

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 10

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFICIENT 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 CLOTHS, 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 Sheetings, 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.

THOS. J. LEAHEY,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST.

Princes Street South.

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

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.

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.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

**LOOK OUT FOR THE WINTER!
A FRESH SHIPMENT JUST LANDING.
Greatly Reduced Prices.**

J. & D. FINDLAY,
Otago Coal Depot.

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.

V.  R.

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 heated 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.

LADIES are respectfully solicited to patronise a new Dressmaking Establishment, recently opened in Rattray Street by Mrs. CANEY, whose experience and competency is second to none in the Colonies.

A. M O D O N N E L L,
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. M A R T I N,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
Dunedin.

W. S I N C L A I R,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Princes street,

OPPOSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

H. P A L M E R,
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 Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

A N D R E W M E R C E R,
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, India-rubber and Leather Belting
 Horse Powers, &c., &c.,
T. ROBINSON & CO.,
 Princes Street, Dunedin.

HOGGEN'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.

REEVES & CO.,

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

IMPORTERS OF

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, HHDS., & 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 Curacao
 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.

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

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.

BEGG & ANDERSON,

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
 Princes Street North.



From R. BRYSON & 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.

PAPER HANGINGS,

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES.

R. T. SMITH,

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

JAS. HICK EY,

Grainer, Writer,
PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPERHANGER

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

JOHN HISLOP,

(LATE A. BEVERLY.)
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes street

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.

GEORGE YOUNG,

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

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE,

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. MITCHELL,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Fleet street, Dunedin.

Newspapers and Monthly Periodicals always on hand.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

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

(Corner of Mauso and Stafford Streets.)
DUNEDIN.

W. H. NEALE,

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

[A CARD]

J. M. J. L. N. E. R.

AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,

and
GENERAL SALESMAN.

MAX. MENBERSHAUSEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST.

IMPORTER OF HAVANNA CIGARS.

Opposite the Monument, Princes Street.

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. AND J. MEENAN,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

MICHAEL FLEMING

GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

FRANCIS MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

GEORGE MATTHEWS

Nursery and Seedsman,
 Has on sale **THORN QUOKS**, 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, Laburnum, &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.

SECOND EDITION

"BEHIND THE TOMB,"

And Other Poems,

BY THOMAS BRACKEN.
Neatly Bound in Green Cloth—Price 2s.
By Post, 2s 6d.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

He is fluent and facile in expression, while in the construction of his stanzas he shows a correct ear for rhythm.—*Argus*, 13th June, 1871.

The majority of the compositions in this volume are creditable to the writer, both as regards sentiment and diction.—*Australasian*, 14th June, 1871.

The author has some of the true music of poetry in his soul, and his verses have in them much that is generous and pure, with a generally apt, and oftentimes eloquent expression. . . . The last verses we have cited are, in our opinion, not undeserving of comparison with the plaintive sounds, the simple eloquence, and natural beauty of Tennyson's "May Queen." We gladly commend the book to every man and woman's fireside.—*Bellarat Star*, 18th July, 1871.

The poet is no mean rhymer, 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 "Gullin a Chief," 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.

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE, Arcade.

J. A. MACEDO,
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

Princes street, south.

The following are a few of the Works on hand:—

PRAYER BOOKS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|----------------|
| Key of Heaven, | from | 1s to 6s |
| Catholic Piety | " | 1s to 9s |
| Garden of the Soul | " | 1s to 30s |
| The Path to Heaven | " | 3s to 9s |
| Crown of Jesus | " | 3s to 18s |
| The Mission Book | " | 3s to 5s 6d |
| Roman Missal | " | 1s 6d to 7s 6d |
| The Lamp of the Soul | " | 5s 6d to 7s 6d |
| The Catholic's Vade Mecum, | from | 7s to 9s |
| The Church Manual, 3s | | |
| Douay Bibles, large assortment, | from | 4s to 55s |
- ST. LIGUORI'S WORKS.

History of Heresies, The Spouse of Christ, Preparation for Death, Way of Salvation, Life of Liguori, Spirit of St. Liguori, St. Liguori's Moral Dissertations, Glories of Mary, On the Commandments, Visits to the Holy Sacrament, Clock of Passion, Cardinal Wiseman's Works, Lectures on Science and Religion, Sermons on our Lord and the B. V. Mary, Fabiola, Dr Newman's, Archbishop Manning's, Dr Faber's, and other Works in great variety, Formby's History of the Bible and the Church, and a large assortment of Catholic Works too numerous to mention. Shipments to hand by every mail.

A large assortment of Irish National Books, Grattan's, Burke's, Plunket's Curran's, Shiel's, and O'Connell's Speeches; Mitchell's, Keating's, Haverly's, and Wright's Histories of Ireland; Moore's Irish Melodies, with music; Crucifixes, Statues, Holy Water Fonts, Medals, Rosary Beads, Scapulars, Pictures, Religious Engravings, and a very large assortment of Scriptural Carte de Visites at 6d each. The Christian Brothers School Books, all series, always on hand, Stationery, &c.

Agent for

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

DOMINICAN CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES.

THE Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches, French, German, and Italian Languages and Literature; Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

Visiting hours from 2 to 4 p.m.

Private Lessons in the Languages and Accomplishments are also given at the Convent. Respectable references are required.

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET
COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £1500, in 1500 Shares of £1 each.

Manager—Mr Connor.

Directors—Mr Reany, Mr Scanlan, Mr Grogan, Mr Murphy, Mr Bunny, Mr Fleming, Dr O'Donoghue, Mr Loughnan.

Bankers—Union Bank of Australia.

Secretary—Mr Williamson.

Treasurer—Mr Fleming.

In order to distribute the shares of the Company as widely as possible, a fair proportion of them has been allotted to each Province in New Zealand. When it is borne in mind that the success of the undertaking will chiefly depend upon the support of the Shareholders, the advantages of this course will be readily appreciated.

The Directors consider that the sum of £1,500 will be sufficient (though not too much) to purchase the plant if necessary, and to pay working expenses for twelve months; and they hope that after that time the paper will not only be self-supporting, but prosperous. Therefore, that the Company may begin their work free from debt, the Directors have thought it desirable to call up all the capital before making a start; consequently it will be understood that the whole amount payable on each share will have to be forwarded with the application for allotment.



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

J. CHAPLIN AND Co., Proprietors.

Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province. CARRIAGES.

J. C. and Co., have always on hand the newest designs in Broughams, Barouches, Phaetons, Waggonettes, and American Buggies of every description.

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

All Timber used in their Manufactory has been carefully selected and imported direct from America, and seasoned for years before working.

Repairs done in a superior manner, with all possible dispatch, and at the lowest rates.

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle horses and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange.

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO,

Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel.

COAL! COAL!

WANTED Known, that Coal from Pollock's new Pit at Green Island, may now be obtained, on the Main Road, opposite the Pit. Delivered in Town at 24s per ton.

Orders left with Jamieson & Skene, Princes street, will receive prompt attention.

HOTEL
AND GENERAL VALUATOR,
FREDK H. EVANS, JETTY STREET.
SHARES in all the local and up-country companies for sale, and information supplied to buyers and sellers.

GROVES BROTHERS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH
MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

HOWARD & RAYMOND,
Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists,
Pharmaceutical and Homoeopathic Chemists,
Princes street, Dunedin

ROBIN AND CO.,
Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY & LETTING
STABLES,
High street, Dunedin.

HENRY SCOTT - - Proprietor.

Carriages, Buggies, Hacks, &c., always on hire

WAREHOUSE FOR THE MOSGIEL
WOOLLEN FACTORY,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

A. J. PURNS & CO.,
A. WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,

Have in Stock, and Making—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Plain Tweeds | Twist Tweeds |
| White Serge (plaiding) | Colored Serge (plaiding) |
| Shepherd Tartan | Shepherd Tartan |
| Plaids | Shawls |
| Plain Pants | Ribbed Pants |
| Ladies' Drawers | Ladies' Stockings |
| Girls' Stockings | Boys Socks |
| Men's Stockings | Men's Socks |
| Men's Undershirts | Tweed Shirts |
| Serge Shirts | Serge Drawers |
| Yarn | Fingering |

Orders may now be received for any of these Goods.

A. J. BURNS & CO.

D. W. WOODS,

CARPENTER, JOINER AND BUILDER,
MORAY PLACE.

Repairs and alterations punctually attended to.

CITY OF DUNEDIN.
CORPORATION BONDS FOR SALE
BY TENDER.

The City Council invite Tenders, to be lodged at the Town Clerk's Office, Manse street, on or before Friday, 18th July, 1873, at 3 p.m., for the whole or any part of £12,000 (twelve thousand pounds) value of Corporation Bonds.

The Bonds are issuable under the authority and provisions of the "Otago Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1865;" bear interest at the rate of Six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, at the option of any purchaser, in either London, Melbourne, or Dunedin; and are secured on the City Rates.

The Bonds are for £100 each, or such higher amount as may be arranged with any purchaser; and will be redeemable in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. M. MASSEY,
Town Clerk.

9th June, 1873.

MON EY.—The undersigned has several small sums to lend on Mortgage, at current rates.

W. H. McKEAY,
Solicitor, Dunedin.

A. R. HAY,
IMPORTER OF FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY,

PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

TO THE LADIES and GENERAL PUBLIC a NEW and REVISED LIST is handed by A. R. HAY, who respectfully calls attention to

L A T E S H I P M E N T S ,

And special arrangement to meet the requirements of a largely increasing Trade.

NEW GOODS per Ship Oberon. Latest Fashions per English Mail *via* Melbourne. Fresh Variety per Michael Angelo. Large Assortment to Arrive per Cospatrick.

Holding a large quantity of FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY at the present moment, it is determined not only to Advertise these

FRESH AND NEW GOODS,

but to give the Public EXTRA VALUE for their money.

Shipped direct by an Experienced Home Agent, with the choice of the British Market at hand, our statement is fully borne out when we assert that these Goods are second to none in Australasia.

In completing the most satisfactory arrangements yet made, the

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,

MANTE-MAKING BRANCH, AND MILLINERY

are brought prominently before our LADY CUSTOMERS, the Workrooms being placed in the hands of thoroughly efficient management, and from the careful manner in which orders are undertaken and executed, success must follow.

In regard to the above announcement, we would point out that the Dress Department was never before so well-assorted with the leading Novelties of the day, embracing the

NEWEST FABRICS.

Some beautiful specimens from Norwich, celebrated for Brocades, small and large; designs on Cloth, Satin Lustres, Satin Serges, Double Reys, and Magnolia Cloths, from one guinea to three guineas the dress.

We would remark, also, that we hold a good variety of Mantle Cloths in very many New Makes and Shades for the execution of orders.

We commend to the notice of Town and Country Buyers the excellence of our Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Velvets (Genoa and British), Velvetens, Patent Velvets, Bonnet Silks, and Materials used in the production of Millinery, thereby enabling us to compete largely with Home Styles, at nearly half the cost of Special Patterns, which reach us by the mail. Horrocks's well-known calicoes in all the different numbers, suitable for Ladies' Underclothing, so that we can invite inspection, and give quotations of prices that will bear favorable comparison with the manufacturer's list of

READY-MADE GARMENTS,

CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,

AND

BABY LINEN.

Newly-assorted parcels of First-Class Goods marked at Competition Prices.

Blankets, Sheetings, Counterpanes, Toilet Covers, Curtains, Calicoes, Flannels, Linens, Diapers, Towels, Hollands, Linings, Table Covers, Anti-Macassars, Crimean Shirtings, Skirtings, Winceys, 7d. per yard to 8s.; Tweeds, Waterproof Cloths, Black Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings and Fringes, Haberdashery.

FANCY WOOL GOODS,

Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Ladies' and Gents' Alpaca and Silk Umbrellas (carved ivory handles), Carpets, Matting, Mats, Muslin Sets, Gents' Hosiery, &c., &c.

Country Orders receive the utmost care and attention.

A. R. HAY,
IMPORTER,
PRINCES STREET
(Near the Octagon),
DUNEDIN.

D A V I D R. H A Y

(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.

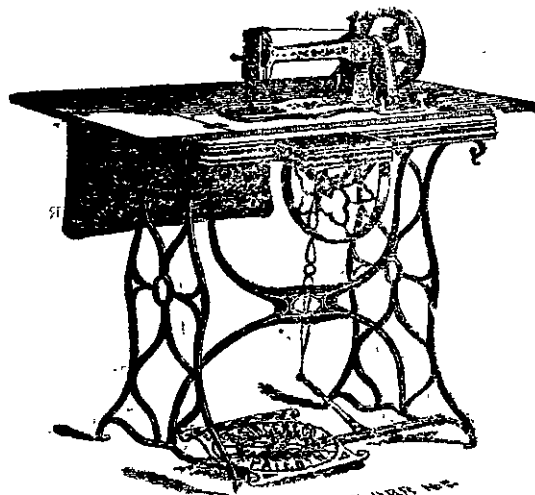
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

SHORELAND STREET, AUCKLAND, AND
BROUGHAM ST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

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.

SHIPPING.

PORT CHALMERS, July 1.—J. N. Fleming; 992 tons, Logan, from Glasgow. Passengers—Miss Gref, Miss Mundie, Rev Mr and Mrs Willie, Messrs Bideley, Gilchrist, Barron, Kinloch, Stephens, Swauston, Scott, Lindsay, Johnstone, Burgess, and 232 in the steerage.

The Yorkshire, homeward bound from Melbourne, has put into Otago Harbor in disress.

The Edwin Fox, with 140 immigrants on board, has arrived at Lyttelton. They have been placed in quarantine, there being three fever cases on board, and four deaths having occurred during the passage. The passengers who died were all for Otago. The following are their names:—Thomas Robertson, George Bennett, Sara Welch and infant. The two latter died of consumption.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report, for the week ending 28th June, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—90 head were yarded, of which a considerable proportion were good quality. Our sales consisted of 75 head. Prime quality brought from 23s to 25s per 100lbs; middling do, 18s to 20s.

Fat Sheep.—700 were penned; but as the trade had large supplies on hand which had been contracted for, only about 100 merinos of medium quality, at 8s 6d each, were sold—the balance being turned out. We sold privately 500 merino wethers, at 2½d per lb. We quote prime half-breds 3d per lb; do, merinos, 2½d to 2½d.

Store Cattle.—We have enquiries for full-grown cattle for delivery in spring. We sold for delivery in August, 100 bullocks, 3 to 5 years, at L4, and 200 spayed cows at L3 5s; also, 56 head mixed cattle, at from L2 2s 6d to L2 15s. We quote bullocks, L3 10s to L4; mixed cattle, L2 10s.

Store Sheep.—We have no transactions to report, but we have still buyers for half-breds and merino wethers. We quote half-bred wethers, 12s to 13s; do ewes in lamb, 15s to 20s; do lambs, 10s; merino wethers, 4 and 6 tooth, 7s to 7s 6d; merino ewes in lamb to Leicester rams, 6s to 6s 6d.

