating voters at the Liverpool election broke down, owing to the omission from the indictments of the word "feloniously." The prisoners were discharged.—The Hon. Leonard Myers has introduced a Bill in the American House of Representatives to give the widow of General Meade a pension of 2000 dollars a year.—While Mr Bruce was speaking in the House of Commons, a little piece of paper floated down from the Ladies' to the Reporters' Gallery, bearing in pencil the words, "How much longer, my pet?" There is no knowing for whom the vagrant scrap was intended, whether for the right hon. gentleman or for some previous speaker.—The Barrow Iron Ship Building Company have let a contract for the erection of houses on Barrow Island at a cost of 250,000. If house accommodation could be supplied, work could be found for 20,000 additional men.—Mr Bret Harte, the author of the 'Heathen Chinee,' is about to pay a visit to England. Mr Harte will probably arrive in London about the middle of April.—Mr Bessmer is prepared to supply guns that shall fire balls of five tons at the rate of one a minute, and to construct a gun to fire a ten-ton ball.—The Catholics of Flanders have, through the medium of the Ghent Catholic Association, invited the Jesuit Fathers exiled from Germany to take up their abode in their midst.—An illustrated Japanese newspaper, called 'Tui Sei Shimbun,' the 'Great Western News,' is now being published in London.—A committee, of which the Prince of Wales is a member, has been appointed by the House of Lords to inquire into the supply of horses for the army.—Madme. Patti was recalled fifty times after her last performance at St. Petersburg.—At the official inquiry into the loss of the Northfleet, the two English engineers of the Spanish steamer Murillo gave evidence, proving that that vessel had caused the disaster, but they did not think the captain of the Murillo was aware of the extent of the injury done.—The Islington guardians have been lately making use of a machine for peeling the potatoes used by the inmates, and it is said to be so very useful and economical that 9s a day is saved by its use.—Mr Alexander Stephens, formerly Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, has been elected a member of Congress for Georgia.—At the last meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England 62 new members were admitted. The report of the Council was, as usual, very satisfactory.—General Changarnier lately narrowly escaped death in returning to Paris. On his arrival the General stepped out of the carriage while the train was still in motion. He fell on the rails, and was only saved by the promptitude of a railway servant. The General was unhurt.—M. Thiers is preparing a collection of all his principal speeches. Several editors are engaged on the work, which will be a voluminous one.—The Enniskillen District Orange Lodge has set a patriotic and highly commendable example to other Orange lodges. It has resolved to counsel the lodges of its district "to abstain from any act on March 17th next, being the occasion of the Roman Catholic demonstration, by which we might bring disgrace on our institution or any member thereof, or give offence to our Roman Catholic brethren."—The precious MS. known as the Gospels of Mac Durnan has, by the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, lately been lent for the purpose of having some of its pages photozincographed, to illustrate the series of the National MSS. of Ireland in course of publication, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, Ireland.—Mr Justice Keogh met with a very hostile reception at Drogheda, where he was the Judge of Assize. An indignation meeting, to condemn the conduct of the Judge in relation to the Galway election inquiry, was attended by the Mayor and the foreman of the grand jury.—Elias Williams, of Buffalo, Missouri, blew into the muzzle of his gun to see if it was loaded. Could Mr Williams communicate with his friends in this world, his spirit would gently whisper, "it was."—At the Carlisle Candlemas horse fair, heavy animals suitable for

dray work brought prices as high as £115. One team of four sold for £339.—The press of Belgium has organised a campaign against the Japanese Ambassadors, blaming severely the marks of attention and distinction conferred upon them by the European courts which they have visited. It singles out Sioni Twaouma, the Chief Ambassador, for special attack, it being alleged that it was he who issued the orders which resulted in the massacre of the 2000 Christians at Jeddo.—Sir Richard Wallace, who was returned for L'burn without opposition, has given to the clergy of the several churches in Lisburn £250 for distribution among the poorer classes of each sect. The hon. baronet has also handed over an equal sum to the clergy of the country parts of his estate for distribution to poor householders.—The American Government has authorised the laying of a cable between America and Asia, the United States furnishing vessels for the soundings and the laying of the cable.—The United States Senate has passed a Bill for increasing the power of the Federal Courts in Utah—to enable them to deal with Mormonism.—Mr Ronayne, in the House of Commons, on the debate on the Dublin University Bill, solemnly warned the House that they could never separate the Irish Catholics from their priests, whatever endeavours they might make. They might take the Catholic horse to the water, as they had done for the last two hundred years, sometimes with the halter round his neck, but they could not make him drink.—In New York glass-lined iron pipes are being used to convey water. The friction is lessened, the pipes are always clean, and the water is kept pure. Between the glass and iron is a layer of plaster of Paris, which, being a non-conductor of heat, prevents the water from freezing in the winter.

