

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 11.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFICENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

Supplied to the Public without

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

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

JACKETS AND MANTLES.—This Department is the Largest in the Province, and is always kept furnished with the most elegant and *distingue* shapes from the most fashionable London and Paris Houses. Waterproof Mantles, Polonoises, 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, Flaidings, 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.

T. H. S. J. LEARY,

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,
Octagon 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 healed my toes

M. Fleming

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

Thanks, Fleming.

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

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. MCDONNELL,
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.

L. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
Dunedin.

W. SINCLAIR,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Princes street,

OPPOSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

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

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

WILLIAM MELVILLE, Engineer,
(Late of the Golden Age.)

JAMES KENNEDY,

THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S

BOOTMAKER,

Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

J. REANY,
J.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Reval
street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines

Double and Single Furrow Ploughs

Chaffcutters, Oat Bruisers

Cultivators, Horse Hoes, and Seed Drills

Cheese Presses and Curd Mills

Ransome's Adjusting Corn Screens and Windowing Machines

Vulcanised, Indiarubber and Leather Belting

Horse Powers, &c., &c.,

T. ROBINSON & CO.,

Princes Street, Dunedin.

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

THOMSON & Co.,

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

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, HDSD., & QR-CASKS:—

Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne

Ginger Brandy Bitters

Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial

Orange Bitters Clove Cordial

Duke's Tonic Bitters Tonic Orange Wine

Lemon Syrup 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. BEYSON & 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.

J. A. S. H. I. O. K. E. Y.,
Grainer, Writer,

PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPERHANGER
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

J. O. H. N. H. I. S. L. O. P.,
(LATE A. BEVERLY,)

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago. Princes st

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

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

G. E. O. R. G. E. Y. O. U. N. G.,

IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG

Princes Street

J. O. S. E. P. H. B. R. A. I. T. H. W. A. I. T. E.,
Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT,

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

P. M. I. T. C. H. E. L. L.,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Fleet street, Dunedin.

Newspapers and Monthly Periodicals always on hand.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

J. O. H. N. H. E. A. L. E. Y.,
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,

and Provision Merchant.

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets,)

DUNEDIN.

W. H. N. E. A. L. E.,

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.

M. A. X. M. E. N. D. E. R. S. H. A. U. S. E. N.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST.

IMPORTER OF HAVANNA CIGARETTES.

Opposite the Monument, Princes Street.

DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE WAREHOUSE,

George street.

A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.

Importer of first-class Chromos, Geographers, Steel Engravings, &c., &c.

Picture Frames of every description made to order.

M. A. N. D. J. M. E. E. N. A. N.,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

M. I. C. H. A. E. L. F. L. E. M. I. N. G.

GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

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

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

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

Nursery and Seedman,
Has on sale **THORN QUICKS**, two years transplanted.

Sweet Briar, Privet, Laurel, Scotch Fir, Spruce Fir, Californian Trees, Forest

Trees, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricot, Peach, Currant,

Gooseberry, Walnut, Hazel, Filbert, Roses, Boxwood, Ashubarb,

&c.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £750,000,

This Company is a thoroughly local institution with a security of over 300 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.—*Ballarat Star*, 18th July, 1871.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE, Arcade.

J. A. MACE DO, 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, Kenting's, Haverly's; and Wright's Histories of Ireland; Moore's Irish Melodies, with music; Crucifixes, Statues, Holy Water Founts, 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.

Directors—Messrs Bunny, Connor, Loughnan and Scaulan.

Bankers—Union Bank of Australia.

Secretary—Mr Williamson.

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.

MR CHARLES SYKES, PIANIST.

(Organist of St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin.)

Teache: of the Pianoforte and Organ;

Private Residence, Filleul street, opposite lower end of Cargill street.

JAMES M'NEIL SIMPSON, (Late of Simpson and Asher), WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER, OTAGO BUTCHERY,

GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

Family Orders punctually attended to. Shipping Supplied. Pork Skins and Calves Rennets for sale.

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.

H O W A R D & R A Y M O N D, Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists, Pharmaceutical and Homoeopathic Chemists, Princes street, Dunedin

R O B I N A N D C O., Coach Builders and Importers;

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

C O M M E R C I A L L I V E R Y & L E T T I N G 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. P E R N S & C O., A. WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,

Have in Stock, and Making—

Plain Tweeds Twisted 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 can 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. MANSEY,

Town Clerk.

9th June, 1873.

M O N E Y.—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,

D U N E D I N .

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,

MANTLE-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 3s.; 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, Mattings, Mats, Muslin Sets, Gents' Hosiery, &c., &c.

Country Orders receive the utmost care and attention.

A. R. HAY,

IMPORTER,

P R I N C E S S T R E E T

(Near the Octagon),

D U N E D I N .

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.

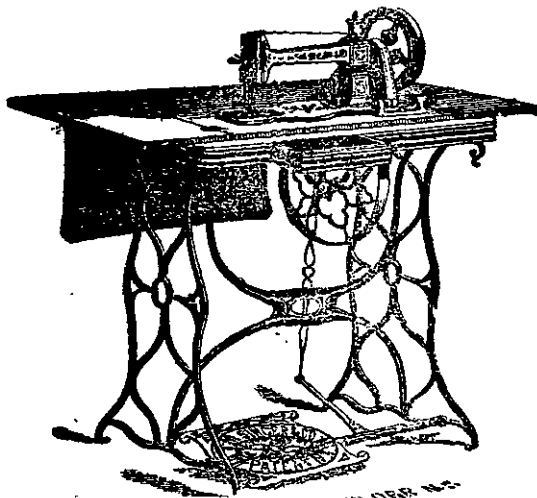
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.

SHORTLAND 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's Machines be obtained.

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

SHIPPING.

The *Cospatrik* has arrived at Port Chalmers from London, with 3 cabin and 43 steerage passengers, all well.

The barque *Thames* arrived in Auckland harbour at three o'clock on Sunday morning, 22nd ult., from Sydney, bringing a full general cargo and several passengers. The *Thames* was also the bearer of the Auckland portion of the Suez mail, contained in some eighty packages.

The *Hokitika Leader* says:—There has been a marked improvement in the shipping trade of the port during the past few weeks, and it shows signs of still further increase. The *Hokitika Steam Tug* and *Freight Company* has been successfully floated, and the purchase of the tug *Titan* and two first-class sailing vessels, show that the Company are determined to lose no time in commencing operations. The *Titan* arrived at *Hokitika* on the 24th, having encountered rough weather throughout the voyage from Melbourne, and proved herself to be a capital sea-boat. The *Lizzie Guy*, the first of the Company's fleet of sailing vessels, arrived at Westport on the 23rd with a full cargo from Melbourne. She will shortly arrive here in ballast, and load timber for Melbourne. The timber trade of the port is still steadily increasing, no vessel leaving the port in ballast, with the exception of those which make an occasional trip to Grey-mouth for coal.

There was some close running between the ship *Lucerne* and the three-masted schooner *May*, both of which are at present in Wellington. The ship sailed from the *Thames*, and the schooner from the *Clyde*, on the 22nd and 23rd January respectively. They sighted each other off the *Canary Islands*, and were in company for a week; they were both to the south of *Tasmania* on the same day: the *Lucerne* tearing for *Cooks Straits*, and the *May* heading for the *Snares*, intending to go south about, but when close to these islands, was compelled to run away, owing to an adverse gale. She then made her way up the west coast of the *Middle Island*, and through *Cooks Straits*. The *Lucerne* made the passage in 107 days; the *May* in 114 days.

The process of lengthening the steamer *St Kilda*, which during the last few weeks has been upon the slip at *Smales point*, is being rapidly pushed forward, and will probably be completed in a week or two more. When the change has been effected, and the boat painted and smartened up, her oldest friend will not know her. The lengthening of the vessel will be a great improvement in every respect.—*N. Z. Herald.*

The barque *Hylton Castle*, Captain *Scott*, which arrived at Auckland after a passage of 14 days from Deal, is the pioneer vessel of the *Auckland Freight Company*, and would doubtless have made a much more rapid passage but for the bad weather encountered in the Channel. She is a smart-looking vessel of 548 tons register, and was built at *Sunderland* in 1869. She is classed *A1* at *Lloyd's* for 14 years, and is owned by *Messrs Briggs & Co.* of *Sunderland*. She brings no passengers, but a full general cargo. Having a quantity of gunpowder on board, she brought up at the powder ground. On discharge of cargo the *Hylton Castle* will load for *London*.

A fore-and-aft schooner has been launched from the ship-building yards of *Messrs Henderson & Spraggon*, *Smales point*, *Auckland*. As she glided into the water she was christened "*The Ocean*" by *Miss Henderson*. The following are her dimensions:—Length of keel 51ft, beam 15ft 6in, depth of hold 6ft, register 28 tons. She is intended for the coasting trade and was built by the builders for their own use. After the launch, luck to the vessel and prosperity to her owners was drunk by the company assembled. *Messrs Henderson & Spraggon* intend to lay down a much larger schooner immediately, and contemplate having it completed in about three months.

The screw corvette *Pearl*, 17 guns, 400-horse power, has been placed in commission. She is commanded by *Captain Goodenough*, who succeeds *Captain Stirling* as *Commodore* of the *Australian Station*.

Self-working work is looked on with favor by most people. Some of our readers will remember that *Admiral Inglefield* invented a plan by which the water wherein a ship floats does the work of steering; and now another invention of great advantage to ships has been tried at *Plymouth* with results that look very much like success. Foul water and foul air in the lower part of a ship are offensive, and often prejudicial to health; the invention here noticed pumps out both by the mere rolling of the ship. Two iron cylinders connected below by a tube are placed on each side of the vessel. From each cylinder a pipe descends into the air, or water that is to be pumped out, and a similar pipe rises as an outlet above. The cylinders are filled with quicksilver, and being connected below, as already stated, each roll of the ship produces an alternative rise and fall into the quicksilver, and creates thereby a vacuum, into which the bilge-water rushes, and is pumped out at the vent in a continuous stream. The cylinders which expel air are filled with water, but their action is the same as here described, and in each case the action is so simple and effectual that we may believe that from this time forward the lower decks of ships will be kept free from foul smells. The experiments above referred to were made on board vessels of the *Royal Navy*, and with entire satisfaction to all concerned. But it is in emigrant ships that ventilation is especially required, and in merchant ships a well-ventilated hold will tend to the preservation of the cargo.

The *Newcastle Pilot* says:—The screw steamer *Keera* has recently been purchased by the *Colonial Sugar Company* for a sum exceeding £6000. She is henceforth to be employed in conveying coal to the *Clarence river*, and return with sugar. The company have now three mills on the *Clarence river*, and the requirements of coal between this and *August* next, will be over 4,000 tons.

THE TRADE WITH FIJI.—"The long-expected steamship from Auckland," says the *"Times"* of the 13th instant, arrived on Friday evening last, as the pioneer we hope of a regular service between the ports. The *Star* of the South is a vessel in size admirably suited and fully equal to the trade at present existing, or likely to be in existence for some time to come. At present our business is conducted almost exclusively with *Sydney*, but the laying on a steamer between here and *Auckland* will have a tendency to draw off, at any rate, a portion of the traffic into the *New Zealand channel*. These islands are so bound up, commercially speaking, with *New South Wales* that she must command a large portion of our trade; but we are now, and if the facilities afforded for steam communication are continued to us, we shall be, in a position to offer *New Zealand* a remunerative share in our transactions.

COMMERCIAL.

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

Fat Cattle.—The supply was a full one 90 head being yarded, mostly of good quality. Our sales comprise 32 head. Bullocks brought from £5 15s to £8 5s, and cows £5 to £11 7s 6d; equal to 24s per 100 lbs for good quality, and 20s for middling. We also sold privately, for delivery end of this month, 20 head at 25s per 100 lbs, and for delivery on station, 150 head at 20s per 100 lbs.

Fat Sheep.—270 were penned, which we sold as follows:—150 half-breeds, prime quality, at 17s, and 120 merinos, middling quality, at 9s 6d. We quote prime quality mutton 3d per lb.

Store Cattle.—We have buyers for bullocks, 3 to 5 years old, and have placed 70 head bullocks and mixed cattle. We quote bullocks £3 15s to £4 10s; mixed lots, £2 10s to £3 5s.

Store Sheep.—The transactions effected have been few. We sold 300 merino wethers, 6 and 8 tooth, at 7s 9d; 250 cross-bred wethers, at 12s. We quote merino wethers, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; do ewes, full-mouthed, 6s to 7s; cross-bred wethers, 12s to 13s; do ewes in lamb, 16s to 18s; lambs, 9s to 10s.

Country Sales.—We held our monthly sale at *Pulmerston*, on Thursday, 3rd instant. A fair amount of stock was brought forward, but buyers did not appear free in operating. Fat cattle brought 22s per 100lbs; stores, in good condition, £3 10s to £4 per head; merino ewes, culls, 3s. On Friday we held our monthly sale at *Waikouaiti*. The attendance was good, and nearly all the lots found purchasers. Fat cattle brought £5 to £7 per head; mixed store do, £2 10s to £3 10s; dairy cows, £5 to £6.

Horses.—The demand for draught stock has somewhat slackened. Good Coaching Colts, 4 to 6 years old, are in request. We sold at

our yards, on Saturday, on account of *Mr John Trestrail*, 24 head of heavy draughts, at from £27 10s to £36. We quote first-class draughts, £50 to £60; medium ditto, £25 to £30; good hacks and light harness horses, £20 to £25; medium ditto, £11 to £14; light and inferior, £3 to £6.

Wool, Sheepskins, &c.—We held our usual weekly sale, at which there was a fair attendance of buyers. We disposed of a few bales of wool, and about 1000 sheepskins, and 80 hides, at about late rates. We quote station skins, 1s 6d to 3s; full-woolled, 5s to 5s 6d; green skins—half-breeds, 3s to 3s 6d; merinos, 2s 3d to 2s 10d; hides, 18s 6d to 26s.