Country Sales.—On Monday, 23rd inst., at Waikouaiti, by order of Mr J. Moir, we held a sale of the whole of his live stock and farming implements. The attendance was satisfactory, and everything sold well. On Thursday, the 26th inst., we held a sale at Keith Hall, East Taieri, on account of Wm. Milne, Esq. There was only a moderate muster of buyers, but competition was active, and all the stock sold at good prices. Dairy cows brought from L6 to L10; fat cattle, L7 to L8 12s 6d; young draught colts, L25 10s to L43.

Horses.—There are still enquiries for good draughts. We shall offer at our yards on Saturday, 5th July, on account of Mr John Trestrail, 24 head very superior draught mares and geldings, ex Tararua, from Melbourne. We quote first-class draughts L46 to L60; medium do, L25 to L30; good hacks and light harness horses, L20 to L25; medium do, L11 to L14; light and inferior, L3 to L6.

Wool.—By the Tararua we have cable advices that a further advance in price is expected at the opening of the next series of sales, to commence 11th July, which must be very satisfactory to both growers and shippers. We are also informed that private advices have been received of the clip (river washed) from Marewhenua station having been disposed of at the May sales at an average of 1s 10½d per lb., being a higher price than it fetched last year.

Grain.—Wheat continues in good demand, and first-class samples are saleable at from 5s 3d to 5s 6d per bushel. Oats.—There is a good local demand at from 4s 2d to 4s 3d for feed, and 4s 3d to 4s 4d for milling samples, and as high as 4s 6d has been paid for extra quality milling for forward delivery.

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART, AND Co. report for the week ending 2nd July:—

Fat Cattle.—About 90 head were yarded at the weekly sale—the greater portion being of good quality. The whole went into consumption at about quotations. At yards we sold 45 head, and have privately placed 25 head. Prime quality brought up to 25s; medium about 20s per 100lbs.

Fat Sheep.—150 cross-breds and 120 merinos were the only lots penned. A portion of the trade having short supplies for the week, took all offered at 17s for former, and 9s 6d for latter. The cross-breds were very prime and heavy weights. We quote prime cross-breds for immediate delivery, at 3d per lb.; merinos at 2½d to 2½d per lb. We have sold for forward delivery 500 cross-breds and merinos.

Store Cattle.—There is a good demand for quiet steers and heifers at 75s to 90s for former, and 50s to 70s for latter. We have placed 100 head at quotations.

Store Sheep.—For reasons stated in previous reports, transactions continue to be limited. We quote cross-bred wethers at 12s to 13s; do. ewes in lamb at 15s to 17s 6d; do. lambs, 9s to 10s; merino wethers, 7s to 7s 6d; do. ewes in lamb to long-wool rams, at 6s 6d to 7s 6d. We have sold 1000 ewes and 500 wethers at quotations.

Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, and Fallow.—At the request of several buyers our usual sale falling to be held this day was postponed till tomorrow, Thursday, when we shall offer a few bales wool, a quantity of skins and hides, and about 10 tons fallow.

New Zealand Hemp.—The market for this fibre continues exceedingly dull, the demand being limited to small orders for the lower qualities for the Australian market. The quantity coming forward is not large, and we are hopeful that very shortly advices from the home market will assume a more encouraging tone. The heavy losses sustained by shippers through damage to this fibre on board ship demand that steps be taken to ensure more careful stowage, and to provide insurance against all risks—as in the case of wool—at a moderate rate of premium.

GRAIN.—For wheat there is a good local demand at from 5s to 5s 3d for inferior to medium, up to 5s 6d for choice samples. Oats continue in good request at 4s 2d to 4s 3d for feed, and 4s 4d to 4s 5d for choice milling.

MR F. MEENAN, George street, Dunedin, reports the following as the latest quotations:—Potatoes, L2 15s to L3 per ton; flour, L12 10s to L13s; oatmeal, L25; pearl barley, L32; pollard, L5; bran, L3 10s; chaff, L3 5s; hay, L4; turnips, L2; carrots, L3; oats, 4s 3d per bushel; wheat, best milling, 5s 6d; fowls' wheat, 3s 6d to 4s; butter, 11d to 1s 4d per pound; cheese, 9d; bacon, 7½d; hams, 9d.

The exact amount of the Customs revenue collected at Dunedin during the financial year ended on the 30th June was £238,855 19s 8d, as compared with £212,923 10s collected during the preceding financial year, the increase this year thus being £25,932 9s 8d. The duty on gold paid during the financial year 1872-3 amounted to £17,826 10s 10d, representing 165,592 ounces of gold. The amount of duty paid during each quarter of the financial year was as follows:—September quarter £3589 16s 1d; December do, £2746 12s; March do, £2730 1s 11d; June do, £4119 19s 10d. During the first two quarters the duty was 2s 6d per ounce; and during the second two quarters 2s per ounce. During the latter period, therefore, 114,901 ounces paid duty as compared with 59,691 ounces, which paid duty during the first half of the financial year.

The applications were so numerous at a late meeting of the Canterbury Waste Land Board that the Board was compelled to adjourn till next day when the business was completed. Up to that date, the amount realised for the month of June was £73,182 16s 10d. There is still, says a local journal, another Board day in the month, and it is believed that the sales for the month will most probably realise about £80,000.

The land fund of Canterbury, the 'Press' states, "is at the rate of £400,000 per annum, and increasing every month." The same journal adds that "the sales for the last month (May) have brought in upwards of £60,000, or at the rate of nearly £750,000 a year."

The Christchurch millers have established an advance of 10s per ton on flour, and a corresponding advance on wheat; quotation, 4s 6d to 4s 7d. Oats are easier, owing to Melbourne advices, but prices are unaltered. Californian barley, 6s 9d; salt butter in demand at 1s.

The export of cereals from South Australia to the end of May amounted to over £1,000,000.

Section 44 and part of 43, block VII, Dunedin and East Taieri district, all under cultivation, with buildings erected thereon, have been sold by auction, at the rooms of Messrs Gillies and Street, to Mr Macintosh, for £610.

DEATH.

At Stafford place, Waimoa West, Nelson, on the 19th ult., Henry Redwood, Esq., senr., aged 79 years.

MAIL NOTICE.

British mails via Suez will be despatched from the Post Office, Dunedin, on Tuesday, 8th July.

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.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.

A N D R E W M E R C E R,
is a Candidate for the
MAYORALTY,
And respectfully solicits your Vote.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF OTAGO.

The Provincial Council was opened on Tuesday last at noon. After some preliminary business, the House proceeded to elect a Speaker. The Hon. Mr Reynolds was proposed, but he declined. The Hon. Major Richardson was next proposed; he also declined the honor and responsibility. Ultimately, Mr Gillies was elected. It is with this gentleman as had been anticipated. He has earned the post, and he has got it. It is to be hoped he will try and forget the closing scene of the late Council.

After the House had been regularly constituted, and the Superintendent's speech read, the Provincial Secretary made an explanation which must have grieved his friends and made his political enemies rejoice. And it appears he has a good many of the latter, amongst whom the members for the Taieri are not the least energetic. Mr Tolmie will retire from office and the Waste Land Board in about ten days or so, if not previously ejected by an adverse vote of the Council. If permitted, he will carry through the Estimates; and, this done, he will hand over to his successors the duty of seeing them put into execution.

Mr Reid was not slow to notice the weak side of such a policy, and asked, very pertinently, how the Council could accept Estimates recommended by a Government which felt

it failed in the qualities necessary for carrying them into execution.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of many members to act in a conciliatory spirit, and to lose no time in transacting the business of the country. It remains, however, to be seen whether this good disposition will be able to stand the test of party exigencies and political rivalries. No one can fail to perceive that the embers of strife may be fanned into a flame at any time. Perhaps before the publication of this the Province may find itself in the midst of another political struggle and party crisis. Would it not be well to allow Mr Tolmie to develop his policy? otherwise it will be said, and with justice, that the objection to him is unreasonable. Men in his position should be judged by their policy; and, as yet, he has had no opportunity of explaining to the Council his policy—at least, in a satisfactory manner.

He may be a very undesirable Provincial Secretary, but the public good demands that the people generally, as well as the majority of the Council—should there be a majority of the Council against him—should be convinced of this. Nothing can be more injurious to the character of the Council than to delay or obstruct public business by indulging in rivalries and contests, with which the population, as a whole, has no sympathy. It is to be hoped, therefore, that whatever is done by the Executive will be done at once, and the business of the country transacted without delay, and energetically.

WELLINGTON EDUCATION BOARD.

At the meeting of this Board on the 18th ultimo, the following resolutions were passed:—"That with reference to Roman Catholic schools, the present salaries of masters be paid from the 1st May till further notice; that in the opinion of this Board it is advisable to amalgamate the two male schools as soon as possible; that as regards the Convent school, known as 'St. Philomena's Girls' School,' the Board, considering the constitution of that school and its strictly denominational character, which it must always possess, feel that they are unable to take over the management and control of it; that the Board regret that they are unable to contribute towards the building contemplated to be erected by the Rev. Father Cummins."

Let us place the facts of this case clearly before our readers. The Catholics of Wellington have provided four good schools at their own sole expense. Between three and four hundred children out of a population of about twelve hundred Catholics attend these schools. It is evident, therefore, the Catholics of Wellington have done their duty to their children and their fellow citizens. If education be neglected in this city, no blame can be attached to the Catholic portion of the community. The Catholics therefore have earned and are entitled to sympathy and aid. This is one side of the picture; let us see the other.

There is a Sectarian Education Board in the Province of Wellington—that is, a Board charged to carry out a system of education on the principles of the Sect known as Undenominationalists, with power, however, to aid denominational schools. The law empowers this Board to aid denominational schools, and, by empowering it, charges it to do so. When there is a denominational school deserving of support, the Board is criminal in refusing it aid, merely because it is denominational? Yet this is the very thing that the Board has done in reference to St. Philomena's Girls' School: "That as regards the Convent school, known as 'St. Philomena's Girls' School,' the Board, considering the constitution of that school and its strictly denominational character, feel that they are unable to take over the management and control of it." The Board, therefore, refuses to do the very thing it is authorised and bound to do, precisely because it is authorised and bound to do it. This is the state of the case so far.

But there are other points for consideration. The Catholics are taxed for education; the Board clutches the money and spends it, not on the schools of the people, except to a very limited extent, who pay it, but on schools for those who have neglected and who neglect their children, and on schools of other denominations, particularly such as belong to the Godless school Sect. Meantime the Catholics have themselves to maintain their own schools. From these facts, therefore, it appears the Godless school Sect, which is at present in the ascendant, compels the Catholics to pay double taxes. Is not this monstrous?

Well, then, what does justice demand? And Catholics ask no more than justice. It demands that the money paid by them for educational purposes shall be handed over to them

for the maintenance of their own schools. If they had no schools, or not enough—if they were like so many others, utterly indifferent as to the education of their children—the case would be different. But as things are, Catholics are severely punished—heavily fined for having done their duty nobly in raising up good schools, which afford ample means of education for their children at the present time. A more monstrous injustice than this has never been heard of since men were compelled to forfeit their lives and properties in order to preserve their faith for themselves and their children.

SECULAR EDUCATION IN VICTORIA.

THE Godless system of education has had one year's trial in Victoria, and the results are not encouraging. It was stated by its friends in Parliament and the press that there were thousands of children not attending any school in the Colony, that the old system was unable to reach them, and that the new one was especially designed for their benefit. Among the many objections raised by its opponents, not the least important was the enormous expense it would certainly entail on the Colony. Mr Francis and his party, however, laughed this objection to scorn. Well, one fact is worth more than a thousand theories; and the patrons of Godless education have themselves been compelled to prove the truth of the predictions of the opposition.

Formerly the education grant of Victoria amounted to about £180,000 per annum; this year the Minister of Instruction asks for £485,482—an advance in the year of £300,000. And this is only the beginning. What will be the amount of the demand next year?

It may be said, however, that the Government schools are more numerously attended than hitherto. This is true, but it is not the whole truth. The real question is, are there more children, relatively to the increase of population, in attendance at the schools this year in the Colony than there were during the previous year? And the next, is, have the neglected children been reached. What, in the first place, is the true state of the case in reference to the increased attendance at the Government schools? It arises, if not altogether at least chiefly, from the fact that large numbers of children who used to frequent private schools now patronise those of the Government on account of the gratuitous instruction given there. The additional pupils, therefore, are for the most part those whose parents were able and willing to bear the expenses of their education, but who are now quite content to allow them to be educated at the public expense. Some, too, of the denominational schools have been handed over to the Government, and a part of the increase may, consequently, be attributed to this cause.

But what about the poorest and most neglected class of children? This is the all-important question; it is for such that Government schools are intended, and if they do not attract the poorest and most neglected children in the community, there is hardly any reason why they should exist at all. People who are able to educate their children will do so. How is it, then, in Victoria? What about the gutter children? It appears they are gutter children still; and not a few who had been at Government schools have, during the last year, been scared away by the large influx of respectable well dressed children.

The denominations and the benevolent, at their own expense, may take charge of the gutter children, whilst the public educates gratuitously the children of respectable and well-to-do parents; and politicians and bigots, in order to secure for themselves place and pension, denounce popery and denominational education.

But whilst the Victorian system of gratuitous education is in itself impolitic and unjust, whilst it compels people who have no children to pay for the education of their neighbours' children; in reference to the Catholics, it is especially tyrannical and unjust. The population is taxed at the rate of nine shillings per head for the support of this system; and as Catholics are one in five, they must pay £100,000 this year for the maintenance of a system of education to which they are conscientiously opposed, whilst bearing the entire expense of the education of their own children. And the Victorian statesmen are not ashamed! *O Tempora! O Mores!*

WEEKLY EPILOGUE.

THE thirty-second session of the Provincial Council of Otago was opened on the 1st inst., at noon, by His Honor the Superintendent. Mr Gillies was elected Speaker, Mr Reynolds withdrawing after he had been proposed, and Major Richardson declining the honor.

The chief point up to the present is a want of confidence motion in the Executive, by Mr Sheard, on the ground that they are not advocates of true progress, and have proved themselves incapable of managing the affairs of the Province.

In the Supreme Court, in the Wanganui education rate case, the Chief Justice has delivered judgment in favor of the respondents (the Education Board) on every point raised. Leave was granted to appeal.

PARLIAMENT meets at Wellington on the 15th inst.