Now that Marshal MacMahon has succeeded M. Thiers, the following remarks from the Dublin Freeman may be of some interest. The Marshal's sister, Madame de la Selle, being dead, the journals have seized the opportunity of making the royal descent of the MacMahons the subject of a long inquiry. By the result we are informed that the Marshal is descended from the most noble and most ancient house of Ireland, the house which Moliers, the historian, designates as the most illustrious in all Europe, that of Brian Borohime. The MacMahons are, therefore, of royal race, and as Princes of Thomond, they defended the country with the greatest valour against the Saxon invaders, but after defeat their estates were confiscated, and they were deprived of their titles, and reduced to the simple denomination of MacMahon, after having enjoyed the highest name in the land. The great grandfather of Marshal MacMahon emigrated to France after the surrender of Limerick, and the family, being naturalised French ever since the year 1749, has remained in the country ever since, the eldest son having always served in the army. None of them have been courtiers, and so they have obtained no courtly honours, preferring their own native name of MacMahon to the dukedoms and coronets which so many of the Scotch nobility who went over to France with James II, were unable to resist.

A PARIS telegram of March 4, says:—The French arsenals are now fully replenished, and the losses occasioned by the late war are now made good.

SPEAKING of the French Republic, the Dublin 'Freeman' says:—The French Republic has created a great army out of the fugitives of Woerth, and the captives of Sedan; it has met the most enormous pecuniary liabilities that ever distracted a financier; above all, it has maintained and protected religion, order, and society.

THE Lord Bishop of Ferns speaks thus in a late Pastoral:—Unrestrained reading, and a corrupt literature in its various forms, have been the bane of religion and society. Away, then, with this hateful literature, and especially with those publications which, with their sensational headings and coarse and indelicate details, tempt the curiosity of the innocent youthful mind only to corrupt it.

THE Investigation Committee at Washington has recommended the expulsion of two members of the House of Representatives, Messrs Ames and Brooks, as having been guilty of corrupt acts. Mr Caldwell, a senator, returned from Kansas, has been reported against as having obtained his election by means of bribery.

MR JUSTICE KEOGH goes on circuit with "soldiers behind and soldiers before." Here is what the Dundalk 'Democrat' says of him:—It would appear that this functionary does not as yet think it prudent to go on circuit without the protection of a strong military escort. This morning a troop of the 4th Dragoons left Dundalk for Drogheda, amidst a storm of wind and rain, and we suppose they were not in the best of humour. They will be required to escort Judge Keogh from the railway station at Drogheda to the Tholsel on Monday morning; and on the evening of the same day to protect him during his journey to Dundalk. What a happy land we live in!

THE Foreign Office is in correspondence with the Government of Italy, with a view to save from expropriation the Irish National College of St Isidore, at Rome. It was founded by Irish money more than two centuries since; and very recently large sums, subscribed by Irish people, have been sent over for its maintenance and embellishment. It is not a mere monastic establishment, but a College for the education of Irish missionary priests in Theology and Arts. It is said to have possessed the largest collection of Celtic MSS. in the world, the greater portion of which has been removed to Dublin. The college is especially dear to Irishmen by its long association with Irish affairs. A large portion of the Book of Leinster was preserved there, and the original MS. of the great work of the Four Masters, as well as the manuscripts from which Colgan composed his "Acts Sanctorum." In the chapel, many eminent Irishmen are buried. We hope that the efforts of the Foreign Office to save a national monument and possession, will be successful. This is extracted from the 'Daily News.'—The Dublin 'Freeman' of a later date says:—This great Irish Franciscan foundation, may, it appears, escape suppression, and be only "transformed." The latter fate may turn out worse than the former. Sir Patrick O'Brien has received a communication from the Foreign Office to the effect that St Isidore's is not to be regarded as an educational institution, but as a religious corporation. It is, therefore, liable to the proposed suppression. But inasmuch as it appears to have been founded for the benefit of foreigners, the 23rd article provides that it may be transformed from a religious into an educational foundation

within two years of the promulgation of the law. St Isidore's was always an "educational foundation," consequently it could not be "transformed" into one; and the real meaning of the law is that St Isidore's is to be suppressed and its property confiscated, or itself "transformed into a "Godless College." Are the Irish people powerless to preserve themselves? Is the English Government powerless to preserve its subjects from robbery?

