

# New Zealand Gazette

VOL. I.—No. 15.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

**BENEFICIENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.**

**NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES**

Supplied to the Public without EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

**KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large and continued supplies of Welsh, Saxony, and Lancashire Flannels, Plaidings, Crimean Shirts, 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. R O E R T S,**

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

**T H O S. J. L E A R Y,**

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Princes Street South.

**J A M E S W A L S H,**

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.

**C O A L S ! C O A L S ! ! C O A L S ! ! !**

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

J. & D. FINDLAY,  
Octagon Coal Depot.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

**O N S A L E** 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 *Bunio'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.

**A. M c D O N N E L L,**  
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,  
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN,

Proprietor of the Patent Revolving Barrel Churn, for which he was awarded *First Prize Silver Medal* at the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association, 1872. And also Silver Medal for Dairy Utensils, etc.

**I. M A R T I N,**

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,

Dunedin.

**W. S I N C L A I R,**

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Princes street,

OPPOSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

**H. P A L M E R,**  
GENERAL MASON AND SCULPTOR;

South and 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 or 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.)

**J A M E S K E N N E D Y,**

THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S

BOOTMAKER,

Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

**J. REANY,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Ratray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

**A N D R E W M E R C E R**  
Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Ratray street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.**

Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines

Double and Single Furrow Ploughs  
Chaffcutters, Oat Bruisers  
Cultivators, Horse Hoes, and Seed Drills  
Cheese Presses and Curd Mills  
Ransome's Adjusting Corn Screens and Winnowing Machines  
Vulcanised, India-rubber and Leather Belting

Horse Powers, &c., &c.,

T. ROBINSON & CO.,  
Princes Street, Dunedin.

**HOGBEN'S PATENT.**

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

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

**THOMSON & Co.,**  
Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Stopped Aerated Waters, Stafford Street, Dunedin.

**R E E V E S & C O.,**  
Manufacturers of

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

And  
**I M P O R T E R S O F**  
Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,  
Respectfully thank their Customers throughout New Zealand for their liberal support for the past eleven years, and having enlarged their Premises and Plant—which is now the most extensive and complete in the Colony—they can guarantee their various Goods equal to any European manufacturers, and at such Prices as will command their universal use. They have constantly **ON HAND FOR SALE IN CASES, HDDS., & QR-CASKS:—**

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar	Peppermint Cordial
Orange Bitters	Clove Cordial
Duke's Tonic Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup	Curacao
Maraschino, &c., &c.	

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

**LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.**

For Sale or Hire—

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

**BEGG & ANDERSON,**

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,  
Princes Street North.



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

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

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

**W**E 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.

**J A S. H I C K E Y,**  
Grainer, Writer,  
**PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPERHANGER**  
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

**J O H N H I S L O P,**  
(LATE A. BEVERLY)  
**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,**  
**AND JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago. Princes st

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

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

**G E O R G E Y O U N G,**  
**IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND**  
**J E W E L L E R,**

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

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

**J. M I T C H E L L,**  
**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,**  
Fleet street, Dunedin.

Newspapers and Monthly Periodicals, and Catholic Prayer Books and Douay Bibles on hand.

**PROVINCIAL TEA MART.**

**J O H N H E A L E Y,**  
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,  
and Provision Merchant.  
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets.)  
**D U N E D I N.**

**C R A I G A N D G I L L I E S**  
Wholesale and Retail  
**CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.**

Importers of  
**ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE.**  
Cutting: Princes street, 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 I L N E R,**  
**AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,**  
and  
**GENERAL SALESMAN.**

**DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND**  
**PICTURE WAREHOUSE,**

George street.  
**A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.**  
Importer of first-class Chromos, Oleographs,  
Steel Engravings, &c., &c.  
Picture Frames of every description made  
to order.

**M. A N D J. M E E N A N,**  
**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-**  
**CHANTS.**

(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 MER-**  
**CHANT.**

George Street.

**G E O R G E M A T T H E W S**  
Nursery and Seedsman,  
Has on sale **THORN QUICKS,** two years  
transplanted.  
Sweet Briar, Privet, Laurel, Scotch Fir,  
Spruce Fir, Californian Trees, Forest  
Trees, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cher-  
ries, Apricot, Peach, Currant,  
Gooseberry, Walnut, Hazel,  
Filbert, Roses, Boxwood,  
Rhubarb,  
&c.

**THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest  
current rates.

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

**H E N R Y K N O T T**  
**HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,**  
Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

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

Agent for

**THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.'**

**M I C H A E L B R O O K E S,**  
WHOLESALE GROCER,

Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant,

NASEBY.

N.B.—Tents, Tarpaulins, Hose, &c., made on the premises.

**R O B E R T A I T K E N,**  
B A K E R

AND GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT

NASEBY.

**L O U I S G A Y T A N**

Chinese Merchant and General Storekeeper,

Naseby.

All kinds of Fancy Goods always on hand.

**GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA**  
**J O H N M C G R A T H,**  
P R O P R I E T O R.

Commercial Travellers and Tourists will find every comfort and convenience at the above establishment.

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

Established 1862

**R O B E R T P R I T C H A R D**  
General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

**MORNING STAR HOTEL,**  
ARROWTOWN.

**J O H N O'BRIEN** begs to inform his friends and the Public that it is still his care to maintain the high reputation of this comfortable Hotel.

**DOMINICAN CONVENT**  
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR  
YOUNG LADIES.

**T**HE 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.

**NOMINATED IMMIGRATION.**

**F R E E P A S S A G E S T O S I N G L E W O M E N.**

**FOUR POUNDS IN CASH, OR A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR SIX POUNDS, PER STATUTE ADULT FOR OTHER IMMIGRANTS.**

**TWO POUNDS FOR CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE.**

**INFANTS FREE.**

N.B.—Colonists desirous to bring out Labourers, Servants, or Artisans, can arrange for their selection by friends at home.

Particulars can be obtained from the Immigration Officers, Government Assurance Agents, or at any Money Order Post Office.

**C. E. HAUGHTON,**

Under Secretary for Immigration.  
Wellington, 10th July, 1873.

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**

**A** GRAND AMATEUR V and Instrumental Concert will be held in the **VOLUNTEER HALL, MILTON**, on Tuesday, 5th August, in aid of the Building Fund of the Roman Catholic Church.



**C O B B A N D C O ' S**

Telegraph Lines of

**ROYAL MAIL COACHES**

**J. CHARLIN 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.

**C O B B & C O.,**  
Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel.

**M O N E Y.**—The undersigned has several small sums to lend on Mortgage, at current rates.

**W. H. McKEAY,**  
Solicitor Dunedin.

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

**G R O V E S B R O T H E R S,**

**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.

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

**A. J. B U R N S & C O.,**  
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,

Have in Stock, and Making—

Plain Tweeds Twist Tweeds  
White Serge (plaiding) Colored Serge (plaiding)

Shepherd Tartan Shawls  
Shepherd Tartan 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. W O O D S**

**CARPENTER, JOINER AND BUILDER,**  
**MORAY PLACE.**

Repairs and alterations punctually attended to.

**M R C H A R L E S S Y K E S,**  
P I A N I S T.

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

**J A M E S M ' N E I L S I M P S O N,**  
(Late of Simpson and Asher),  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,**  
**O T A G O B U T C H E R Y,**  
**G E O R G E S T R E E T (A FEW DOORS FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.**

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

**COAL! COAL!**

**W**ANTED 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.

**J. M I D D L E T O N**

**TOBACCONIST,**

George Street, Dunedin.

**MREESHAUM PIPES REPAIRED.**

A. R. HAY,

IMPORTER OF FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

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

FRESH AND NEW GOODS,

but to give the Public EXTRA VALUE for their money.

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

In completing the most satisfactory arrangements yet made, the

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,

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 Reps, and Maguolia 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), Velveteens, 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, alicoes, 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, Matings, Mats, Muslin Sets, Gents' Hosiery, &c., &c.

Country Orders receive the utmost care and attention.

A. R. HAY,

IMPORTER,

PRINCES STREET

(Near the Octagon),

DUNEDIN.

DAVID R. HAY

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

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.

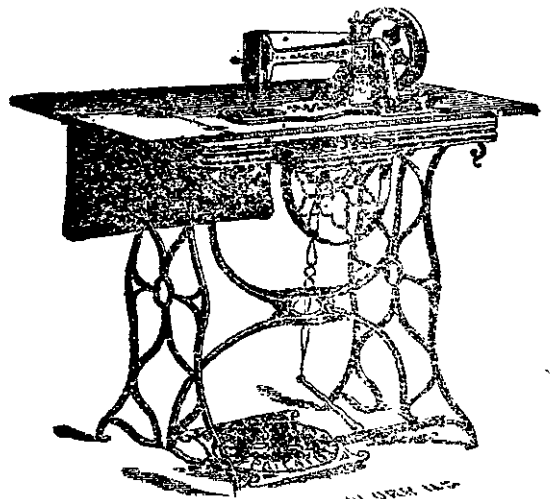
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

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 BROUGHAMST, 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.

LOSS OF THE RANGITOTO.

By the arrival at Wellington on July 31 of the ss Wellington, intelligence was received of the total loss of the ss Rangitoto, on her passage from Nelson to that port. She left Nelson at 1 p.m. on the previous day, passing through the French Pass, and was off Jackson's Head, at the entrance of Queen Charlotte Sound, about half-an-hour behind the Wellington. Jackson's Head being hugged too closely, the steamer struck, bumping heavily. The sea was quite calm at the time. The bottom of the steamer was stove in, and the fires extinguished. As the vessel was making water at the rate of a foot a minute, orders were given to drive her ashore, and there was barely sufficient steam to effect this. The place where she was beached is surmounted by inaccessible rocks, 800 feet high. Her bows rested on a ledge of rock, and her stern floated in deep water. The boats were lowered, the greatest order prevailing, and Mr Nancarrow and the second mate, with a boat's crew, started to intercept the Wellington on her return down the Sound from Picton. In this they succeeded, being picked up by the Wellington, which at once proceeded to the scene of the wreck. In the meantime, two of the Rangitoto's boats, filled chiefly with ladies and children to the number of 56, after lying by the ship for four hours, had proceeded up the Sound, the passengers landing at Mr Turner's station. On the arrival of the Wellington at the wreck, her attention was drawn by the firing of a gun and the burning of blue-lights on board the Rangitoto. Shortly after, two boats came off from the wreck, containing ladies, children, and others who had not found room in the boats which sought refuge up the Sound. The Wellington approached the wreck as close as safety would permit, and the boats of both steamers were busily occupied all night in saving the mails, passengers' luggage, and a portion of the cargo. Next morning the Rangitoto went down by the stern, the men on board saving themselves in the boats. They were then taken on board the Wellington—now very crowded—which steamed for Wellington about 11 o'clock. Jackson's Head being exceedingly exposed to shifts of wind, the remains of the Rangitoto are likely soon to disappear altogether.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART, & Co. report for the week ending 31st July:—

**Fat Cattle.**—99 head were yarded and sold on Wednesday. With few exceptions the quality was very medium. All, however, found purchasers at about late prices. Prime quality may be quoted at about 27s 6d for immediate delivery, and 30s to 32s 6d for forward delivery; middling at 20s to 21s per 100 lbs. We sold 45 head, and privately 30 head.

**Fat Sheep.**—About 500 sheep were penned, of which we sold 200 cross-breeds (medium quality) at from 14s 3d to 18s 3d, and 200 merinos at 11s to 12s; and also, privately, 500 mixed sheep at current rates. We quote prime mutton at about 3½d per lb.

**Store Cattle.**—There is a fair demand for quiet grown cattle, but mixed herds are not in request, owing to scarcity of grass at this season. We quote 3 to 5 years old bullocks at L4 to L5; spayed cows, L3 10s to L4; mixed herds, 30s to 50s, according to quality. In various lots we have placed upwards of 700 head.

**Store Sheep.**—We have no transactions to report, but have buyers at following rates:—Cross bred wethers, 12s to 13s; do ewes, in lamb, 15s to 17s 6d; do lambs, 9s to 10s; merino wethers, 7s to 8s.

**Dairy Cows.**—Very scarce and good. Quiet milkers, near to calving, are saleable at from L5 to L10.

**Wool.**—By the Rangitoto at Hokitika, advices from London, down to 19th inst., have reached us as follows:—"The wool sales opened on 10th inst. with 200,000 bales, of which 6500 were offered (on the opening night we presume). The attendance of buyers was good, and the bidding spirited throughout. At the opening cross bred showed a decline of 1d per lb, but has since improved. The sales closed (?) with an average advance of 1d, and for superior combings 2d to 3d per lb." The above allusion to the close of the sales is calculated to engender misapprehension, and should be read as having reference to the close of those sales of which we have advice, and not of the series, which in the ordinary course would extend to a month at least. The advance quoted is doubtless substantially correct.

**Sheepskins.**—Our usual weekly sale was held this day, and fairly attended; and consequent upon the favourable tenor of the above advices, prices manifested considerable improvement. We sold 1005 green skins as follows:—Cross-breeds, from 4s 5d to 5s 1d; merinos, from 3s 5d to 4s 1d; full-wooled merinos, 6s each.