THE first annual general meeting of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET Company took place at St. Joseph's schoolroom, Dunedin, on Tuesday evening. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Moran was called to the chair. Mr R. A. Loughnan read the report of the Provisional Directors, which was to the effect that on the 27th August last a number of gentlemen met at the Shamrock Hotel, Dunedin, and agreed that the great want of the Catholic population of the Colony was a newspaper devoted to its interests. It was resolved to take immediate steps to establish the N.Z. TABLET, and the meeting determined to appeal to the Catholics of the Colony to join them in establishing the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY. Mr Loughnan then detailed the steps taken with a view to bringing out the paper. The Directors resolved that, before bringing out the journal, they must raise a sum sufficient to meet the expenses of at least twelve months' unproductive work. However, with the generous measure of support accorded it, they were happy to say that the paper paid its expenses from the first issue. The report and balance-sheet were adopted. The election for Directors next came on. The Editor was elected a Director *ex officio*, and Messrs Loughnan, Connor, Bunney and Scanlan were re-elected. His Lordship remarked that good had already been done by the NEW ZEALAND TABLET. He congratulated the shareholders on the success of the journal, and hoped it was an augury of still greater success in time to come. Mr Fleming and Mr Collum were elected auditors. A hearty vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the provisional directors for their successful management of the affairs of the company. Mr Scanlan, on behalf of himself and the other provisional directors, returned thanks. A vote of thanks was passed to His Lordship for the able manner in which he had filled the chair, and the proceedings terminated.

THE Rev J. O'Connor left here for Cromwell on Wednesday last, to take charge of the new mission of which that town is the headquarters.

WE understand that Bishop Moran intends to start for Napier via Wellington, by the first steamer after the 10th inst.

CONFERENCE of the Diocese of Dunedin, will be held at the Bishop's residence on the 10th inst.

A NEW church is to be opened in Napier as soon after the arrival of Bishop Moran there as possible.

THE collection for the Pope, in the Waimea, West Coast, amounts to £8 2s.

A CATHOLIC school has been opened in Arrowtown, under favourable auspices.

EFFORTS, says a local journal, are being made in Christchurch to establish a permanent orphanage in connection with the Catholic convent. The sisters have for some time past taken charge of several orphans, but, to make the work of a permanent and more comprehensive character, outside assistance has become necessary. A living room and dormitory have been set apart from the convent, capable of accommodating twelve girls—the only sex admitted. In addition to receiving all the benefits of the convent school, instruction is given to the children in washing and needlework, so that they may be fit for any household situation when they are old enough for such employment. The whole of the details are under the direct supervision of the sisters, and the subscriptions now being canvassed for are to enable additions to be made to the present rooms, so as to accommodate more children.

THE LAND.—A correspondent of the 'Daily Times,' writing under the head "A warning to Otago," says:—"The Province of Canterbury is envied at the present time for having half a million sterling in the Treasury—the proceeds of land sold during the last twelve or fifteen months. This would show great progress if the real cultivator was in possession. The provincial press is very silent on this point. From a cursory perusal of the land sales book in Christchurch, I am convinced that it is not the *bona fide* settlers who are the purchasers, but squatters, speculators, and middlemen. Squatters, who are large purchasers, only want one or two crops, and then sow permanent English grass. Speculators buy to re-sell to the real cultivator, who is often forced to pay twice the Government price, viz., £4 per acre for good land. Middlemen buy to rent for five or seven years, kindly advancing money on the growing crops, and forcing the farmer (whose debt is increased with stores supplied at high prices) to sell when the crop is ripe, and of course at the lowest value of the whole year. This keeps him in perpetual poverty. Is this prosperity or any inducement to secure immigration? No; the very reverse. The squatter, after his large purchases are laid down in grass, will employ a shepherd and his dog for each ten thousand acres; and the speculator and middleman will sit in their offices and squeeze every shilling out of the real settler. Why legislate to make the rich richer, and cry out for immigrants to come and be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the same? Humanity is better appreciated in the United States, Canada, Brazil, and Victoria. In these countries men can get land if they reside on it and cultivate. Otago should do the same on deferred payments, and not allow banks, squatters, and speculators to buy up large blocks of land to be laid down in grass, supporting hundreds of thousands of sheep only—humanity being represented by a shepherd and his dog. If Otago will sell her lands to all comers, without a limit to quantity and residence, she will only be creating a large unemployed class when the railways are finished. The large quantity of fine land between the Clutha and Mataura, especially, ought to be most vigilantly watched by the people of Otago, who should not allow the supposed progressive Superintendent and Executive to confiscate it to railway

contractors or others in large blocks." This letter is a forcible commentary on Mr Macandrew's policy of selling large blocks of land, a policy which, as we have in a previous issue remarked, would raise up a landed aristocracy, with a dependent class to be at no distant period rack-rented.

THE land sold at Patea has realised the sum of £30,000, being part of the confiscated lands on the West Coast, which are from time to time to be put up to auction. It will be remembered that until within the last few months it had been found not practicable to place those in the market; but the affairs of the West Coast have been taken in hand, and the first result was the sale of the Whenuakura block last April, at prices ranging from £1 12s 6d to £3 15s per acre, and that for about 7000 acres. We ('Independent') have now another instance in point that some value can be found for our confiscated territory. The lands disposed of this time are what are styled the railway reserve, a strip of land extending from the Waitotara and Waingongoro, consisting of about 12,000 acres, and comprised of the very richest soil. We are not at all astonished at the numerous attendance or at the prices obtained, and we look confidently forward to the occupation by enterprising settlers of a tract of country which has hitherto been looked upon as the white elephant of the Northern Island of New Zealand.

THE other day, when Mr Harrison, M.H.R., was on a visit to Greymouth, he was able to give his constituents on the south side of the Grey this agreeable piece of information, received by him by telegram from the Premier:—"In consideration of the special hardships to which Westland has been subjected, the Government intend to ask the Assembly to authorise a loan of £50,000 to pay off the liabilities of the County, the interest on the loan to be paid by the Colony for ten years; the Government to take as security 250,000 acres of land." The 'Grey River Argus' says:—"The £50,000 which we may expect will be given to the County is of course a very great assistance, but the question arises, What is to be done in the future?"

A JURY at Charleston, holding an inquest upon the body of Geo. Lucas, who was drowned in the Four-mile on the previous Tuesday, made a recommendation that some provision be made for the safety of travellers at all rivers which are in the way of traffic, but unbridged, by extending across them a wire supplied with hand-tackle and a chair, so that the frequent deaths by crossing rivers when flooded might be averted.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The Very Rev. B. Woodlock, Rector of the Catholic University, writes to the 'Freeman,' publicly thanking "the Rev. William Hickie and our numerous benefactors in every part of the world, who, through him, have within the last nine years contributed the munificent sum of over £6000 to the Catholic University of Ireland. This indefatigable priest has travelled, since April, 1864, through California, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and India, and has collected in those distant countries the following sums:—In California, 5552 dollars; in New Zealand, £1710 17s 6d; in the Diocese of Melbourne, £1049 11s 8d; in the Diocese of Sydney, £696 11s 6d; in the Diocese of Goulburn, Australia, £362 9s 6d; in the Diocese of Hobart Town, Tasmania, £261 15s 9d; in the Diocese of Maitland, Australia, £257 10s 11d; in the Diocese of Bathurst, Australia, £202 16s 9d; in the Diocese of Brisbane, Queensland, £126 2s; in South Australia, £250 16s 6d; and in India, £268. The Catholic University wishes publicly to record its acknowledgments to the numerous friends of Catholic education, who have thus munificently contributed to its limited and heavily taxed resources, and also to Father Hickie for his untiring and long-continued labors in its service."

MR J. C. AHEARN has taken charge of St. Patrick's School, Grey-mouth. The intended course of instruction is varied and comprehensive, including a thorough English education, with Latin, Greek and the modern languages. In addition to the ordinary school education, it is proposed to form evening classes for pupils under seventeen years old, and for those above that age, in certain days of the week. Adult pupils will be taught at their residences, if required. The arrangements as to the hours and times of tuition appear to be suitable, and the fees are very moderate. A female teacher will be provided. Mr Ahearn comes here with good recommendations. He is a graduate of St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, a trained teacher, and was last in charge of a numerously-attended school at Belfast, in the Western district, Victoria. A number of Mr Ahearn's former pupils have passed the matriculation and Civil Service examinations at the Melbourne University.

EVERY one will rejoice to learn that the brave Sir Samuel and Lady Barker have not lost their lives, as reported in the English news in our columns. Telegrams received in Melbourne have declared that they are in safety.

THE charge of conspiracy brought by Mr Machattie against Mr T. Macfarlane, the Provisional Trustee in Bankruptcy, and Mr John Lamb, before the B.M., Auckland, has been dismissed.

MR WILCHIE has completed his 1000 miles in 1000 hours in Christchurch, in the presence of a large number of spectators. A presentation was subsequently made to him on the stage of the Christchurch Music Hall.

SOME industrious contributor to a country journal, who is not apparently troubled with too much work, has been dissecting the Otago Electoral Roll, from which he gives the following statistics of surnames:—Smith 175, Brown 144, Browne 8, Wilson 127, Campbell 110, Anderson 107, Thomson 102, Thompson 36, Robertson 100, Johnson, Johnston and Johnstone 100, McDonald 99, Taylor and Taylor 81, Ross 80, Cameron 77, Henderson 70, Stewart 70, Stuart 6, Reid 64, McKay 64, Mackay 52, Jones 60, Scott 58, Fraser 54, Young 50, Williams 49, Watson 48, White 43, Gray and Grey 43, Wright 39, Green 28, Black 23, Blue 2.

THE prevalence of the truck system on the Otago railways has lately received some notice, and it appears to have also extended to Collieries. At a late meeting of the miners employed in the Saddle Hill coal pits, which took place to ascertain the feeling regarding the truck system, it was proposed and unanimously agreed to, "Th

those coal proprietors who possess stores abolish them, and pay the miners in the current coin of the realm."

It is with regret that we record the death of Mr Redwood, senr., of Nelson. Speaking of him, the 'Nelson Examiner,' says:—"The deceased gentleman was one of our early colonists, having arrived in Nelson in December, 1842, and was a genuine settler in the best sense of the word. A finer specimen of the British yeoman never left England to engage in the task of colonising a new country. Respected by his neighbors and all who knew him, he has terminated a long and useful life without, we believe, ever incurring a reproach. The deceased gentleman has for several months past suffered from a painful illness, and died at eleven o'clock on Thursday evening, 19th inst., having completed his 79th year on Saturday last." He was buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and a Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated.

A **BLENHEIM** paper says that black swans are becoming so numerous on the river below that town, as to rival even the wild ducks. **DIPHTHERIA** has broken out at Kaikorai, and two adults there have already died of it.

In connection with the flourishing Mosgiel tweed factory in Otago and its enterprising proprietors, the Nelson tweed factory, and the factories proposed to be established in New Zealand, it may be interesting to state that at a numerously attended meeting held at Singleton, N.S.W., it was resolved that a company, with a capital of £10,000 sterling in £1 shares, should be formed for the purpose of establishing a tweed factory. Evidently New South Wales is taking a lesson from the younger colony.

UNDER the head "Money that ought to remain here," a paragraph going the rounds of the press points out that during the year over 100,000 tons of coal have been imported into New Zealand from Newcastle, and upon which there must have been expended in New South Wales nearly £100,000. This does not reflect creditably upon the Colony's spirit of enterprise, especially considering the amount of money which awaits investment. The late movements in the matter of starting coal companies afford, however, a hopeful sign that an endeavor will be made, by properly working the immense deposits of coal in New Zealand, to remedy this state of things.

DUNEDIN, St. Joseph's—On Sunday last, which was also the Feast of Saints Peter and Paul, there was Pontifical High Mass in the Pro-Cathedral. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. J. O'Connor, Leacon; the Rev. T. Crowley, sub-deacon; and the Rev. J. Lemhan, Master of the Ceremonies. After the Gospel, the Rev. T. Crowley preached an excellent sermon, well arranged, well delivered, interesting, and instructive. His subject was the wonderful dispensation of Divine Providence in reference to the favor bestowed on some nations and individuals in preference to others, and the special obligations that flowed from it. He began by stating an article of Faith, that sufficient means of salvation are granted to all. He then stated that there can be no doubt especial favors are bestowed on some nations and individuals in preference to others. These points the reverend gentleman enforced and illustrated at considerable length and with considerable ability. In the evening, after Vespers, Bishop Moran read the Gospel and Lesson of the Festival of Saints Peter and Paul, and preached a long sermon on the Primacy of St. Peter and his successors in the see of Rome, and made a striking application of the Lesson to the circumstances in which Pope Pius the IX. find himself at present. We were sorry to notice that the gauntlet continues very imperfect. So soon as the lamps in the body of the hall were lighted, those around the altar became extinguished; in fact, the church was very nearly in darkness. On inquiry, we find that it is no defect in the gas fittings; the darkness, therefore, that was so painful on Sunday night is to be attributed to some other cause. We hope a remedy will be applied before next Sunday.

Tax death in Christchurch of a Mr S. B. Stiffe, under very peculiar circumstances, and the connection therewith of several persons, including Mrs Elliott, an actress, who is best known by her stage name of Mabel Herbert, has caused considerable excitement in that city. The deceased who, it appeared at the inquest, was suffering very much from the effects of drink, was bound with ropes for the alleged purpose of restraining him, and died from an effusion of serum on the brain, the result of that treatment. After the jury had deliberated for about half-an-hour with closed doors, they returned a verdict "That John Parker, Mary Ann Elliott, Charles Hill, and Mary Hill, did, on the 22nd of June, feloniously and unlawfully kill and slay Sydney Burrows Stiffe." Mrs Elliott, John Parker, and Charles Hill were then brought before the Coroner, who explained to them that the jury had returned a verdict of manslaughter against them, and they would have to be detained in custody. Mrs Hill was not in attendance, but was subsequently arrested.

THE 'Timaru Herald' was, for the first time, lately printed by steam.

In the review in our last issue of the work on Freemasonry a mistake occurred, by a curious series of printers' errors, which needs correction. In the manuscript the number of Freemasons was stated to be eight millions. The printer set the eight "eighty." The word eighty was deleted in the revise, and eight substituted, but as he put in the latter while he forgot to lift out the former, the article read "eighty-eight millions" instead of eight. As the number was correctly stated lower down in the article, the discrepancy would no doubt be noticed and corrected by any careful reader.

ROBERT MOORE for having at Anderson's Bay, near Dunedin, during the last Provincial Council elections, attempted to personate one Richard B. Heriot, has been committed for trial. A similar case reported from Southland in which the person concerned is prominently connected with the Provincial Government, deserves to be enquired into in order that the facts published may be proved or refuted.

A **TEMPERANCE** movement has been inaugurated at the Cardrona, under the title of the "Upper Clutha Temperance Society." The whole object the initiators seek is to prevent as many as possible of the moderate drinkers, through the exercise of some measure of self-denial, from slipping over into the inebriate ranks." The first rule of the new society allows its members to take two wineglassfuls of alcoholic liquors

in a day, and a fourth imposes a fine of twenty shillings for every infraction of the first rule.