EMISSARIES OF ROME.

(Catholic Opinion.)

THE patriotic soul of the *English Churchman* is fired with indignation at news of an "alleged" Catholic conspiracy, and it appears—even if the Church and throne are not in danger, that—surely as there is no smoke without fire, and seldom wide-spread rumours without some foundation—"Dr. Manning, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, is to be sworn as a member of the privy council;" for so "it is generally reported." We are told that this unwonted and unprecedented compliment carried into effect, "would be another instance of the bidding by the Government for the Roman Catholic vote." We ourselves would, in common with most sensible people, call it a not unnecessary addition to the thinking-power of that august body which, to be thoroughly efficient as the Sovereign's council, should be all-inclusive. There is no man in the Privy Council individually so representative of millions as, or more thoroughly master of the details of great questions than, our Archbishop. Another paper, the *Conservative*, reduces the rumour to shape, and, failing to trace any overt act, puts on its editorial spectacles, and reads Mr. Gladstone's soul. "The emissaries of Rome" are to be used to recover the votes of Lancashire for the Premier; and, the old links between Ireland and Lancashire still enduring, "it will be seen that the danger is no imaginary one." We cannot say that we are yet honestly convinced of the truth of the assertion, but if the Catholics of England and Ireland become a well-organised minority, and other bodies continue to advance in liberality, no doubt the future will bring forth something sufficiently tolerant to confound the politics of narrow-souled bigots.

CATHOLIC ALLEGIANCE.

LOED DENBIGH, some year or two ago, gave utterance to an expression which has passed into a proverb and an axiom. He has had the dignity of inscribing something upon the memory and upon the tongues of Englishmen by saying, "I am a Catholic first and an Englishman afterwards."

Sir George Bowyer, a Catholic, writes to the 'London Times' in answer to an article on Archbishop Manning:—"I deny that my loyalty and my patriotism differ in any respect from those of a Protestant. The Protestant stands up for his religious liberty and his church, and so do I. But this does not affect my loyalty or my patriotism, for I hold that the duty of an English Roman Catholic to his Church and his religion cannot be inconsistent with his allegiance to his sovereign and his love of his country."

Archbishop Manning said lately: "I can conceive no subject in which Catholics can be in collision with the laws of the British Empire, so long as the laws of the British Empire are not in collision with the laws of God."

An American Catholic journal says:—"The only religion that is above the people and controls them is the Catholic religion. It does not depend on them for protection; it is their guide and protector. "But," it is often ignorantly said and believed, "no Catholic can be bound to a contract as a citizen, because he owes allegiance to the Pope!" This is just as absurd as to say, "No Christian can be a good citizen because he owes allegiance to God." The allegiance of a Catholic to the Pope binds him to be a peaceable and obedient subject to his own State.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

BY THE ABBE J. E. DARRAS.

(Translated from the original French for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)

10. MIRACLE OF THE CONVERSION OF THE PAGAN WORLD.—Continued.

THE preachers of the new doctrine are assailed without pity. They are destroyed, massacred, burnt, strangled, crucified with unrelenting cruelty. Kings, people, courtiers, philosophers—whoever can command a sword, a sceptre, a pen—any power whatever,—invents fresh punishments for the new enemies of the human race! For eighteen centuries this state of things has lasted, with occasional intermissions, followed by frenzies more bloody still; and nevertheless the Word made flesh is the God of the world. Where is the school of Socrates? where are the disciples of Plato? where is the religion of Aristotle? Who troubles himself about them? How many thousands of men there are, I do not say in the whole world; but in France or England, the two most considerable centres of population—who will die without ever having known the name of those sages? Yet question the youngest child of one of our poorest villages, and you will find that he has received the baptism of Jesus, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and that he knows more about our immortal destiny than Plato, Socrates and Aristotle.