Hides continue in slight demand, and prices have not improved. We catalogued 300, of which 210 were sold at from 14s 9d to 16s for light, and 17s 6d to 20s for medium to heavy weights.

**Tallow.**—None offered.  
New Zealand Hemp is for the time entirely neglected. The new tariff imposing a duty of 5s per cwt. on rope, cordage, and twine, will doubtless stimulate the utilization of this fibre in the Colony to a greater extent than hitherto. Tow is in request at L5 to L5 10s per ton baled; loose, L4 10s.

**Grain.**—Wheat has been if anything easier during the week. We offered about 6000 bushels at auction to-day, when 1600 bushels changed hands at 4s 10d to 5s 1d. The bulk was withdrawn, as owners' limits were not obtainable. Fowl feed realised from 2s 2d to 3s 11d, according to quality. Barley is in moderate demand at about 7s per bushel. Oats may also be quoted a shade easier, there being an entire absence of speculative demand, and trade requirements are not large. Good feed, 4s to 4s 2d; milling, 4s 3d to 4s 4d.

Messrs WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co., report for the week ending 2nd August, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—The large number which came forward had the effect of depressing prices a shade under last week's rates. 90 head were yarded, mostly of middling quality. We sold 60 head. Prime quality brought 23s to 25s per 100lbs; medium do, 20s.

**Fat Sheep.**—550 were penned. We sold 150 merinos, fair quality, at 13s. Other sales were—200 cross-breeds, at from 14s 3d to 18s 3d; 200 merinos, at from 8s 6d to 11s. We also sold privately, for forward delivery, 1000 cross-breeds, at from 4d to 4½d per lb, and 500 merino wethers at 3½d. We quote prime half-breeds 3½d to 4d per lb; do merinos, 3½d.

**Store Cattle.**—Bullocks are in good demand. We quote bullocks, 3 to 5 years, L4 to L4 10s; cows, L3 5s to L3 10s; mixed lots, L2 10s. At above rates we have placed 370 head.

**Store Sheep.**—We have no transactions to report.

**Horses.**—Our market continues firm for young draughts and strong coach colts. On Saturday we sold at our yards, on account of Mr William Lawson, 16 heavy draughts at from L23 to L43, and 16 coaching colts at from L8 to L21. We quote first-class draughts, L50

to L60; medium do, L25 to L30; good hacks and light harness horses, L16 to L21; medium do, L14 to L16; light and inferior, L3 to L6.

**Wool.**—By the Rangitoto, London telegrams under date 19th ult. are to hand as follows:—"The wool sales opened on the 10th inst. with 200,000 bales, of which 6500 were offered. The attendance of both home and foreign buyers was good, and the bidding spirited throughout. At the opening cross-bred showed a decline of 1d, but has since improved. The sales closed with an average advance of 1d, and for superior combings, 2d to 3d per lb."

**Sheepskins.**—At our usual weekly sale there was a good attendance of buyers, and prices obtained were fully 6d to 9d in advance of last week's rates, the favorable news received per Rangitoto having created greater competition. We sold green skins, merino, at 3s 6d to 4s; half-bred, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; station skins, merino, 2s 4d to 2s 11d; half-bred, 3s 6d to 4s 6d.

**Hides.**—The demand is limited, consequent on orders for Australian account being cancelled, and prices have accordingly declined 1s to 3s per hide. We sold light at from 12s to 16s; and medium to heavy at from 18s 3d to 22s.

**Grain.**—The market continues quietly firm, without change in values.

Our Auckland correspondent telegraphing on Wednesday evening, says:—Business done: South British Insurance, 50s; Caledonians, L22 to L20 5s; Tookeys, L9 10s; Cures, 13s; Union Beach, 33s to 36s; City of London, 24s 6d; Tokata, 29s; Royal Oak, 14s; Red Queen, 3s; Bird-in-Hand, 8s 6d to 9s.

MARRIAGES.

HANNEGAN—VOLCKMANN.—June 26, at St. Mary's Church, Nelson, by the Rev. Father Binsfeld, Daniel Hannegan to Clara Volckmann.

SHEATH—GOULTER.—On July 17, at the Catholic Church, Blenheim, by the Rev. Father Seauzeau, Joseph B. Sheath, eldest son of Isaac Breatnach Sheath, Christchurch, to Agnes Mary Goulter, eldest daughter of Cyrus Goulter, Esquire, Blenheim.

THE REV. T. LENTHAN will celebrate Mass in Milton on next Sunday.

THE REV. T. CROWLEY will celebrate Mass at Port Chalmers on next Sunday.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements intended for insertion in The TABLET, should reach the Publishing Office, MILLS, DECK, 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 R. BOYNE has been appointed agent for the sale of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET at Queenstown. He will be glad to receive the names of subscribers to the journal, and will have copies distributed promptly.

BISHOP MORAN'S APPROVAL.

THE manner in which the NEW ZEALAND TABLET has been hitherto conducted is deserving of approval. I have no doubt the future management will be in accordance with the past, and that this journal will continue to be an excellent Catholic newspaper. Under these circumstances, I can have no hesitation in saying it deserves the generous support of all Catholics in this Colony. I beg to recommend it to them most earnestly.

Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 1873.

† P. MORAN,  
Bishop of Dunedin.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

THE COLONIAL EDUCATION BILL AND IMMIGRATION.

THE new Education Bill of the General Government does not call for much remark. Of its intrinsic merits little can be said, and that little is not of a satisfactory kind. On the only point which concerns Catholics much, it is eminently unsatisfactory. No provision is made for Catholic schools, and this omission renders it obnoxious to them. The provision which enables Education Boards to aid other schools; besides those of the several Boards, is a farce, and with the experience of the last two years cannot be regarded by us in any other light than that of an insult. Education Boards are not at a loss for excuses to refuse aid to Catholic schools. Wellington affords an instance in point.

In the second place the Bill is purely permissive. Provincial Councils may avail themselves of its provisions, or not, as it may seem well to them. This feature renders the Bill still more ludicrous, and compels men to ask themselves what can have been the object of its introduction. It settles nothing, clears up no doubts, does not advance education a

single step, helps in no way to remove the dissatisfaction and discontent of a large portion of the community.

The injustice and tyranny of rampant majorities, for example, in Otago and Canterbury, are permitted to continue to reign and rule unchecked; and as to the other provinces, the majority is left at liberty to imitate their brethren in the South.

In fact, the minority is handed over, bound hand and foot, to a majority without conscience, decency, or the least care for the rights and duties of others. Further, there is no provision in this Bill calculated to prevent a repetition of the scandalous inefficiency of Government schools, as lately revealed in the case of the Dunedin High School. It is clear, from the fact of the introduction of this Bill, that Government is convinced the education systems of the various Provinces are not satisfactory. But it is equally certain that the General Government is afraid of the Otago and Canterbury vote. All things considered, it would have been better, however, had the Bill never been introduced. It is a compromise between duty and fear, and consequently of the character of such compromises—weak, lame, illogical, giving satisfaction to no one.

Our object in noticing it at all is to point it out to the attention of Catholic voters. A general election cannot be far off, and Catholics ought to be put in possession of such facts as this, that at the proper time they may be enabled to treat the enemies of justice and fair-play as they deserve. The policy Catholic voters ought to follow during the elections, which cannot be far off, is to vote against every candidate who, either in the Provincial or General Assemblies, has voted against aid to their schools, or in favor of Boards with merely discretionary power, no matter whether their opponents be, equally with them, our enemies or not. Our principle should be to punish the men who have denied us justice.

In the next elections, such a line of policy may be made to tell to some purpose; but it is not quite so certain that after the next general elections it will ever again be in our power to give even a kick. Politicians of all grades, and Executives, whether Provincial or General, seem determined that if they can help it, no more Catholics shall come to this country. We say it advisedly, that the immigration scheme, though fair on paper, has been purposely administered in such a way as to shut out Catholic immigrants, particularly from Ireland. Of this there can be no doubt whatever. This, we know, will be denied, but only fools can be deceived by such denial. Dozens of vessels with immigrants have been sent here from England and Scotland. Has even one been sent from Ireland? Has any honest *bona fide* effort been made to find emigrants in Ireland? Not one ship has been despatched from any Irish port, no honest effort has been made to find emigrants in Ireland; and Irishmen and Catholics are as efficaciously excluded from all participation in the grants for immigration as if direct and positive instructions had been given to exclude them. There is a vulgar saying, which we venture to give here, because it is expressive—"There are many ways of killing a dog without hanging him;" and our General and Provincial Executives, ably aided by the General and Provincial Agents at Home, have killed Irish and Catholic immigration without any positive enactment to that effect.

Catholics, then, may have one chance of showing they are men, by justly punishing the astute and cowardly enemies of their religion and race, but it will be their only chance. It has been arranged that immigration shall be so conducted as to reduce their influence to next to nothing in the country; and that godless education shall destroy the remnant of faith which may be found amongst us. The policy pursued in this Colony in reference to these measures is not only unjust, but it is insultingly and monstrously unjust.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Dunedin 'Evening Star' writes from Wellington that the form the onslaught on Dr Featherston will take in the House will be—"Featherston failed here and everywhere; his personal influence is his only merit." It is a pity the Government did not recognise a fact patent at once to people in Wellington before they sent him home.

THE Finnimore-Houghton correspondence, remarks the 'Wanganui Herald,' is exceedingly damaging to the former gentleman. The offer to purchase the confiscated land was founded in a simplicity which might have been expected from second childishness; while the offer of half profits to a Government officer if he would further the ends of his correspondent, has received its proper condemnation in its exposure.

"EGLERS" writes in the 'Australasian':—"Parke's Californian contract is so far mere moonshine—the company is only on paper; the capital to build his mail steamers has not been subscribed, and

perhaps never will be. It is probable that another Californian line will be arranged by New Zealand on the basis of Victorian co-operation.

THE 'New Zealand Herald' does not believe in Mr Brogden's proposals for taking over the railways of New Zealand and placing them in the hands of an English company. It does not for a moment think that Messrs Brogden's proposals will be listened to. First, because the Government will not be likely to entertain anything so extravagant; and secondly, because the now existing Government, or that which may come after it who favor the present public works policy, will not allow such an amount of patronage to slip through its hands into those of an English company of capitalists. To make use of a homely phrase, "the scheme will not wash."

WITH the failure of the immigration policy, writes "Observer" in the 'Daily Times,' must follow the corresponding failure of the public works scheme, and then the bubble will burst as surely as any "South Sea Bubble" ever did.

RIFLE BULLETS FOR NATIVES.—The 'Cross' of the 19th July says:—It is reported that a system of manufacturing rifle bullets in Auckland for the use of rebel natives is in existence. If so, it is to be hoped that the Government will show themselves fully equal to the emergency, and that they will soon succeed in sheeting home the offence to the guilty parties.

It is stated in late English papers that the Astronomer Royal has selected Christchurch as the station in New Zealand for observing the transit of Venus in 1874.

It is stated that a member of the firm of Messrs John Brogden and Sons may be expected in the Colony before long, and the principal object of his mission will be to further the proposal for handing over the construction of management of railways in New Zealand to an English company.

The 'North Otago Times' extracts, with pleasure, the following opinion on "Man versus Sheep," from the 'Dunedin Evening Star':—"Men and women are better occupiers of the soil than sheep and cattle, and as there will be plenty of land to be had when the new Hundreds are proclaimed, we hope they will realise the expectations of their supporters, and provide happy homes for prosperous families."

The Dunedin High School buildings were valued at £20,000, or at six per cent, a rental of £1,200 a-year. The total cost of the school for the year, including the above interest on value of building, is about £300, or nearly £30 a-head per boy. The 'Mount Ida Chronicle' says:—"It becomes a question whether this school is of value sufficient to justify it being made a charge against the Province, and thinks that those who will not let their boys mix among the common herd in the district school should pay a fair rate for the education of these precious boys."

IN the Legislative Council on the 29th ult., the Hon Captain Fraser presented a petition from the directors of the Dunedin Water Works Company, praying that before any action is taken by the Legislature in the matter of the petition for the repeal of the Dunedin Water Works Act, the petitioners may be heard in refutation of its allegations.

THE Auckland Education Board have asked the Superintendent to obtain the loan of £30,000, to enable them to build schools, teachers' residences, &c. It is also proposed to ask an additional £10,000. Of course, as usual, the Catholics will have to pay their share of the interest, and get none of the principal.

MR BARTON, one of the candidates for Queenstown in the General Assembly, on being asked at a meeting "if he would support any legitimate measure that might be brought forward providing for an equal distribution of revenue for denominational education," replied "that he would support any 'legitimate measure,' but he would not support a denominational system." The querist: "If each class pays the same, they should have an equal distribution." Mr Barton: "So they have; Catholics are not taxed as Catholics, but as colonists. All sects and classes are taxed alike. Hereupon the querist (a Catholic), who might have said Catholics got no benefit in return, said, "We do not get the same benefit." Mr Barton: "You get all that the country can afford to give you." Mr William Powell: "Then I am to infer that Mr Barton is not in favour of denominational education?" I require a positive answer. Mr Barton replied that he would oppose it in the House if he had to choose between the two systems. Mr Powell: "Then why did you support Mr Macauley?" Mr Barton: "Because he was a personal friend of my own; but I told him at the time that, in my judgment, he was in error on that question." Mr Barton has evidently trimmed his sails on this question with the view of catching a majority.