THE REV. FATHER NORRIS has been appointed to the Thames Mission. On leaving Auckland he was presented by his former parishioners with a purse of sovereigns.

A reference to the Provincial Government's *Gazette* of this week will show that the quarterly sales of township sections will be held in various places in about ten days or a fortnight.

GEORGE CALDER has been committed for trial on the charge of personating a voter at the Kaikorai election.

AT an inquest on Jane Edmonds, whose body was found in a ditch at Forbury Park, with a gin bottle containing beer floating at its feet, and a hat and chignon on the bank, the jury returned a verdict of "Found dead," with the addition that there were no suspicious circumstances.

MINING.

THE monthly Otago Northern escort has brought to Dunedin the undermentioned quantities of gold:—Queenstown, 1,169ozs 7dwts; Arrow, 508ozs 4dwts; Cardrona, 261ozs 2dwts; Cromwell, 2,085ozs 13dwts; Clyde, 250ozs; Alexandra, 336ozs 2dwts; Teviot, 404ozs 3dwts; Blacks, 600ozs; Dunstan Creek, 508ozs; Mount Ida, 1,439ozs 7dwts; Macraes, 169ozs 7dwts; Palmerston, 139ozs; total, 7,920ozs 5dwts.

A number of gentlemen from Greymouth and Hokitika paid a special visit to the Brunner coal-mine lately. The visitors were shown through the underground workings, and those of the company who had not previously visited the mine were surprised at the extent of the coal deposits, and expressed themselves in terms of astonishment at the magnitude and quality of the coal seam. One of the visitors, Mr Dyer, one of the head agents in New Zealand of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, is well acquainted with the principal coal mines in New South Wales, and he says there is nothing to be compared to the Brunner coal deposit in any part of Australia that he is aware of. He was under the impression that the reports he heard of the mine were grossly exaggerated, but he is now satisfied of the great value and extent of the Brunner coal deposits.

It is proposed to hold an exhibition of minerals at Hokitika next Christmas.

The 'Ross Guardian' learns that Mr Lord has been lately engaged making a new survey of the reservoir attached to the Waimere Water-race; and Mr Crow has been prospecting for a foundation for the dam. The dam at the deepest place will be 40ft high, from 16 to 18ft across, and will supply 40 heads of water for a month, without any water coming in. When completed, this will be the largest water work in New Zealand.

News has been received in Greymouth that the Wealth of Nations Company's washing up for three weeks and two days was 224oz of retorted gold. The manager reports having struck another well-defined reef.

The Tauranga correspondent of the 'Southern Cross' says that the loyal chief Heri Tupaea, who lately visited the Waikato, stated that but for the attack made upon Mr Mackay, he (Heri) "had almost consented to go to Tuhua with Rewi, who told him that there was a large lump of gold there—as he described it—several feet long and very thick. Rewi also said that there was plenty of gold at Hurakia, a mountain belonging to the Ngatiraukawa, who are Heri Tupaea's own people. Rewi described lumps the size of his hand, very heavy. The attack on Mr Mackay, of course, put aside any intention he might have formed of going to either of these places, for he looked on Mr Mackay as one of his own people; so he determined to return to Tauranga, though much disappointed at having to do so."

The Moanatairai (Thames) Gold Mining Company has accepted a tender of Messrs Fraser and Tinne for the erection of a 41-stamper battery.

From the "Cromwell Argus" we learn that several shares in mining properties "on the famous Golden Lead," at Cardrona, have lately changed hands at high prices.

With regard to mining affairs in the Wakatipu district, the 'Mail' has the following unsatisfactory remarks: "There can be no doubt that the late floods have done serious damage to the mining interest. It is very disheartening to travel through whole districts and have everywhere presented to view a scene of wreck. River claims, covered with debris; tail races made as level as a gravelled pathway; water-races broken away, and large landlips in a number of places, rendering all former operations of no avail or value. In a monetary sense the damage done must be very great. It is so general and complete that sympathy between one party of miners and another is hardly expressed. Every one is more or less a sufferer. Therefore no alleviation is practicable. A visit through the gold bearing regions within the last few days makes us think that that portion of the public who are not engaged in mining have little, if any, conception of the consequences likely to follow from these floods.

A 600lb. boulder from the Westland claim, Inangahua, yielded 7½oz. of smelted gold.

Some prospectors in the Northern Territory (Australia) are asking £4,000 cash for their interest in claims there.—Two tons of quartz, from the Princess Louise mine, shipped per Gothenburg, has been insured at the declared value of £300.—The total yield of one crushing from Krohmann's claim (Hillend, N.S.W.) is 5,400 ounces of gold, obtained from 53 ton of quartz. The quantity hauled was 4,500 ounces; jugs at battery, 500 ounces, and tailings and specimens yielded 400 ounces.—The Geelong 'Evening Times' reports that a suction fan has been invented for ventilating mines. It has been put in practice with complete success at a mine, where it drew out the foul air at a distance of 1,100 feet.

A valuable and accessible discovery of coal at Mangawai is reported in the Auckland papers. The coal is stated to be of excellent quality, the vein very wide, and nothing to prevent it being worked extensively, and in the most successful manner.

Telegrams in the Dunedin 'Evening Star' say:—The yield from the Thames last month was 16,505 ounces from 12,520 tons of stone,

and that £10,000 have been paid in dividends during the last month. The Bendigo correspondent of the Cromwell Argus writes:—"Sluicing operations, so far as the limited water supply permits, are being vigorously prosecuted. The frost, as yet, has not seriously interfered with the tail races, which is a singular and unwonted fact at this time of the year."

TELEGRAMS.

(Evening Star)

WELLINGTON, June 30: The tender of J. Taylor, of Christchurch, for the construction of White Cliffs contract of the Rolleston and Malvern Hills branch railway has been accepted, at £3036.

AUCKLAND, June 30: Two Hauhau chiefs have arrived at Cambridge from Te Kuiti. They report that the meeting of the 23rd is over. Tawhiao recognised the acts of Purukutu, and refused to give him up. He decided to keep Purukutu at Te Kuiti, where he can be protected if necessary. Rewi, by the advice of these chiefs, returned Mr Mackay's revolver, which he lost when he was attacked.

The schooner Florence, Captain Simpson, arrived with Captain Beaton on board, a prisoner, charged with stealing the vessel.

GRAHAMSTOWN, June 20: Mr Walker has proposed to the Thames Rifle Association to take the opinion of similar bodies throughout the Colony as to the feasibility of sending say ten of the best shots of the Colony to compete at the Melbourne Rifle Association meeting.

LYTTELTON, July 1: The immigrants per Edwin Fox have been landed on the Quarantine Island.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 1: The land sales for the month of June amount to £80,000.—The Education returns show a largely increased attendance.

MELBOURNE, June 24: The Electoral Bill passed its second reading in the Assembly. The mail contract will probably be discussed tomorrow.—The Governor visits Geelong early next month. The lease of Toorak shortly expires, and considerable difficulty is being experienced in reference to the Governor's residence until the new Government House is completed.—It is stated that Captain Moresby, of H.M.S. Basilisk, has taken possession of New Guinea as British territory; but Commodore Stirling has received no official information on the subject.—Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, President of the Legislative Council of Sydney, died on Sunday night. The Hon J. Hay is likely to succeed him.—The Chief Justice of New Caledonia died at Sydney on Sunday.—Several new collieries are about opening at Newcastle. The increased price of coal is likely to be temporary.—Pookey shares: sellers, L14; buyers, L12 10s. Wheat, firm, at 6s 9d to 6s 10s; oats, very firm, at 5s to 5s 3d.

SHIPPING.—Melbourne—Arrived: June 20, Eleanor, from Grey-mouth. Newcastle—Arrived: 10th, Edinburgh Castle, from Auckland; 20th, Eleanor, from Dunedin; Lady Emma and Princess Alice, from Lyttelton; Mary, from Wellington; P O E from Dunedin; 21st Parsee, from Auckland. Sailed: 19th, Anne Melhuish and Australind, for Wellington; Wild Wave, for Wellington; 20th Tasso and Glenshee, for Nelson; 23rd, Formosa, for Dunedin; Alarm, for Bluff. The Princess Alice, from Auckland, put into Broken Bay on the 20th with loss of sails. The Akbar, from Boston, has arrived at Melbourne, with part cargo for Auckland.

WELLINGTON, July 1.—The Wellington Mutual Investment Society has terminated its operations. The total sum distributed by it was £94,196.

WELLINGTON, July 2.—The ship Holt sails for Lyttelton about tomorrow, and will be worked thither by a temporary crew. The captain hopes to obtain a crew there.—The ball to the Governor last night was largely attended. The Governor opened the ball with the Mayoress. The Superintendent proposed the Governor's health, and His Excellency replied, thanking the Wellington people for his handsome reception. He apologised for the absence of Lady Ferguson, through indisposition, and in the course of his speech said, "I know perfectly well, as was observed by our worthy chairman, that we are taken on trial, but you have already shown so much confidence in us, that it will be our earnest endeavor to deserve that confidence, and show that, taking the figure employed by the chairman regarding articles of consumption, we are neither hard nor unpalatable."—The Basilisk relieves the Rosario. The latter is at gun practice to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1.—The Natives are selling immense quantities of produce. Many large canoes came down here loaded with maize, which sold at 4s 6d a bushel.—Purukutu remains at Te Kuiti, and intends remaining quiet. The Natives say there will be no war.

GRAHAMSTOWN, July 1.—The Caledonian weekly yield was 247 cwt.

AUCKLAND, July 1.—Mr Saunders reports buyers for Nonpariels at 14s; Eureka, 14s; Albion, 10s; Red Queen, 2s 6d; Central, 15s; Waitemata, 4s; Beach, 2s 9d; B. smarek, 30s; National Bank, 23s.—The crew of the Hylton Castle complain that unwholesome food was supplied during the passage. A Customs inquiry is pending.

NEW PLYMOUTH, July 1: A party came through to-day by the new mountain road.

NAPIER, July 1: Mr Carruthers is inspecting the site of the proposed breakwater.

WESTPORT, July 1: The township is rapidly extending. The Minister of Works has authorised an expenditure on road works.—Albion coal shares are in request, owing to a report that Mr Higgins, the Government engineer, has reported favorably on a railway between Ngakawau and Westport, and also on protective works for the Buller. The lease of the company's ground has been signed; it stipulates that the company must produce 5,000 tons of coal during the first year, 10,000 tons from the second to the fifth, 15,000 tons from the fifth to the tenth, and 20,000 tons thereafter.—An exploring party from Mohikini report finding a reef with rich leaders cropping up everywhere.—Mr E. J. O'Connor, M.H.R., is a candidate for the Superintendency.

AUSTRALIAN UNPUBLISHED.

SYDNEY, June 25: The Darrells leave for San Francisco by a Newcastle ship next week. Carden, the tragedian, played a second engagement at the Victoria, and leaves for New Zealand shortly. B. N. Jones's

management of the Victoria is considered successful.—The funeral of Sir T. A. Murray, late President of the Legislative Council, was very largely attended.—The Hunt Club's packhounds have arrived.—A man hanged himself in the Bathurst lock-up.—An official holding a high appointment has been fined in the Police Court for disorderly conduct and for assaulting a constable. Offences of a disgusting character are imputed to him.—The Phœbe is announced to sail for the Manakau next week.

MELBOURNE, June 25.—The Electoral Bill has been read a third time. It is believed that the Mining on Private Property and Labor Bills will be rejected.—A young girl has been committed for trial at Geelong, for leaving a child on the door step of its putative father.—Exile is backed freely for the Melbourne Cup at 100 to 3.—A new trial of the divorce case "Smith v. Smith" has been moved for.—The Suez mail is due at King George's Sound to-night.—Commercial.—Flour, for parcels, £14 7s; Devoo's kerosene, 11s 8d; maize, 5s 3d.

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.—The A.S.N. Company's new steamer Wentworth, which arrived at Sydney on the 25th ult., brings Cape papers to May 20. The supply of diamonds is large, but the number of diggers has diminished.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

LONDON, June 19: The Shah of Persia grants to Baron Reuter a monopoly of a line for seventy years; and guarantees to supply all the material required for the erection of telegraphs.—The authorities are taking precautions to prevent the spread of small-pox from Osham to London.—The French Government have demanded authority from the Assembly to proceed with the other trials against Communists.—Sir Bartle Frere has been enthusiastically received at Bombay.—The war in Acheen (Sumatra) is being vigorously prosecuted. In an attack on the Achinese the Dutch succeeded in a second assault in capturing two forts; but were repulsed in their endeavor to take the chief fort. The fighting was desperate. Kohler, the Dutch commander, was killed. The invading force is at present engaged besieging the Sultan's palace. In storming the fort the Dutch had two hundred killed. The Achinese, being poorly armed, lost heavily. There is considerable sickness among the Dutch troops. Reinforcements have been ordered to the pepper ports to blockade Crapon. The Dutch troops, assailed on all sides by numerous bands, retreated to the sea beach, behind the stockades of Penang, followed by a large force of Achinese. It is believed that the Dutch position is untenable. Their total loss up to the present is 500; the Achinese loss is unknown, but must be immense. Further outbreaks in other parts of Samatra are feared.

Further particulars of the earthquake at San Salvador reduce the loss of life to 500 persons; and that of property to seven million dollars. The first shock was felt on March 4, and was slight; but the inhabitants left their houses and encamped on the piazza and fields. A great shock the next day left only two buildings standing. Fires followed, but were quickly extinguished. The authorities stopped numerous attempts to plunder. The surrounding villages for forty miles distance suffered. The eruption of the volcano Izaleo occurred simultaneously.

A FACT ABOUT IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants that arrived in New York in 1872 were as follows:—

German Empire	...	115,415
England	...	34,581
Ireland	...	63,995
Isle of Man	...	151
Scotland	...	9,100
Wales	...	3,416
Denmark	...	4,672
Norway	...	6,406
Sweden	...	11,131
Austria	...	1,250
Bohemia	...	3,633
Hungary	...	359
Switzerland	...	4,490
Luxemburg	...	1,102
Holland	...	3,472
Belgium	...	622
Russia	...	4,137
France	...	2,746
Italy	...	5,853

Total 291,216

From this it will be seen that there were nearly double as many immigrants from Ireland as from England. And yet our farseeing and unprejudiced New Zealand legislators persist in keeping an Agent General who won't work Ireland energetically as a field for emigration. They do things better in the United States, and, we dare say, they do things fairer there too.

DR CUMMING HOAXED.