MIRACLE OF SOCIAL CONVERSION EFFECTED BY THE GOSPEL.
—Habit, you say; religion of the State; secular current which replaced the tide of paganism, and which exhausted itself in the very act of victory! The name of Christ is still living, but His work has fallen to the ground; the fertilising sap no longer vivifies His teaching; Christianity is dying out! It is thus you speak, and you have just now denied the divinity of Jesus Christ; you have spun out your

denial through all the sophisms of ancient and modern unbelief. Before you, Arius had proffered this formula, already pronounced by the impotent lips of Cerinthus, Ebion, the Gnostics, and Julian the Apostate. Nestorius, in his turn, reproduced it; Socinus renewed it, and bequeathed it to Voltaire. Under the pen of this latter, blasphemy had the rare fortune to make the rounds of the world, having for apostle and soldier an armed revolution. It is no new thing, then, after eighteen centuries, to hear the divinity of Jesus Christ denied. It seems to me, the multitude ought to be familiarised with such language. Yours, however, the latest production, preceded by so many ancestors, has caused in souls the same painful stupefaction as if they had heard it pronounced for the first time. A cry of reprobation bursts forth from all sides; God arises from the tomb; He thrusts aside the stone rolled with so much pains upon the sepulchre, and the seal affixed by your philology gains as little credit as did that of the Pharisees and Jewish priests. Germany, England, France, Spain, Italy, all civilised Europe, protest that Jesus Christ is God. Moreover, some one of your readers, up to that time distracted by the pre-occupations of daily life, never having had the opportunity of studying the great question of the divinity of Jesus Christ, or, it may be, having only read some mutilated and misinterpreted fragments of the *rue gospel*, which he met in your pages, close the book, and exclaims, "A man never could have converted the world; Jesus Christ is God!" And this soul, but yesterday dead to the Christian faith, is now risen to the true life, the immortal and ever triumphant life of Jesus Christ. Ah! for this soul, which you shall have saved without willing it, without knowing it,—despite your knowledge and your will,—may there be reserved for you in the merciful treasures of Jesus, a light and a peace which may one day triumph even over yourself! Were not the Roman soldiers who crucified Him the first to exclaim "Truly this Man was the Son of God!" Since then, how many there are who have begun by being incredulous, and who have ended in believing! At the present day, the world is full of these souls resuscitated to Jesus Christ, who adore to-day on bended knees what yesterday they blasphemed. Christ outraged, and sovereignly despised, is always on the cross, but He there converts His executioners. In vain do they strive to guard His tomb; He opens the eyes of the sleeping sentinels; He casts down the Sauls on their way to Damascus, and His persecutors of to-day to-morrow will be His apostles. This is no vain estimate, no theological antithesis, or preconceived system. Sons of the nineteenth century, is it the eighteenth that has taught us to confess the divinity of Christ? Whence proceed the new adorers of Jesus, who fill the world to-day? "They are born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man; they are born of God."

12. MIRACLE OF INDIVIDUAL CONVERSION BY THE GOSPEL.

It is because the power of the Gospel is not solely an expansive force, acting on united assemblies, or on societies in general; requiring in order to put it in motion the enthusiasm and electric influence of the masses. Irresistible impulses, which carry one away, as it were, by surprise, are produced at times in human assemblies by the force of opinion, example, and spontaneous impressions. But in the history of the gospel this is the miracle of every day, of every moment, of every age, of every country. A human conscience, hitherto indifferent or hostile to the light of Christ, continued twenty, thirty, forty years—an entire lifetime—ignoring or blaspheming. The shadow of Jesus Christ, as it passed by the way troubled or importuned that conscience. One day, alone, in the presence of Christian faith, far from the eyes of men, in the silence and solitude of thought, that soul wishes to account to itself for its contempt, its hatred, its terrors. The world is not there to influence its decision. Turning its thoughts inwardly upon itself by the unconscious effort of its own meditations, it interrogates the gospel, the majesty of which awes and confounds it. This living Word, more keen-edged than a sword, strikes at the heart of all its most secret passions, its evil instincts, so long cherished. The tree of pride, which has extended its branches on all sides, must be cut down to the very roots. Under the shadow of this mighty vegetation, avarice, jealousy, ambition, hatred, vengeance, had sprung up in peaceful possession. They must be cut down. Deeper still in the heart of that man, and having its foundations in the very sources of his being, is a mysterious asylum where depravity, with its secret and ignominious joys, has entrenched itself. To screen this furnace, to nourish its impure fires, to conceal its flames from indiscreet observers, his intellect has exhausted itself in the arts of dissimulation. Love has spent all its ardors. His hair has grown white in this labor, the sole thought of which brings a blush to his face. This stronghold of the passions must be razed to the ground, and its ruins scattered to the winds. Still more: he must expose to view, large and deep as they are, those hideous wounds, and go to confess to a man: "Look here! behold what I am, what I have been! No one knows it. In the eyes of the world I am just, great, disinterested, chaste. Yet see, I am in truth vice, corruption, crime." It must be done. But when the entire past shall be annihilated in the soul, when a void shall be created in the conscience, what will remain to that unhappy one? All his affections wounded,—all that he loved, served, adored—all this will have vanished, and the bruised, bleeding heart will recoil, death-stricken. Already he sees himself dragging his hopeless wounds into solitude; wandering through life like a spectre, without past, without future—a living sepulchre, devoid of happiness and of hope! In his terror he draws back, when a voice, full of sweetness and of love, strikes on his ear. It is Jesus, at the well of Jacob, opening to the daughter of Samaria the fountains of living water, springing up even to eternal life. "Lord, Lord, give me to drink of those pure waters which quench all thirst. Never again will I drink of those poisoned streams of falsehood, error, passion!" He rises up. It is the Prodigal Son who goes to cast himself into the arms of his father. It is Lazarus, buried in the fetid exhalations of the tomb. This corpse, this hopeless one, this lost son—he is risen again! Behold the permanent miracle of the gospel. A confessional, a penitent, a priest—a thousand times have you seen this, and a thousand times you have seen, without reflecting on it—a resurrection!