THE Queensland Ministry which was lately saved from defeat by an opposition member suddenly ratting are said by a correspondent of a Sydney paper to be doing the most "to pet towns whose allegiance is doubtful. The Education Bill is likely to prove a fertile source of contention. Mr Palmer foresaw the row, and shrewdly threw it into the Assembly as an 'infernal machine,' to distract the attention of the public from the real game of his party. Like the Land Bill, he throws down the Education Bill on the floor of the House for members 'to worry.' Meetings of Roman Catholics have been held in Brisbane and Ipswich, and resolutions condemnatory of the Bill, as contemplating an act 'of spoliation and persecution,' have been unanimously adopted." Writing on a subsequent date the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Daily Times' informs us that "the highly liberal Education Bill of the Ministry has been rejected by a majority of one, and Parliament has been dissolved." We know the 'Daily Times' correspondent's views of "liberality."

HENARE MATAU, the 'Hawke's Bay Herald' says, with his "committee," has stated overland for Poverty Bay. He is canvassing actively for a seat in the House, which he hopes soon to see vacated by Karaitiana. He will find Henare Potae, probably, his most formidable competitor. He has adopted a notion which is a novelty, at least in New Zealand electioneering tactics. White rosettes, with the colours—the red, white, and blue—attached, are being sent about the country, to be worn as badges by his supporters.

A TELEGRAM from 'an undoubted authority at Wellington,' informs the Bay of Plenty 'Times,' that immediately after present

session of Parliament, his Excellency Sir James Fergusson intends paying Auckland a visit, and he will then take the opportunity of visiting the Lake district.

THE credit balance of Canterbury on June 30, was £401,581 5s 4d. THE Napier 'Telegraph' referring to the introduction of Hauhaism in Hawke's Bay says:—"In the north, it bereft the Maoris of every trace of former religious teaching, but did not interfere with their desire to approach the level of civilization attained by their European neighbours; in the south, the natives, on the contrary, idle, dissipated, and discontented, wrap themselves around with the cloak of Hauhaism, and pride themselves on being believers in the grossest superstition that has ever succeeded in usurping the place of the Christian religion."

At the Dunedin Municipal elections, Mr Prosser was elected councillor for South Ward by a majority of 57 over Mr Fish. Mr Beck was elected for Bell Ward by a majority of 97 over Mr Paterson. Mr Burt was elected for High Ward by a majority of 21 over Mr Barron.—The greatest interest was centred in the contest between Messrs Prosser and Fish.—Messrs Evans and James were elected auditors.

Mr Malaghan has been, by a large majority, re-elected mayor of Queenstown.

At the shipping of the bulky material of the steam crane for the Oamaru breakwater at the Rattray street wharf Dunedin, the ponderous blocks of iron for the ballast, weighing 18cwt, were hoisted with the greatest ease on a single rope of phormium fibre, of moderate thickness.

IN reference to Mr Waterhouse's charges of abuses in the administration of the Government, and gross extravagance, the Auckland 'Herald' asks—Why did Mr Waterhouse allow so long a period to elapse before he gave his statement publicity? If he was aware that a fraud was being perpetrated by the Government on the colony, he should have stepped in to prevent it. It was his bounden duty in all honesty to have done so. He was in high power at the time. If all that Mr Waterhouse states be true, he will have much to answer for, and must be called to account for ignoring his position and power in such a time of emergency. The public have a right to expect a full disclosure of those matters to which the ex-Premier has referred.

THE 'Evening Post' says that there now seems every probability that the Ministry will break up, even if its opponents take no active steps to precipitate that event.

THE Auckland 'Herald,' referring to the policy of the Government, which "instead of curtailing Provincial powers, proposes enlarging them to an extent never dreamed of by the most ultra of Provincialists," says:—"The aim of Ministers, summed up, appears to be this: Give the Provinces all the powers they ask; let them constitute their own law courts; allow them to borrow money to the full extent of their credit, and by so doing they will in no long time so embroil and involve themselves, that in fighting their Provincial battles, the central Government will be able to pursue undisturbed and unquestioned its own policy. If ever there was a time we should cease to give undivided attention to subjects purely local or Provincial, and watch the course of action being taken at Wellington, that time is the present."

IN the 'Timaru Herald,' of July 30, it is stated that upwards of seventy applications for nominated immigrants have been received by the Immigration Officer at Timaru during the month. The system now adopted is very simple. The person having stated to the officer the name of the individual for whom he desires a free passage, the cash required by the General Government regulations is transmitted direct to the Government by the Immigration Officer, means being supplied out of provincial funds—the result of the vote of the Council's last session. To all in Canterbury desirous of getting out their friends from the home countries free now the opportunity offers, an opportunity which possibly may not occur again.

THE following is a telegram sent by Mr Farnall to the Superintendent of Auckland announcing his (Mr Farnall's) dismissal by the Agent-General:—"London, July 5, 1873.—Superintendent of Auckland.—Featherstone obstructs scheme. Restricts applications. Refuses them assisted passages. Dismissed me in consequence of O'Rorke's memorandum. Shall continue at post. Wire instructions." Referring to the dismissal of Mr Farnall by Dr Featherston, the Auckland 'Evening Star' says:—"The scheme with which Mr Farnall was identified was one for a special settlement of a community of friends and neighbours to be transferred from the Green Isle of the North to this sunny Southern land, and it had received the approval of Mr Vogel and Mr Gillies. But our London nabob taking action on a memorandum which was intended to snub himself, and feeling that blood must be drawn somewhere, hoped apparently to make a scapegoat of Mr Farnall and his Irish immigration scheme."

THE Press generally deeply regrets that the Hon. Mr Stafford is seriously indisposed.

THE Wellington correspondent of the Dunedin 'Evening Star' writes that there is no organised Opposition, but considerable dissatisfaction is expressed with some of the Ministerial propositions, particularly with the increased taxation under the new tariff. It is likely that an Opposition will be formed next week. Mr Fitzherbert states that his leadership is only assumed *vice* Stafford.

"DR FEATHERSTON," remarks the Auckland 'Herald' "has awakened to the importance of creating a favorable impression in his own favor at the opening of the Assembly. The colony, however, cannot hold itself indebted to any extra activity, or indeed any activity whatever, on the part of the Agent-General; the fact of the increase of coming immigrants is due to those who have preceded them, who, writing home to friends and relatives, speaking of the colony and its prospects with high favor, have caused such an impression as to induce a spontaneous desire to emigrate to the shores of this colony. We believe that if Dr Featherston were never to move from his soft lounge at Westminster, and the whole of his agents were ordered to return from whence they came, that two or three shipping agents and a clerk would keep the immigration machinery going that has been set in motion by other agencies than that of Dr Featherston." Can anything be stronger than this extract in favor of nominated immigration, a system which is more

largely availed of by the Irish people than by any other nation? And Dr Featherston, notwithstanding, throws obstacles in the way of people who are the best supporters of that system coming to the colony.

THE voluminous Immigration correspondence between the Colonial Government and the Agent-General in London, just laid before Parliament, discloses the startling fact that the cost of the Agency in the United Kingdom at the present time in departmental appointments and travelling agents alone exceeds £7,800 per annum; while to this has to be added the cost of 120 local agencies and their auxiliary charges, which, if estimated at the moderate sum of £100 each, or £12,000 per annum, brings the entire cost of the establishment up to something like £20,000 a year. Even this is probably below the actual expenditure, as it does not include the cost of advertising, rent of offices, and numerous other contingent expenses which are certain to arise in carrying out the duties of the department. But making all allowance for the exceptional circumstances, there is still left, says an exchange, a wide margin for dissatisfaction with the result of this large expenditure for immigration agency alone, which the correspondence does not explain away. The number of immigrants despatched to the Colony during the last 18 months—that is to say, since the several branch agencies throughout the Provinces of the United Kingdom have been in full operation—bears a most inadequate proportion to the costly establishment the Colony is now maintaining in England for immigration purposes. We must say it is not to the credit of the Government that more effective measures have not been adopted long since.

IN reference to the presumed intention of the Wellington and Auckland representatives to logroll for loans for their several Provinces, it may be said that Mr Gillies has introduced into the House of Representatives a Bill to empower the Province of Auckland to borrow £1,000,000. With respect to this announcement we take the following from the Auckland 'Star' of the 28th ult.—"A telegram received in town this afternoon from Government buildings signed by Mr John Williamson, says that the Auckland members are unanimous in going in for a loan of one million pounds, for this Province."

THE 'Evening Post' publishes a comparative statement showing the amount of the duties actually paid last year on the articles affected by the change in the tariff, and the amount that would have been paid if the new tariff had been in operation. The total result is as follows:—Under the old tariff, £33,577 8s; under the new tariff, £168,100: increase under the latter, £84,422 12s, or upwards of 100 per cent. At the meeting of the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce, Mr Webb quoted figures to show what the actual difference between the old and the proposed duties would have been on the imports on which duty was paid on importation in 1871 (goods from warehouse are omitted):—Total New Duties, £143,756 12s 3d, total Old Duties, £73,655 18s 11d; total increase, £70,100 13s 4d; increase, 95 per cent. This table represented actual transactions, so that the figures could not be suspected as having been prejudiced by the feelings of those that compiled them. There were also several articles on which the duties proposed to be levied were entirely new. The several Chambers of Commerce manifest a determined opposition to the new tariff.

ANOTHER murder is contemplated by the Maoris in the Waikato. So says the correspondent of the 'Thames Advertiser.' Certain it is that a party of men cutting a patrol line were warned by a native woman, and in consequence have desisted from working.

THE 'Goulburn Herald' says that the hostile attitude assumed by New Zealand to Mr Samuel's proposition is difficult to account for, considering the part New Zealand formerly took relative to a San Francisco service; and it almost appears as if the influence of Victoria, upas-like is overshadowing the less populous Colonies, making them mere appendages to herself.

GREAT confusion appears to have been caused by the successive contradictory lists of regulations for immigration issued by Dr Featherston. In March last, he was positively instructed by the Government which accused him of "starving immigration," to give free passages. On the 10th of the month he issued a set of regulations to that effect, and on the 17th of the same month he cancelled them. Dr Featherston states that he came to the conclusion that the step he had taken was an ill-advised one, because it would have the effect of compromising the Government, both in regard to past and existing emigration contracts. "Throughout" remarks the 'Daily Times,' "he seems to have hampered his own action by taking into consideration questions of policy as affecting the Colony, of which the Government should have been the only judges. In the above case, the Government instructed Dr Featherston to offer free passages, and in doing so they assumed the sole responsibility of the step."

## PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF OTAGO.

### CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

IN a previous issue we stated that the Provincial Government had submitted to the Council certain proposals for the construction of railways in the Province. An amendment was moved by Mr Donald Reid, but the Government opposed the amendment, which was rejected by the House. After a great deal of discussion the Government ultimately succeeded in carrying their proposals in the following form:—(1.) That the main line from Waitaki to Invercargill should be at once completed right through; that the cost of construction should be provided out of the "Public Works and Immigration Loan;" that application be made to the General Government accordingly, and that failing such provision being made by the General Assembly during its present session, the Provincial Government is hereby requested and authorised to proceed with the construction of the line from Clutha to Mataura, and from Dunedin to Moeraki, both lines to be submitted to public tender; the first to be paid for out of the proceeds of land contiguous to the line, such land to be reserved from sale pending the construction of the line; the second to be paid for by the sale of 500,000 acres of pastoral land, in terms of section 150, "Otago Waste Lands Act, 1872." The concurrence of this

Council to the sale of which, or such proportion as may be found necessary, is hereby given.

(2.) That a branch line of light railway from Oamaru to the valley of the Waiareka, a distance of 15 miles, be at once constructed at a cost not exceeding £31,000; said cost to be defrayed from the sale of 60,000 acres of pastoral land, in terms of section 150, "Otago Waste Lands Act 1872," such land to be situate in the Northern district.

(3.) That the light line of railway already commenced be at once completed from Riverton to Orepuki, in length 16 miles; estimated cost of construction £40,000, payment to be made in land in alternate sections on either side of the proposed line, at current value.

(4.) That a line of railway between Riverton and Otautau, in length 16½ miles, already surveyed, be constructed at a cost of £40,000, payment to be made in cash or land, at the option of the Government.

(5.) That a light line of railway to connect the Otautau line with the Invercargill and Winton Railway at Wallace town junction, a distance of 14 miles, be constructed at a cost of £20,000, payment to be made in cash or land, at the option of the Government.

(6.) That a branch line be constructed from the Southern trunk line to Green Island coal pits and meat preserving works, and that His Honor the Superintendent be requested to place the sum of £6000 on the Estimates for this purpose.

(7.) That the following branch railways be commenced next year, and that the Government be requested in the meantime to obtain the necessary survey and estimate, viz.:—Waipaehe to Tapanui, main trunk line to Kaitangata, main trunk line to Outram, Palmerston to Waihemo, Otautau to Nightcap coalfield.