Grain.—Wheat continues in fair request, and really good samples are saleable at 5s 6d per bushel; middling ditto, 5s per bushel. Oats are in rather better supply, and may be quoted at 4s 6d per bushel for milling; and 4s 3d to 4s 4d for good feed.

Messrs DRIVEB, STEWART, AND Co. report for the week ending 9th July:—

Fat Cattle.—Only 40 head of cattle were yarded to-day, and being of fair to good quality, realised a slight advance on late quotations. At the yards we sold 36 head, and 20 head privately. We quote prime beef at 25s per 100 lbs; medium about 20s per 100 lbs.

Fat Sheep.—The only lot penned was 100 cross-breeds. Heavy weights and prime quality brought 17s each. A portion of the trade are short of supplies for the week; but this is only temporary, as one or two large lots are on the road to town. Prime cross-breeds are saleable at 3s 1 per lb, and merinos a shade less.

Store Cattle.—There is an increasing demand for quiet steers and dairy cows at 75s to 90s, and 50s to 70s. We have sold, subject to approval, about 500 in various lots.

Store Sheep.—Transactions in this description of stock continue very limited, nominal quotations being, cross-bred wethers, 12s to 13s; ditto ewes in lamb, 15s to 17s 6d; ditto lambs, 9s to 10s. Merino wethers, 7s to 7s 6d; ditto ewes in lamb to long wool rams, 6s 6d to 7s 6d. We have sold a few small lots, in all amounting to 1000, and have for sale 10,000 merino wethers and ewes from one of the best flocks in the Province.

Wool.—The advices per cable to hand per *Albion* at the *Bluff* to-day report wool unchanged, with a brisk *Continental* demand. In our local market there is very little business doing. At auction to-day we disposed of a few bales fellmongers wools, at from 1s 1d for inferior, to 20d for fair scoured.

Sheepskins.—At our sales on 3rd inst. and to-day, there was a good attendance of buyers and fair competition, and with one or two exceptions all the lots offered were sold—comprising about 2000 skins at from 1s 9d to 5s 8d for station skins, and from 2s 3d to 2s 10d for butcher's green merino skins, and 3s to 3s 3d for cross-bred do.

Hides.—On 3rd inst. we sold about 50 at 18s to 23s 6d, or equal to about 5d per lb. To-day we offered about 100, but there was slight competition, and all were held over.

Tallow.—At auction to-day we disposed of 37 casks, inferior chiefly. Lower qualities fetched 27s; medium, 29s to 31s; and fair mutton 32s 6d to 33s per cwt.

New Zealand Hemp.—Advices per cable are again unfavourable, and our market continues exceedingly dull, there being no enquiry for the fibre. Tow is in better demand for local wants, and is freely saleable at 15 10s per ton.

Grain.—Wheat has altered but little, but if anything it is firmer. Quotations, 5s 3d to 5s 6d. Oats are in fair request for local consumption at 4s 2d to 4s 3d for feed, and up to 4s 6d for good milling samples.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements intended for insertion in *The TABLET*, should reach the *Publishing Office, MILLS, DIOW, 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.

COMPLAINTS have reached us that no copies of the *NEW ZEALAND TABLET* have been sent to our friends in the *Queenstown* district. We beg to assure these friends that forty copies have been regularly forwarded every week to *Queenstown*, and that consequently their disappointment can not be attributed to us. If our subscribers in this district will send us the numbers of the missing copies, we shall endeavor to procure them and forward them without delay. Arrangements will be made at once to prevent, if possible, such a disappointment in future. In this matter the post-office is not to blame.

EDITOR, N.Z.T.

OUR opinion on the *Permissive Bill* has not met with the approval of its advocates. We never thought it would. Some strong letters on the subject have been addressed to us. The first that came to hand appears in our issue of to-day, and we regret to be unable to afford space for another addressed to us by a courteous correspondent from *Wellington*, who was kind enough to enclose his card. We are unwilling to have any controversy in this journal on the subject. All agree as to the absolute necessity of doing something reasonable to diminish drunkenness as much as possible. As to the means, however, there is a great diversity of opinion. The *Permissive Bill* has its advocates—we are amongst its opponents, because we are of opinion such a law would do more harm than good, and be an instrument of injustice, &c. Surely we may hold this opinion without justly exciting the wrath of its advocates!

TO THE CITIZENS OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been requested by a large number of my fellow Citizens to contest the approaching election for Mayor, I have much pleasure in complying with that request. I have for nearly six years served you as a Councillor for Bell and Leith Wards, and if you do me the honor of electing me to the honourable position of Mayor, I shall use my best endeavours to give you satisfaction. I shall take an early opportunity of addressing you in the various Wards of the City.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Most Obedient Servant
L. THONEMAN.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.

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

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

IMMIGRATION.

On the subject of Immigration, this journal has an *amende* to make. Some time ago, we stated that although search had been made in the Dublin papers for an advertisement in reference to emigration to this Colony, none could be found. It now appears that, in the 'Nation' of the 29th March, 1873, there is an advertisement on the subject; and that intending emigrants were to apply to Mr Mason, 22, Eden Quay, Dublin. There is in the same paper another advertisement as follows:—"Emigration to New Zealand. Wanted, Local Agents in the different Counties of Ireland." It gives us much pleasure, even at the end of two years after the commencement of the scheme, to be able to make this announcement; and we hope the Irish Emigration to New Zealand will be honestly administered. Hitherto we have had great reason for complaint, and we still fear means may be found to defeat the good intentions and instructions of the Minister in Wellington who has charge of the Immigration Department. None, however, will be more rejoiced than ourselves to find that we have been mistaken.

MORE SUBJECTS THAN ONE.

THE Otago 'Witness' of the 5th July, under the heading "Passing Notes," has the following, which also appears in the 'Daily Times' of the same date:—"Long live Mr Ryan! Judging from his patronymic, he belongs to a race that never did love work too well. All the more honor to him for making so good a use of his opportunities of observation." This is very flippant and very nonsensical, and would be undeserving of notice were it not for the calumny it suggests, and the insult to a most hard working people it contains. This is the way in which these two Dunedin journals permit themselves first to slander the Irish race and then to make merry over their own slanders!

Here it may not be inappropriate to mention a fact in reference to the immigrants by the Nicol Fleming. Of the 50 single females who came by that ship, two are Catholics—one from the North of Ireland, sent for by her friends, the other a native of Glasgow. This is "keeping up the balance of religions and nationalities" with a vengeance, and most effectively carrying out the policy of a high official, viz., to manage the immigration scheme so as to prevent Irish Catholics from coming to the Colony, for fear popery should be established here.

Catholics in Otago have lost all hope of obtaining justice in reference to education. They have not even presented a petition this Session to the Council on the subject. Bearing in mind the manner in which they were treated the last time, they would not dare to ask a single member of the Provincial Council to present a petition on the subject. No doubt there are some fair men in this Council; but Catholics are convinced that though some might present their petition if asked, they would do so reluctantly through fear of their constituents, the overwhelming majority of whom are determined to use their power to compel the minority to contribute towards the education of their own children, whilst at the same time refusing the minority the least aid towards the education of their children.

The Catholics of Otago have already made great sacrifices in the cause of Christian education. They have schools, in Dunedin attended by 250 children, in Milton by 42, in In-

vercargill by 105, in Lawrence by between 80 and 100, in Arrow, St. Bathans, and Naseby, we do not know the precise number, and it is in contemplation to open two other schools in a short time. All this they have done at their own sole expense: the Government will not look at them, will not give them the least aid, whilst at the same time spending money with a lavish hand in Protestant schools. In Otago all are taxed for the sole benefit of the majority, and for the purpose of providing high class education for the children of the wealthiest of the community. The powerless minority, however, has to erect and maintain schools for themselves, and after doing this is compelled to contribute to erect and maintain schools for the majority and the rich! without receiving aid from the taxes they pay, or the least benefit from their expenditure.

The High School Commission has presented its report to the Council. Amongst the recommendations it makes, is one that will startle many. It is as follows: "A new building for the Boys' High School should be forthwith erected on a suitable site, having ample playground; and the present High School buildings and grounds should be appropriated solely to the purposes of the Girls' High School." These are not the precise words, but they give the meaning. If this suggestion be adopted, we shall have to pay a *pro rata* share of the expense of a school in which there are no Catholic children, to which Catholic children cannot go, and in which the vilest calumnies against Catholics and the Church have been taught—a school which for absurd bigotry has, we do believe, hardly an equal anywhere.

Another recommendation is that the Provincial Government shall provide scholarships for the girls of the High School. This is in keeping with the last, and the reason assigned is that high education is the most efficacious means of making girls industrious and good wives and mothers. Well, this, if true, would call on the Government to provide high education for all the girls in the Province, as well as for those who attend the High School; otherwise it will be necessary for the miners and small farmers to help to give a high education to the daughters of our Colonial Secretaries, Ministers of Justice, Commissioners of Customs, and prince merchants. This high education should, in justice, be for all or none. There is a special reason why Government should be somewhat generous in reference to high education for boys. The community stands in need of legislators, professional men, and officials of various kinds, and it is only fair the community should help in providing these; but surely ladies are not about to be introduced into our Provincial Councils, Corporations, Boards, Custom Houses, &c.

But will this high education, which it is hoped will be obtained in the High School, supply the Province with these highly educated ladies who, precisely because of the high education, will, *ipso facto*, become the best dairy maids, cooks, &c. The idea is painfully ludicrous. No doubt one who is really a lady will, when necessary, be able to recognise the necessity and submit to it with a noble humility and dignity impossible, or at all events very nearly so, to be met with in ordinary persons. But if people imagine that these qualities are to be acquired through such an education as is to be found in High Schools like that of Dunedin, they will soon find themselves miserably disappointed. It is not in such schools that those who are really ladies are usually trained. Amongst girls who compete with boys and are educated by men, there may be found a few blue-stockings, a few smatterers who will soon experience to their cost how dangerous a thing a little learning is; and a good many romps, but many who are really ladies—never.

NOTHING can be clearer to our minds than that the Waste Lands Board has acted wrongly in selling the Marewhenua block of 10,000 acres to the Hon. Mr Campbell. No one charges this Board with acting corruptly, but it does appear there has been at least a very serious misunderstanding, which ordinarily sensible men could and ought to have easily escaped. There is no doubt that public opinion was opposed to the sale, and it is evident, from the unanimous resolution of the Provincial Council, that the representatives of the people disapproved and opposed it. Mr Tolmie, the head of the Executive in the Council, has manifested a brave contempt for the opinion of the Council, and proved himself utterly unfit for the position he holds. He acknowledges that no official information of the resolution was made to the Waste Lands Board; but this will not excuse either the sale or Mr Tolmie's conduct. He knew of the resolution officially, and yet, directly the information was thus given him, he went

to the Waste Lands Board, and did the very thing the Council unanimously called upon him not to do. Mr Tolmie may be a good member of the Waste Lands Board, but he is most certainly unfit to be the head of the Provincial Executive. He richly deserves, in the words of Mr Stout's resolution, the gravest censure.

Mr Tolmie's defence rests on a myth. He says there was a contract between the Government and Mr Campbell which made it imperative on the Waste Lands Board to sell this land to Mr Campbell, and that this contract was entered into between Mr Reid and Mr Campbell some time last year. But Mr Tolmie is unable to put his hand on the document showing this, or to give the date of the bargain. On the other hand, Mr Reid affirms no such contract existed, and gives an explanation which is borne out by the documents referred to as calculated to sustain the contract. Mr Reid's words, as reported in the 'Times,' are—"A bargain that Mr Campbell, under any circumstances, should become the purchaser of this block of land was not entered into between himself and Mr Campbell. . . . It was clearly understood that no other person would be allowed to take up the leasehold and purchase the land, but it did not follow from that, that under any circumstances, Mr Campbell should be allowed to purchase. On the contrary, the resolution passed by the Waste Lands Board showed that he (Mr Reid) and the other members carefully guarded themselves against such an understanding between the Board and Mr Campbell, who clearly understood that in the event of this land being found to be auriferous, the Government would be empowered to refuse to sell."

Mr Reid's account is a precise and most accurate statement of the case. He is borne out to the letter by the documents laid before the Council. The Waste Lands Board was not obliged to sell, and need not have permitted itself to be scared out of its wits by Mr Tolmie's awful picture of litigation in all the law courts of the Colony, and before the Privy Council in Westminster. But whatever may be said as to the Board, no defence is possible for Mr Tolmie. The interests of the people have been sacrificed by their own servants, whether through stupidity or a desire to enrich the runholder matters little. In either case the censure is most richly deserved.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE writs for the Waikouaiti and Bay of Islands elections have been issued. The former is returnable on the 31st, and the latter on the 20th inst.

THE Auckland 'Herald' referring to the Ministry, and the coming Parliament, makes the following pertinent comment:—"But the weak point of the Government will be the Agent-General's department. On that department a great deal of debate will doubtless take place, and we confess we cannot see how Ministers can defend their position. The Agent-General's department, in every particular, has been a costly failure."

IN noticing the successful floating of the New Zealand Shipping Co. at Christchurch, the New Zealand Herald declares that "Lyttelton will become the great importing depot of New Zealand, as Wellington has become the centre of steamship undertakings."

THE Provincial Council of Canterbury has passed a resolution containing the sensible suggestion that the system of free passages ought to extend not only to emigrants selected by the home agents, but also to those nominated by persons already settled in the provinces.

THE United States Government, being desirous of establishing a station in the southern hemisphere for observing the transit of Venus, asked of Tasmania if it might do so, and the Tasmanian Government promptly replied in the affirmative. A similar permission has been asked of New Zealand.

THE New South Wales Rifle Association have accepted the challenge from Victoria in reference to the proposed inter-colonial match with the Snider rifle.