THE RIGHT REV. DR. CROKE AND THE MAYOR.

(Southern Cross.)

To THE EDITOR: Sir,—Mr. Mayor Phillips, as I perceive by the morning papers, has thought fit to make free with my humble name in connection with the "Home for Neglected and Destitute Children," and is reported to have said that "Bishop Croke had been requested to nominate some of the clergy and laity of his denomination to serve on the committee, but he had positively declined to do anything of the kind." His Worship's words are significantly if not spitefully emphatic, and calculated to convey the impression that I had been invited to the meeting then and there being held, and asked moreover to nominate certain of the Catholic clergy and laity of Auckland to serve on the committee, but owing, no doubt, to some miserable, yet characteristic prejudice, I had gruffly declined to do so. As such is not the fact, will you allow me, sir, to set myself right on this matter with the public?

Very soon after my arrival in Auckland, and when, of course, as a newcomer, I was but slightly acquainted with our city folk and institutions, I received a polite note from, I think, the Rev. Mr Cornford, inviting me and some of the Catholic body to attend a meeting of the subscribers to the "Auckland Home for Destitute Children," and covering a printed paper on which the names of the committee were set forth. Heading the list of the committee, and, indeed, president of the same, I found the name of the Right Rev. Dr. Cowie, for whom I have since learned to entertain the most unqualified respect, and somewhat ostentatiously coupled with it was the title of the Bishop of Auckland. Thereupon, as I did not, and could not, recognize the right of the Anglican Bishop in this province to be styled the Bishop of Auckland, and did not care to sit under one who had so complacently assumed a title to which, I believed, I alone could prefer a valid, though not a legal claim, I determined on not accepting the invitation, and wrote accordingly to the Rev Mr Cornford, saying as well as I now remember, that, though I wished well to the institution in which he felt so deep an interest, and highly approved of its beneficent design, I could not "for obvious reasons," attend the meeting to which he had so courteously invited me. Since then, as I had good reason to anticipate, I have not been asked to be present at the annual gathering of the subscribers to the Home, though I think I have contributed a trifle to its funds, or, at all events, am quite prepared to do so. I may take this opportunity of publicly thanking the working committee, and all others concerned, for the truly Christian care bestowed by them on the destitute children of our persuasion; and have no hesitation in saying that, until we can provide a suitable Home for our neglected children, Catholics should not merely contribute, but subscribe to the one already in existence.—I am, &c.,

† T. W. CROKE, D.D.

SUN WORSHIP AT STONEHENGE.

A group of visitors, more or less numerous, is sure to assemble on Salisbury plain at the hour of dawn on every 21st of June, there to watch for the rising sun. As the hour approaches, they gather to the circles of Stonehenge, from the centre of which, looking northeast, a block of stone, set at some distance from the ruin is so seen that its top coincides with the line of the horizon, and, if no mist or cloud prevails, the sun as it rises on this, the morning of the longest day in the year, will be seen coming up exactly over the centre of the stone, known from this circumstance as the Pointer. As one who has on several occasions seen the sun come up over the Pointer, and strike its first rays through the central entrance on the so-called Altar-Stone of the ruin, I commend this obvious proof of solar worship in its constructors to those recent theorists who see in Stonehenge only a memorial of a battle or a victory. Let a visitor, also, on any day at noon, look at this Pointer, and see if the huge stone be not set at such a particular inclination as to be like the gnomon of a sun-dial.