The following was also adopted as an alternative resolution to the first one given above:—

That in the opinion of this Council the General Government should be strongly urged to take immediate steps to construct the Dunedin and Moeraki line of railway, being a highly important portion of the Main Trunk Line, and one which there can be no doubt would prove pre-eminently reproductive; and further, that failing the General Government being in a position to undertake its immediate construction, the Provincial Government be requested to obtain borrowing powers on the most favourable terms possible, so as to enable them to proceed with its immediate construction.

With regard to the completion of the main trunk line from Waitaki to Invercargill, the General Government has already announced that it intends to ask authority from the Assembly to fill up the gaps now existing in this line, which are causing so much anxiety to Dunedin people.

#### PROCLAMATION OF NEW HUNDREDS.

Another question which provoked a large amount of discussion towards the end of the session was the proposal of the Government to proclaim several new Hundreds throughout the Province. The matter was first brought before the Council in the shape of the following message from the Superintendent:—"The Superintendent desires the co-operation of the Provincial Council in recommending His Excellency the Governor to proclaim three new Hundreds as follows, in terms of section 96 of the 'Otago Waste Lands Act 1872':—(1) 20,000 acres in runs 185 and 260; (2) 10,000 acres in runs 74 and 161; (3) 15,000 acres in runs 137 and 123."

Before the proposals of the Government were taken into consideration, the following contingent motions, proposed by Mr McKenzie, were agreed to:—"1. That this Council recommends the proclamation of a Hundred of 6000 acres in runs Nos. 80 and 109, a large portion of that area being already surveyed. 2. That after the proclamation of said Hundred, 2500 acres be set apart to be dealt with under the system of deferred payments."

The consideration of the Government proposals was then proceeded with upon a resolution approving of the recommendations contained in the Superintendent's Message, and requesting His Honor to take the necessary steps to give effect thereto. A very warm discussion ensued, many members who formerly supported the Government now speaking and voting against their proposals. Nearly all the members of the Opposition, however, supported the Government in this matter, and the resolution was carried intact. The first hundred proposed—20,000 acres in runs 185 and 260—is on Mr Holmes' runs between the Lee and Deep Streams in the Taieri district. Respecting the second hundred, the following information was furnished: "10,000 acres to be selected in the Wyndham Valley on runs 74 and 161. This land begins immediately east of the Mokoroa hundred, and is just an extension of it up the Wyndham Valley. The altitude of the greater portion will be from 400 to 500 feet above a level. The land consists of flats along the river margin, and spurs running down from the Tautuku forest. At least one half the land would be agricultural." The Chief Surveyor reported upon the third hundred as follows:—"15,000 acres to be selected on runs 137 and 123. This land lies west from Lawrence on to the Beaumont ferry and Clutha river, and is intersected by the main interior road from Lawrence. The summit level of the ground is 1300 feet above sea level. . . . About one-half the land is ploughable. . . . In connection with this block, there is also the block of 5,000 acres on deferred payments; in all, 20,000 acres for settlement."

#### LAND ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

At an early period of the session the following Message was transmitted to the Council by His Honor the Superintendent:—"The Superintendent submits for the consideration of the Provincial Council the desirability of setting apart the following blocks of land for settlement on deferred payments, as provided by the 'Otago Waste Lands Act 1872':—(1) 5000 acres on Run No. 111; (2) 5000 acres in Runs 167A, and 78; (3) 2500 acres in Runs 168, and 175A; (4) 2500 acres in Run 199; (5) 2500 acres in Runs 244, and 261; (6) 3000 acres in Run 346; (7) 2500 acres in Run 109; (8) 1000 acres in Run 205; (9) 5000 acres in Runs 123, and 137. On the 23rd July, a resolution was brought down by the Government, and agreed to by the Council approving of the recommendations contained in the

above message, and requesting His Honor to take the necessary steps to give effect thereto.

#### PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

On the 28th July Mr Fish moved the following series of resolutions: "Whereas the establishment of Grammar Schools in the various parts of the Province renders it unnecessary that the Dunedin High School for Boys should be continued at the public expense: And whereas the maintenance of the said school at the expense of the State involves an expenditure for which there is no equivalent return, and prevents the establishment in Dunedin of one or more Proprietary Schools, of a class quite equal to if not superior to the High School, which there is good reason to believe would otherwise be established: and whereas it is expedient that there should be provided a normal or training school for teachers, combined with a fourth elementary school in Dunedin: Resolved—1st. That the High School for boys be discontinued, and that adequate compensation be paid to the teachers for loss of office. 2nd. That the High School buildings be applied to the purpose of a Training and Elementary School as aforesaid. 3rd. That the Rector's residence be either sold or leased to any individual or proprietary desirous of establishing a high class school for boys upon a suitable scale. 4th. That one of the Dunedin District Schools be raised to the rank of a Grammar School, in terms of the Grammar School Ordinance, and a portion of the expenditure heretofore appropriated to the High School, be appropriated to this purpose."

Mr Turnbull proposed an amendment on these resolutions, with the object of shelving the question for another year, in order to enable hon. members to fully consider the question. Before a discussion took place, Mr Fish withdrew his resolutions, it being understood that the subject will be brought before the Council at its next session.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT OF TREE PLANTING.

On the 22nd July, Dr Webster brought down certain regulations under the Forest Trees Planting Encouragement Acts, for adoption by the Council. The regulations were submitted in consequence of a resolution previously passed by the Council, affirming the desirability of bringing the Province under the operation of the Acts referred to. The following are the conditions by compliance with which it is proposed that Otago settlers may reap the advantages of this liberal measure:—1. The planting in respect of which a grant of land under the Act is claimed need not be in one block, but may be in several blocks on the same property.—2. The land planted must be securely fenced.—3. It must have been devoted to planting for at least two years. (Section 2 of the "Forest Trees Planting Encouragement Act Amendment Act 1872" provides that "if root crops are cultivated among the forest trees planted in any land, such land shall not, by reason only of such crops being cultivated, be deemed to be not devoted only to purposes of planting.")—4. The trees must be in a vigorous and healthy state when the grant of land is applied for.—5. The number of trees planted must be at the rate of not less than 500 per acre.—6. The trees must be of an average height of two feet, except in the case of gum, wattle, poplar or willow, which must be of an average height of six feet.—7. As soon as the land is fenced and the trees planted, a report must be sent to the Secretary for Lands, who will cause inspection of the same to be made; from the date of which if duly certified, the two years will be calculated.—8. The amount of the land order to be issued under authority of section 4 of the Amendment Act 1872, in respect of every acre of land planted, shall be 14 9s. The fulfilment of the conditions above prescribed shall be ascertained and shall be certified in the forms annexed by an officer appointed by the Superintendent. Upon the receipt of such certificate, the Superintendent may either issue his own certificate to the Waste Lands Board, or he may, if he thinks fit, cause further enquiry to be made into the facts of the case. [Form of certificate:—I, A. B, do hereby certify, after personal inspection of plantations made by C. D, that \_\_\_\_\_ acres of land have been planted by him, in accordance with the statements contained in the application of \_\_\_\_\_, 187\_\_\_\_, that the conditions imposed under the regulations issued under the "Forest Trees Planting Encouragement Act 1871," have been faithfully complied with, and that he is entitled under the provisions of the said Act to receive a grant of land not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ acres."] We believe it is intended to alter the term of "two years" named in the above rules, to "ten years." These regulations are framed by the Superintendent for the guidance of the Waste Lands Board in this matter. The object of this alteration will be to prevent any person using the land for other purposes than tree planting.

#### TERMINATION OF THE SESSION.

On the 29th July the whole of the estimates, were passed and the Appropriation Bill No. 2 pushed through all its stages. When the Council was prorogued on the following day, nearly every motion on the Order Paper had been disposed of. His Honor delivered the following prorogation speech:—

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen—On behalf of the Governor, on the 23rd day of July current, I assented to the Appropriation Ordinance, 1873-4, passed by you. I have this day, on behalf of the Governor, assented to the following Ordinances passed by you:—Appropriation Ordinance (No 2), Lawrence Reserves Management Ordinance, Port Chalmers Waterworks Empowering Ordinance, Queenstown Waterworks Empowering Ordinance, Dempsey Trust Ordinance, Cromwell Waterworks Empowering Ordinance, Clyde Waterworks Empowering Ordinance, Education Reserves Ordinance, South Dunedin Cemetery Closing Ordinance, Sheep Ordinances Amendment Ordinance, The Outram District Road Boards Election 1873 Validation Ordinance, Ferries Ordinance 1862 Amendment Ordinance 1873, The Otago Municipal Corporations Ordinance 1865 Amendment Ordinance 1873, Cromwell Athenæum Ordinance, Riverton Athenæum Ordinance, Payment to Members Ordinance, Impounding Ordinance Amendment Ordinance. I have also this day reserved for the signification of the Governor's pleasure therein the following bills passed by you:—Portobello School Glebe Exchange Bill, North Shag Valley School Reserve Sale Bill, Dunedin Reserves Management Bill, Invercargill Athenæum Reserves Management Bill, Frankton Racecourse Reserve Management Bill, Invercargill Hospital Reserves Management Bill,



Bill, Education Reserves Management and Leasing Bill, Roads Diversion Bill, Port Chalmers Reserves Management Bill, Kakanui Harbor Board Bill, Invercargill Racecourse Reserves Management Bill, Winton Racecourse Reserves Management Bill, Oamaru Hospital Reserve Change Bill. Gentlemen, I have to congratulate you on the amount of business which has been disposed of in a comparatively short space of time. I trust that the result of your deliberations may be largely conducive to the public interest. I have to assure you that it will be the earnest endeavour of the Executive Government to give practical effect to the various important proposals which have been sanctioned by you. As respects the proposed expenditure for the year, I may say that the main estimates of expenditure were framed upon the bases of the probable revenue, with due regard to the requirements and equitable claims of the various localities throughout the Province. In accordance with your resolutions, a considerable amount has been placed on the Supplementary Estimates. It will be obvious, however, that the extent to which those resolutions can be given effect to, will depend entirely upon the extent to which the actual may exceed the estimated receipts during the year. It is well that this should be perfectly understood. Gentlemen—Thanking you for your attendance, I now declare this Council prorogued, and it stands prorogued accordingly.

### THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

July 30 to August 5.

In reply to a question, Mr Vogel stated that the assertion recently telegraphed, to the effect that Mr Russell had made arrangements at Washington for a new Californian mail service, was not correct; but that if the other Colonies liked to join New Zealand in the matter, it was probable that a satisfactory contract could be arranged.

Mr Steward moved the second reading of the Justices Disqualification Bill, the object of which is to prevent justices from sitting on licensing benches. After considerable discussion, during which the opinions were expressed that insolvency should disqualify justices, that the Bill be so amended as only to disqualify publicans from sitting on licensing day, and that if publicans were disqualified, wholesale merchants should be disqualified. Mr Brandon thought the appointment of Magistrates should rest with the Superintendents. Mr Fitzherbert thought the appointment of Justices should rest with Ministers, under the advice of the Superintendents. The Bill was read a second time.

Mr Johnston urged the Government to publish the correspondence relative to the terms upon which the Bank of New Zealand negotiated the half-million of debentures in Australia. The rate of exchange paid was excessive, and should not have been paid. As a taxpayer, he felt he had been plundered.—The printing of the correspondence was agreed to.

In reply to Mr Wakefield, Mr M'Lean said the Native members of the executive attended the Cabinet only when Native questions were under discussion. Their advice and services had been useful and the experiment had proved very successful.

The Juvenile Offenders Bill, after being strongly denounced from all sides of the House was thrown out on the voices.

Mr Steward moved that a Select Committee be appointed to report on the condition of the Volunteer force, with the view of amending the Militia and Volunteer Regulations. Mr Stafford said the Volunteers of the Middle Island were mere shooting clubs. Motion passed. Committee to include a Committee of the Upper House.

In reply to Mr Sheehan, Mr Vogel stated that the Government had no intention of amending the Mining Companies Act of last year.

On a question by Mr Sheehan, Mr Vogel said the Government did not admit the necessity for a discussion of their Native Policy, and therefore, had no intention to submit the question of their Native Policy to the House. Certain measures regarding Native matters would be introduced, and Mr Sheehan could then take action.

In reply to Mr Tribe, Mr Vogel said the Government had no intention to increase the vote for water supply to the goldfields to half a million.

The Cable Subsidy Agreement Ratification Bill was committed.—Mr Stafford objected to the Bill as it did not compel the contractors to keep the cable open between New Zealand and Australia.

Mr Vogel said the sixth clause provided for such a case. The Bill was reported to the House without amendment.

After the Provincial Powers Bill had been condemned as narrow, technical, and pettifogging, progress was reported to allow of a better Bill being framed.

Mr Vogel stated that the total cost of the telegraph cable from Singapore to New Zealand (Australia?) would be £1,900,000. The cable between New Zealand and Australia would cost £400,000.