WANGANUI had the smallest rainfall for the month of March of any portion of New Zealand, being one and a half inch. Nelson had the greatest, being five and three-quarter inches; Auckland, for the same month, had two and three-quarter inches.

MR BASTINGS has stated in the Otago Provincial Council that the Superintendent had told him that he (the Superintendent) would never again send a resolution of the Council to the Waste Lands Board, as he had been insulted and snubbed by that Board when he had done so.

THE 'Thames Advertiser' does not know whether Mr Brygden aspires to become a New Zealand "Reuter," but it learns that he is really the proprietor of the "Anglo-Australian Press Agency," and that he has recently bought off its rival, the Press Association.

AN Auckland journal declares that that city is "evidently fairly in for another epidemic in the old familiar form of a mining swindling mania."

Though the 21st ult. was one of the brightest of the season in Sydney a star was visible at noon. The phenomenon excited great interest.

A HINT to those who are agitating for the establishment of a bottle factory in Dunedin, comes from Auckland. Referring to Mr Olson, of tomato sauce fame, the Southern Cross says:—"The extent of Mr Olson's trade may be understood when it is related that an order

has been sent to England for £1000 worth of bottles for his sauce! What a pity Auckland cannot successfully supply such bottles."

THE directors of the New Zealand Shipping Company have received (says the 'Lyttelton Times'), through their London agent by cable, an offer from Messrs Shaw, Saville, and Co. for the transfer of their business and ships. The offer has been absolutely declined by the directors, who intend to maintain an independent position.

PEOPLE at Alexandra cannot be greatly discomfited. The 'Waikato Times' advertises a grand ball, under the auspices of the Alexandra Oddfellows' Lodge, at which ladies and gentlemen can attend in couples for seven-and-sixpence.

A SPRING has been discovered at Waitaka, Okarito district, which discharges water too hot to permit a person's hand being held in it.

A PUBLICAN at Ross has been fined £5 for refusing to open the door of his hotel when admission was demanded by the police.

HOUSE-BUILDING, it appears, continues to progress steadily in Greymouth, many persons providing themselves with comfortable cottages, or adding to the dimensions of their business premises.

IN regard to the Otago immigrants per J. N. Fleming, all the female servants were readily engaged at wages averaging £30 per annum. The demand for good farm servants was also brisk at from £52 to £55 per annum. The immigrants are a very superior class, and very suitable for the requirements of the Colony.

THE number of assisted immigrants that arrived in Otago from the 1st April to the 30th June was as follows: adults—males, 148; females, 71. Children—males, 16; females, 26.

MR WILLIAM L. SHEA, a solicitor of the High Court of Chancery in England, and attorney in the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, has been admitted as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, by Mr Justice Chapman.

CASES of diphtheria at Westport have resulted fatally, and the schools—to prevent the spread of the disease—have been closed.

MISS Florence Colville, Mr W. Hosking, Mr J. B. Steele, and Mr Booth, are to have a season at the Queen's Theatre.

WHILE the Lizzie Guy was lying in the Westport roadstead, nearly all the hands on board were poisoned by eating pancakes, in which arsenic had been accidentally mixed. All the men who partook of the poisoned food, recovered from the effects of the dose.

IN concluding his annual report, the Governor of the Dunedin gaol repeats the warning he has so frequently given, that it is highly impolitic to have a badly-paid staff of officials, and observes that "to prevent the officers leaving as they do at present, whenever opportunity serves, there ought to be a graduated increase of pay, and something held out to them like a moderate provision for their old age, when they should have devoted a certain number of years to their arduous service."

THE suspension bridge over the Kawarau, three miles above Cromwell, was opened with considerable ceremony last week. The carrying capacity of the bridge is equal to 1,400 tons. The cost is said to be from £5,000 to £6,000, and the contracts for the approaches, which were constructed at Government expense, amounted to something near £2,500.

THE Auckland market was opened with great *déclat* on the 20th ult. An exhibition on a small scale was held in the building, a number of prizes being given, and in the evening the Carandinis gave a promenade concert. Some 5000 persons visited the building during the day. The market is a timber erection, and its total cost, including £3,900 for filling in and draining the site, is £10,181 13s 2d. It is expected that the revenue derived from the market during the first year will reach £1000, and stalls, whose revenue will bring in £800, were already leased at the time of the opening of the market. The building is lighted with gas.

ONE of the Dunedin priests will officiate in Port Chalmers next Sunday. Mass will be at 11 a.m.

THE Rev Father Cauley from Napier has been appointed to the charge of the Hut Mission.

ANOTHER lie about the Pope has as usual gone the rounds of the Press. This time His Holiness is dead, and it is added that the Cardinals are keeping his death concealed till they shall have elected a successor. What next?

THE PARNELL CONVENT SCHOOLS.—The scholars of St Joseph's and Select School passed their annual examinations, in their several studies, on the 24th ult., after which the usual distribution of prizes took place. His Lordship Bishop Croke presided. Fathers McDonald, Joseph, O'Hara, Paul, Boibieux, Norris, Dilworth, and about 40 ladies were also present. The result of the examination was very creditable to both tutors and pupils. The scholars of the first class were examined in history, geography, grammar, and arithmetic, and those of the second class in reading, spelling and tables. The several specimens of the writing and composition were unexceptionably creditable. The Berlin work by the nimble fingers of the young lady pupils, was most artistically done. The piece first in merit was a beautifully executed picture representing Joseph presenting his Father to Pharaoh, by Miss McGarry. This piece received a first prize in the late show at the opening of the market house. The other presentations of needlework for commendation were remarkably fine samples of skilled industry, and were very little inferior to the first. There was also a fairly-executed crayon drawing by Miss Kilfoyle, of the "Virgin and Child." Great taste was displayed in the manufacture of some bead baskets, and a pair of slipper tops worked with wool. An address to His Lordship the Bishop was read by Miss McGarry. Several duets were sung, and other pieces of music performed by the scholars. A dramatic poem, in which five characters appeared, was moderately well represented. His Lordship the Bishop presented the prizes. The pupils of St. Joseph's School were also examined in an adjoining building, and a number of them received prizes. The children in this school passed their examination very successfully. —This information we chiefly take from an Auckland journal. Seventy-six children attend the schools.

FROM the 'Lyttelton Times' of the 3rd inst. we learn that the second entertainment of the Christchurch St. Patrick's Dramatic Society, in aid of the building fund of the Catholic church, took place

on the previous evening in the Schoolroom, Barbadoes street. The programme comprised the following pieces, played by a band consisting of Messrs H. Poore (piccolo), Tankard, junr. (cornet), J. M. Thomson (bass viol), and Weber (pianoforte), viz.—“Enfants de Mont Blanc,” Quadrille Albert Victor valse; “Petre le grand,” quadrille Skylark valse and Il Bacio valse; Miss Rowley sang “Joyous love;” Miss Rowley, “Holy dreams, happy dreams;” Mrs Dight, “Kathleen Mavourneen;” Misses Ness, duet, “The dream;” Mrs Oakes, “Erin my country;” and “Norah’s treasure;” Miss N. Ness, “Take back the heart;” and Mr Rowley, “The Buccaneer.” Mr Nolan read “Beautiful Snow,” and Messrs Barrett and Ness delivered the dialogue between Cassius and Brutus. The whole of these pieces were nicely performed, evoking hearty applause in some cases and demands for encores in others. The entertainment was wound up with the farce “A Queer Subject,” by the members of the club, who acquitted themselves most creditably. There was a large attendance, the receipts amounting to a respectable sum.

DURING the past week, remarks the Auckland ‘Weekly News’ of the 28th ult., there have been exhibited at the shop of Mr Edward Ledger, near the Catholic church, Parnell, three splendid specimens of Berlin wool work. The subjects are Biblical, and viewed as works of art are really excellent. They are the work of four young ladies attending the convent school at Parnell, and who have been instructed by the Sisters of Mercy. They have been framed very handsomely by Mr Ledger, and whilst they remained in his shop were inspected by large numbers of people. It may be mentioned that these are the same which were exhibited at the opening of the Market on Friday, and which attracted so much attention. The subjects chosen are: Joseph presenting his Father to Pharaoh, Moses in the Bulrushes, The Burning of Sodom and Gomorrah, and The Virgin and Child.

MR THOMAS HARRON, late of Reefton Catholic School, has been appointed Head Master of the Ahaura school, and will, we (Grey Valley Times) believe, enter upon his duties at once. Mr Harron is a gentleman of very high scholastic attainment, and from his long experience in high class education will be a valuable acquisition to the local institution.

MR J. C. Ahearn, of Greymouth, has made an alteration in the arrangement of the evening classes at St. Patrick’s School. In future the hours of attendance for all pupils will be from 7.30 p.m. till 10 p.m. every evening, except on Saturday. The fees remain as before.

SCHOOL BOARDS IN SCOTLAND.—The election of school boards is steadily progressing throughout Scotland, and we have the satisfaction of recording several triumphant returns of the Catholic nominees. In Edinburgh, where, of course, the election has been attended with more than ordinary excitement the contest between candidates was not merely upon personal grounds. Although the number of candidates and the distribution of votes was conducted in a perfectly systematic manner, one party has been utterly defeated, and we are glad to say, that party which advocates the secularisation of education. The Rev. George Rigg, of St. Mary’s, Broughton-street, headed the poll with nearly 2,000 votes more than the second candidate, who, with the next successful aspirant, is a lady. As a specimen of the state of elementary education, it may be mentioned that in one district, out of forty-four persons unable to write their names on the ballot papers, only ten were illiterate, the remainder being physically incapacitated. From Glasgow, owing to the number of Irish Catholics, a still more satisfactory return is made, two priests and a layman have been elected, viz., Rev. Alex. Munro, S. Andrew’s; Rev. Valentine Chisholm, of St. John’s, and Mr F. Kerr. The Rev. Mr Sutherland has been returned for Aberdeen, Rev. Alex. O’Lonnell for Falkirk, and the Rev. Mr Gordon, of S. Mary’s, for Greenock, besides many others for smaller towns.

THE ‘Tuapeka Times’ compliments Mr Bastings for having ably filled the Lawrence Mayoralty chair during the first six years of the existence of civic institutions there, and refers to the confidence placed in Mr Bastings’s successor, Mr Herbert, whose term of office is about to expire. Having done so, it asks who is to be Mayor for next year, and then expresses itself thus:—“We think that, save under peculiar and exceptional circumstances, the office of Mayor should roll annually; and it is indeed a poor community that cannot present once a year one of its number fit and capable as regards education, ability, and social position to fill the office.”

FRANK HEWITT ran three races with a man named Mahony, on the 23rd June, on the ‘Friendly Societies’ grounds, Melbourne. The distances were 100, 300, and 440 yards, Hewitt giving Mahony three, seven, and twelve yards’ start. The first event was won by Hewitt, but he lost the other two.

A FIRE broke out in Maclaggan street early on Tuesday morning, but it was extinguished with slight damage.

THE ‘Tuapeka Times’ thus refers to the south road:—“Last week, a waggon with five tons of goods was fast for two days. The combined efforts of thirty horses could not move it; the waggoner was compelled to unload the goods, and drag the empty waggon out of the rut. This is only a single instance, but it is of daily occurrence; we therefore wish to draw attention of the people to it in time.

RESERVES of from 8 to 200 acres, have been made in Canterbury for village greens.

“SUBSCRIBER,” whose letter appears in our last issue, writes to us saying, that it was at St. Bathans, and not at Naseby, that Mr De Latour said clergy should have no control over schools, and that there should be no religious instruction gabbled in them.

THE half-yearly summonsed meeting of the Oamaru Branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society took place last week. The patron of the Branch is the Right Rev. Dr Moran, and the chaplain the Rev. Father Donovan. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing six months:—President, Mr Thos. Dunn; Vice-President, Mr Jeremiah Markham; Treasurer, Mr Jas. Markham; Secretary, Mr Charles Kearns; Warden, Mr M. Baxter; Guardian, Mr T. Keating; Trustees, Messrs Dunn, Gleeson, and Cahill. The form of installation was read by the retiring President, Mr Matthew Grant, and the officers invested with the insignia of their respective offices by the President, Mr Dunn. Mr Dunn

thanked the members for the honorable position in which they had placed him. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers, and the meeting terminated with the usual prayer.

A BRANCH of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society is to be opened at Naseby on the evening of Monday, 21st inst.

OUR Naseby correspondent, writing to us on Monday last, says:—“A public meeting was held in the Roman Catholic Church here on Tuesday, with the object of establishing a branch of the H. A. C. B. Society in this district. The Rev. Father Boyer announcing at the Masses in the morning that the meeting was to take place, told the congregation that it would be a great blessing, as well as a benefit to them, to have a branch of this society among them, as it would be the means of creating harmony and good feeling, and would be productive of numerous benefits. The rev. gentleman could not wait to preside at the meeting, as he had to leave soon after Mass on his way for Dunedin to the conference. At the meeting, Mr Michael Brookes occupied the chair, and it was unanimously resolved to establish a branch in the district immediately. This is a good movement. I wish it a great success, and I hope that the branch will long continue to exist and prosper.”

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

OTAGO.

The Southern Escort which last arrived in town brought the following quantities of gold:—Lawrence, 1736 ozs 5 dwts; Waitahuna, 430 ozs 15 dwts; Waipori, 119 ozs 6 dwts; Switzers, 653 ozs 2 dwts; Tokomairiro, 424 ozs 1 dwt; total, 3363 ozs 9 dwts. The quantity of gold brought down by the Northern Escort on Wednesday last was 7920 oz 5 dwt.