A CORRESPONDENT of the 'Daily News' reports a hoax played on Dr. Cumming. The doctor was announced to deliver a lecture at Folkestone at three o'clock in the afternoon on "The Pope and his Work in England." As he entered the hall a telegram, just arrived from London, was presented to him. He at once proceeded to the platform, opened the telegram, and read it aloud. As far as the words could be caught, they were—"Private telegram from Rome.—The Pope died at ten o'clock this morning." The effect cannot be described. Those present were confounded. The lecture was softened down into a mild and not very forcible reference to the solemn event which had been announced. The evening papers were sought with avidity at all the libraries, and the whole population, including a large number of poor Irish, were greatly excited.

THE 'STANDARD' ON ENGLISH HOME RULE.

THE 'Standard,' (the 'Dublin Freeman' remarks) is indignant with the Irish and Scotch members for supporting Mr Osborne Morgan's Burial Bill, and publishes the effusion on the left-hand side of the column on English Home Rule. We give the article in full; and on the right-hand side of the column we reprint it, substituting Irish names and Irish measures for those adduced by the 'Standard.' The 'Freeman' hopes that its contemporary will admit that this is a legitimate "argument," although it denies to the Irish the power of acquiring. And it hopes the 'Standard' will soon become the advocate of "Home Rule for Ireland":—

THE 'STANDARD' ON ENGLISH HOME RULE.

"An English M.P." draws attention to a peculiar feature of the division on the Burials Bill. The provisions of the measure refer exclusively to England and Wales, but the second reading was carried by the votes of Irish and Scotch members. The voting, so far as the English and Welsh members are concerned, was exactly even, 203 voting for, and precisely the same number voting against the bill. Of the 91 Irish and Scotch members who voted on the bill, 77 supported and 14 opposed it, so that the second reading was carried by a majority of 63 Scotch and Irish votes, which virtually held the balance of power against the English members. Without going the length of our correspondent, who suggests that the time has come for establishing "a Home Rule movement for England," it is impossible to deny that there is something gravely anomalous in a representative system under which such vexatious results are possible. The Burials Bill raises a question of purely English interest. It is one with which the people of Ireland and Scotland have no concern whatever. Yet it is their representatives, not those of the constituencies, who practically decide the fate of the measure. The worst of it is, too, that there is no pretence for assuming that this alien vote is due to anything like a sincere consideration of the merits of the case. The Irish and Scotch vote, it is tolerably notorious, is at the disposal of Mr Gladstone on all questions save those in which the local interests of Ireland and Scotland are involved. It is never withheld when the mere interests of the Liberal party are concerned. Hence it is that the Government have been enabled to carry all before them in regard to the introduction of the Ballot and the abolition of purchase, and this in the teeth of English opinion. What can be more incongruous and absurd than the conduct of Dr. Cullen's Parliamentary representatives in voting for a measure which throws open the consecrated graveyards of the English Church for the celebration of the burial rites of all the sects? Such a demand preferred to the Roman Catholic Church in the name of the Protestant communities would be rejected with insolent contempt. The intolerance with which the Papacy refuses even decent burial, apart from religious rites, to those whom it deems heretics, is one of the scandals of the age.

It will be perceived by advertisement that the National Bank commenced the conduct of general banking business in Otago on the 1st of July, in the several banking premises of the Bank of Otago, which institution has been transferred to the National Bank.

THE 'STANDARD' ON IRISH HOME RULE.

"An Irishman" draws attention to a peculiar feature of the division on the Irish Education Bill. The provisions of the measure refer exclusively to Ireland, but the second reading was sought to be carried by the votes of English and Scotch members. The voting, so far as the Irish members are concerned, was against the proposed measure, in the proportion of five to one, only thirteen voting for and sixty voting against the bill. Of the four hundred and ninety-eight English and Scotch members who voted on the bill, two hundred and seventy-one supported and two hundred and twenty-seven opposed it. The second reading would thus have been carried by a majority of forty-four English and Scotch votes, which virtually attempted to hold the balance of power against the Irish members, and very nearly succeeded. We go the full length of our correspondent, who suggests that the time has come for establishing "a Home Rule movement for Ireland." It is impossible to deny that there is something gravely anomalous in a representative system under which such vexatious results are possible. The Irish Education Bill raises a question of purely Irish interest. It is one with which the people of England and Scotland have no concern whatever. Yet it is their representatives, not those of the English constituencies, who practically claim to decide the fate of the measure. The worst of it is, too, that there is no pretence for assuming that this alien vote is due to anything like a sincere consideration of the merits of the case. The English and Scotch vote, it is tolerably notorious, is at the disposal of Mr Gladstone on all questions save those in which the local interests of England and Scotland are involved. It is never withheld when the mere interests of Ireland are concerned. Hence it is that the Government have been enabled to carry all before them in regard to the introduction of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, a Coercion Act, and attempted to force on Ireland "a gigantic system of godless education," and this in the teeth of Irish opinion. What can be more incongruous and absurd than the conduct of English and Scotch Parliamentary representatives in voting for a measure which all Ireland repudiated? Such a demand preferred to the English Protestants in the name of Irish secularists would be rejected with insolent contempt. The intolerance with which English and Scotch members refuse to Irish Catholics, whom they deem heretics, the system of education which they rightly demand and insist upon for themselves, is one of the scandals of the age.

THE EMERALD ISLE.

A TRAVELLER in Ireland says that although he has always known Ireland was called the Emerald Isle on account of its greenness, it never entered his imagination that there was anywhere in the world such a verdure as charms all eyes in the rural districts of Ireland. The slopes, the knolls, the dells, the fields of young grain, over which the breezes creep like playful spirits of the beautiful: the pastures dotted with white sheep of the purest wool; the hillsides, rising up into the mist-shrouded mountains, are all covered with thick carpets of smooth velvet green. Ireland can also be called the Flowery Isle. There is not a spot in the land where nature can find an excuse for putting a flower, but she has put one—not only in the gardens and in the meadows, but upon the very walls and crags of the sea, from the great blooming rhododendrons down to the smallest flower that modestly peeps forth from its grassy cover. The Irish furze, a rich yellow, covers all places that might otherwise be barren; the silk worm delights everywhere, from thousands of trees, to droop its web of gold; the blooming hawthorn, with its sweet scent of pink, and especially the white variety, adorns the landscape and the gardens; wild flowers, of every hue and variety, clamber to hide the harshness of the mutual supports; the beetling cliffs of the North Sea are fringed and softened with lovely flowers; and if you kneel almost anywhere on the yielding, velvety carpet, you will find little, well nigh invisible flowers—red, white, blue, and yellow; wrought into the very woof and texture. Ireland ought to be called the Beautiful Isle. The spirit of the beautiful hovers over and touches to living loveliness every point. And yet, the dwellers in this land turn their faces from it, seeking a less beautiful country, because, within its borders, Tyranny and Famine are unknown. After all, the beauty of poor Ireland is like that of the Dead Sea apples.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

AT the close of 1871 there were 1,021,700 children on the rolls of the national schools—821,769 Catholics and 109,669 Protestant. The Catholic pupils thus form 80 per cent. of the whole number. More than half the Catholic pupils—417,018—are educated in schools which are practically unmixd. The schools are taught exclusively by Catholic teachers, and attended by none but Catholic children. In the same way we find that there are 252 schools which are absolutely unmixd in a Protestant sense. Of the 573,796 pupils on the books of schools with a mixed attendance, 364,347 are Catholics in 2,659 schools taught exclusively by Catholic teachers, and having 26,803 Protestant pupils, or 1 in 15; 126,785 Protestant pupils are in 1,165 schools taught by Protestant teachers, and having 28,285 Catholic pupils, or 1 in 6. The remaining 27,516 children are more equally mixed in 123 schools, chiefly in Ulster.

LORD O'HAGAN ON THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

THE following is a full report of the observations by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland when the bill for legalizing the marriage with a deceased wife's sister was under discussion in the House of Lords. The speech is rather long but in this Colony where only the other side has generally been argued it is well worth reading. It also deserves to be read on account of the fine historical retrospect it contains, and because of its general excellence.

Lord O'Hagan said—My lords, if the operation of the bill submitted for the approval of your lordships had been confined to England or to Great Britain, I should have preferred to give a silent vote on this occasion. I cannot pretend to understand the moral condition or the social exigencies of this great country as well as those whom I address, and I should have been well content to listen to the teachings of their larger experience and more accurate knowledge; but the bill extends to Ireland, with which I am better acquainted, which has not asked for it and does not want it; and where, I am satisfied, the majority of her people dislike its principle, and would repel its operation. I have formed a strong opinion on the question, and I desire to express it briefly. In common with my noble friend who originated this discussion, I have deep sympathy with any innocent persons who suffer from the law as it exists. I have received communications which have touched me deeply, but cannot pity those by whom that law has been deliberately violated on the prompting of passion or in concession to a supposed expediency, without consideration of the fatal results to trusting women and unborn children (cheers). If it were possible to relieve in cases of real hardship, with due regard to the momentous issues involved in the controversy, I suppose we should all be glad to aid in doing so, but we have to consider what is right and wise and for the highest interests of the society in which we live. We cannot play with them according to the impulse of our feeling. We are bound to deal with them as judgment and conscience dictate, when we come to touch that family life which is the very corner stone of our social state, and, according to its moral condition—becomes the glory or the shame—the strength or the destruction of a people (cheers). The noble lord who moved the second reading sought to overbear us by the weight of authority, and made many references to Germany and Canada and the United States. It was a dangerous argument, and tells powerfully against my noble friend, for assuredly authority is against him. The promoters of this bill are encountered by the harmonious teaching of the Christian Church and the unbroken traditions of the Christian people since Christianity first rose into existence (hear, hear). I do not enter on the Scriptural dispute, or deal with the famous passage of Leviticus as establishing an irrefragable dogma; but I look to the vital principle and sure foundation of Christian marriage, declared, not as was just now said by Canon Law, but at the birth-time of the human race, and consecrated by the affirmation of the Redeemer that the husband and wife are "one flesh," bound together in a perfect and holy union, and each absolutely belonging to the other, with a complete

identity of love, hope, interest, and life (cheers). The great contemplative poet of our age has put it thus:—

“Wedded love with loyal Christians,
Lady, is a mystery rare;
Body, heart, and mind together,
Make one being of a pair.”

And from this old conception of the marital relations has always been deduced the inference that the kinship of the wife should be held the kinship of the husband; and that the wife's sister should never be the husband's wife. This great principle has, unquestionably, been maintained since the early days of Christianity. It was proclaimed in the Apostolic Constitutions before the Nicene Council. It became a part of that great system of jurisprudence which was generated when the Christian civilization rose on the ruins of the effete and corrupt Imperialism of Rome; based the hope of the world on the strictness and continency of the family relations, and raised up woman from her low estate to soften and purify the rude society around her (hear, hear.) The Theodosian Code condemned the practice which we are asked to approve, and declare the marriage with a deceased wife's sister to be unlawful. And thenceforth for many a century, down even to our own time, the doctrine of that Code was maintained intact by the great doctors and the solemn Councils of the Church. It was the doctrine of Basil and Ambrose and Augustine. It was the doctrine, equally, of the East and West. It was affirmed by all ecclesiastical assemblies in the various countries of Christendom, as they were comprehended within the Church, and it commanded their universal assent. The dispensing power claimed by the Latin Church was, at first, resisted and denied by some of the theologians of the time, on the ground that the prohibition was absolute and mandatory by the law of God. And when that power was established it continued emphatically to witness the impropriety of a practice which was permitted only in the most special circumstances and for the gravest causes, and to prevent worse results (hear, hear.) So it remained at this hour; for although in the Roman Catholic Church, dispensations are obtained, they are got with difficulty, after anxious consideration and because of plainly coercive exigency (hear, hear.) This bill has nothing to do with marriages so allowed. It gives universal licences. The Greek Church, whatever may have been its decadence and short-coming, is a venerable witness to the discipline of Christian antiquity, and in its marriages of this sort are deemed to be incestuous and incapable of being validated at all (hear, hear.) If we pass from the ancient Churches and come down to the Protestant confessions of later days, we find that the unlawfulness of such a marriage was asserted equally by Lutherans and Calvinists in Scotland, in Geneva, and in France. Then the fact relied on by the advocates of this measure, that on the Continent of Europe such marriages are allowed in many countries, comes rather in aid of the argument against them; for, in most of those cases, they can only be legalised by special dispensation. The commissioners who reported on the question in 1818 put the matter thus:—“Protestant states on the Continent of Europe, with the exception of some Cantons in Switzerland, permit these marriages to be solemnised by dispensation or licence, under ecclesiastical or civil authority” (Rep. p. vi.) *Excepto provat regulam.* The need of dispensation shows that the act is disapproved. It may be otherwise, in some parts of Germany and America, to which my noble friend so confidently referred; but the result of the abrogation of the old Christian strictness there is surely such a state as should deter instead of attracting us, and furnish a solemn warning instead of an inducement to imitate. We cannot approve of indiscriminate connections, lightly formed and dissolved as lightly, on the first gust of temper, or the first assault of ungoverned passion, which it is a mockery to dignify by the sacred name of marriage (cheers.) Therefore, my lords, on the issue of authority raised by my noble friend, we have the testimony of the Christian world, from the earliest times, against this innovation; and for my own part, I should require the most potential reasons to overbear that testimony—

Securus judicat orbis terrarum.