THE BANKER AND THE EMPRESS.—Sunderland was a banker, who lived at St. Petersburg in the days of Catherine II. He made the Empress a present of a beautiful "King Charles" spaniel. She called the dog "Sunderland" after its late owner, and became very fond of him. One day the poor animal was taken very ill and died. The Empress was inconsolable. She sent for the head of the police, and commanded "Sunderland" to be stuffed without delay. The officer drove off immediately to the banker's residence, and demanded an interview, told him that he had fallen into disgrace with his Imperial mistress. "I shall be obliged to go back to England again," said the banker. "Ah, if that were all!" "What do you mean?" Am I to be sent to Siberia?" "Worse than that," replied the head of the police, "the Empress has ordered me to bring you stuffed to the Palace tomorrow morning." And the zealous official, who had actually brought with him two or three trusses of straw for the purpose, was about to commence putting his orders into execution, when the Chancellor, Prince Galitzin, who had heard of the awkward mistake, arrived in great haste, and rectified it in time to save the poor banker's life. Such are the dangers of absolute power. A word misunderstood, an order given in haste or irritation may cost the lives of innocent persons. You may smile at the anecdote; but it was no laughing matter for poor Sunderland. His hair turned grey with fright in one hour, and he became a maniac.

Mary McArdle lately died at Fughal, Ireland, at the age of 115 years. Her strong point was that she worked with the reapers last harvest, and kept up with her son a frisky youth of seventy-seven.

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The poet is no mean rhymster, and a healthy tone pervades the emanations of his muse.

. . . There are many genuine flowers of poetry scattered through the book.—*Collingwood Advertiser*.

The work deserves a place on the light-reading shelf of every family library.—*Australian Journal*.

The book before us contains some good pieces, which fairly entitle the author to take a place among the poets of our day. . . . "Sad thoughts," "Years are Stealing," "April here and April there," and "Guslin a Chiel," have the true ring of poetry.—*Dunedin Evening Star*.

Some of the poems are of more than ordinary merit, and full of progressive ideas and foregleams of immortality. . . . As a whole, the collection will bear favorable comparison with many of the works issued from the London Press.—*Harbinger of Light*, March, 1872.

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- Thos. Mulvey, St. Bathans
- Jn Laverty, Hyde.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL ELECTION.
TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CAVERSHAM DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the request of a number of the electors—including some of those who voted for my opponent at the last election—I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the Provincial Council.

I shall take an early opportunity of addressing the electors of the various portions of the district.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD H. LEARY.

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Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

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Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths free of charge
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The above Hotel having recently been enlarged, is now replete with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of boarders and travellers.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
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The bar and cellar are stocked with the choicest liquors. The stabling is of the best description, and an experienced groom is always in attendance.

Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

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Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

Wines of the choicest brands.

Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.

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First-class Board and Lodging, 18s per week.

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Choice Wines, Spirits, English Ales, and London Stout.

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Good Stabling, charges moderate. Hot, Cold, and shower Baths.

£50 WORTH OF PRIZES.

A GRAND ART UNION

for the purpose of Paying off the Balance due for repairs to the Catholic Church and Cemetery, and also to aid the Funds of the Catholic School, St. Bathans, will be held in the

SCHOOLROOM, ST. BATHANS, ON

THURSDAY, 3RD JULY.

A few of the Prizes in connection with the above (already in the hands of the Committee) consist of a new Harmonium, in perfect repair, value £12; Oeograph picture (from Raphael) £5; 3 silver watches; beautiful and costly arm chair, worth £4; and a number of other very valuable prizes, inclusive of beautiful pictures, photographs, revolvers, gold rings, and valuable books, all the gifts of kind friends.

Tickets, 6s each; may be had of G. Furtton, Esq., St. Bathans; D. H. Mervyn, Esq., M.H.R.; and J. P. Armstrong, Esq., M.P.C., Dunedin; or the undersigned.

By order Church and School Committee,
T. MULVEY, Hon. Sec.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 14th day of June, 1873.