The following items of mining intelligence are from the ‘Cromwell Argus’:—The Star of the East Company finished a crushing of 200 tons on Thursday last. The quantity of gold obtained was 67 ounces. The Heart of Oak and Star of the East companies allowed the men on strike three days to make up their minds as to accepting the reduced rate of wages offered them—namely, L3 5s—and the men unanimously refused to resume work except at the old figure. From the Caledonian claim (Mr G. T. Stephenson’s) we learn that a crushing of 427 tons was finished on Saturday, at the Royal Standard battery, Quartzville. The yield of gold obtained was 429 ozs 13 dwts. Owing to the bad state of the road between the claim and the battery, no more stone can be sent down for crushing until the commencement of spring; but Mr Stephenson intends keeping on his full complement of hands (seven men) throughout the winter. These are all employed in getting out stone, prospecting for new leaders, and otherwise opening up the claim. The Caledonian occupies the premier position among the Carrick reefs.

The Port Darwin goldfields (the ‘Bruce Herald’ states) continue to exercise a powerful influence over the minds of the miners of Otago. Many have already winged their flight for the distant field, and very few Melbourne steamers leave Dunedin without taking one or two adventurous spirits bound for the tropical Dorado.

According to the Alexandra correspondent of the ‘Tuapeka Times,’ those claims which require the river to be at a very low level in order to commence operations will not have much chance of a successful season.

WEST COAST.

MINING operations, remarks the Hokitika ‘Leader,’ are being conducted throughout the various fields in this district with varying success; but the average does not reach that of former years. It is, however, expected that when the two high level water-races at the Waimea and the Kanieri are constructed, a great impulse will be given to that important industry, and we shall have a large accession of population. The quantity of gold exported from the port of Hokitika during the month of June was 6354oz 15dwt, on which the sum of £635 9s 6d was paid for duty. The quantity of gold exported from the port of Hokitika from January 1st to June 27th, 1873, was 36,812oz 12dwt 5gr, valued at £147,325. The total duty amounted to £3680 17s 5d.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Kanieri Lake Water Race Company was lately held at Hokitika, to consider the question of increasing the capital of the Company. Although the original capital had been put down at £10,000, it had always been intended to increase that amount, and there was no doubt but that the additional shares would readily be taken up. Mr Bonar earnestly urged upon the community the necessity of taking part in the undertaking. Only one water race in Westland had received a subsidy from the Government, and that Company was at the present time paying off the advance at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. He believed that before the race was half completed, there would be returns coming in, as auriferous ground was known to exist along almost the entire line of the race. There was only a certain amount voted by Parliament for water supply, and that sum was already nearly exhausted, and unless immediate steps were taken to secure the subsidy for the Kanieri race, it would be too late. He believed that if the district was thoroughly canvassed, the whole of the shares could be disposed of. He had entire faith in the undertaking as a sound commercial speculation, and it behoved everyone who had the slightest interest in the district to take shares in the Company. Mr White said that the resources of the district were great, but undeveloped, and unless the necessary amount of capital asked for by the Company was shortly subscribed the gold would perforce be allowed to remain in the ground, inasmuch as if the Government subsidy were not shortly secured, all chance of constructing the race would be entirely lost. It was unanimously resolved that the capital of the company be increased by £10,000, thus making the entire capital £20,000, the additional capital to represent 10,000 shares of £1 each. 1200 shares were at once taken up.

The Charleston Four-mile Water Race scheme is progressing. Mr Greenwood has finished a memorandum as to probable cost of survey and construction of race, which he estimates at £5000.

A late washing up in the Alpine claim gave 200oz of retorted

gold from 160 tons of stone, a large proportion of which came from the main reef

AUCKLAND.

The 'Thames Advertiser,' remarks a northern exchange, has an article on the water supply question, in which it censures the gold fields representatives generally for not looking after the interests of their constituents. There cannot be any doubt whatever that the want of a supply of water for crushing purposes, on the Thames gold field, makes a difference of from ten to twenty per cent. on the actual receipts; but there is an enormous indirect loss to be taken into account as well. If there was abundance of water to use as a motive power in lieu of steam, a vast quantity of mining dirt which is now cast aside as worthless would pay to put through the crushing mills. What is now absolutely a dead loss to companies would then pay working expenses at least, and in this way tend to raise mining investments in public favor and value. The long-promised water supply for the Thames is apparently no nearer accomplishment now than it was twelve months ago. The delay, as we understand it, has arisen from the fact that the original plan was changed by the Government Engineer for the North Island, who determined upon using iron pipes instead of timber fluming. The material has been ordered, but when it may arrive from England is quite another matter. If the Americans had not used the products at their hands, they never could have made such progress as they have done in developing the resources of their country. At all events, no American would ever dream of sending sixteen thousand miles for iron pipes to lay them down through the heart of a kauri bush. The timber would have been used; and the difference in durability would have been more than compensated for by the saving to the mining interest, in the cost of crushing, and increased production during the period which otherwise would be wasted waiting for the iron to arrive from England.

The Auckland Provincial 'Gazette' gives a statement of four companies, which have at one time, or do now stand A1 on the field. They are the Caledonian, Golden Crown, All Nations, and Long Drive gold-mining companies. Of these companies the total dividends are:—Caledonian, £584,870; Golden Crown, £125,868; All Nations, £40,095; Long Drive, £79,940. Total, £830,773. The total from four companies gives considerably over three-quarters of a million paid in dividends. The amounts paid in calls are not given, but it is satisfactory to observe that no calls have been made during the past half-year.

The Coromandel correspondent of the Auckland 'Herald,' refers to so fine a claim as the Bismarck being idle, and to the directors, though having a considerable quantity of gold in hand, making a call. He then relates:—"This is more than an injustice, more particularly to small shareholders. It is a cruelty, because many of these latter bought in, trusting that the mine would be fairly worked and managed, and they have found their property depreciated in value to a large extent; and not only that, but they are actually called on to pay money on their scrip, when the company have in reality ample funds at their command. Is it any wonder that the small fry are gradually being "frozen out," or swallowed by the larger and more powerful fish. I believe that all the directors are not in favour of the past method of (non) working, but of course the minority have to give in to the majority.

The Royal Oak directors have resolved to exclude reporters from the mine. Any one, observes a mining correspondent, can see that in the course of a fortnight the value of the mine might increase by £50,000 or more, and yet outside shareholders are not to be informed of what is taking place! But, of course, directors (who may happen to be on the spot), and legal managers know all about it. Well, that would be rather too much of a good thing; and I feel confident that shareholders will not place such implicit confidence in their directors and legal managers as to give them so much power to work the market. It might not be at all safe to do so. If this action is to be allowed to pass unnoticed, of course other companies will follow their example, and then good-bye to genuine speculation. If reporters are to depend upon information gained from the company's office solely, they may as well give up altogether, as they would simply be made tools of, and I for one strenuously object to that. The Auckland 'Herald' in directing attention to the plan of excluding the representatives of the Press from visiting mines so that by personal inspection and minute inquiry they may be able to lay the true state of the workings before the shareholders and the public generally, says:—"Whether the shareholders will tolerate this remains to be seen." Writing on the subject, our Coromandel contemporary says:—"The attempt made by a local 'ring' to take possession of the market in the matter of Coromandel mining stock will doubtless be defeated. The public will never suffer such a state of things to continue. Shareholders are already indignant, and indignation will soon lead to action. They will tell directors plainly that the latter are put in office, not to get the first chance on the market, but simply to manage the financial matters belonging to the claim. We are all honourable men. So were the directors of the Green Harp, of the Caledonian, and so are the present directors of the Bismarck. Human nature is human nature after all, and viewed from a winning point of view, human nature does not present its best features to the beholder. It is a common saying, and we fear a true one, that in mining business no man can trust his own brother. It is sad that such should be the case, there is all the more necessity that every possible check the public at present enjoys of counteracting possible fraud should be tenaciously clung to."

A very numerous meeting of the shareholders of the Green Harp Co., was held at Auckland lately, for the purpose of considering the action recently taken by certain members of the United Beach Company Committee, in appropriating to themselves some 700 shares without consulting the shareholders. There was a great deal of discussion, and some very hard things were said, so that it was difficult to get at the real position of matters from a rather desultory conversation. The substantial complaint was that the committee appointed to carry out the amalgamation of the "Green Harp," the "Coromandel Beach," and the "Venue," in trust for the shareholders, had misappropriated the above number of shares, without

any monetary consideration. It was resolved:—"That this meeting condemns the action taken by the directors of Associated Beach Companies, in disposing of the property of the Green Harp shareholders without first consulting them, and in appropriating to themselves a large amount of shares; that they be called upon to resign and disgorge the misappropriated shares." (Cheers.)

The yield of the tributors' crushing (15 tons) of the Prince Imperial claim, Thames, promises to be the best yet obtained by them. 30lb of specimens are included in it, and produced 130oz of amalgam—a heavy yield for the quantity of stone, and indicative of the good yield of from 1oz to 1½oz the pound weight. The company has very liberally granted the applied-for extension of the tribute area downwards on the underlie of the vein. The accession was deserved, the tributors having worked the ground faithfully and well. The leader (the old Beach vein) carries a very distinct shot of gold, about 60ft wide. It seems to improve as depth is gained.

AUSTRALIA.

A writer in a Victorian journal says:—"When I inform my readers that Mr J. B. Watson of Sandhurst is in receipt of the trifling income of £4000 a week, or £208,000 a year in gold, they will see the reason why Mr Watson has invested £150,000 in Melbourne property and intends to live there, at which the Sandhurst people are fearfully wroth.

The 'Observer' Hillend, N.S.W. says—Chappell's battery has just completed a crushing of 41½ tons from this claim, and the result has been 5262 oz. already banked, in addition to which some 200 oz. are expected from the tailings. At Jeffrey and Gellard's they still continue to grass quartz of very great richness. Jeffrey's Rose of England has just cut the same vein, and come on really splendid stone, believed to be something like 100 oz. to the ton. 137 tons from Beyers and Holterman's yielded 434 oz.

Another grand crushing from claims Nos. 7 and 8 south, Monkland, Gympie is thus reported upon by the 'Gympie Times':—"On this occasion 520 tons have yielded the fine return of 3510 oz. 1 dwt 18 gr of retorted gold, on an average of nearly seven ounces to the ton being very considerably in excess of what was anticipated by the holders when stone was first commenced to be put through the machine. This is the ninth crushing which has taken place from this splendid mine since the beginning of 1871; the total number of tons of quartz reduced up to the present time has been 4037½ which have yielded 29,913 oz. 3 dwt 18 gr, or over 5 oz to the ton.

Two Northern Territory claims—the Melbourne and Port Darwin and the Nina—have already produced 250 oz. gold.

At Burnt Yards, Carcoar district N.S.W. magnificent stone has been struck in large quantities, which it is estimated will yield 1,000 oz gold per ton.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the daily papers.)

LATEST FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

BLUFF, July 5.—The Alhambra, Captain Underwood, sailed from Melbourne on the 28th at 3.30 p.m., and has the English mails on board. She arrived at the Bluff at 8 a.m. to-day; experienced easterly gales throughout the passage; passed the barque Woodville off the Solanders, bound to New Zealand. She brings eight saloons and 28 steerage passengers; also 260 tons for all ports, and sails for Dunedin at 4 p.m.

LONDON, June 27.—The Shah of Persia is visiting Liverpool.—A telegram received at St Petersburg from Tashkend states that the Khan of Khiva has capitulated, and the Russians occupy Khiva.

SPAIN.—The Carlists are proceeding with undiminished activity, and claim to have routed 2,000 Government troops.

June 23.—The Shah of Persia has expressed the profoundest astonishment at the docks and shipping. After the State ball at Buckingham Palace, he proceeds to Paris on the 3rd July.—It is rumored that the Dutch are willing to settle the Acheen difficulty peacefully.

LONDON, June 27.—The Australian exhibits are commented on by the Press as showing the rapid advancement of the Colonies. The wines are declared by experts to be of a very high character.—Dr. Livingstone gets a pension of £300 per annum from the State.—Sir Bartle Frere has resumed his position as head of the Geographical Society.—The Shah of Persia made costly presents to members of the Royal family, and visited in state the principal places of the metropolis. He instituted a new Order, and conferred it on the Queen and Princess of Wales.—The Roman Ministry has resigned.—The German Parliament has been prorogued.—The action of Earl Kimberly re the Postal Service is commended by the Press.—The Russians have had further success at Khiva.—Discount, six per cent. Wheat easier. Pig-iron, at Glasgow, 114s.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA WITH THE SUEZ MAIL.—SUMMARY.—The cups won by the Dunedin Volunteer Artillery in its competition with the London Scottish, have been consigned to the care of Mr John Ewen, of Sargood, Son, and Co.—Art Union Prizes were won by Mr Hamilton of Greymouth, of the value of seventy-five pounds; Mr Moss of Greymouth, twenty-five pounds; Mr Nicholl of Greymouth, fifteen; and smaller prizes fell to Mr Hurst, Christchurch; Mr Montague, Invercargill; Mr Kerr, Greymouth; and Mr Peacock, Christchurch.—The text of Napoleon's will has been published. It commends his wife and son to the tender consideration of France. He leaves £120,000, only the half of which will be realised by his wife and son.—Tom Castro has arrived in England from South America, as a witness in the Tichborne case.—The Duke of Edinburgh gets £20,000 a year with his wife. He has declined to reside in Russia.—The high price of iron is commented upon.—A letter in the 'Times,' from Mrs Colclough, of Auckland, on female emigration, has excited some attention.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Otago, it was stated that the profits had fallen to £11,000 a year. It is expected that £9 per share will be returned to the shareholders on the winding-up, which has been resolved upon.

SHIPPING.—Departures for New Zealand: Dallam Tower, for

Otago; Countess of Kintore, for Auckland; Halcione and Schiehallion, for Wellington; Mary Shepherd, for Canterbury. Arrived; Dakotah, at San Francisco.

Thirty-two thousand bales of New Zealand wool arrived in London between February 3 and March 20. On May 16 New Zealand hemp was: Ordinary to middling, £22 15s to £27 5s; fair to good, £27 to £30; tow, £11 to £14. The market is well stocked, and trade is depressed.