We are the “heirs of all the ages,” and we should not lightly set aside the teaching which they give (cheers.) If you would maintain a Christian civilization in the world, lift high the ideal of the Christian marriage. Do not abase its dignity—do not dim its brightness. The time is not apt for meddling rudely with that great ideal, or, as you are asked to do to night, with any of the principles which are its bulwarks, and from which it derives its beauty and its strength. Old landmarks are vanishing away. Doctrines of international law and political justice, which long governed the public conscience of mankind, are losing their power. The elements of socialistic anarchy are working through the nations; and we should beware of precipitating the time when laxness as to the marriage bond may help to bring us to the condition of Rome, as described by Gibbon, when “marriages were without affection, and love without delicacy or respect;” and when corruption, in that regard, was one of the worst instruments in the overthrow of the mightiest of empires (cheers.) But, my lords, if all I have said were to be disregarded; if there were no tradition, and no authority, and no religious prohibition to warrant the rejection of the bill, I should still oppose it in the interests of society, and for the maintenance of the dignity and purity of the family life (hear, hear.) I should oppose it because it is calculated to alter the relations of the sexes in a way most serious and most mischievous. The connection of brother and sister is delicate and tender, and so ought to be that of the brother-in-law and the sister-in-law—a connection of love and trust and mutual helpfulness, without the taint of passion or irregular desire (cheers.) And so it will continue if you refuse to make legal marriage possible between them. Temptation is bred of opportunity, and dies when it departs (hear, hear.) Give the prospect of the marital union which this measure validates in a household now peaceful and harmonious, and will the husband remain free from the evil thoughts and wrongful aspirations which he never before indulged, because necessarily incapable of action, fruitless of results? May not the wife find her hours of suffering made more miserable, when she feels herself tortured by jealous thoughts of the probable relations of her husband and her sister begun in her lifetime and, in her pre e r e

and to be consummated as soon as the grave has shut her from their sight (cheers)? And for the maiden sister, would she not be precluded, just in proportion to her modest delicacy or womanly fear of misconstruction, from entering a household where she would be a “ministering angel”? And if she did, notwithstanding, enter it, resolved to exhibit the unselfish devotion and heroic self-sacrifice that so enoble the nature and the life of woman, would there be no cause for fear that she might sometimes be distracted by the bewildering and corrupting thought that she may be allowed, by the license of the law to mount, as her nuptial couch, the bed on which that sister lies in her agony awaiting dissolution (cheers)? I repeat if there was no question of religious policy or authoritative teaching in the matter, for social reasons only we should be earnest in our resistance to this bill. And why should we ignore the wisdom of the past, and imperil the hopes of the future by such a measure? Three reasons seem to me to have been suggested in the course of this debate for the adoption of it. It is said that we have no right to limit the freedom of action as to a matter like this, if not absolutely immoral and forbidden. But are those who argue so prepared to press this contention to its consequences? Will they do away with all prohibitions on the score of affinity, and refuse to allow the state to impose any in any circumstances? Will they tell those who urge that polygamy is lawful, and cite the authority of Milton to sustain their opinion, that the state must not interfere, and passion shall have its way? They cannot and they will not. The Legislature must have power to regulate, more or less, the conduct of the people for their moral good. Then it is said that, because so many suffer from the present restriction upon marriage, it ought to be abrogated. A bold argument, involving an evil consequence, if deliberate lawbreakers are to trample down the restraints to which they were bound to have submitted, succeeding all the more by reason of the very flagrancy, and extent of their offences. And, finally it is said that this is a poor man's question. I doubt it much. I am assured by those who know England well that the persistent agitation of it for so many years has been maintained not by the poor but by the rich, who have a personal interest in it, as leading to the condonation of their own illegality. And I do not know that the poor man does not need to be guarded as much from doing what is evil, dangerous to himself and injurious to his family as the rich (hear.) Nor do I know that there is any necessity upon him to act against the law as it exists. In my own country, where such marriages are practically almost unknown, the poor feel no need of them, and no desire to have them (hear, hear.) And this observation brings me back to Ireland, which, I repeat, in my opinion, does not want this measure, and should not be forced to have it. We are, so far, and I thank God for it, saved from the infliction of a Divorce Court such as you have in England. I do not believe that any class or denomination of Irishmen desire such a law, with its train of temptations, evil examples, and inevitable corruptions; and yet I fear that of it this bill, if successful, would surely be the herald. In these matters we, Irishmen, desire to be let alone. We have had much to endure—we have had penury and persecution—we have been cursed by intestine dissension, and disgraced by social outrage; but through all chance and change we have preserved very rich possessions in the sacredness of the Irish hearts and the purity of Irish womanhood, and from these we shall not willingly be parted. Better times have come—material progress carries us onward—civil strife passes away—and equal laws establish the reign of justice. But we will not lose in the happier day these precious things which we have inherited from the struggles of the past. I fear that measures such as this would bring them into peril, and, therefore, I oppose it. I grieve that my conclusion is not in accordance with the views of most of those with whom it is my good fortune to act politically in this house; but I cannot falsify my own convictions, and I am coerced to vote against the bill (cheers).

THE CRIME OF DRUNKENNESS.

A RECENT publication by the Sisters of St. Clare, Kenmare, says:—“If people would only try as earnestly not to commit sin, as they try to make money, or to do their daily work, they would certainly succeed, for God gives His holy grace to those who ask it; but we must keep out of the way of temptation. If a man who is tempted to drink goes into a public-house, he puts himself in the way of temptation, and he has no one to blame but himself if he commits sin.

Listen to what our holy bishops say to us in their pastoral letter:—“How the Church mourns for thousands who in Ireland render fruitless all her constant care for their salvation by their persistence in the awful crime of drunkenness, which is the fertile source of so much sin.” Do we not all know how fearfully true this is? Where is the bishop—where is the priest—who has not to mourn over many members of his flock who are lost through this dreadfully dangerous vice? Do we need to tell you of the misery which it causes, of the evils to which it gives rise? Even if drunkenness were not in itself a deadly sin, how many sins it causes. It might be said—it is said frequently—that crime would be almost unknown in Ireland, if it were not for sins of drunkenness. It is the shame of the Irish people that this should continue. Why should we be reproached with such a fault? but what matter what men think of it, let us think of how fearful a crime it is in the sight of God and His holy angels.

God has given man the noble gift of reason, and man of his free-will deprives himself of it. He becomes like a beast; he becomes worse than a beast: for a beast has at least instinct, and never loses that by its own fault. How can a man feel that he is a man, when he degrades himself so deeply?

Surely we have need to make reparation to God for this crime. Let us implore God's pardon for the past; let those who have been guilty of this crime make the best reparation by taking the pledge; let those who have been the means of enticing others to sin remember that they must answer to God at the Last Great Day for the evils they have caused.

Above all, let us take care of the young; let us give them no bad example: and let those who are not tempted to this deadly sin do all in their power, by word and example, to help those who are in danger.

THE RISEN SAVIOUR.

1. **Yes, our Lord is risen**
Glorious to the skies!
In His Father's mansions
Death and Hell defies.
2. **Let our joy be tempered**
With a holy calm.
Hymns of exultation
Blend with solemn psalm!
3. **All that human nature**
Living could endure—
This for us He suffered,
This for us he bore.
4. **Agony of body,**
Torture of the mind;
Crushed "like the bruised reed"
Broken by the wind."
5. **Crucified with felons,**
As a felon died;
Opening to mortals
Gates of Heaven wide.
6. **Now He pleadeth for us—**
God at God's right hand!
"Ministering spirits"
Round about him stand.
7. **Full of love and mercy,**
Pitiful for sin;
Knowing human weakness—
Who a man hath been.
8. **Giving strength and power**
Where His aid is sought;
- Leaving no one helpless
In the battle fought.
9. **If you would rise with Him,**
Do what He has said:
Follow His example—
In His pathways tread.
10. **Rest your hopes upon Him:**
Pure and holy live.
After His perfection
Constant always strive.
11. **Every manly duty**
To thy best fulfil;
Whate'er thy hand findeth,
Do it with a will.
12. **Not for worldly profit,**
Not for worldly fame;
But for love of Jesus—
Honor to His name.
13. **What is Easter glory**
To the hardened heart?
In the children's heritage
Has the stranger part?
14. **Terrible the waking**
At the last dread day,
For those wicked spirits
Passed in sin away!
15. **But to His own children,**
Hark the Eternal word!
"Blessed of My Father enter
The joy of your Lord."

SCIENCE AND WHISKEY.

A MOST remarkable and not a little droll experiment—droll because of some of the elements employed in the process—is recorded in the Transactions of the British Association at its meeting at Bradford. The subject was that of mirage. The author of the paper, Professor Everett, exhibited a sketch showing a beautiful effect of an artificial mirage which he had obtained by an arrangement of three liquids. This liquid gave three images, the middle image being inverted. It is described thus:—"The lowest liquid was a saturated solution of alum, the highest water, and the intermediate liquid (which formed a stratum only a quarter of an inch thick) was Scotch whisky about half saturated with sugar." It—the saturated whisky, continues the report—"is intermediate in specific gravity between the other two, but has a higher index of refraction than either." It produced an "inverted image." In plain English, the whisky medium—strong toddy—placed the image upside down, topsy-turvy. That "Scotch whisky half saturated with sugar"—hot water not mentioned—should produce a mirage, that mirage being inverted, and should help to produce three images is perhaps new, but it is not wonderful. Double sight, history tells us, has frequently been produced from the judicious manipulation of similar chemical combinations and their proper or improper disposal; the stratum of the last-mentioned liquid being generally rather more than a quarter of an inch thick. There are also many instances on record of the inversion of images produced by the effects of the same materials on those who use them, such inversion even going so far as to apply not only to the images seen, but also very practically to those who behold them, producing in the latter a change from the line of the perpendicular to an exact line with the plane of the horizon. The whole thing is very curious, and the discovery of the applicability of the liquid, so saturated, for the production of such images is a step in the march of scientific investigation. To alter one word in Burns' line—

— Science and whiskey gang ahegither; —
Tak' aff yer dram.

JOHN MITCHEL ON FROUDE'S FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

Evil must come of it, as this honest being truly apprehends. In his last lecture, by way of reply to Futher Burke, he cannot conceal his uneasiness. He says—

"England is afraid, however, and deeply afraid. She is afraid of being ever driven to use again those measures of coercion against Ireland, which have been the hame of her history."

The shame of her history, inasmuch as they were not duly executed. But what is England afraid of now? Ireland is very quiet, and so free from disturbance, and every sort of crime, that many a single county in England exhibits more murders, poisonings, burglaries, and waylayings with intent to murder, in one year than the whole of Ireland can show. What, then, thinks the historian, is the provocation which is likely to drive his countrymen to new penal laws against Ireland? Can it be the Home Rule agitation,—an agitation which is not only perfectly legal and constitutional, but also entirely harmless and useless? No; certainly not this. What, then, precisely, does the Historian's ominous threat portend? What does he

wish his countrymen to do to us more? It may be that the learned and eloquent gentleman, having lived a good deal in Ireland of late, has observed that many industrious Irish people, grandsous and descendants of those who were once so thoroughly stripped bare, have gradually worked themselves into possession again of broad estates, often in the very tribe-lands of their own clans. Those estates were taken from their ancestors and given to the "saints" without money and without price: the present owners have won some of them back in the sweat of brow and brain. Catholics, too, having been plundered of their cathedrals, churches, and abbey-lands, are now found in possession of new and splendid churches, and of great beneficent religious houses. Here is a matter which is evidently worthy of the serious consideration of us the enlightened Protestants; for if the earth is not ours and the fulness thereof, we should like to know to whom it does belong? Would not a good, prudent system of penal laws jockey those idolatrous Papists out of all they own, even as before? And is it any wonder that Historian Froude begins really to fear that England may be forced to resort to the old system of coercion once more?

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

BY THE ABBE J. E. DARRAS.

(Translated from the original French for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)
HISTORICAL AND PHILOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE RATIONALISTIC SYSTEM.

23. Having explored the interior of the tomb where Jesus was supposed to be buried, let us see if the stone placed to close its entrance is really so difficult to deal with. This philological and scientific block—rolled to the door of the sepulchre—is it composed of plaster or of granite? I leave you to judge for yourselves. All the reasoning of the new exegetist may be reduced to the following formulas: "Jesus never conceived the thought of believing himself God: neither did the immediate disciples by any means intend to give him that title. Divinity was ascribed to his memory retrospectively, by a popular legend, springing from the excited imagination of the multitude. This legend—a curious work, and to a certain extent reliable—was established towards the end of the I. century, on an original groundwork really left by the Apostles, but so disfigured under a second-hand dressing that it is absolutely impossible to recognise the original traces, and to clear it from the superstitions which smother it. Thus, the Gospels, such as we possess them, may at most afford the general outlines of the life of Jesus, but they cannot have the smallest historical value. We have, in respect to this, a leading testimony in the first half of the II. century. It is the evidence of Papias, Bishop of Hierapolis, a grave man, versed in traditions, who made it his life-long study to gather all that could be known of Jesus personally. Having first declared that in such matters he prefers oral traditions to books, Papias mentions two writings on the acts and discourses of Christ—1st, a writing of Mark, interpreter of the Apostle St. Peter,—a short, incomplete work, not arranged in chronological order,—containing narratives and discourses composed from the informations and memoranda of the Apostle St. Peter; 2nd, a collection of sentences, written in Hebrew, by Matthew, and translated by each one as best he could. That these two works, such as we read them, could be altogether the same as those read by Papias is no longer maintainable. In the first place, because the writing of Matthew was composed exclusively of discourses in Hebrew, of which he circulated translations differing somewhat one from the other; and, in the second place, because the writing of Mark and that of Matthew were for him perfectly distinct, drawn up without any previous understanding, and, it would seem, in two different languages. Now, in the present state of the texts, the Gospel according to Matthew and the Gospel according to Mark present parallel portions so long and so perfectly identical that one must suppose that the last compiler of the former had the latter under his eyes, or that the last compiler of the latter had the former, or that both the one and the other copied the same prototype (1). It is then well substantiated that we have neither the original compilation of Matthew nor of Mark. Our first two Gospels are merely compilations. Every one desired, indeed, to have a complete copy. He who had in his copy only discourses wished to have narratives also, and reciprocally. It is thus that in the Gospel according to Matthew are found thrown together all the anecdotes of Mark, and that the Gospel according to Mark contains at present a number of passages out of the Logia of Matthew (2). As to the writing of Luke, its historical value is far weaker still. Luke had probably under his eyes the biographical collection of Mark and the Logia of Matthew; but he handles them very freely. In one place he blends together two anecdotes or two parables to make but one; in another, he separates one to make two (3). It is a second-hand document. The fourth Gospel—that of John (1)—presents us an outline of the life of Jesus, differing singularly from that of the Synoptic authors. He attributes to Jesus, discourses, the tone, style, doctrine, and tenor of which have nothing in common with the Logia reported by these writers. Quite a new mystical language is there unfolded—language of which the Synoptic authors have not the least notion—(world, truth, life, light, darkness). If Jesus had ever spoken in this style—which has nothing of Jewish, of Hebrew, of Talmudic, in it—how is it that one alone among his hearers should have so faithfully treasured up the secret? (1) It is then evident that the Gospels, such as they, have come to our hands, are not the original Gospels. We may and we ought to reject their legends—treat their texts as a monument of naive credulity, which had completely disfigured the historic Jesus, up to the day on which the rationalistic exegetist happily restored him to us.

1. Vie de Jesus, Introd. 2. Vie de Jesus, Introd. 3. Vie de Jesus, Introd.
1. Orig., in Matth., Conn., Fragment 1.

SAINT PAPIAS.