Correspondence relative to a Suez mail service was produced. Mr Parker, Sydney, wrote that, in reference to the contract made by New South Wales for a line of steam mail packets between Sydney and San Francisco, the Sydney Government have decided to withdraw from the position of seeking the co-operation of other Colonies, and to throw the service open for the conveyance of letters to and from Australia and New Zealand for postage charges only. Also, that the Sydney Government had secured to it a choice between a mail delivery calculated at 45 days, and one at 40 days, to and from Liverpool, and that a contract had been closed for a service at the rate of twelve knots per hour, for 6000 hours, between Sydney and San Francisco. The new boats of the line, built expressly for the service, will commence running from Sydney to San Francisco about the middle of next year; but the Government is prepared to start an interim service, though not of equal speed, in January next. The only arrangement necessary on the part of New Zealand to receive the full advantages of the service will be the employment of a fast steamer between Kaitiaki and New Zealand ports.

Mr Vogel read an extract from a telegram from the Agent-General to the effect that immigration is in a promising state. 1200 immigrants left in June.

Mr Bradshaw introduced a Bill to make provision with regard to the employment of females in work rooms and factories.

Amendments will be moved extending the Bill to boys in flatmills.—The Bill was read a first time.

Mr Vogel explained the provisions of the Education Bill to be permissive in their character. The control of education matters in each district would be regulated by a School Board elected by the School Committees. There were four kinds of rates—a uniform rate on the capital value of property, and an annual value rate on adults. Religious education was provided for but only at end or commencement of school; at least four hours' secular education were provided for. The choice as to religious education was left in the hands of parents and guardians. This permissive system would ultimately develop into a general system for the Colony. The differences of the regulations were not at present reconcilable.

### TELEGRAMS.

(From the Daily papers.)  
THE COLONY.

AUCKLAND, July 31st.—A petition against the new tariff has been signed by 3000 persons. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day to consider the new tariff, and was very numerously attended. Merchants spoke bitterly against the action of the Government. They estimated the increase of the duties by the change of tariff would be equal to £250,000 on the Colonial revenue. The chairman stated that he had received telegrams from all the Southern Chambers, expressing sympathy with the action of the Auckland Chamber.

GRAHAMSTOWN, July 31st.—Great excitement prevails among holders of Caledonian scrip, and shares are rising rapidly.

NELSON, July 31st.—The new tariff is received with great disfavour, being regarded as indicating a protective policy, and an increase of taxation.

The shelving of the West Coast Railway has created a strong sensation here.

CHRISTCHURCH, July 31st.—The Financial Statement has been received well here, but the new tariff is looked upon as oppressive, considerably enhancing the price of various articles, such as drapery.

LYTELTON, July 31st.—The Ben Nevis, from hence for Hokitika, was wrecked yesterday at Kaikoura.

WELLINGTON, August 1.—It is reported that Mr Fitzherbert will lead the Opposition, with the view of increasing the power of the Provinces. The Rangitoto was insured for £10,000. Her mails will be forwarded to Dunedin, whence the Alhambra will return with them to Melbourne immediately.

AUCKLAND, August 1.—Caledonian shares are at £24; Tooke's at £9, and Thames at £6. Mr John Reid quotes Otago oats at 4s 9d to 5s, flour at £13 10s to £14 10s, and bran at 1s 3d. There have been large arrivals of flour. Kauri timber has advanced, in price, in consequence of the active demand for it.

GRAHAMSTOWN, August 1.—The 'Thames Advertiser' condemns the Financial Statement.

It is believed that the gold discovery in lower level of the Caledonian mine will have a very important effect on the future of the field.

The proposal to revert to Provincial borrowing is condemned. NAPIER, August 1.—The alteration in the tariff is generally condemned.

CHRISTCHURCH, August 1.—Messrs Royle, Stead and Co. quote wheat as firm at 5s, flour at £12 10s, oats at 4s 6d to 4s 10, barley at 6s 6d, butter at 1s 1d, and cheese at 3d—all f.o.b. Stocks are light.

WELLINGTON, August 2nd.—The s.s. Napier is now at the wreck of the Rangitoto, saving cargo for the insurers. The Rangitoto had 170 tons of cargo for Wellington. At the inquiry into the loss of the Rangitoto, the captain and chief mate were censured and admonished.

Messrs Plummer and Reeves quote flour at £13 10s to £13 15s in sacks, and 13s to 15s extra in assorted bags. Wheat is quoted at 4s 3d to 5s 9d, and oats at 5s 3d to 5s 9d.

AUCKLAND, August 2.—Mr Binney reports that Oamaru flour is at £14, Dunedin do at £14 10s, Canterbury do at £13 10s; Oamaru wheat at 6s 3d, and Canterbury do at 6s to 6s 3d.

Caledonian shares are at £25. Tooke's shares have risen £10.

GREYTOWN (Wairapa), August 2.—The Natives claiming the ownership of a block of land, offer armed resistance to a writ of ejectment.

NELSON, August 2.—The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce telegraphs that the Nelson community is dead against the new tariff.

HOKITIKA, August 2.—The Chamber of Commerce, its Chairman telegraphs, opposes the new tariff.

BLUFF, August 2nd.—The Alhambra left Melbourne on Sunday 27th July, with the English mails ex Baroda, and arrived off the Bluff at 10 p.m. on the 1st August; she came along side the wharf at 7 a.m. she was detained at Melbourne for twenty-four hours waiting for the English mail. She brings 32 saloon and 25 steerage passengers; she also brings 413 tons of cargo for all ports.

WELLINGTON, August 4th.—The wreck of the Rangitoto was sold to-day for £465. It was purchased by Mr Hartmann on behalf of the N.Z.S.S.Co. It is believed the Rangitoto will be raised and employed in the local trade.

GRAHAMSTOWN, August 4th.—A case of specimen stealing has occurred in the Otago mine. Four youths are concerned in it, and two of them have turned Queen's evidence.

The yield of the Caledonian mine for the week is 159oz., that of the Golden Crown 59oz., of the Kurunui 304oz., of the Black Angel 307oz., of the Long Drive tribute 302oz., and of the Queen of Beauty 308oz.

NAPIER, August 4.—Bishop Moran received an ovation on his arrival here.

OAMARU, August 4.—The s.s. Pretty Jane arrived here at 8 a.m. yesterday with the steam crane for the harbor works. It was unloaded alongside the breakwater very quickly, the whole being completed at 5 p.m. The sea was quite calm. Hundreds of people were present during the day.

WELLINGTON, August 5.—The Carandini's concert last night was

a great success. There were present 800 persons, including Sir James and Lady Ferguson.

GRAHAMSTOWN, August 5.—The Bank of New Zealand will ship 3414 ounces of gold to Auckland to-day.

AUSTRALIA. SYDNEY.—The Pacific Insurance Co. has declared a dividend of 8 per cent.

A deputation presented to the Government a petition bearing 1000 signatures, in favor of a 40 days' San Francisco service costing £68,000, instead of a 45 days' service costing £48,000.

ADELAIDE.—The Ministerial policy is not yet declared. Some stone from the Northern Territory yielded at the rate of 20oz to 50oz per ton.

Flour is dull at £13 10s to £14. Country flour is at £18 5s (?). The Governor's speech on opening Parliament refers to the prosperity of the Colony.

Instructions have been telegraphed to the Agent-General to send two shiploads of agricultural people before next harvest.

A Port Darwin telegram states that the miners say the Northern Territory is a great reefing country.

Captain Whitcombe, of the barque Zingard, was brutally murdered in the roadstead by five men put on board by the police from the gaol, preparatory to the vessel sailing.

HOBART TOWN.—A fracas occurred outside the Legislative Council Chamber, Mr Kennedy threatening Mr Crowther with personal violence.

MELBOURNE, July 26th.—Mr Parkes offers to carry the letters of all the Colonies to Liverpool, via California, at letter rate only, without subsidy. Mr Francis declines the proposal until the negotiations are completed; but both Tasmania and Queensland accept it, and the latter will reciprocate it with the Torres Strait route.—Smart and Phillips, the trustees who robbed the testator Jacobs's children, have each received a sentence of three years' imprisonment.—2000 has been subscribed for the families of men lost in the schooner Rip.—Leases having been issued by the Government to claimholders, a collision between the latter and the jumpers is anticipated.—The motion for enfranchising the police was lost.—Madame Goddard offers to propitiate the 'Argus' by appointing as her agents the Collins street music firm which receives that journal's patronage.—Bates, a theatrical star, has arrived from California.—Mr Fitzgibbon, the Melbourne Town Clerk, married Miss Dawson to-day. The bride brings a fortune variously estimated at from £10,000 to £80,000.—The conclusion of the mail negotiation with New Zealand is anxiously looked for.—The price of flour will probably reach £13 next week.

SYDNEY.—It is proposed to establish a tweed factory at Bathurst. CABLE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 22nd.—The Carlists are masters of Carthagena, and have seized four frigates in that port.

A new Ministry has been formed at Madrid. The amount paid up for the New Zealand Meat Preserving Company is £200,000.

July 23rd.—Dr Kencahy has commenced the defence in the Lieborne trial, and says he has a hundred witnesses to swear to the identity of the claimant as the true Roger Tieborne.

The Colonial Court at the Vienna Exhibition has made a deep impression both in Austria and Germany.

LONDON, July 4.—The New Zealand Land Improvement Co., with a capital of £500,000, is announced.—The New Zealand Trust and Loan Co. has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.—A Company has been formed with a capital of £150,000, to work a gold mine in New South Wales.—The outbreak of cholera in London has created much alarm in Great Britain.—The French Assembly have passed a vote of confidence in the present Ministry.—The Carlist insurrection is spreading. Don Carlos has a force of 30,000 men.—The competition in the iron trade has led to a further reduction in pig iron, the price of which is now £5 9s per ton. Copper is at £90 per ton.—The Carlists after their reverse on the Ebro, received large reinforcements and captured Igualada, near Barcelona. A new Ministry has been formed.—The harvest in France will, it is feared, be an inferior one.—At the Vienna Exhibition seventeen awards have been made in favour of the Colonies.

LONDON, July 25th.—The conditions of peace between Khiva and Russia are the payment of an indemnity by the Khan of two millions of roubles, the payment to extend over a period of seven years, during which a Russian force under General Schwatkin will occupy Kungrad. The Khivan possessions on the right bank of the Amro river have been ceded to Bokhara, as a reward to the latter for assisting Russia.

A German frigate has captured a Spanish steamer named the Insurgent with Internationalists on board.

The Commercial Treaty between England and France has been signed. Its main feature is the renewal of the Treaty of 1860 until June 1877.

The Carlists have asked France to recognise them as belligerents.

At a Consistory Council held at Rome, the Pope nominated two Bishops—one each for the Roman Catholic dioceses of Perth and Adelaide.

MINING.

THE 'Wellington Independent,' writing on the development of gold fields, says:—A mere glance at the world's gold fields and their history from the days of Ophir to those of this Colony shows that they are not readily exhausted and abandoned. It is probable that at this day men are extracting gold from the same fields whence Solomon derived his supplies for the beautifying of the Temple, and we find California not only maintaining, but steadily increasing its product.

Already Otago, our oldest gold field, is steadily increasing its yield, and the western coast of the Middle Island, and the mines of Auckland will soon follow its example. The gold at first is merely scrambled for by men working singly or in small parties, and with the crudest mechanical aids. A new gold field is a Tom Tiddler's ground, where no one sets in to honest work, but rushes about from spot to

spot, often leaving rich ground to seek something still better, and be the first to enjoy it. Law is almost unknown, and a communitistic feeling prevails that every worker should have a chance, and capital be prevented from interference, so that pioneers may reap the first harvest. This is it which tempts prospectors, and attracts the most adventurous of gold-seekers in their train. As the news of discovery gradually widens its circle, others follow till the country is over "rushed," and although great seeming prosperity exists, it is almost certain that at such a time the average earnings of those on the field are much less than after the first ebb of the rush, and when the gross product is less. Gradually, as the easily gotten gold—mostly in creeks and river beds—becomes scarcer, it is found necessary to induce capital and competition for the working of the ground, and mining only becomes a high-y-skilled handicraft in all its stages.

The first gold discovered is generally alluvial, the working of which generally leads to the discovery of auriferous quartz reefs. Of both classes there are many mines throughout the Colony, but as the alluvial are the oldest, their development has received the most attention, and is being largely aided by the Parliamentary vote for water supply. This vote of £300,000 is, we believe, all appropriated, and although it is too soon to expect results, there can be no doubt that they will be satisfactory, and induce a much larger grant for the same purpose. Some of these canals will cost from £10 000 to £60,000, but are pigmies compared with some in California.