The Bebington, Coronilla, Celestial Queen at London; R.P. Bouverie, Electra (Otago ship), Peter Denny, Queen Bee, Robert Henderson, St Leonards—all at London.

The ship Otago arrived at Gravesend on the 7th May.

MELBOURNE, June 28.—The New Zealand Loan is slowly passing off at £91, at which it is now quoted in the Sydney and Melbourne markets.—It is rumored here that an action of breach of promise is pending against a lady of distinguished position in New Zealand.

COMMERCIAL.—Oats are inactive at 5s. The Claud Hamilton's consignment will have the further effect of easing the market. Wheat is offering at 6s 7d. Tookey's: All the issue is in demand at £12. Brandies, owing to the mail advices, are held for an advance.

SYDNEY.—Parliament has been further prorogued to the 19th of August.—The mail difficulty with Queensland is exciting discussion.

ADELAIDE.—Wheat, 6s 3d, and little doing.

MELBOURNE, June 28.—The Electoral Bill has passed the Assembly.—The Government defeated Mr McBain's no-confidence motion on the postal contract by a large majority. Mr Francis, during the debate, read Mr Vogel's telegram agreeing, on behalf of New Zealand, to join in the Services upon the terms proposed at the Conference.—A *rule nisi* has been granted for a new trial in *Degraves v. McMullen*.—A new trial is probable in Mr Villeneuve Smith's divorce case.—Lady Bowen goes to England for a year.—A proposal is mooted for the Government to take over the 'Argus'-Reuter contract.—Nimblefoot and King of the Ring have been scratched for the Cup.—New Guinea is only conditionally taken possession of.—A boy and girl who were married by the Registrar at Geelong have been committed for trial for making false declarations.—Four women died from puerperal fever in Lying-in Hospital.—Advices by the mail mention that the damage to the French vineyards is so great that it is probable there will be no wine or brandy for two years.

SYDNEY.—The Blanche and Clio have gone to Fiji; the latter thence to Wellington, where the Pearl, Captain Goodenough, will relieve her.—Eight persons were drowned in the floods at the Darling.—Sydney will carry on the Californian service at her own expense, rather than land the mails at Moreton Bay.—Sales of Tookeys have been made at L15.

ADELAIDE.—Parliament meets on July 25.—Miss Rose Evans has left for England.—Wheat easy, 6s 3d.

BRISBANE.—It is probable there will be a dissolution immediately.—The Roman Catholics oppose the Education Bill.

HOBART TOWN.—The Intercolonial Tariff Bill has been introduced.

THE COLONY.

WELLINGTON, July 4th.—A deputation from the Grey Coal Company waited on the Minister of Public Works to-day, to urge certain modifications in the lease of the coal mines, which have been granted.—Tenders for the sleepers of the Brunner railway will be invited shortly, as the specifications are nearly ready.—Wellington preserved meats are succeeding at home. Stocks in bond are little altered. Stocks of tea and sugar are reduced, and those of brandies increased. Rates of exchange are unaltered, but the rate of discount is reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Kerosene is low; 1600 cases are to arrive by the Horatio Sprague, and 2500 by the Skimmer of the Seas. Hennessy's brandy is scarce at 30s. Mr O'Shea quotes produce as follows:—Stocks of flour are full; first Oamaru brands are at £13 10s to £40; Dunedin do, at £13 to £18 10s; and Canterbury do at £12 10s to £13. Oats are in supply at 5s. At auction, King's (Dunedin) flour realised £12 10s.—The United States Government ask permission to establish a station in the Colony, to observe the transit of Venus.

AUCKLAND, July 4.—The Auckland Freight Co. have resolved to amalgamate with the New Zealand Shipping Co, conditionally upon having equal representation with the other Provinces on the London Board, irrespective of the shares subscribed.—The Coromandel gold returns for June show that 1072 ounces of gold were obtained from 595 tons of stone.—The Education rate is being rapidly collected.—Wheat is at 5s 6d, and oats at the same figure. Canterbury flour is at £12 to £14. Hams and bacon are in good demand.—Mr Saunders reports buyers of shares as follows:—Caledonian, £25; Bright Smile, £3; South British Insurance, £2 3s.

GRAHAMSTOWN, July 4.—Six companies at the Thames have divided \$862,458 amongst them since they started, besides having £10,000 in hand. New ground is being taken up.—A meeting of the Thames Rifle Association is to be held to consider the advisability of sending a team to represent New Zealand at the Victorian Rifle meeting.—The 4th of July was duly celebrated by day.

CHRISTCHURCH, June 4.—Messrs. Roys, Stead and Co. report that the grain market is quiet, and that holders are indisposed to sell large parcels. Present quotations are:—Flour, firm at from £12 to £12 10s; wheat, scarce at 4s 10d to 5s; oats, scarce at 4s 10d to 5s; all free on board. Butter and cheese are in excellent demand at 1s and 5½d respectively.

WELLINGTON, July 5.—The Hon. Dr Pollex is gazetted Colonial Secretary, vice Mr Reynolds, resigned.

NAPIER, July 5.—Between four and five hundred shares in the New Zealand Shipping Company have been taken up.—At the inquest on Warrington, a verdict of "Hanged himself while of unsound mind" was returned.—Mr George Kirton, manager of the Bank of New Zealand at Poverty Bay, was fined £50 for contempt of Court in not appearing as a witness in a case of forgery, whereby justice miscarried.

WELLINGTON, July 5.—Mr John Henderson, the representative of Messrs Brogden in this country, has published an able pamphlet explaining their proposal for entrusting to a company the construction

of public railways in New Zealand, such company to be formed in London, with a certain proportion of local shareholders and directors, and a minimum rate of interest to be guaranteed by the Government. The pamphlet will be circulated shortly.

July 7.—The whole of the Australian squadron will rendezvous at Wellington in September or October, to meet the new Commodore, who comes in the flag-ship, via the Cape of Good Hope, direct. Commodore Stirling goes Home in the Clio.

TAURANGA, July 5.—There was a demonstration, followed by a public dinner, on the arrival of the first coach from Napier. Mr Vogel's health was enthusiastically toasted for promptly granting the settlers' memorial in favor of a coach service.—The Maoris contemplate sowing large quantities of wheat.

AUCKLAND, July 5.—Mr Saunders quotes buyers for Rubies at 5s 6d; South British, 4s 6d.

LYTTLETON, July 5.—The Edwin Fox has been admitted to pratique.

NEW PLYMOUTH, July 5.—A smart shock of earthquake was felt this morning.

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.—The Kingites have decided that Manuhiri shall remain adviser to Tawhaio, but disputes are to be settled in open runanga. The Kingites blame Manuhiri for the present embroglio with the Government.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 7.—The quarterly sessions of the Supreme Court opened to-day. There are twelve cases, including two cases of manslaughter, three embezzlement, one forgery, one horse stealing, one arson, one obtaining money under false pretences, one larceny as a bailee, and two of assault. Four cases are charges against one prisoner. His Honor, in his charge to the Grand Jury, brought under their notice the facts in the case of *Regina v. Crisp*, a case of manslaughter, in which, owing to the negligent driving of a coach, a man lost his life. The law in such cases was that it is the duty of every man who drives a carriage to do so with such care and caution as to prevent as far as possible injury to any person. If death ensued to any person through rapidity of driving or the driver's want of caution, he would be guilty of manslaughter. In the case of *Stiffe*, the question the jury would have to consider was whether the death of deceased was accelerated by the treatment he received from prisoners; if so, whether such treatment was negligent or unnecessarily violent. His Honor then referred to the proposed additions to the Supreme Court, and also to the building of a drunkards' ward, which he hoped would soon be completed. The Crown Prosecutor withdrew the indictment against Mrs Hill and Dr Parker, in *Stiffe's* case, prosecuting only Miss Herbert and Hill.—Mr Oat was offered £1500 for the hairless horse, but refused it.

INVERCARGILL, July 7th.—Mr Duncan McArthur has commenced proceedings against the 'Tusapeka Times' for a statement contained in a letter from the Invercargill correspondent of that journal, published on June 26th, and which Mr McArthur considers to be libellous.

WELLINGTON, July 8th.—The criminal session of the Supreme Court was opened to-day. Mr. Justice Johnston, in charging the Grand Jury, referred to the lightness of the calendar. He was glad to notice symptoms of returning prosperity in Auckland, and he trusted the immigrants would be carefully selected so as to prevent accessions to the ranks of the criminal classes being made through them. He referred to the importance of providing education, and reforms in prisons, there being no deterrent punishment or reformatory training at present, and the existing system being insufficient for the requirements of the case.—The deputation from the Grey Coal Company have completed arrangements with the Government for the leasing of the coal reserves on the Grey river. The Company is to have the right to select 1000 acres in the coal reserves within twelve months, at a rental of £20 a year, the lease to be for 21 years, with the right of renewal for a similar period on terms to be agreed upon. The company also has the right to purchase 150 acres in blocks of not less than 10, nor more than 30, acres each, a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton being chargeable upon such coal only as is sent by river. The locomotives, rails, and rolling stock for the Brunner line were shipped in May, and the whole work is expected to be completed within eighteen months. The deputation are working energetically.—The Luna sailed for Wanganui to-day. On her return she will proceed to the Manukau, to bring down the Auckland members of the General Assembly.—The Education Board is vigorously enforcing the Education rate.

AUCKLAND, July 8th.—600 shares in the New Zealand Shipping Company have been subscribed for here, and more are expected to be taken up.—The solicitor of Mr Bass, the well-known brewer, is prosecuting publicans for selling spurious imitations of Mr Bass's brand.—Mr Saunders reports buyers of shares as follows: Caledonian, £17 5s; Tookey's, £3 5s; Waitemata, 6s 6d; Bismarck, £1 10s.

GRAHAMSTOWN, July 8th.—The Bank of New Zealand to-day shipped for Auckland 8344 ounces of gold.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 8th.—At the Supreme Court to-day, Lawrence pleaded guilty to four charges of embezzlement and one of forgery. Sentence was deferred. O'Keefe, convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. The Judge commented severely upon the facility with which the store-keepers changed cheques for any one. In this case a cheque was cashed for a man without even knowing his name. He (the learned Judge) had frequently remarked upon this practice from the Bench, but his remarks had no effect. He wished that he had power to punish store-keepers for the enormous expense they inflicted on the country by these prosecutions. Adam pleaded guilty to larceny as a bailee, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Piloher, for an indecent assault, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. This exhausted the Calendar, but the Court will sit tomorrow to pass sentence on Lawrence.

A public meeting will be held at Akaroa on the 17th inst, to consider the best means of obtaining railway communication with Christchurch, so as to utilise the harbor of Akaroa.—Public libraries are being established in various parts of the Province under the vote

of £5000 for that purpose passed by the Provincial Council during its late session.—At an inquest held on the body of a man found dead at the Waiau under presumably suspicious circumstances, the jury returned a verdict of "death by exposure."—The excitement respecting the opening of the Museum on Sundays continues. The first meeting of the new Board of Trustees takes place to-day.—The remainder of the City loan of £6000 for drainage purposes has been taken up at par.—The prospectus of the Canterbury Sale Yards Co. has been issued. The capital is £6000, in £5 shares. It is proposed to erect yards in the vicinity of the city.—Mr R. M. Morton's thoroughbred mare Barbary died last night.

BISHOP MORAN ON EDUCATION, AT ST JOSEPH'S.
In this Church on Sunday last, at the 11 o'clock Mass, the Rev. J. Lenihan preached an excellent sermon on the terrible evil of drunkenness.

In the evening, after Vespers, the Bishop preached on the Gospel of the day; but previous to reading the Epistle and Gospel of the day, his Lordship remarked he had spoken so often on the subject of education lately that he would not occupy the time of the congregation with it that evening. He might, however, say a word on one point.—It will be necessary for us to support our schools ourselves. The burden, he observed, is a very heavy one, and the tax is very great, but the duty of supporting our schools is one which cannot be avoided. We are bound by every principle as Catholics and Christians to give our children a Christian and Catholic education, and save them from the loss of their faith and from a Godless training. "He that neglects his own, especially those of his own household," as the Apostle tells us, "has lost the faith, and is worse than the infidel." All those in charge of children, such as parents, guardians, and priests, and one in his own position in the first place, will have to render an account to God at the Judgment Day for the manner in which they have performed this duty. The neglect of duty on their part will bring upon them chastisement for ever. We can make no compromise in this matter of education, because our faith is the most important consideration to us; for this faith we must be prepared to sacrifice every thing else, because if faith be lost, all is lost. If faith be lost, it will be absolutely impossible for us to do any one thing that will be pleasing to God. This is the teaching of the Apostle Paul, who says that "without faith it is impossible to please God; and he that believeth not shall be condemned." Therefore the loss of faith was the greatest calamity that could befall us; and the next greatest one was that of exposing our faith to the danger of loss. There is only a shade of difference between the two, because as we read in the Holy Scriptures, "he that loves the danger will perish in it." We are, therefore, not only obliged to make sacrifices to preserve our faith, but we are strictly bound to avoid the danger of incurring the loss of our faith or that of others confided to our charge. Now, if our children are permitted to attend these Protestant and Godless schools, there is no doubt their faith will be endangered; and he might say, consistent with the probability of the case, that as a rule their faith will be lost. Faith is a precious and a tender gift, and must not be exposed to rude treatment and danger. We have experience to corroborate this, for we know that in the United States of America, for example, under the Godless system hundreds and thousands, and he believed some millions, of children belonging to our (to the Irish) race have lost that faith for which their fathers died, through Godless schools—an irreparable loss for which nothing in this world can compensate. We should be warned by this and make sacrifices—very great sacrifices—that we may have schools of our own. The Catholic body, comparatively poor and few though it is in this diocese, has already done a great deal. Notwithstanding all we have been called upon to do, we have schools in Dunedin attended by 250 children; in Lawrence, by from 80 to 100; in Invercargill, by 111; in Milton, by 42. At Lawrence, we have a schoolhouse which has cost £900. We have schools at Arrowtown, Naseby, and St Bathans, and preparations are being made for opening two additional Catholic schools shortly. Now, is not this a great deal? and it is all at the expense of the Catholic body alone—unassisted by the funds which they themselves contribute for the education of the country. Without any pride or ostentation, we may legitimately contrast what we do in the matter with what other denominations do. We do not find the other denominations making any effort; they throw the cost and the duty upon the country; and whilst they do this, they absolutely refuse to aid us to the extent of one penny out of the money which we contribute ourselves. He had no hesitation whatever in designating this conduct here as a monstrous injustice and a tyranny. He did not ask them to present any petitions on this matter of education during the present sitting of the Council; and his reason was because it would be simply useless for them to do so. He had not asked them to petition, because, in the first place, he was not quite sure that one single member of the Council would undertake to present their petition. When he had petitions prepared before, some of the members refused to present them; they denied to us the right of free men—that of having our petitions presented to the Legislature of our country. That is the state of the case, and it is one that cannot be censured too severely. Now, he would not dare, under the circumstances, to ask a single member to present our petitions. He thought it likely there were some gentlemen in the Council who would present their petitions—he thought it was probable they would do so—but he had no doubt if they did they would do so with very great reluctance, either because they are opposed to us or because they are in dread of their constituents. He did not wish to place them in a position of antagonism to their constituents. He felt our petitions would be ignored in the Council, and he did not mean to subject the body to which he belonged—after the humiliating treatment to which it had already been subjected—to any further humiliation. For these reasons he had given up all hope of obtaining the least assistance in the matter of education from the Council of this Province. He should for the present, and for some time to come, abstain from asking them for anything; and he should devote all his ability and energies to developing our own resources as regarded the support and establishment of