24. What a rock on the tomb of Jesus are these formidable Logia of Matthew, united in the anecdotes of Mark, reproduced by Luke, and omitted by John! How resist the evidence of a "leading testimony of the first half of the II. century rendered by a grave man—one versed in tradition, whose life-long study had been to gather all that could be known of Jesus personally, and declaring that in such matters he prefers oral tradition to books?" The critic has not even told us in this very explicit eulogium what might greatly enhance the value of the testimony that he invokes. Had he opened the Martyrology, he would have learnt that the Church renders public worship to the memory of St. Papias, Bishop of Hierapolis, contemporary and friend of St. Polycarp(2). Had he questioned the cccxxii. Codex of the Myriobiblon of Photius he would have discovered that St. Papias, Bishop of Hierapolis, is here honored with the title of martyr(3). Finally, the Bollandists—whose works he boasted at another period to have read, and which he appears since to have quite forgotten—would have brought to his memory that St. Papias, Bishop of Hierapolis, at first imprisoned with Onesimus, disciple of St. Paul, was afterwards exiled for his faith in the divinity of Jesus Christ. Certainly, I shall always yield belief to witnesses ready to seal their testimony with their blood! Now, here we see St. Papias, a grave man who had, in the year 105 of the Christian era, gathered together all that could be known of Jesus Christ personally, exposing himself to death by confessing the divinity of Jesus at the tribunal of the Roman Prefect, Tertullus(1). This is very different, we must own, from the doctrine that has been imputed to him. Either St. Papias knew not what he was writing, or the learned rationalist has not rightly understood what Papias has written. There is no other possible alternative. But, how can we suppose that a professor of Hebrew, member of the Institute, philologist emeritus, has not known how to translate, without a wrong meaning, fifteen lines of Greek? And, on the other hand, how can we admit that St. Papias would have allowed himself to be imprisoned, exiled, possibly put to death, for the divinity of Jesus Christ, in which he did not believe?

THE LOGIA OF ST. MATTHEW.

25. A commission of Hellenists, who should meet together to examine the translation of those few lines of St. Papias, would certainly not pronounce it to be a miracle of science or precision. They might find, however, in its interpretation of the famous Logia of Matthew, a phenomenon sufficiently striking to indemnify them for the absence of any other prodigy. "Logia, they say, means collection of sentences, and means nothing more." The entire thesis against the Gospels, and consequently the whole doctrine of Rationalism, against the divinity of Jesus Christ, is based on this translation of a single word, the importance of which is clearly a leading point. If the translation is false, the Gospels are historic texts, Jesus Christ is God. To speak the truth, the chances risked on the interpretation of a single word are too momentous. At no time would the most shallow of the ancient heresiarchs have committed a like fault; he would not have thus lightly consented to run so great a danger. The thesis was worthy of being grounded on a more solid basis. From the point of view of a hostile controversy, others have known how to take a better stand, and to show themselves more formidable. But, after all, our century has distinguished itself sufficiently by its fall into the snare of anti-Christian polemics. This lapse is registered in the Gospel of Rationalism. So much the worse for our century! With good reason will posterity laugh it to scorn, as learned Germany has already done by the organ of M. Ewald. And this because the sense of the celebrated expression "Logia" is not in the least degree circumscribed in the exclusively grammatical signification of Collection of Sentences. Under the pen of the Apostolic writers, and of their immediate successors, this word serves to denote, at one time, the holy Scripture in its entirety; at another, the New Testament in particular. Thus, St. Paul calls the Old Law, The Logia of God(1). Thus, St. Irenæus calls the Gospels, The Logia of the Lord(2). Thus, Clement of Alexandria gives them the name of Logia of truth(3), and designates the entire of the Scriptures by the generic term "Logion"(4). Thus, Origen gives to the Gospels the name of divine Logia(5). Thus, St. Papias himself wrote three books entitled, 'Exposition of the Logia' (Gospels) 'of the Lord.' As if to anticipate the onslaught that philology would make on this ambiguous word, St. Papias, in speaking of the Gospel of Mark—that Gospel, which, in the system of the modern exegetist, was to contain only anecdotes—makes no difficulty about giving it the title of Discourses of the Lord; so that St. Papias gives to the Gospel of Matthew, containing, they say, only sentences, exactly the same name as to the Gospel of Mark, containing, they say, only anecdotes. In the face of these facts, what becomes of the chief point of distinction invented by the new translator, and of the triumphant antithesis which was to subvert faith in the Gospel narrative, by destroying, at its very basis faith in the divinity of Jesus Christ? And, if rationalism desired to know why the expression Logia was raised, in the style of the Apostolic writers, to the same level as the term Scriptures—alike consecrated—Clement of Alexandria would make answer that the "Logos, the Word of God, come forth from the splendors of the Father, more radiant than the sun, having made known to us the truth on the divine essence, by His teaching and miracles, is become for us the source of all life, of all knowledge, and of all light!"(6). Consequently, the revelation of the Scriptures in their entirety, and that of the Gospel apart, ought to bear the name of its author. The "Logos"—the divine Word—has been given in the Logia. Without doubt, that bears a close resemblance to the In Principio of John, son of Zebedee: we will not deny it. But, if there is no analogy between such a doctrine and the In Principio of materialism, the Apostles and Doctors of the Church cannot be responsible for it.

THE ENTIRE TEXT OF ST. PAPIAS.

26. The following is the text of St. Papias in its integrity. The new exegetist, according to his usual custom, in-like cases, has taken care to avoid reproducing it. In Book III., of the "Ecclesiastical History" of Eusebius, the xxxix and last chapter is entitled:—'Works of Papias.'(1). "The books of Papias are to the number of five," says Eusebius. They bear the title, 'Exposition of the Logia' (Gospels) 'of the Lord. At their opening, the author expresses himself thus:—"You will take it in good part that I transmit to you the teaching which I have received from the ancients, the memory of which I have carefully preserved, and to the truth of which I bear witness. I have always adhered—not like the multitude—to those masters who speak the most but to such as speak the truth; not to those who bring forward strange doctrines, but to those who transmit the teaching proposed to our faith by the Lord, and thus proceeding from Truth itself. Every time that I chanced to meet any disciples of the Apostles, I eagerly inquired of them what they had learned from their masters. What did Andrew, Peter, Philip, Thomas, James, John, Matthew, discourse on habitually?—I asked, What said Aristion and John the Ancient—those disciples of Christ?—It was thus I spoke, believing I should gather more fruit from the words of witnesses still surviving than from the reading of books." If the rationalist translator had perused this exordium of St. Papias he would have been disquieted no doubt, at hearing "a grave man," a "man versed in tradition," a witness "of the first half of the II. century," identify Jesus Christ with "Truth" itself. Luckily for his honesty, the modern exegetist did not read this exordium. He seems to have confined himself solely to what follows. "Papias," continues the historian Eusebius, "records, in his books, some narrations and some traditions concerning our Lord, which he heard from Aristion, and John the Ancient." This information will suffice for those who wish to study these matters more profoundly. But, I think it useful to reproduce here the very words that he devotes to the Evangelist St. Mark:—"John the Ancient, related," says Papias, "that Mark, interpreter of Peter, wrote down exactly all that he had learned from this last—all which he faithfully kept in his memory. Thus, he was unable to follow the precise order in which Christ spoke and acted, for he had neither heard nor followed the Lord in quality of disciple; but, as I have told you, he accompanied Peter, who disposed his teachings with the view of being useful to his audience, and not with the design of following the order of the Gospels of the Lord. Thus, Mark has failed in nothing; he wrote from memory, solely intent on allowing nothing of what he had heard to escape, and on introducing into it nothing false." This is what Papias relates of Mark. With regard to Matthew, he expresses himself thus:—"Matthew wrote the Gospels of the Lord in the Hebrew language. Each one was obliged then to interpret them according to his ability."(1). That is to say, that the faithful—Greeks and Latins—to whom the Hebrew tongue was unknown, were forced to recur to translations to read the Gospel of St. Matthew.

REAL MEANING OF THE WORD LOGIA.

27. The reader has under his eyes the testimony of St. Papias. The Logia of Matthew there spoken of are correlative with the Logia of Mark; the evident distinction clearly pointed out as existing between the two Gospels leaves no room for even a trace of suspicion. We ask ourselves by what subtlety of intuition the new exegetist has been able, from the words of St. Papias, to come to the conclusion that "the writing of Mark was short and incomplete." There is nothing in the precious text of the Bishop of Hierapolis to authorise such a conclusion. The pretended Anecdotes of Mark, and the Collection of Sentences of Matthew, are then gratuitous inventions, the credit of which is nowise due to St. Papias, the discovery of which rests on an entirely modern misinterpretation. After that, are you really authorised in awarding to the Gospel of St. Luke a patent of historic nullity by calumniating it as being only a compilation of the Anecdotes of Mark and the Logia of Matthew? Is not St. John sufficiently justified in not having known the famous Logia, seeing that they never had existence save in the deluded imagination of the recent exegetist? What! here, then, is all the objection that can be urged against the divinity of Jesus Christ, after twenty centuries of denial, difficulties, and sophisms, collected with an indefatigable perseverance, heaped together with all the artifices of modern ingenuity. Candidly, did you believe that a stone such as this, rolled to the door of the sepulchre, could have hindered the resurrection of Jesus Christ? The Logia of Matthew and the Logia of Mark are alike the Gospel of Jesus Christ. St. Papias spoke as the Church has been speaking for the last eighteen centuries; he confessed the faith of Jesus Christ in the midst of torments, like St. Peter, St. Paul, and all the martyrs, even to the missionaries, who, up to the present day, water with their blood the remote countries of Oceania and of India. All your fine scaffolding falls to pieces in presence of these facts. There has never been a primitive Gospel on which a legendary and posthumous divinity was grafted. The four canonical Gospels remain in their inviolable majesty. We may be permitted to repeat to-day the words which Origen wrote in the year 210: "Here is what tradition teaches me," says the great doctor, "on the subject of the four Gospels, alone admitted as authentic by the Church of God, spread over the whole universe. The first was written by Matthew, originally a publican—later on, an apostle of Jesus Christ. He composed it in Hebrew, as was the custom of the Jews converted to the faith. The second is the Gospel according to Mark; this latter wrote it down as he heard it propounded by Peter in his discourses. In his Catholic Epistle Peter renders the following testimony to St. Mark: 'The Church of Babylon and Mark, my son, send you the salutation of peace.' The third Gospel, written by Luke for the use of the Gentiles, is commended by St. Paul. The fourth Gospel is that of St. John."

1. Vie de Jesus, Introduct. 2. Martyrol. rom. xxii, Februar.
3. Photii, Myriobiblon cod. cccxxii.

1. Bolland, loc. citat.
1. Rom., cap. iii. 2. Irenæus, Advers. hæres. Proœmium, Patrol. græco. 3. Clem. Alexandrinus; Cohortatio ad Gentes, Patrol. græco. 4. Clem. Alexandrinus, Stromat. lib. ii., cap. x., Patrol. græco. 5. Origen, in Matth., vers. 19.
6. Clem. Alex.

1. Eusebius Hist. Eccles., lib. iii., cap. xxix.
1. Euseb., Hist. Eccles., lib. iii., cap. xxxix.

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Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodgings, 18s. per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.

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Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

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Princes street South
(Opposite the Cricket Ground).

Comfort, Civility, and Reasonable Charges. Cellar stocked with the choicest Liquors.

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Extensive Stabling.

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Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands. Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.

One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
Octagon,
Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

Wines of the choicest brands.

Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,
Maclaggan Street, Dunedin.

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

JAMES SHIELDS PROPRIETOR.

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

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

JAMES HUTTON is to be found at Home at the Caledonian Hotel, late of the Australasian Hotel, and has much pleasure in informing his up-country friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the above house. Visitors patronizing him will find themselves at home. First-class Board and Lodging 18s per week. All meals, 1s, beds, 1s. Defy competition. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

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

COUNTRY AGENTS.

Jn. Crezer and Co., Hokitika

— Eccles, Blenheim

F. B. Maning, Wellington

J. G. Baker, Christchurch

Thos. O'Driscoll, Timaru

— Odaille, Waitahuna

L. W. Busch, Naseby

K. Claffey, M'Crags

Messrs Harrington and Gavin, Ophir

— Kummich, Alexandra

— Marshall, Clyde

H. J. Burton, Oamaru

J. F. Tully, Queenstown

— Jeffrey, Lawrence

O. Louis, Palmerston

— Wright, Cromwell

— Taylor, Tokomairiro

R. Pritchard, Arrowtown

H. M'Gay, Waipori

J. Dale, Port Chalmers

W. Knott, East Taieri

Thos. Mulvey, St. Bathans's

Jn Laverty, Hyde.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE POPES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—This book, written nearly 30 years ago, possesses a peculiar interest to reflecting men, and especially reflecting Protestants, at the present crisis of public affairs in Christendom. M. Ranke is a Protestant Professor of History. "He enjoys a reputation for eminent literary acquirements. He has devoted to this subject the results of long research, and consulted the relations of eye witnesses, usually impartial, or whose partialities are against the Popes. He has published to the world his candid acknowledgment that the Popes in these latter times have been, in their private lives, unblameable and spotless—that many of them have been models of virtue and piety." So says the 'Dublin Review.'

Writing of the Popes of the earlier ages, M. Ranke uses the following words:—"Whatever may be said of the Popes of former times, it must be allowed that they had in view some elevated and noble object, either to raise an oppressed religion, to destroy Paganism, to spread Christianity among the nations of the north, or to found a powerful and independent hierarchy." * * * "I was once of opinion," said an orator of the Council of Basle, "that it would be good to separate the spiritual wholly from the temporal power, but I have learned now that virtue would be subjected to derision without the aid of power; and that the Pope, without the patrimony of the Church, would be nothing more but the slave of kings and princes." He might have added, or of demagogues.—Recent events in Italy form an instructive commentary on these words of the "orator of the Council of Basle."
Auckland. J. W.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I wish through your columns to bring under the notice of the Catholic young men of this city the desirability of forming an Amateur Dramatic Association on Catholic principles. That such an association would be a great boon there is no doubt. Similar associations are already established in Victoria, and lately in Christchurch and Wellington, where they have proved very successful; and if one was established in Dunedin it would be the means of Catholic young men passing many an enjoyable evening, especially during the winter months. Should a sufficient number of young men consent to the principles of such an association, I think the best plan would be to call a meeting, and definitely form one. Trusting that this subject will be taken up by others,—I am, &c.,

AN ENTHUSIAST.

UNITED WE STAND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Catholics seem the only class in this Colony who lose sight of the old adage that—"Union is strength." If unity—united action—might be expected anywhere, one might hope for it among us, seeing we are united so closely by a common bond of faith and ecclesiastical discipline. I wish much you would exert your influence to get established in this Colony a general Catholic Union, or Congress, upon a similar plan to that of the English Catholic Union. Let us have a central body, with which local societies in every parish shall be affiliated. The office of this general association and its branches should be to encourage and promote all kinds of undertakings, having for their object to advance Catholic interests, whether religious, literary, charitable, or political. Among the objects of such an Union, or general Congress and its branches, ought to be to promote the interests, that is the circulation, of the TABLET, and get members to join the Hibernian Benefit Society. We want leaders, and must look to the clergy. The laity are well disposed, but timid, and averse to move in any matters of this kind unless they see the clergy in the front. True, it may be imprudent or unbecoming in the clergy to meddle in party or petty political questions. But is not the Catholic Church, after all, from its very nature a political as well as religious institute? She is destined to influence human affairs in every department, and may not confine her power within the sanctuary alone. Her ministers must go forth to the world and boldly battle against injustice and wickedness everywhere, not shrinking on suitable occasions to appear even in the political arena for that end.
Auckland. J. W.

EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Would you kindly permit me space for a few remarks on Mr De Latour's opinion regarding education? When addressing the electors at Naseby, he said—"Clergy should have no control over schools," and "there should be no religious instruction gabbled in them." When asked would he be in favor of denominational education, he said—"If Catholics came up to the standard I would be in favor of doing them justice." If he thinks Catholics are below the mark, either so far as the support of education is concerned, or the standard of education in their schools, he must be greatly in error. With regard to the first point, Catholics everywhere give voluntarily and largely in addition to being taxed; and as to the second, in those schools in which religion is taught, the standard of education is higher than in secular schools. We all owe what little learning we possess to the denominational system, which excels all others, and has taught the most eminent men in history's pages. I consider Mr De Latour's opinion on education very narrow and shallow, because good religious training reprobates evil and immorality. It is the eye of God a Christian will dread, and not the law of a State. A nefarious heterodoxy is taught to Catholic children in the miscalled National Schools of Otago. Innocent children are taught to stigmatize the most eminent of their religion and of the land, and to honor those whom if they had their true biographies, they would not. And the State compels Catholics to support this system, which has a vile beginning and will end in vileness. It would be just as impartial for the State to

enact a law that would compel Catholic children to abuse and ridicule their parents as to teach them to defame their holy religion.

I am, &c.,

Naseby.

P.S.—Mr Oliver spoke very fairly on the education question.

A SUBSCRIBER.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DURING the past week the Rev Father Cummins visited the country districts. On his return he received a letter from Mr Graham, Secretary to the Education Board, embodying resolutions in reference to Catholic Schools. These we give elsewhere. To this letter the Rev Father Cummins replied that he had surrendered St. Joseph's School to the Rev Father O'Reilly, it being in the rev gentleman's parish, that he had sent him the letter, and had requested him to answer it as he might judge proper. The resolutions of the Board to his (Father Cummins) mind, implied a departure from the promises made by the Board to Dr Grace and the Catholic Committee, and an insult to the Catholic community, if not moreover a violation of honor. With reference to St Philomena's School, he would leave the matter to be considered by the Catholic Committee, to whom the Board pledged themselves in honor to recognise Convent Schools, and accept them without further restrictions. How long will the public be blind to its own interests, and not be led away by a clique?

WASTE LANDS BOARD.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Waste Lands Board was held on Thursday afternoon last, the 8rd inst.

There were present the Chief Commissioner (Mr J. T. Thomson), in the chair, and Messrs Tolmie, Strode, Butterworth, and Clarke.

THE MAREWENUA BLOCK.

The Hon. R. Campbell, through his agent, Mr A. C. Begg, made his adjourned application for the purchase of this land. Mr Stout opposed. The Inspecting Surveyor, Mr McKerrow, now reported to the following effect:—"The application comprises 11,586 acres, of which fully 5000 acres consists of level terrace land and easy sloping spurs. The remainder is steeper and higher, and purely pastoral country. On the 5000 acres the land is not generally suitable for small holdings of from 80 to 100 acres; but for settlers, having 400 or 500 acres, who could combine cropping with grazing, it is well adapted. The land is about the only area left in North Otago suitable for settlement. As to its auriferous nature, he and Messrs McQuade and Thomson, of the Mining Association, prospected for two days with tin dish and shovel in the Otekaikae, Doctor's Creek, and Otiak Valleys. In Otekaikae Valley only two or three minute specks were detected at the most in any dishful. No trace was discovered in Doctors creek or the Otiak, but in the gullies running into the Otiak minute specks were obtained. Conglomerate appears on the east border of the land applied for, and a piece of it which was pounded yielded two specks of gold. Gold does exist, and will only be payable if the ground is washed on an extensive scale. It would take some months to bring water in, and to sink shafts to ascertain the payableness of the ground. If the application were granted, it might prevent the diversion of water for the proposed water race from the Otekaikae to the auriferous ground already reserved, as in the case of the proposal to divert the Kakanui. He recommended the application should be granted intact, or declined.

Sale confirmed and survey approved, Mr Clark dissenting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The District Surveyor reported on an application of Messrs Wm. and David McCreedy for an extension of their coal lease at Kyeburn. Mr Bathgate opposed on behalf of Mr John Durward; Mr Turton for applicants.

Extension not to be granted.

Ranger Hughan reported that the Wairuna, Merrie Creek, and Popotunoa Bush Reserves, leased to Mr Pollock, were in better order than when he had taken them.

Proceedings proposed to be taken against Mr Pollock to be withdrawn.

Mr Alexander Pullar applied for section 18, block 1, Waikouaiti, to plant trees and complete a property.

Declined.

Messrs Hughes and Jagers' postponed application to purchase the site of their brewery on the Clyde and Cromwell road came on. The consent of the runholder, Mr McLean, to the sale was produced.

Approved. Land to be sold at upset of £20 per acre.

Objections were lodged to a resolution carried at a meeting in the Tuturau, that no sheep should be depastured thereon.

The Board considered the matter one in which they should not interfere.

A letter was read from Mr H. H. Homer, submitting that he was entitled to a free grant at Martin's Bay.

If claimant proves he has resided on the land for two years from date of authorised occupation, a free grant to issue to him.

Applications from Messrs McAlister, Blair, and Coffey, to purchase land held by them under agricultural lease were approved of.

A number of applications to exchange leases from the old to the present Act were granted.

The sale of land under agricultural lease, at Cromwell, to Mr Jay, was declined. Messrs Smith and Anderson appeared for applicant.

WE take the following from the Taranaki 'Herald':—"We have received information from Patea that the line of road behind Mount Egmont is being pushed on with considerable energy. Captain Blake has now a force of some sixty men—Europeans and Natives—and good bush hands are being taken on. The advanced party, who are exploring and blazing the track, are now some twelve miles forward, and so far the country is very favorable for road construction. As the country is so level at both ends, we may fairly assume that no great difficulty will be encountered in carrying the line through. We hope that the work will be started at this end at an early date, so that the whole may be completed during the ensuing summer."

MR JOHN L. GILLIES' ADVERTISEMENT.

In the 'Bruce Herald' of the 24th instant, Mr John L. Gillies thanks his friends for supporting him in what he calls "both the late political contests." With this we have nothing to do. But not content with thanking his friends, which was both natural and graceful, if he does not curse, he calumniate and threatens not his enemies—not all who voted against him—but his Catholic fellow-citizens, whom it serves his purpose for the moment to affect to consider his enemies; and he is particularly unjust and severe on their priests. Perhaps he means to be a candidate for the Speaker's chair in the new Council. If so, he could hardly have hit upon anything better calculated to recommend him for the post than the publication of the following: "In connection therewith, the only thing that I regret is, that for the first time a portion of the community should have allowed themselves to be influenced by denominational considerations and religious intolerance. Hitherto our political atmosphere has been peculiarly free from such influences as those I have referred to, but if the priesthood are determined that such should no longer be the case, then the battle must and will be fought out to the bitter end."

In the first place it is absolutely untrue that this is the first time a portion of the community has been influenced by denominational considerations and religious intolerance. We by no means admit such has been the case during the recent elections, but for the sake of argument we let this pass for the moment; and we say boldly, and without fear of contradiction by any dispassionate man, that so far from Mr Gillies' statement being true, on the contrary, on almost every occasion when a Catholic presented himself as a candidate for any office or position, whether it was that of Provincial Councillor, member of the General Assembly, or Mayor of Dunedin, the majority has been influenced by denominational considerations and religious intolerance. And to such an extent has this been carried that the very fact of any one candidate, though a Protestant, being supported by Catholics is sufficient to ensure his rejection, as in the case of the Queenstown election last year. Indeed, so certain is this, that, were it not it would be opposed to honor and conscience, Catholics could adopt no surer means of defeating their enemies than by supporting them at the hustings.

Again, Mr Gillies seems to consider it a crime in Catholics to be influenced by denominational considerations. He refers, no doubt, to the Education question. Is not Mr Gillies influenced by denominational considerations? Is he not a strenuous supporter of the present system of education, which is intensely denominational? So much so, indeed, that no Catholic would have the remotest chance of being appointed teacher in any Government school in Dunedin, or any other place of importance in the Province,—no matter how qualified. On what principle can that be a crime in Catholics which is a virtue in Mr Gillies? Why should not Catholics be influenced by denominational considerations? They are compelled to pay taxes for the support of schools belonging to other denominations, whilst obliged, by unjust legislation, to bear the entire expense of their own. Mr Gillies and his party must be permitted without remonstrance to take our money to educate their own children according to their heart, whilst ours must be excluded from all participation in the expenditure of money unless their parents consent to endanger their faith and morality at the bidding of the Anti-Catholic party, to which he belongs!

Why did not Mr Gillies censure his other opponents, — why reserve all his venom for the Catholics and their priests? The reason is, the man knows what he aims at: he wants rehabilitation, and he is well aware of the best means, of securing popularity.

Mr Gillies says: "But if the priesthood are determined," &c. What does the hon. member mean? Is a man to be deprived of his rights as a man and a citizen because he is a priest? Is Mr Gillies to be at liberty to proselytise Catholic children, and undermine their faith by his system of education; and are the legitimate guardians of that faith to be denounced as criminals because they dare to stand up in defence of that faith?

But we ask what have the priests done? We have not heard of their interfering at all. Certainly they took no part whatever in the contest in Dunedin. They neither harangued the people, nor canvassed; nor did they think it worth their while to record their votes. If they wished to interfere and exert their influence to defeat Mr Gillies, they had as much right to do so as any of their fellow citizens; as much right to speak and canvass, as he had to stump the Province. They

did not however, interfere at all, for the very simple reason that it was a matter of indifference to them whether Mr Gillies was rejected or elected. It would appear, however, that this honorable gentleman, who has been a steady and determined enemy of Catholic Schools, and an unswerving advocate of injustice to these schools in the columns of the 'Bruce Herald,' is disappointed because Catholics did not fawn upon and support the man that had lost no opportunity of opposing their dearest interests.

True, this journal did not advocate his interests, and we do not deny that Catholics generally voted against him, probably turned the scale in favor of his rival. But this is not to be attributed to the influence of the priesthood. The Catholic laity are not simpletons, nor are they forgetful of their friends and enemies, and had they done otherwise than they have, they would have disgraced themselves as a body.

THE 'Cromwell Argus' of Tuesday says:—"The whole of the men employed by the Heart of Oak and Star of the East Companies struck work yesterday morning, in consequence of having received notice of a reduction of wages. The Heart of Oak has been paying £3 12s, and the Star £3 10s, per week of 49½ hours; and the reduced rate now offered is £3 5s for the same number of hours. Wages men working on the lower grounds—at the Bannockburn, for instance—are paid from £3 to £3 5s for 44 hours' work; and the reefer claim the right to resist any reduction on their former wages, on the grounds that the climate of the Range is more severe, the work more arduous, and the hours of labor longer, than they are in less elevated parts of the district."

THE 'Daily Times' has been shown specimen of selenite (the crystalline form of gypsum), which was obtained in the Oamara district, where a seam of this substance about a foot in thickness was lately discovered. Should the seam prove to be an extensive one, the 'Times' understands that it will pay well to work it, selenite being worth eight or ten pounds per ton.

FUJI ITEMS.—The s.s. Star of the South arrived at Auckland on the 25th inst., from Levuka, with six passengers. Her dates are to the 18th June. She brings the following items of news:—Parliament was dissolved after a session of ten days. The new Parliament, it was expected, would restore confidence. —The planters are turning their attention to the growth of sugar. —The mail service, it is anticipated, will cause good results in Fiji. —The schooner Florence was seized by H.M.S. Chameleon, at Apia, through the intervention of the Consul there. Captain Beaton and Paterson were tried by a court martial, which lasted for three days, the result being that they were ordered to be forwarded in irons to Auckland, to be dealt with there. The Florence sailed for Auckland on the 10th June. —On June 3rd, H.M.S. Alacrité struck on a coral reef in Vita Bay. In getting her off, a boat was capsized, and one man drowned. —A merchant named George Renny has been sentenced to two years' penal servitude for an aggravated assault. —The brig Jeanne has sailed for England with a cargo of cotton.

LATE AUCKLAND NEWS.—The Auckland Freight Co.'s barque Hylton Castle has arrived from London after a voyage of ninety-six days. She brings no passengers. —Complaints are made by a body of settlers who have purchased land beyond the boundary of the confiscated land, that the Government refuses to protect them, although they had been to the Native Lands Court, and had received their titles from that Court. —Frederick James, clerk to Messrs Henderson and Macfarlane, and formerly resident at Wellington, has been committed for trial for embezzlement. The full amount of his defalcations has not yet been ascertained. —An accident of a serious nature has occurred in the Thames Pumping Association's works. It will be ten or twelve days before the repairs are effected and pumping is resumed. —Mr Saunders reports buyers of shares as follows:—Caledonian, £22 10s; Sons of Freedom, £15; Ruby, 4s; Eureka, 11s; Central Italy, 15s; Bank of New Zealand, £16; South British Insurance, £2 4s. —At Grahamstown, at an inquest on the body of a child exhumed at the cemetery there, it was elicited that it was still-born.

By the capsizing of a boat on the Molyneux, near Alexandra, on the 25th instant, two of its occupants—a man named Scott, and Captain McIntyre—were drowned. Scott leaves a large family.

THE 'Argus' of the 19th June reports:—In the import markets business is dull. Flour is without inquiry. At the auction sale this forenoon, an easie feeling was evinced, L14 5s to L14 7s 6d having been taken for country brands. We cannot in consequence quote over L14 7s 6d to L14 10s for parcels, although no transactions can yet be reported. The ordinary trade demand continues to be met by sales at L14 15s to L15. Inquires for wheat, on the other hand, have not relaxed, but, if possible, buyers are more keen than ever to operate, and business has been transacted at an advance on yesterday's figure. No sales were effected at auction, but we hear of 1000 bags of prime Goulburn having changed hands at 6s 10d, while a similar offer made for a much larger parcel was refused. Cheaper wheat has also been placed at 6s 6d, and Tasmanian is offering at 6s 3d. Oats are very firm. Under the hammer a small parcel of inferior was sold at 4s 9d, but the balance was withdrawn from sale. Maize is in good request at 5s. A moderate business is done in sugar, but almost entirely in the finer sorts; a parcel of whitish counters realised L39 10s, and a line of 400 bags middling white has been taken up at 41s. Operations in teas have not been of frequent occurrence of late, but we observe that some 7000 packages will be submitted to public competition to-morrow afternoon. Little has come before us in regard to liquids. Sales of J.D.K. Geneva, however, have been reported at 15s 6d for 15 bottle, and 16s for 20 bottle cases; but as stocks have become so much reduced, the principal holder still refuses to quote under 16s all round. Hennessy's case brandy, in small parcels, is moving off at 27s.