In California are some canals directing 25 heads of water, with a pressure of 300 and more feet through a single nozzle, which gives such force as to tear down and disintegrate cement beds, which would scarcely yield to the pick. In claims worked with abundance of water, brought under pressure in wrought iron pipes from a great height, as much as 20,000 tons of earth are washed away daily, and a high authority states that less than ten-penny worth of gold to the cubic yard will afford a fair price for water, and leave a handsome profit. 6000 miles of canals have been made in California, where one canal delivers 6000 tons of water per hour. The earth washed away is often as much as 300 feet in depth. A sample claim is perhaps better than a general description, and we abridge from the report of the U. S. A. Commissioner, Raymond, a description of the Little York Mining and Western Co., California, which owns 240 acres of mining ground, with an aggregate depth of one hundred and seventy feet, of which 30 feet is hard cement. The Company have two crushing mills, but have ceased to use them on account of the superior facilities they enjoy for the construction of dumps (falls,) which serve to break up and disintegrate the hardest cement, the claims having an outlet of 600 feet fall. The Company have 6000 feet of wooden troughs, five feet wide, for carrying water, and nearly four miles of iron pipe for conducting the water from the ditches to their mines, where they use sixty heads of water with the hydraulic nozzle, which enables one man to divert the whole stream to any point he chooses within 200 feet. From the same authority we learn that the oldest Goldfields of America are only scratched, and that, "from the light at present thrown on the subject, the writer, if compelled to hazard an estimate of the area of the deep 'placers,' would place it at between 400 and 500 square miles, with an average depth of 120 feet, and would feel confident that he had rather understated than exaggerated the amount."

In this Colony an enormous area of ground, as yet almost untouched, is known to be auriferous, and would be profitably worked by the simplest appliances, if water were available; and plenty of partially worked ground would pay to rework. . . . Gold mining for many years will require an increasing water supply, as the poorer the ground is, the more it is necessary to economise its working, by a larger use of water.

A correspondent of the 'West Coast Times,' writing in regard to "Bogus voting" at the elections of directors of mining companies, says:—"The Mining Act, as it at present stands, has no remedy for what I may term 'bogus voting.' I will give you a case in point. At a recent meeting of shareholders in a mining company which was held lately at Greymouth, for the purpose of electing directors, it was thought by those interested that there would be some close running; the general feeling being anything but favorable towards the old directors. But at the eleventh hour, what do some of our old directors do but actually transfer to no less than thirteen residents at the Grey a large number of shares--to some 250 shares each, and to others 200 each. Then, getting the proxies of those persons, the old directors by this system of 'bogus voting' got themselves re-elected to office. Now, in this company the directors are five in number, two of them being bank managers of branches of the same bank, one situated at the Grey and one at Hokitika. Two out of the three remaining directors are customers of the same bank, and so you will see at a glance that with the two bank managers as directors, one more director constitutes a majority. Well, to say the least, it is very suggestive of what I will leave your readers to determine. So that we have one free and independent director out of five. I may further add that all these self-elected directors are Grey men, except the bank manager of Hokitika referred to above. To me it has a very suspicious aspect to see two bank managers directors out of a body of five, and both of them belonging to the same bank; and that which confirms my suspicions is when such dirty means are resorted to for electing themselves."

The Nelson Provincial Government 'Gazette' of 14th July, gives the half yearly statement for June this year, of twenty-two mining companies that are or have been carrying on operations at the Lyell and Inangahua districts; of these twenty-two, eight have ceased operations. The totals are as follows:—

Aggregate Nominal Capital...	£480,780
„ Sub-Capital Paid-up ...	184,808
„ Calls made ...	37,748
„ Dividends declared ...	5,879

Thus the excess of calls over the dividends has been £33,869! The same state of mining affairs exists in the North, as will be seen by the following remarks of the 'Southern Cross' of 12th July:—"In the Provincial Government 'Gazette' of yesterday, the statement of the

affairs, as required by law, of sixteen gold-mining companies in the Thames and Coromandel districts are published for general information. The aggregate nominal capital of those sixteen gold mining companies is £280,800. The greater number of the companies referred to have been in operation. They were all being worked, save one, when the returns were sent in. Only four of the sixteen companies have declared dividends, and these aggregate only £2676 15s." Another view, and one which possibly may not place things in so gloomy a light, is suggested by a complaint of a correspondent of the 'West Coast Times' of the manner in which the balance-sheets of mining companies are gazetted. He instances the Ajax Company, and says;—"In the sheet referred to, although the company has been in existence for eleven months, there is no statement of profit and loss, and consequently only a select few, say the directors and manager, can know anything as to what portion of the large sum expended, viz., £12,188, has gone towards improving the mine, and thus possibly enabling future operations to be conducted more economically, or whether it has cost the whole of that sum to produce £10,966 16s 11d, the amount realised from gold and crushings."

Mr Richardson stated in the House of Representatives, on the 30th ult., that there was only a balance of £80,000, out of the £300,000 voted for water races on Gold Fields, available, and that was taken up by applications already sent in.

OTAGO.

The Lawrence correspondent of the 'Daily Times' writes:—"At the Blue Spur, one of Morrison's shareholders has sold his interest at a pretty good price. Another of the same party advertises his share for sale. This company is working its claim very vigorously, but there is a great quantity of ground to wash away yet. No remarks are made about following up the result of the Court of Appeal case. At Manuka Hill the miners are putting their shoulders to the wheel. They were kept back for some time by want of water, but they have had no reason to plead this lately. I believe the Manuka Hill Co. will wash up in about a fortnight, when no doubt a good dividend will be declared. The Bruce Quartz Mining Company, limited, and Dyer's Company have amalgamated their claims, and their united efforts will no doubt show themselves in some activity with regard to their mine. Both are pretty well versed in such matters. All the miners seem to be well occupied, and there is but little further news to relate about them."

A correspondent of the 'North Otago Times,' living at the Maerewhenua diggings, states that no effort was made by the Government to test the golden resources of the block sold as pastoral land to the Hon. R. Campbell. For any man to state positively that the block in question (we are not now referring to the known gold workings) is not auriferous, is in effect to hazard a class opinion on a subject about which no statistics have been sought. The Government should have appointed a practical Mining Commission to test the quality of the block.

Writing of the Maerewhenua goldfield, the 'North Otago Times' says:—"On this field there are five sluicing claims. In Reid and Hogan's claim, up to 17th December, 45 ounces of gold has been unearthed. After deducting expenses, there was from £5 to £6 per man per week. Cooper's claim has given to two men £8 per man per week. Nimmo's claim has yielded to three men 200 ounces. The water races run a length (total) of over 38 miles, with a carrying capacity of 56 heads, and the total of miners interested number 24. All these yields represent merely a partial working of ground believed by the surveyors who officially report to be highly payable. Within the application made by the miners, there is a total of 5300 acres of auriferous ground. With reference to means of access to the diggings, the surveyors report that the natural advantages are great, and can be made more convenient by artificial means which would involve comparatively little cost, and such expenditure would be almost immediately reproductive. The chief immediate requirement is a bridge, for which an excellent site is reserved. We have read all the reports on the subject of the sale of the Maerewhenua block to the Hon. R. Campbell, and we feel convinced that the land in question is nothing more nor less than a very rich goldfield admitting of almost indefinite extension."

The Provincial Engineer has reported upon the proposed sludge channel at Waipori. In his report, he says:—"For the present, the drainage requirements can be limited to a distance of four and a half miles, the new channel consequently need only extend between a point situated half a mile below the township, and its outlet at the river or stream. The fall is only at the rate of 6 6 feet per mile, but this will be sufficient for the drainage purposes alluded to. The cost of forming a channel of sufficient depth and general sectional area will be £5,800, and a further sum of £500 will be necessary for river diversion. The total cost will be thus £7300. This expenditure will permit of a large extent of auriferous ground being profitably wrought. The Provincial Council have passed a resolution recommending the General Government to sanction this highly remunerative work."

The 'Daily Times' correspondent at Orepuki writes:—"Mr Warden Wood arrived here on 21st ult., and has been kept very busy ever since. Several cases of importance are before the Court. To the astonishment of a great number, the Warden has been granting several agricultural leases, some of 200 acres. It does not appear to be a popular thing with most of the miners here, and there is likely to be some stir made in the matter."

Mr Grant, the legal manager of the Shotover Terrace Gold Mining Company has received a telegram from one of the Queenstown directors, and the working manager, announcing the result of the very imperfect and interrupted working during July, to be 163 ounces of gold. Now that the weather has improved, and that miners can be had at reasonable wages, it is stated that a steady improvement in the yield may be looked for. The directors do not propose to declare any dividend until the returns to 31st August have been received, which will, in fact, represent a period of something like six weeks.

The Northern Escort arrived in Dunedin late on the night of Tuesday, the 5th inst., with the following quantities of gold:—

	ozs.	dwt.
Queenstown ... ..	876	1
Cardrona ... ..	531	2
Arrow ... ..	253	9
Cromwell ... ..	1498	18
Clyde ... ..	170	0
Alexandra ... ..	529	11
Teviot ... ..	432	9
Blacks ... ..	500	0
Mount Ida ... ..	708	5
Palmerston ... ..	35	1
Macraes ... ..	65	11
	5600	5

The Clyde correspondent of the 'Daily Times' says:—"The Molyneux is now rapidly falling, and should the frosty weather continue, the river may soon be expected to be low enough to allow some of the beaches to be worked. The steam dredge Salamander has now got her new machinery into position. It has been tried, and is said to answer admirably. If so, it will enable the proprietor to overcome the difficulty of the drifting tailings. I am sorry to state that the pneumatic dredge is likely to come to grief. Its proprietors have for a long time been unsuccessful in striking on payable gold. They lately made arrangements to work the celebrated Clyde claim, but as yet have not been able to strike the right spot. The Company is in debt, and has been sued by one or two of the workmen, who have got judgments and executions. The bailiff advertises the plant for sale unless the claims are satisfied. This is a great pity, as it is possible that in a short time the dredge would have got on the rich ground said to exist in the Clyde claim. The sluicers are steadily working, though I do not hear of any washing up taking place. I am told that the special claim applied for by the Steam Dredge Company will be granted on the following conditions:—1000 feet for each £1000 expended, and the Company to employ one man for every 1000 feet granted, the maximum size of the claim to be 15,000 feet. This ought to be a large enough claim, as it will average 100 yards wide."

WEST COAST.

A late resident of Ross, Mr Gordon, has received elaborate plans and specifications from three of the most eminent hydraulic engineering firms in England for hydraulic machinery to work Jones flat, viz., from Sir W. Armstrong & Co, Gwynne & Co, and Easton & Anderson. The 'Ross News' advocates an effort being made to procure such machinery, pointing out its efficiency and economy.

Among late items from the Inangahua district, the 'Herald' furnishes the following:—"The Ajax Company have about fifty tons of stone raised from the shaft being put down from the low level tunnel, which is estimated to yield 1 1/2 oz to the ton. The shaft is down 26ft, showing an average thickness of reef of 3ft. As far as indicated, the Golden Fleece crushing is likely to yield most satisfactorily, the stone turning out equal to previous crushings. The last cleaning up gave a dividend after paying all expenses of £550 per share, and the next dividend is expected to be fully as much."

The heavy sea rolling on the Charleston beach has, says the 'Herald,' once more brought up a good layer of sand, to the delight of the beach combers.

A survey of the basin of Lake Hochstetter is being made, with the object of ascertaining the highest flood level, and also of determining the long existing supposition that there are other outlets for the immense drainage which comes into the lake, besides the only means of egress at present known, which is the valley of Nelson Creek. The work is going on at the expense of the General Government, and some engaged on it were formerly employed on the survey of the Lake Hochstetter Water-race. The plan to be followed is the cutting a track round the Lake, some distance inland, so that if there is—as in all probability there must be—another outlet in the direction of the head of the Ahaura river, it will be sure to be intersected. From the vast extent of the water-shed and drainage area of the Lake, and the capacity of the basin itself, it is hard to believe that the comparatively small quantity of water flowing down Nelson Creek is all that comes from this great natural reservoir. It is understood to be the intention to fill up all other outlets which may be found, and by this means force all the water to the Nelson Creek opening, thus increasing the volume available for the Hochstetter and Nelson Creek Water-race.

From the 'Westport Times' we learn that the Fiery Cross and Just-in-Time Companies have arranged to erect quartz crushing machinery jointly, and from present indications it is anticipated that the yield of gold from either claim will average three ounces to the ton.

There appears to have been a considerable depression in mining on the West Coast. The chairman of the County Council, in his speech to that body, said that the marked decrease in the item of gold export duty (the estimated amount of which was £6600, and actual £5619 7s 11d), is partly attributable to the prevalence of dry weather for several months at the beginning of the year, and also to the diversion of labor from goldmining to the public works. The decline in the receipts from local sources of revenue are indicative of a lessening yield of gold, and this will be the case until the construction of high level water-races takes place, or fresh auriferous deposits are found. For the encouragement of prospecting, it is satisfactory to state that the General Government are offering liberal rewards for discoveries of new gold fields.

The Lyell and Upper Buller correspondent of the Nelson Examiner writes:—"Mining news is much the same as in my last, the Excelsior stone is looking well, and hopes are expressed that it will go from 2 to 3 ozs. to the ton. It was reported last evening that the Alpine Company has just struck a rich leader, but I have not heard anything certain on the matter. The Break-o'-Day are blocking out some exceedingly rich quartz, their crushing is eagerly looked forward to, the stone is estimated to go at the lowest 10 ozs. to the ton."