Catholic schools throughout the diocese. For this he was prepared to make every sacrifice in his power. He could not do much, but he would gladly do all he could, and he would call upon the people to come forward in the cause of education, and to make sacrifices in that cause as their fathers did. He trusted that his appeal would not be in vain—he felt quite certain that it would not. The cause is a good one. The appeal will be made to charitable and faithful hearts, and we may confidently expect the blessing of God upon an effort such as this. His Lordship then read the Epistle and Gospel, and explained the latter at considerable length. We were greatly pleased to find that the gas light was everything that could be desired—a vast improvement on the light of the previous Sunday evening.

CORRESPONDENCE. PERMISSIVE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I was surprised and disappointed at the way you expressed yourself in regard to the Permissive Bill. You will permit me to give utterance to my thoughts and feelings on this matter. I am not one of those enthusiasts who would promise themselves marvels from the Bill; yet, I trust that some good will come out of it, and with this hope I will tender it my humble and strenuous patronage. I agree with you that it is for us a paramount duty, to promote temperance and check the advance of the opposite vice by moral means, by education and good example. I say with you that, in order to shame drunkards, public dislike and greater horror of drunkenness must be raised to a greater degree. But I go farther, Mr Editor, I consider that those moral means should be supported by coercive measures of some kind. It is the duty of the legislators, who are the fathers of the country, to protect and correct as far as possible the great family entrusted to their care. Now, let it be affirmed that this very bill in question is one of those measures calculated by illustrious leaders at home, and a mass of people with them to diminish considerably the crime of intemperance. If it would prove inefficacious or difficult in practice for large towns, it would certainly tend to preserve new settlements from the contamination of the degrading vice, giving time to temperance to take root in the hearts of the people. Again, sir, it surprised me to see you treating so lightly a project advocated by so many men of intellect and experience; and I still more do wonder at it when I think that you must be aware of the strenuous efforts that are being made here, at Christchurch, and elsewhere, by the clergy and people, preparing petitions to the General Assembly in accordance with their views and desires. Your correspondent has kept you informed of it. The state of legislation on the Continent on this point does not justify you in your assumed opinion. Nay, with all respect, I am compelled to say that you are ignorant on this particular matter. Only yesterday, being accosted by an Irishman, after a few words of conversation, I was told by him that in France they had adopted strong repressive measures against drunkenness. "What measures?" did I say, as if ignorant of them. "Well," he answered, "for the first offence there is a fine of 5 francs, for the second offence there is a higher fine still, and for the third offence there is imprisonment and loss of civil rights for two years." Let us not talk of pure moral means without some sanction from the law. For instance, how long shall the victims of intemperance be alone amenable to Court, and those who make those victims escape all punishment?

According to your opinion, the Permissive Bill, if passed, will be the cause of cabals, oppression, and conspiracy. But are not public houses indefinitely multiplied the hot beds of such cabals and conspiracies? Is it not at those places that several electors profane and sell, for an unworthy potation, what is most sacred and dear to the country, *free votes*? If cabals and oppression are to be apprehended in large towns, it should not be so in small and new settlements. Therefore, limit, if you like, the action of the Permissive Bill, but do not refuse absolutely to give it a hearing. After all, should it please you to reject it as restrictive of intemperance, favor it, as affording to the people an opportunity of practicing in a most important matter what is dear to them, what is their right—self government.

I am, &c.,

A CATHOLIC OF WELLINGTON.

THE AUCKLAND 'EVENING STAR' AND THE MAORIS.

SUBJOINED is a specimen of the gentlemanly writing which so often characterises the above-named popular paper. The Maoris have ready means of knowing what is written in the English papers. How they must admire the courtesy and amiable sentiments of the 'Star.' Be it remembered that the murderer repeatedly warned the Europeans off his land before he took "the wild justice of revenge," and that neither he nor any other of the Maoris have since shown a disposition to make an aggressive movement on our lands. Why Government don't offer an adequate reward for the detection of those Europeans who are supplying the Maoris with arms and ammunition is a mystery, unless they be afraid that guilt might be brought home to some whom they would much rather not get into trouble. These European wretches are far more guilty than Sullivan's murderer or Te Kooti. If Purnukutu were caught, and properly defended by some skillful and independent gentleman of the long robe, some curious revelations might possibly be made—not very palatable to some of our magnates. "It is very improbable we will be caught; why should Government go to war to please certain land speculators?" But now for the 'Star's' sentiments, which are as follows:—"At what a cost is political position purchased! Here we are, a community of British subjects, defied and laughed at by a gang of black savages whom we have been fattening on flour and sugar till they are sleek; and though we wriggle and make wry faces showing the irritation that we feel, our Government, to preserve their miserable seats, allow the beasts to spit in their face, and then quietly wipe the insult away with a pocket-handkerchief. It is a glorious country, and we are a noble people."

THE THAMES.

DEPARTURE OF FATHER NIVARD.

(From our correspondent.)

Last Sunday, 22nd June, being the last Sabbath which our respected pastor would be here, was a day which will be remembered by the Catholics of the Thames for a long time, and a day unusually sanctified, by the large numbers which attended our Church in Shortland. It was announced in the newspapers that the Rev. Father Nivard would preach his farewell sermon after vespers in the evening. He celebrated high mass at 11 o'clock in the morning, and the Rev. Father Dwyer, of Tapu, preached an eloquent sermon on *Sis*. The Rev. Father Nivard in the evening, according to announcement, preached his "farewell." He said he did not intend to deliver a set discourse that evening. He meant to say a few words to them, to give them a few words of advice which he hoped they would treasure in their hearts. In all human probability it was the last occasion on which he would have an opportunity of addressing them, and therefore he would just speak to them as a father who would be about to leave his children. The first thing that was necessary for salvation was a knowledge of God. The royal Psalmist called him the "known" God in Judea. But how were they to know God? They could learn to know him by attending the discourses of his ministers, and for this reason he wished most earnestly to exhort them to attend to the instructions of his successors, the same as they had attended to his own. They should also learn to fear God. He impressed upon them the necessity of fearing God, when knowing him. He also recommended to them the practice of instructing themselves and their children at home. If they were instructed in the truths, the teachings, and practices of their holy religion, they could give an account of their faith to those who wished it, to their friends, to their foes, also to God himself. They should instil into their children's minds the love and fear of the Almighty above all. The rev gentleman then reverted to his past career on the Thames. He said he had strong ties here. When he first came here there were only four houses, and the majority of the people lived in canvas tents; now he left it with two prosperous townships and a large population. From the very first time he came to the Thames, he believed he had the goodwill of the people. Whenever he asked them for alms or subscriptions, they always gave liberally. They had also attended to his instructions, and he loved them for doing so. He hoped they would treat his successor with the same respect and love. He assured them that he would never, never forget the Thames. Father Nivard has endeared himself to all while at the Thames by his honest, kind, and liberal disposition. The church was crowded to excess, and many members of Protestant denominations were present. On Tuesday evening, the 24th June, he was presented in the academy of music with a purse of 200 guineas and a handsome testimonial. The hall was crowded, the gallery being devoted to the accommodation of the ladies.

Mr H. McMillone, chairman, said they had met for the purpose of presenting to Father Nivard a testimonial and address. That address came with a sincere desire from the residents on the Thames Gold Field for his good prosperity in his future home. The testimonial was one of the most substantial which had ever been presented to any gentleman who had taken his departure from the Gold Field. (Cheers.) He looked upon it as of more intrinsic value than even its value as gold could be considered, inasmuch as it had been presented with so liberal and so Christian a mind from the inhabitants of the Thames generally. (Cheers.) At the first meeting held on the subject in Shortland, he (the chairman) stated that he should desire to see the rev. gentleman presented with a substantial testimonial, and one which would not be a Catholic one entirely, but be from the residents of the Gold Field generally. (Cheers.) He was now in a position to state that his hopes had been beyond expectation realized—(cheers)—and Father Nivard would take with him a handsome testimonial from all the inhabitants of the Thames Gold Field.

Mr Gudgeon, the treasurer of the testimonial fund, then handed the 200 guineas and the address to Captain Fraser, R.M.

Captain Fraser said that it was truly gratifying to him, who was not a member of the Church Father Nivard belonged to, to see such an interest taken in this presentation. (Cheers.) He had now to present the testimonial and address, in the name, not only of members of the Church to which Father Nivard belonged, but of a great many residents on the Thames Gold Field who did not belong to that Church. Father Nivard had been here since the opening of the field, and had always endeavoured to assist in everything for the good of the community. (Cheers.) He hoped that Father Nivard's successor would walk in his footsteps, and if he did so he would gain the good-will of everyone on the Thames, Father Nivard had shown them an example of Christian piety and earnestness during the whole time he had been amongst them. Captain Fraser then briefly referred to Father Nivard's connection with the Thames Hospital, and to his readiness to aid in every good work since he had been at the Thames.

Rev. Father Nivard said: Mr Chairman, my dear friends, I feel very sorry to have to leave you, but at the same time I feel highly gratified at the esteem you have shown towards me, though I believe in my heart it is not deserved. If I have worked on this gold field, it has been simply my duty to work—to do my duty as a priest before my God, and as a man before my fellow-men. And therefore I feel indeed highly honored and grateful to you for the love which you have showed me; and certainly I have had, during my career here at the Thames, signs of love not only from my co-religionists, the Roman Catholics, but from every section and creed of the community. (Cheers.) For at the Thames I have met men who have been brothers to me, and women who have indeed been sisters. And I have known the feeling of brotherhood, not only from Roman Catholics, but from many others. (Cheers.) I have known that feeling not only in word but also in deeds. If I have put up some buildings for the Roman Catholics in this place, I must say that my Protestant friends of every section of the community, and even men of other religions, have helped me in money. (Cheers.) So you may see from these few facts that I would be indeed a hard-hearted man if I did not feel for the

people at the Thames, and if I did not try on my side to return also good feeling towards their good feelings. (Cheers.) My dear friends of all religions, and of all sections of the community here at the Thames, I beg of God to bless you in this life, and to reward you in the next. (The rev gentleman resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheering.)

Rev J. Hill was loudly called upon to address the meeting. He said: I deeply regret that Father Nivard is about to leave us. I have said so frequently in private, and I have come here to-night to say so in public. (Cheers.) More than nine years ago I was accidentally brought into Father Nivard's company in Auckland, and the opinion I formed then of his kind, obliging, and generous disposition has never departed. (Applause.) On the contrary, by my intercourse with him here, that opinion has been strengthened and confirmed. (Cheers.) The more he is known, the deeper and stronger must be the respect and love cherished for him. (Cheers.) If ever a history of the Thames Goldfield comes to be written, Father Nivard must occupy a prominent and honorable place in its pages. Located here from the commencement of the field, Father Nivard had been associated with all the efforts that had been made for the real good of the community. He was among those who laid the foundation of our hospital; and has ever been one of its best supporters and most zealous advocates (cheers). He has ever taken a deep interest in the Mechanics' Institute—in short never has there been a meeting called for an object that really benefited the community without Father Nivard being present there to countenance it. (Cheers.) And at all these meetings the opinion of Father Nivard has ever been received with respect, and it has ever carried with it considerable weight. (Cheers.) Father Nivard is about to go, and I believe—nay, I know—that he leaves the Thames without an enemy. (Loud applause.) Nay, more, I know he leaves the Thames with all in this community, of every class and religious denomination, his true and sincere friends. (Cheers.)

The Chairman here apologised for the absence of Rev. Mr Lush, who could not attend owing to a prior and important engagement.

Mr W. Rowe said Father Nivard would leave the Thames having the best wishes of the whole community, and their prayers that the blessing of God would accompany him wherever he went.

Mr O'Haire, as one of Father Nivard's congregation, thanked those of other sections of the community who had come to that meeting. He would promise that he would do all he could that the kindly feeling shown should be reciprocated.