A find of gold has recently been made on one of the terraces bordering on the Wangapeka river, that is calculated once more to bring prominently before the public that once famous but now almost

forgotten district. A few weeks ago, says the 'Nelson Mail,' a nice little parcel of gold, consisting of 200oz was brought into town, being the result of six weeks working by a party of three men, who have dropped upon a run of gold that they think is likely to afford them profitable occupation for some time to come. Just now, when it is a matter of moment to us to prove that we have in the interior a country abounding in auriferous wealth, a fact such as this cannot be made too public.

Writing of the Upper Buller, a correspondent of the 'Grey River Argus' says:—The banks and beaches of the Upper Buller and its tributaries are all more or less auriferous (in fact, you can find the "color" anywhere), and, with better appliances than those now in use, should support a population numbering thousands instead of the few hundreds now employed. Those who are at work up these rivers do not complain, and, as a rule, are known to be doing very well—such a thing, at all events, as from £3 to £6 per week regularly.

### THE NEW GOLD FIELDS BILL.

(From the 'Arrow Observer'.)

THE Executive of the Otago Miners' Association have forwarded the following suggestions to the Gold Fields Committee of the House of Representatives for their consideration, with a view to their incorporation in the proposed consolidated Gold Fields Bill:—

#### INTERPRETATION.

The word "claim" should also include water race, as is ruled by both District Court and Supreme Court.

The words "water race" or "race" should be defined as head race, tail race for sluicing and gold saving purposes, and drainage tail race. For each of these divisions special application forms and certificates of registration should be provided.

Application forms should contain questions as to exact locality, length, &c., of existing neighboring rights, on holders of which a copy of the application form should be served.

Warden should have power to add questions in writing to those in printed forms.

#### WATER RIGHTS.

These rights are beyond doubt the most valuable of mining properties, and therefore require special protection. Miners, though they may object to increased taxation, do not complain of a reasonable charge for water, say 5s per head. The charge of £1 for each certificate is an unfair charge, and will beyond doubt retard mining operations. Many rights now in existence scarcely furnish their owners with more than one or two heads, while there are numerous parties who have water sources registered which yield them less than one head, and even this quantity but for a limited period. On these parties a universal charge would press heavily, and for this reason it is objectionable.

With regard to the two heads of water which are reserved to run down a creek if required, we would suggest that the prior right to one head of water be vested in the Crown, and when wanted and taken away from licensed water rights holders the Government should compensate them.

Under this head some provision should also be made for water supply for towns. The money thus invested could not fail to pay a fair percentage and contribute to a very great extent to the health of the inhabitants.

The right of any water should be granted for any period not exceeding 15 years, and it should be left to the option of the applicant to pay in advance the fees for any number of years not exceeding fifteen.

A clause should also be inserted under this head, making it compulsory for drivers of cattle and sheep to give the owners of the water races notice of their intention to drive cattle or sheep across their race, in such places where there exist no bridges.

#### TAILINGS.

This subject is one of the greatest importance to the mining community, and should therefore be dealt with by the Act. Under the present system, all mining operations are conducted illegally, and may be either interfered with, or stopped altogether. It is one of those subjects that give rise to endless litigation. We would recommend the Government to settle this vexing question in a definite matter.

Parties intending to stack tailings must apply for site. If more than one acre is required, the application must be advertised in three consecutive issues of a newspaper circulating in the district. The Warden of any district to have power to deal with objections.

We would also recommend that all rivers in the Colony should be declared main tailraces, for the purpose of carrying off the debris from mining claims; but restrictions should be provided regulating the size, etc., of tailings, in accordance with the power of the stream; and no stones or other obstructions should be allowed to be deposited in the bed of any river which would obstruct the flow of any river.

#### PROSPECTING.

The Warden of any gold-mining district should have power to grant prospecting claims.

#### SPECIAL CLAIMS.

We wish to call the attention of the Gold Fields Committee to the fact, that this wise provision will come into more frequent requisition as labor and machinery are reduced in price, and access to the various gold fields made easy by tracks, facilitating the transportation of timber and other cumbersome mining appliances.

The prosperity of the mining industry of New Zealand depends on the large tracts of auriferous deposits, which being surrounded with great physical difficulties, have hitherto defeated the efforts of the unassisted miner.

The development of these deposits requires capital, as well as labor; but the capitalist requires security, and this is furnished him by the provisions of this clause.

As miners we take this opportunity to express our astonishment that the benefits of this provision are not more generally recognised. We may here also state that we entirely endorse the proposed alteration made in the Gold-mining Lease Regulation of the new Act, but would suggest that only £1 per acre be charged instead of £2 10s.

#### QUARTZ REEFS.

Quartz reefing, which may be said to be only in its infancy, should also be provided for in the new Act. We beg to quote from the Report of the Miners' Conference at Tuapeka, 1872, the following:—

"In the case of quartz reefs or lodes, the right should be given to the holder to follow such veins in all their dips, variations, and angles to any depth, although they may enter the land adjoining."

#### LOCAL LEGISLATION.

We again avail ourselves of the Report of the Miners' Conference, 1872:—

"The opinion of this Conference is that the miners are the best judges themselves of the rules and regulations by which they should be bound in the prosecution of their avocation, and they would ask the Government to appoint a Board of miners for the Province of Otago, to be elected by the miners from certain districts, which may be either defined by the miners or by order of the Governor in Council. That the Governor appoint from among the elected body a chairman. That power be given to the said Board to make rules and regulations in conformity with the Gold Fields Act, which, on receiving the sanction and approval of the Governor in Council, may become the rules and regulations under any particular district or province of the gold fields. The mode of election, the time for which members should be elected, and the defining of the districts, may be safely left in the hands of the Government."

We would further recommend, that the members be paid at a fixed rate by the Government.

We believe that by the establishment of paid Mining Boards (one for every Province which contains gold fields), a vast amount of money would be saved to the country, and better legislation provided for the miner.

#### PRIORITY OF RIGHT.

Priority of right is a rule which has long been recognised as a fair and just one on the gold fields, and is the basis of all mining law.

It is almost indispensable, and if introduced in the new Act would simplify mining legislation to a great extent. We beg again to refer to Report of Miners' Conference, 1872.

#### MINING OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The time has arrived that the attention of the Government should be called to this subject. We are aware that it is out of your province to deal definitely with the matter, but having put ourselves in communication with you, we could not close without bringing this subject under your notice and soliciting your co-operation, should a measure of this kind be introduced in the Assembly.

On behalf of Otago Miners' Association.

JOHN A. MILLER, President.

### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE AMERICAN UNION.

We clip the following from the Lebanon 'Advertiser':—"Rev. Joseph O'Connor, of Reading, Pa., delivered a lecture on this subject, on Wednesday evening, in the Catholic church of this place, to a very large and appreciative audience. He referred to the New England style in which all our school-books are written, the fulsome praise bestowed upon the passengers of the May Flower, Plymouth Rock, and the general glorification of puritanism, to the exclusion of all other classes; while the discovery of this country, and the troubles, anxiety and sacrifices attending that momentous era in our history, and the heroism of Christopher Columbus, a Catholic, in undertaking the hazardous enterprise, were dismissed with a mere recital of the facts; and the Catholic Church which had instigated, promoted and carried out this project to a successful termination, received not one meritorious word. The difficulties encountered by the early settlers, the establishment of Missions by the Catholics, and the gradual development of the country were graphically sketched. The active and substantial aid rendered by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a Catholic, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and others of the same faith, and Washington's letter acknowledging the prominent part taken by Catholics during the war of the Revolution, and in the establishment of the United States Government were next dwelt upon. He paid his respects to 'Harper's Weekly,' that phenomenon of the newspaper world, by saying that no respectable man would take such a paper; that its offensive caricatures and reckless assertions, particularly one during the war, to the effect that now the Catholic Church would seize the opportunity to stab the Union in the back, were contradicted by the noble position and conduct of Catholic citizens on questions affecting the stability of the Government, and should place that sheet beyond the pale of recognized journalism. The late war has abundantly testified to the active friendship of the Catholic Church, as proved by assistance supplied in treasure, in blood, for the maintenance and perpetuity of Liberty and Union. The universal dominion of the Church was illustrated, by instances of Union and Rebel soldiers meeting and forgetting the animosities of war and relieving each other's wants, succoring the wounded and the dying, and the unostentatious work of the Priesthood and Sisters of Charity. The false impression prevailing among Protestants about the worship of images; the Confessional and the power of the Priest were spoken of. The silk stocking churches with their cushioned seats, purchased pews, and exclusion of all but well dressed people, from hearing the word of God, were handled without gloves. He pointed with pride and satisfaction to the large number of poor people who were in daily attendance upon, and took part in the Catholic religious services. After commenting upon the corruptions existing in the country in public places, he believed that the influence of the Catholic Church alone could prevent it, because of the strict accountability to which every good Catholic was held. The divorce system; the absence of Christ in the pulpit and the substitution of political preaching; the spread of debasing doctrines and literature, were in turn touched upon; and the lecturer concluded with a beautiful and stirring appeal for the Catholic Church.

## LECTURE BY FATHER KELLY, S.J.

## THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

THE Rev. Father Kelly, S.J., the celebrated lecturer, delivered a lecture at Bonalla lately, taking for his subject the "Transit of Venus."

Father Kelly on coming forward was greeted with much applause. He spoke on that event which is now creating so much interest in the scientific world—viz., the transit of Venus. This star is one of the most glorious objects in the heavens, sometimes rising in the morning and sometimes in the evening, and attention was at a very early period called to its movements. In ancient times it was observed that the larger number of the stars appeared at all times to maintain their relative positions unaltered, while a few wandered about in the heavens, and hence they were called planets or wandering stars. Venus was one of these, and it was one of the earliest discoveries in astronomy that the star which rose in the morning and that which rose in the evening were one and the same star, viz., this planet Venus.

The importance of the coming transit of Venus across the sun's disc might be concluded from the fact that the principal governments of the world were about to fit out expeditions for the purpose of observing it, and even Victoria had been called on to lend its aid in the enterprise. The object to be attained was the ascertaining of the sun's distance from the earth; at present it was known to be somewhere between 92,000,000 and 95,000,000 miles, and in an astronomical point of view it was highly important that it should be accurately ascertained. A transit of Venus was an event of rare occurrence, because this planet moved round the sun inside the orbit of the earth, but not in the same plane, and hence it passed between the earth and sun at irregular intervals. There was one in 1761, another in 1769; the next one would occur in 1874; the next, eight years latter, and there would not be another till the year 2005. In order to ascertain the distance of a heavenly body from the earth, it was necessary that its parallax should be taken; that was to say that observations of it should be taken from distant parts of the earth's surface, and calculations made of the angle of sight. Where the distance was very great this method could not be depended on, and in the case of the sun the refraction of light was an additional source of error. But the difficulty would be overcome if observations were taken from different parts of the earth's surface of the coming transit of Venus across the face of the sun; the distances between the points of observation would be known, and calculations could then be made of its size and distance. In the course of his lecture the Rev. Father Kelly referred to other interesting astronomical facts, but we have not space to detail them. He referred to the observations of Jupiter's moons, which led to the discovery of the velocity of light; to the number and order of the planets and to the discovery of the asteroids which were supposed to be fragments of a planet which had been disrupted by volcanic action, and finally brought a most interesting lecture to a close by referring to the remarkable circumstances under which the planet Neptune was discovered.

A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

The Rev. Father Egan then moved a vote of thanks to the chair; and in doing so took occasion to remark that the fact that such a large audience had attended a lecture in Bonalla for the benefit of the Wanganui hospital was a proof to him of the goodwill which the people of Bonalla had towards those of Wanganui.

The chairman returned thanks, and the audience then dispersed, apparently much edified with the lecture which the Rev. Father Kelly had delivered.

## STATISTICS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF AUCKLAND.

## SISTERS OF MERCY'S SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

1. SELECT, St. Joseph's, and Infant Schools. Number of pupils, 200. These three schools stand within enclosed ground adjoining St. Patrick's Cathedral, and in a central situation.

2. St. Mary's Boarding School, 21; Select do, 22; Orphan (girls) do, 41; Day do, 26; total, 110. These are situated within the extensive and well laid out Convent grounds (15 acres), and surrounded by a substantial fence. The convent itself stands on high open ground, commanding a splendid view of the harbour, city, and surrounding country.

3. Parnell Convent School (Select) and St. Joseph's, 80. These schools adjoin St. John the Baptist's Church on a main thoroughfare. Boys of tender age are also admitted into all these schools.

## BOYS' SCHOOLS.

4. St. Patrick's (select), 40. Teacher, J. Plunkett, Esq. The schoolroom is a spacious well finished hall. It stands on a main street at a little distance from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

5. St. Peter's, 65. Teacher, Mr B. Hamill. Stands enclosed in an eligible situation at the junction of three of the main streets of the town, and is surrounded by a spacious play ground. This property was the gift of a Catholic gentleman, lately deceased.

6. Wakefield Street School, 55. Teacher, Mrs Colzan.

7. Newton School, 49. Dr J. Wood. Opposite to what is at present the Government Common School.

8. Scaffold View School, 25. Teacher, Miss Frazz.

9. Mr Hamill's Night School, 20. All these school rooms are dry, clean, suitably lighted, and ventilated, and well furnished with school requisites. The teachers are all duly qualified for their duty, are of unexceptionable moral character, and are under the supervision of Bishop Croke and his clergy, the Bishop himself having had much practical experience in the business of tuition at a former period of his life, and it is mainly due to his Lordship's exertions that these schools are now on so efficient a footing.