Mr Renshaw was called upon to speak. He referred to Father Nivard's coming to the Thames when he preached his first sermon on Sunday afternoon in Mulligan's back-room. From that time he had frequently been associated with Father Nivard, and he had frequently wished that he was a Protestant. (Cheers and laughter.) When he had noticed his perseverance, his kindness of manner, the spirit in which he kept the connection with even the poorest of his congregation—visiting them, not waiting for them to come to see him—he had envied the Catholics the possession of such a man, and wished that there were more such like as he amongst the Protestants. He could hardly, conscientiously, join the wish for Father Nivard's success as a priest, but he hoped that his life in his new sphere would be as useful as here; and if he studied his Bible a little more, he might study it so much as ultimately to become a Baptist. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr Severn was called upon, and also briefly addressed the meeting; as did Revs. Fathers Goulden and Dwyer.

Mr A. Brodie, in response to a call, also spoke, and appropriate remarks were also made by Mr W. Davies, Mr Gudgeon, and Mr Gillies. The proceedings then terminated.

On Tuesday, the 25th, the rev father was presented with a handsome watch and chain by the ladies of the Thames, also a suitable address. The presentation was made in the Grahamstown Church, from whence the rev gentleman took his final departure to embark in the "Golden Crown" for Auckland. The church was literally crammed, many being unable to obtain standing room inside. Miss McSweeney read the address. Father Nivard replied in feeling terms. He accepted the handsome gift which they had just presented to him as indeed a true symbol of their esteem for him. He would wish them good-bye! and give them his blessing. He would always remember the ladies of the Thames wherever he went. The manner in which he concluded was very affecting. Immediately after, Masters W. J. Napier and W. J. Curtis presented an address from the boys of the district, and the rev gentleman gave them his blessing, and gave them a few words of good advice, remarking that he would always remember his young flock at the Thames. The rev gentleman then wished all present good-bye individually, and took his departure for Tararu, where the steamer was lying. Father Jourdan, or Father Nivard as he was called, said his first mass, and preached his first sermon, on the Thames, in the tap-room of a public-house; and now there are two fine churches, a school, and a large piece of land, on which is built the priest's house, the property of the church in this district. Father Nivard will leave Auckland for Sydney, *en route* for China, about the 4th of July proximo, and he carries with him the best wishes of every individual in the district.

THE NEW LONDON AGENT OF VICTORIA.

MR MICHE, the "Times" correspondent at Melbourne, has been rewarded for his complimentary allusions to Mr Francis, the present wooden figure-head of the Victorian Government, by being appointed to the office of Agent-General for the colony in London. Mr Michie is an able man, who began the world on the London press, and then emigrated to Australia, where he distinguished himself not only in his original profession, but also at the bar, in the Legislature, and in the administration of the Colony of Victoria. His fitness for his new office is undeniable, and we would wish him every success in it, but for the remarkably bad taste he showed in using his situation as correspondent of the "Times" to revenge himself on Mr Duffy, in various spiteful and disparaging paragraphs, for having displaced a ministry of which Mr Michie was a prominent member. Was such conduct strictly honest?—(Catholic Opinion.)

ALLEGED VENALITY AND CORRUPTION OF THE ENGLISH AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPER PRESS.

(From a Lay Correspondent.)

SOME years ago the 'Diplomatic Review' (London) called attention to the fact that large sums of money were entered on the "financial statements" of certain Continental Governments as subsidy to the French and English newspapers. John Bright, when denouncing the course taken by the London Press at the outbreak of the late American rebellion, said "they would barter every human interest for money." He said this in allusion to the efforts then being made by certain of the more wealthy London newspapers to enlist the sympathy of the English people in favor of the Southern slave owners, who had just avowed, in the most unblushing way, their resolution not only to uphold and perpetuate, but to extend slavery everywhere. We have seen the newspapers in this Colony denouncing each other as Government "hirelings," or as the paid tools of certain capitalists. How far these charges may be founded in truth it would be difficult to prove, and not very safe to attempt to prove. But the circumstances of their being so often and so openly made lends great probability to them. In private society it is a common remark that in this Province of Auckland all the papers are under the thumb of certain capitalists, and such a thing as an independent exponent of the public mind we have not got. We shall see if the TABLET be more successful in establishing a reputation for honesty and independence, and thus securing the confidence of "the people," properly so called in contradistinction to the monied aristocracy. You represent the Catholic Church not merely in her spiritual, but also in her political relations; and she is emphatically the poor man's church and the poor man's friend—the defender of the weak against the power and devices of the strong, and masterful, and cunning. Such is her traditional character, though her enemies have often sought to deprive her of it. Let us hope you will do something to vindicate her claim to that honorable distinction in this Colony. Your influence, in so far as you have any, will be colonial—not merely provincial. We may say now, as was said of old by Tertullian, "I think Catholics are to be found everywhere—in the military force of the country, in courts of law, in the workshops, and the factory. Wherever found, they are 'a peculiar people,' and ought to be, if they are not, zealous beyond all others for everything good. Are other men patriotic, honest, sober, and industrious, Catholics ought to be much more so. The religion they profess offers them helps to virtue and protection against temptation to evil, such as other men do not enjoy." It is found from experience that an unfaithful Catholic, one regardless of the duties his Church imposes on him, generally is, or turns out at last, the most untrustworthy and worthless of men, however fair an exterior he may assume in the absence of temptation to wrongdoing.

THE MAIN SUPPORT OF PAPAL POWER IN MODERN TIMES—HUMANLY SPEAKING.

(By a Lay Contributor.)

A UNITED deputation from the Catholics in the chief states in Europe and America recently presented an address to the Pope. Among other things, they said:—"Be assured that if the Governments of Europe have abandoned you, the people feel themselves all the more obliged to attach themselves to you." This deputation was a very influential one. In it the English Catholics were represented by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the Irish by Count de la Poer, M.P.; and the address was read by Prince Alfred of Lichtenstein, a relative of Queen Victoria, if I do not mistake. On an important public occasion lately, the Pope himself said: "What is the principal enemy we have now to combat? It is unbelief. Against this infernal monster there is but one defence, and that is the religious firmness and good spirit of the people." He asks, "Who is it that opposes modern infidelity?" He replies, "Not certainly the powerful—the wise of this world—those of high places. No; but the mass of the people." We thus see the Pope puts no faith in princes or their ministers, and it is well they have now shown themselves in their true colors—as traitors to his cause, to the cause of Christ, of liberty, and justice. Let us hope the mass of the Catholic people of New Zealand will show their fidelity by all means in their power to His Holiness and the Church, resisting infidelity—an infernal monster, as the Pope justly styles it—resisting it with firmness and a good spirit.

THE MINERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(Communicated.)

Now that the Secretary for the the Provincial Government has declared that after ten days the Government is to be reconstructed, the miners and gold-fields residents need not hope for the present that anything will be done to secure to them depasturing rights, &c. Indeed, very little was ever done for the hard-worked miner, except to impose a duty upon every ounce of their hard earned returns; to open brandy shops, where many of these men spend what the Government leaves behind. The miners have to pay Wardens large salaries for the purpose of securing to the Government the receipts on miners' rights, &c., and settling disputes; but some of these Wardens employ themselves as preachers on these gold fields; and when magistrates ought to have the confidence and respect of the general public, of every creed and class, it seems imprudent and partial on the part of the Government to permit its magistrates to act as preachers for the denomination to which they belong, and then to allow them to sit in judgment upon those of a different creed. If all belonged to the same creed, there could be no great objection to the magistrate being preacher too; but when the contending parties are of different creeds, the man who was a devout and attentive listener to the preaching magistrate on Sunday must naturally have more confidence in that magistrate's impartiality than the man who would not be his hearer on any account. Might it not be well for the Provincial Secretary to take a note of this matter before the ten days expire? Probably he won't mind; he is a runholder, and as a class the runholders have no great liking for the poor hard-working miners. A miner who wants to settle in a district, wishes to have a few head of cattle to start with in the battle of life; but the runholder pays a shilling or two per

head, and if the miner want grass, he is asked £1 per head per year for the privilege of being allowed a cow or two. The Government empowers the runholder to impound stray cattle, and to sell them if not claimed; and if the miner happens not to be on terms with the runholder or his officials, he has his cattle watched day after day and impounded, so that in one week he may have to pay £1 or 30s in costs. The little family, if there be any, must go without bread, as far as the runholder cares. The miner is an eyesore; the dread haunts the runholder that someday, before he can manage a big block, the miner may ask for a few acres on deferred payment, and the big block would have a black spot on it.

What could the Government do in this case? They could apply the lancet, open the ugly sore, and prevent the evil from spreading wider. When granting a lease, let it be a clause of that lease that every miner will be entitled to run a certain number of sheep, cows, or horses, &c., on the run on the same terms per head as those granted to the runholder, and let every miner be entitled to take up a certain number of acres on deferred payment, and that without the residence clause being enforced, provided he fences the land, and places on it such stock as it may be able to support. Would this be a boon to the miners? Most certainly; and if the miners be not protected from the petty vexatious influence sometimes resorted to, many of them will surely leave for other Provinces, where greater advantages are granted. Indeed, it would be advisable for the miners at present to petition the Provincial Council to pass the Estimates during the Tolmie ten days; for if not passed, perhaps big block after big block may go by arrangement either through the principal or deputy, or both; and then God help the miner—the Government won't.

PURELY SECULAR STATE EDUCATION.—A PURE DELUSION.

(BY A LAYMAN.)

"A GREAT part of civil history," says the 'Westminster Review,' "consists of the history of religious controversy, and of events arising out of religious controversy. It is impossible to conceive any teaching of civil history from which a history of such controversies could be excluded. Such history as that of England, Scotland, Ireland, or of any other country, would be unintelligible without the history of religion and religious controversies." The secularists know this as well as we do, who advocate denominational schools. It is difficult to believe them to be honest and sincere when they speak of Government schools as teaching "purely secular" knowledge to the exclusion of all religious instruction, supposing civil history be taught in these Government schools at all. What sort of education would that be which excluded civil history, or reduced it to a dry catalogue of names, dates and events? The fact is, Government schools do teach much about religion, and religious controversy, and the events arising out of such controversies. They cannot avoid doing so; they cannot avoid teaching religious tenets of some sort, directly or indirectly, and we may rest assured that such teaching will not be favorable to the Catholic religion. Uneducated Catholic parents cannot see this. Their children, therefore, are, and must be, exposed in Government schools to great danger of imbibing religious error unconsciously. It will be insidiously instilled into their unsuspecting minds by the Government teachers, who, for the most part, are the sworn enemies of everything Catholic. There may, of course, be some exceptions. Every Catholic parent who sends his child to a Government school while there is even a moderately efficient Catholic school within reach, can have very little respect for his faith or Church, and the spiritual interests of his offspring, and must be a mere nominal not a real Catholic. Such reflections should animate Catholics everywhere to make strenuous efforts to establish and keep up efficient schools of their own. This will often be difficult, yet may be done with some sacrifice.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

BY THE ABBE J. E. DARRAS.

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

III. JESUS CHRIST.

POVERTY OF THE RATIONALISTIC PROGRAMME.

28. So much impotence on the part of modern rationalism, is doubtless a new proof of the truth of the Gospel, and in this respect we have a right to rejoice. Nevertheless, it argues in public opinion and certain exceptionally cultivated minds, so complete an ignorance of the fundamental principles of religion, that it is impossible not to be grieved at such evidence of weakness in the attack. Singular as this sentiment may appear, we have no hesitation in proclaiming it. To render it intelligible, one has but to read, for example, the eight volumes of Origen against Celsus the philosopher. Celsus, in denying the divinity of Jesus Christ, knew precisely and positively the grounds of his attack. The contest was not concentrated, as it is to-day, on an imaginary phantom, which it suffices to look in the face, to see it fall to ashes. Modern rationalism is evidently below its task; but its inferiority is in parallel proportion to the degree of debasement of religious knowledge amongst us. The programme of contemporary unbelief is insignificant! We must point out to the Romans of future ages, all that they will have to overturn, before they can strike at the divinity of the Gospel. A few words only, on the name itself of Jesus Christ, will suffice to dissipate their idle hopes; and since heresies must needs be, perhaps future free-thinkers will reflect more seriously before accepting the sorry rôle of heresiarch.

29 THE NAME OF JESUS CHRIST.—CHRIST IN THE ANCIENT WORLD.

The Incarnate Word, whom we adore, is not called simply Jesus, as the rationalists will have it. Neither is His name exclusively "Christ," as Protestantism affects to believe it.* His name is Jesus

* It is impossible for us not to point out here the inconsistency which appears in all the schools of Protestantism. The Acts of the Apostles in twenty-one different passages, give to Our Lord the name of Jesus Christ. The Epistles of St. Paul present to us the same name repeated 103 times. St. Peter, in his two Epistles reproduces it 21 times; St. John, 19 times; St. Jude, 7 times. We do not speak of the Gospels, which bear this uniform title, "Evangelium Jesu Christi." Why have Protestants, who recognise no other rule than the word of Scripture, eat in two the name of the Saviour?

Christ. The Catholic Church received this name from the Apostles; she maintains it in its complete integrity, and will not allow it to be divided, either by the whims of rationalism or the unjustifiable predictions of heresy. Now, the name of Jesus-Christ is the connecting link between the two ages of human history. Christ was promised, prefigured, foretold, pointed out beforehand, and expected for the space of four thousand years. It does not suffice then, to introduce surreptitiously, in the series of ages, an imaginary Jesus, invented by credulity and rendered popular by legend; to deliver him up, as a mock King to the derision of the vulgar. Before even dreaming of attacking the Gospel, it will be necessary to demolish all the Books of the Old Testament, which announce the coming of a Messiah;—burn all the monuments of Egyptian, Chinese, Indian, Assyrian, Persian, Greek, and Roman literatures, which uniformly attest the belief of the world in a future redemption—of which redemption, sacrifices are, in some sort, the sacramental sign, and religious rites, the popular expression. Has the bold innovator reflected on the immensity of this hecatomb, which, commencing with Manethon and Confucius, and passing to Hesiod and Homer, would end with Virgil, Cicero and Tacitus? This is not all. For, not only do the written monuments of these nations, whose civilisation has up to this been studied, proclaim the original fall of humanity, the necessity of a rehabilitation, and the faith in a future revealer; but the very tones themselves assume a voice, and speak the same language. Destroy then, previously, all the memorial inscriptions, statues, bas-reliefs, pillars, triumphal arches, marbles, and antique bronzes existing on the earth; raze all the monuments, beginning with the Troglodyte temples of Mahalipour, and the pylones of Karnac, passing by Nimrod and Khorsabad, and ending with the *chefs d'œuvre* of Greek and Roman art. Turn up the soil of the universe, and when you shall have completed your task, forbid the casualty of some fresh excavation from suddenly disclosing to you a new witness of the faith of the ancient world. More yet remains to be done. There are witnesses more long-lived still than books—more lasting than monuments—they are the human races. Now, all races of men, at this moment idolaters, are unanimous in their belief in the fall, and in the necessity of a Mediator. Go to the islands of Polynesia, explore every spot of African soil, and through the whole extent of the American and Asiatic Continents; slay those living witnesses of a creed that galls you! All this must be done, before you can strike at the Messiahship of Christ!

30. CHRIST IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

The historic position of Christ in the Ancient World, is already, I imagine, a fact marvellous enough in itself. Yes; to have taken such a position in humanity, and there to have sent forth roots so deep, that nothing less than the total annihilation of history, and the replacing it by chaos, could effect the uprooting of the Messiah, is truly a miracle! And yet, this barely forms a portion of the hem of the divine garment of Jesus Christ. A general belief in a future Redeemer might, rigorously speaking, be brought about by the ingenuity of a man of genius, and end in an usurpation of title. I will tell you how this has been provided against. The Old Testament, in its entirety, is only the description, continued from age to age, and

representing with a minute exactness, even to the least details, the figure of the Messiah to come. Rationalism has no liking for the Old Testament: this is easily conceived: each new master of unbelief has made it his aim, to destroy so importunate a witness. Success has not yet crowned so many efforts: One might say, without indiscretion, that the attack has never taken its stand in an advantageous position: Interminable philological discussions on a Hebrew word, its root, its equivalents in the Arian or Shemitic languages; pedantic displays of grammar; the pretension, otherwise far from becoming, of knowing Hebrew better than the Jews of the Septuagint Version; at times a slight inclination towards geological, chemical, physiological hostility; or else some incidents on an obscure fact, on a minute circumstance not yet elucidated; here is all that has been attempted so far. An assemblage of clouds, gathered together, and dispersed by the first stroke of the pickaxe on an historic field, or in a diluvial soil! The Old Testament has two guards, which must first be annihilated, before it can be struck at. In the first place, the Jewish race, which persists in expecting the Messiah, on the faith of this Book. As long as a single son of Israel remains, your attempts against the Sacred Book of his law will go for naught. Go then; exterminate a people whom twenty centuries of disasters, persecutions, opprobrium, have failed to crush. When you shall have destroyed even to the last of them, the Christian world will meet you face to face, and present you—triumphant and immortal—the Sacred Book of the Jews.

HAIL! AND FAREWELL!

Hail! and Farewell! Such is the frail condition
Of earthly intercourse. We meet to part.
Joy perishes in rapture of fruition:
Alas! my heart!
The flowers we gather wither in the grasping;
On beauty's cheek no fadeless lilies dwell:
The hand we clasp grows throbbless in the clasping;
Hail! and farewell!
Hail! and Farewell! The smile of welcome beameth
Brief as effulgent upon lovers' lips.
In hope exultant youth but little dreameth
Of hope's eclipse;
Nor cares to think that Time, who looks so radiant,
Is disenchanting Fancy's magic spell,
To dust dissolving all her fairy pageant,
Hail! and farewell!
Hail! and farewell! 'Tis thus each short-lived pleasure
Fades from our vision like a phantom wan;
We turn to gaze on our new-found treasure,
And lo! 'tis gone!
'Mid the delights that we most keenly covet
Still are we startled by fond Memory's knell;
Adieu! adieu! Oh, my heart's beloved,
Hail! and farewell!

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5000 yards Plain and Figured Repps, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d.	3000 yards Plain and Figured Camlets 10½d, 1s, 1s 4½d.
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This Hotel is unsurpassed for accommodation in any up-country township of Otago, and every attention is paid to travellers and families.

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Ales, Wines, and Spirits of excellent quality

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Wines and Spirits of Superior Brands.

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Good Stabling.

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Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddock, well watered.

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Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

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Good Stabling.

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P. O'Brien does not mention the quality of his stock but requests friends to judge for themselves.

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Superior Accommodation for Travellers.
Private Rooms for Families.

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

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London Stout and Dublin Porter.
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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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Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.

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Wines of the choicest brands.
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JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, Maclaggan Street, Dunedin.

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

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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. Crerar 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'Crass
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'Cay, Waipori
J. Dale, Port Chalmers
W. Knott, East Taieri
Thos. Mulvey, St. Bathans
Jn Lavery, Hyde.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTION REJECTED.

THE Provincial Council has, by 28 to 17, rejected Mr Stowe's Want of Confidence.

THE REMODELLED GOVERNMENT.

On Thursday afternoon it was announced that Mr Tolmie and Mr McDermid had retired from the Government. Their places were taken by Dr Webster (Secretary for Lands) and Mr Shand (non-official).

WASTE LANDS BOARD.

The usual weekly meeting of the Waste Lands Board was held on Thursday afternoon the 10th inst. Present—Mr J. T. Thomson, Chief Commissioner (in the chair), and Messrs Strode, Butterworth, Clarke and Reid.

Mr George Gordon applied to be allowed to purchase section 42, Waihemo district.

Refused, pending receipt of Attorney General's opinion, which has been sought for.

Mr Murdoch M'Lennan applied for a license under the 161st clause of the Otago Waste Lands Act 1872, to occupy about 1000 acres of open land discovered at the mouth of the Tautuku river. Being the holder of Run No. 446, he desired to have a place on the coast for shearing and storage.

License to be granted under the 161st Clause of the "Waste Lands Act 1872, at a fee of £1 per annum.

The matter of the appointment of a District Land Officer for Lawrence came up. Warden to be appointed, subject to approval of the Government.

Messrs Connell and Moodie, on behalf of Messrs John and Allan McLean, requested the Board to cause the boundaries of their runs on the Hawea Lake country to be officially laid down upon the complete survey map of the Interior district, and to appoint a day for confirming the same.

The Chief Surveyor to lay down boundaries of all runs covered by new maps, for general information.

The applications of Messrs Inder and George to be appointed auctioneers for the Board for the Mount Ida district, was recommended by the Government, and approved at usual rates.

Ranger Hughan reported on the application of Mr Robson for a lease of Totara island, under clause 169.

Robson's application to be granted under a bond of £1000.

Ranger Hughan reported on the application of Messrs George Gray Russell and Co., to have section 37, block 1, Pomahaka district, put up for sale.

Approved.

The applications of Messrs G. Stephens, R. Francis, and P. Law—transmitted by the District Land Officer—to have their business sites at Naseby offered for sale. To be surveyed and put up with valuation as recommended by warden.

The application of Mr Patrick White to purchase his business site Tuapeka Flat. To be sold by auction as land of special value, having been so long occupied, and at the upset price of £20 per acre. To be first surveyed at the expense of applicant.

The Naseby District Land Officer reported on an application of the Canterbury and Otago Association, to purchase 92 acres of their homestead on run No. 250, Deep Dell.

Approved.

Mr Alexander Mollison applied to purchase a piece of open land, being part of Bush Reserve, block 1, Clarendon district.

Referred to ranger for a report.

A petition was lodged against the sale of part of block 1, Waitahuna west, applied for by Mr James Smith. The Government sent a recommendation that the Board stay proceedings until further enquiries be made.

Proceedings to be stayed as requested.

Mr D. McKellar, M.P.C., wrote, forwarding a petition against the sale of land on run No. 354, Nevis district, petitioners having seen a notice of the intention of Mr Harrison, the runholder, to apply for his pre-emptive right.

Referred to District Land Officer as warden.

The Town Clerk, Naseby, telegraphed protesting against the sale of sections 70, 71, 118, 120, and 121, Naseby. The Government recommended all sections to be withdrawn.

To be reserved.

Maps of section 13, block 3, and 14, block 3, and 16, block 15, Maungatua, applied for as unsurveyed land, were submitted for approval, and approved.

Mr Tolmie (who did not occupy his seat on the Board) applied to have the plan of survey of a block of land in Waipahoe district approved of.

Mr Thomson left the Board while this case was on, and Mr Strode occupied the chair.

Mr Gillies, of Messrs Gillies and Street, objected, on behalf of Mr Logan, to the application being passed, as it was now surveyed.

Mr Tolmie said it was only within the last five minutes that he had become aware that there was any objection to this application of his for land at the back of his original purchase. His application was in before any other. He had got the ground, rough hill land, fenced in, and instead of getting 640 acres fenced in, there were over 800 acres. It was rough land, and he wanted as little as he could of it; and the best fencing line, the one followed, took in over 800 acres. The fencing had cost him £360, and Mr Logan had applied for the land after it had been fenced.

Mr Gillies said Mr Tolmie took possession wholly and solely at his own risk.

Mr Tolmie said he did so after permission from the Chief Commissioner.

Mr Gillies said Mr Tolmie's application was for an area stated definitely in his own handwriting, and Mr Logan had applied for the remainder of the unsold land there. Mr Tolmie was now going beyond his application, and accordingly went in upon Mr Logan's.

No man should be allowed to take possession of Government land until he was legally in possession of it, which Mr Tolmie was not.

Mr Strode asked Mr Prentice to explain why he had surveyed the extra quantity of land.

Mr Prentice said he had understood the original application was amended.

Mr Gillies said there was no proof of amendment.

Mr Tolmie did not care for the 100 acres, but complained that after the fence was up this came forward. He had something to risk until the fence was up; 3000 acres of his land was open.

The plan was approved of and Mr Tolmie was declared the purchaser.

The plans of other similar applications were also approved of.

It was resolved that a depasturing lease on Pigeon island, Lake Wanaka, be sold by auction.

The Board passed a resolution requesting the Chief Commissioner to communicate with the Executive, to get a better room for the holding of the Board's meeting.

AUCKLAND.

RAILWAYS IN THE WAIKATO.

(A Contributor.)

THERE was, as you will see from the papers, a large meeting held here last night, for the purpose of urging Government to extend the Waikato Railways, and carry them on from one end of the island to the other. It was argued that such a policy would, among other good fruits put an effectual stop to any future danger from the natives. The Auckland prints make much of the unanimity and enthusiasm which prevailed at the meeting. But this was not surprising. The meeting was mostly made up of laboring men and merchants—some of the latter dealing extensively in liquor. Any scheme involving the large outlay of public funds must of necessity prove highly profitable to laboring men and liquor traders. This may be said without detracting in any way from the value of railroads in the Waikato or anywhere else, as a means of giving an impetus to trade and agriculture. Particular stress was laid on the necessity of Government proceeding immediately without any, the least delay, to build a Waikato Railway up to the disturbed districts, as a means of stamping out the Maori "little wars" with which we are ever and anon troubled. By the way they are not very little wars if we look at the expense. It was maintained that costly as a railway might be, it would not be so costly as those military arrangements we had been forced to make to keep the natives under. It occurred very strongly to me that there was another and a still cheaper and more efficacious way of securing the peace of the country—so far as Maoris are concerned. If Government would only take proper means to enforce the Arms Act; offer a sufficiently high and tempting reward for the detection of those supplying the Maoris with arms and ammunition, and on conviction of the offenders hang them up on the gallows tree, we should hear no more of the necessity of building railroads to prevent or suppress such disturbances. The reward now offered by Government under the Arms Act, is not sufficiently high and tempting—it is paltry. This subject was not broached at the meeting. If it had been it would most likely have got the go by. Some evasive reply would have been given to any one putting a question on the subject, and asking the reason why a larger reward was not offered. There are always some in the community to whom a war policy and consequent war expenditure is highly profitable, and these may be, on the platform, the loudest in urging the maintenance of peace, law, and order. Such is life. The present native policy seems prudent and just, and only what might have been expected from a Government presided over by a Chief Justice. The law is about to be vindicated by legal and peaceable means, without any show of vindictiveness. It is only a matter of regret that Sir George Arney's term of office as Governor, will so soon expire—unless indeed his successor shall be animated with a like spirit as himself. If war be avoided, no thanks to the Auckland press. They have done their best to kindle the flames of war—some of them at least—notably the 'Evening Star.'

THE VALUE OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

"THE value of telegraphic communication," remarks the 'Lyttelton Times,' "between the Australasian colonies and all other parts of the world, is illustrated, if not clearly proved, by a statement said to have been made in Melbourne recently. According to the 'Argus,' an influential member of the South Australian Parliament' said that the total cost of the overland telegraph line between Adelaide and Port Darwin had been about £300,000, and that South Australia has been already recouped to the extent of one-half that large outlay at the very least. This has been done, we are told not by charges for the transmission of messages over the line, but by the increased value given to her surplus produce through the rapidity with which she has been enabled to inform herself as to the exact state of the London market." The Melbourne 'Argus' questions this statement of the South Australian M.P., but the 'Lyttelton Times' observes:—"We see no reason whatever to doubt the correctness of the view taken by this influential member of the South Australian Parliament, more especially when it is backed up by indisputable figures. The enhanced price to the producer has enabled him to spend more money in labour, and so the price of that commodity has been increased by an increase in the demand. In this way, by action and re-action, the advantages of telegraphic communication are spread throughout an entire community. When the whole question of telegraphic communication is closely examined, the conclusion seems inevitable that the masses, comparatively speaking, will derive most advantage from its extension. The absolute necessities of life can never rise to famine prices in London, Paris, and the other great cities of the world, when news is published daily, almost hourly, about production in every quarter of the globe, except in the hardly conceivable case of a universal blight and destruction."