The above 634 Catholic children attending these various schools are receiving a solid education, religious and secular, such as is fitted to make them good Christians and useful members of society; yet, the just Government, under which we have the happiness to live, repudiate all these schools, refuse to give one penny of the public money towards their support, though they levy upon the Catholics a tax to support

other schools not more efficient, and to which from conscientious motives we cannot send our children. A so-called liberal press, and even some men professing to be ministers of the Gospel, commend this glaring injustice. It may not be amiss here to mention that the last report of the Committee of Education of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the Imperial Parliament, shews that the Government aided Catholic schools in England (under ecclesiastical control), and Government inspection were not only abreast, but actually far ahead of the other Government schools of the same class, even as regards secular knowledge. There is no reason why the Catholic schools in this Colony should not attain a like preeminence ere many years elapse.

JOHN WOOD, Surgeon, late H.M.S.

Pitt street, 14th July, 1873.

## RELIGIOUS ZEAL IN AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, to its credit be it said, is a very religious place. We see advertised every week a notice of the subjects to be "expounded and explained" on the coming Sabbath by certain popular Protestant preachers. I notice by the papers of this week that the "pulpit drum ecclesiastic" is about to be beat by the Rev. Mr Wallis, a Presbyterian minister, against popery next Sunday. The old stereotyped fallacies and misrepresentations will of course be repeated, and poured into the "greedy ears" of willing listeners and denouncers of "popish superstition." Yet this is a healthy sign. It shews that our opponents—I will not say our enemies—are alarmed at the "Papal aggressions"—in other words, at the numerous conversions to the Catholic faith which are taking place on every hand, and even in the land of John Knox. Horrible to tell, it is even reported that a society of Kirk ministers in Scotland are engaged in studying and preparing for publication the lives of the old fathers of the Catholic Church. Now, this is a most dangerous work for any honest and truly devout Protestant to take in hand. He is almost sure to catch the Catholic spirit by reading what the old fathers said and did. The late learned Bishop Hay, who by his popular writings has done so much to advance the Catholic cause, was once a Kirk minister, or Presbyterian at least. No doubt he once on a time used to thunder against "popery," as Mr Wallis and other honest Kirk ministers now do, and as Dr Newman and his friends use to do also, while the eyes of their understanding were blind to Catholic truth. The time may not be far off when the eyes of Mr Wallis and his good friends too may be opened by the same divine hand which caused Bishop Hay to see. It is a significant fact that a complete edition of Bishop Hay's works is advertised to be published by one of the most respectable and oldest established Protestant publishers in Edinburgh. This "canny" bibliopole must see how the wind now sits in Scotland as to popery, and would not be likely to bring out a word of the kind unless he saw a prospect of remuneration, that is a large sale for it. No wonder Mr Wallis and other sincere Presbyterians beat the tocsin of war, and cry *aux armes* (to arms) against the Papists under such circumstances. They must see that the times for them are critical in the extreme. But we must all respect their zeal and sincerity, however we may regret their invincible ignorance of Catholic truth. Far better an honest though mistaken Protestant bigot than a Christian so "liberal" that he regards truth and error on religious subjects with a philosophic indifference. We have even not a few Protestants among us who in spirit are far more Catholic than many nominal Catholics themselves. It is from the ranks of such devout and sincere Protestants as these that converts to the Catholic Church now come in such numbers.

Auckland.

J. W.

## THE AUCKLAND CHRISTIAN YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY: THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE SOCIETY.

(By J. W.)

IN Auckland, the Corinth of New Zealand, we have many societies devoted to the cultivation of literature and science. Two of these—the Protestant Christian Young Men's Society (unsectarian), and its young brother the Christian Doctrine Society (Catholic)—are both meant to encourage the study and practice of the Christian religion, and are very likely to be useful. They have each attached to them a library of useful and entertaining books. In connection with the Christian Young Men's Society is a "discussion class." On a recent occasion the subject under discussion was "The Massacre of St. Bartholomew." One of our best Protestant schoolmasters had the courage or manliness to refer to Dr Lingard's history in the course of the discussion, with a view to a more full and impartial elucidation of the subject. For his temerity in adopting such a course he was attacked and abused anonymously in the public press by some party. The idea of attaching any importance to what a "Romish" historian, and he a "Priest," said on such a topic seemed to the newspaper assailant to be the height of absurdity. It is a hopeful sign, however, to see an able Protestant schoolmaster, like Mr Brabazon, making use of Lingard's history for any purpose. Hitherto the minds of Protestant students of history have been poisoned and perverted by such romancing and untruthful histories as Hume's, of which there is a Protestant school edition recently published. This is a great practical evil, and we may have to thank Mr Brabazon and the Auckland Christian Young Men's Society for helping to put an end to the evil. We need not despair of seeing the Auckland Protestant Young Men's Society yet instrumental in vindicating the Catholic cause, by exposing the ignorance or malice of the enemies of the Catholic Church. This is no doubt quite foreign to the purpose for which the above respectable society was established, or, rather, is directly opposed to that purpose. But truth will out, wherever fair and free and manly controversy is encouraged. We may be pretty sure that any discussion in which Mr Brabazon takes a part will be of that character—so far as he is concerned. When we get our opponents to bear testimony in our favor, it is a good sign. We have no enemies, properly speaking, in this place. Those opposed to us are so only because they have been misled, and do not know our real tenets, or a true and full history of the Church. They are to be pitied, rather than censured.

## GRAND ORANGE DEMONSTRATION IN AUCKLAND.

THE above was a most orderly and respectable affair. It must have been highly gratifying to Orangemen, but I hardly think Protestants generally in this part of the world will be very much pleased with it. To Catholics it must, I think, have been most satisfactory. The speakers bore testimony to the vitality, power, and progress of the Catholic religion especially in the Australian Colonies in language the most emphatic. As a Catholic resident in Auckland, I for one render them my most grateful acknowledgement for the service they thus did to the Catholic cause. We can readily pardon them for the old-fashioned calumnies and misrepresentation about Catholic doctrinal affairs which they repeated, and which many of their respectable hearers obviously swallowed as "proofs from holy writ," and the alleged pernicious character and tendency of the Catholic system. Can it be possible that their ignorance on such subjects at this time of day is excusable and innocent before God? J. W.

## NOTES ON BOOKS, OLD AND NEW, IN THE AUCKLAND CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

AN occasional short notice of some of the more popular and important books in this library may possibly be useful. It may induce some Catholics and inquiring Protestants to subscribe to the library or purchase the books noticed.

### THE CHURCH OF THE FATHERS, by Dr Newman.

This small book must have had a great sale. A fourth edition was issued in 1868. It consists of short sketches of certain eminent and saintly persons of the fourth century—Basil the Great, Gregory, Anthony, Augustine, and three others; one of them a Roman lady of the highest family and great wealth.

The sketches were first published in 1833, and are the earliest compositions of what is called the Oxford or Tractarian school. They were written, as the author himself tells us, "to illustrate as far as they go the tone and modes of thought, the habits and manners of the early times of the Church."

We now know that it was partly such studies as these which under God, led the distinguished author, and so many others of the learned and pious English Protestant clergy and laity into the Catholic Church. Then began that movement towards the Catholic Church in England which has been going forward ever since, and is now so prominent a feature of the age in which we live. Dr Newman and his friends beheld in the lives of these early fathers of the Catholic church such a degree of sanctity and heroic self-denial as they looked for in vain in the Protestant Church of England, or any other Protestant Church. They saw also in the Church of that early age real "unity," a thing which never has existed in any Protestant Church for any length of time, and which certainly is not to be found in the Churches of England or Scotland. Heresies, indeed, of a most pernicious kind, did exist in those early ages, but these only exhibited in a more striking light the unity and power of the Church, which cast out all heresies from her communion, and condemned their doctrines in a bold and straightforward manner, acting as an institution invested with divine authority.

Where are the powerful and numerous sects of proud and defiant Arians of those times now, and where are their doctrines? They are where the Protestants of our day and their heresies will in due time, according to God's appointment, be—blotted out of existence; while the Church of the Fathers and her pure doctrines, will, as now, flourish in immortal youth. Strange as it may seem, there are at this hour English Protestants of the highest social position, even ministers of State such as Mr Home-Secretary Bruce, who actually do not know that such a movement as that referred to is now going on. They say, and no doubt believe, that any accessions to the Catholic body in England are mere Catholic natives of Ireland who come over to England. People are often fain to remain in ignorance of what they are afraid to know. I could have sent Mr Bruce a copy of the Auckland 'Daily Southern Cross' containing a long list of English Protestant clergy and English Protestant nobility and gentry, who within the last few years have entered the Catholic Church. He might even have known that the late venerable Duchess of Kent, the honored mother of our beloved Queen, was received into the Catholic church on her deathbed, or shortly before. This fact is chronicled in the Catholic 'Register,' published by authority, and has never, so far as I know, been contradicted.—Yours,

A MEMBER OF THE AUCKLAND CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE SOCIETY.

## HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

Chapter II—Preparation for the Gospel.—§ I. Vision of Zachary.

1. ZACHARY, FATHER OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—THE ANGEL GABRIEL AT THE ALTAR OF PERFUMES.

"THERE was in the days of Herod, the King of Judea, a certain priest named Zachary, of the course of Abia, and his wife was of the daughters of Aaron, and her name Elizabeth. And they were both just before God, walking in all the commandments and justifications of the Lord without blame. And they had no son, for that Elizabeth was barren; and they both were well advanced in years. And it came to pass when he executed the priestly function in the order of his course before God. According to the custom of the priestly office, it was his lot to offer incense, going into the temple of the Lord. And all the multitude of the people was praying without at the hour of incense. And there appeared to him an angel of the Lord, standing on the right side of the altar of incense. And Zachary seeing him was troubled, and fear fell upon him; but the angel said to him: Fear not, Zachary, for thy prayer is heard; and thy wife Elizabeth shall bear thee a son, and thou shalt call his name John. And thou shalt have joy and gladness, and many shall rejoice in his nativity.

For he shall be great before the Lord; and shall drink no wine nor strong drink; and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost even from his mother's womb. And he shall convert many of the children of Israel to the Lord their God. And he shall go before him in the spirit and power of Elias; that he may turn the hearts of the fathers unto the children, and the incredulous to the wisdom of the just, to prepare unto the Lord a perfect people.' And Zachary said to the angel: 'Whereby shall I know this? for I am an old man, and my wife is advanced in years.' And the angel answering said to him: 'I am Gabriel who stand before God; and am sent to speak to thee, and to bring these good tidings. And behold thou shalt be dumb, and shalt not be able to speak until the day wherein these things shall come to pass; because thou hast not believed my words, which shall be fulfilled in their time. And the people was waiting for Zachary; and they wondered that he tarried so long in the temple. And when he came out he could not speak to them, and they understood that he had seen a vision in the temple. And he made signs to them, and remained dumb. And it came to pass, after the days of his office were accomplished, he departed to his own house. And after those days Elizabeth his wife conceived, and hid herself five months, saying: 'Thus hath the Lord dealt with me in the days wherein He hath had regard to take away my reproach among men.' (1)

## 2. EXTRINSIC PROOFS OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE GOSPEL NARRATIVE.

This page opens the evangelical narrative. It is drawn from the first chapter of St. Luke, which chapter, along with the second, all the Rationalists agree in ranking among the legendary interpretations added to the original recital by the credulity of subsequent ages (2). A miracle, at the outset of the history of Jesus Christ! The Rationalists cannot bring themselves to admit it. It is then in the name of natural order, immutable in its laws, as science has revealed them, that the power is denied to God of manifesting His oracles to a Jewish priest, and of speaking to him by the ministry of an angel! Unfortunately for the disciples of Strauss, the miracle this time prevails over them on all sides. To escape that of the vision of Zachary, they precipitate themselves into a whole series of prodigies. The first page of St. Luke, according to you, is an apocryphal addition. Be it so. Then it is the pen of forgery that has written on the cradle of John the Baptist this sentence: "The multitude will rejoice on the day of his nativity." Yet if this prophecy is the work of an impostor, why has it been realised? Why is it that each year the day of the nativity of St. John the Baptist is celebrated over the entire world? Are there many persons, think you, in the world at present who know or celebrate the birthday of Alexander or Cæsar? Yet these latter made a sufficiently illustrious figure in history. And behold, over the cradle of an obscure child of Aaron, an impostor, a forger predicts that the world will never lose the memory of so glorious a nativity! This prophecy—incredible, absurd, if viewed in the light of an historic probability—is nevertheless accomplished to the very letter. After eighteen hundred and seventy years the world persists in celebrating the birth of John the Baptist. In two thousand years to come, if the universe be destined to reach that age, it will be the same, and you will find that quite natural. A legend! nothing is easier to imagine; but to introduce it into the evangelical text, more obstacles are to be met with than the Rationalists seem to think. St. Luke, in the four verses which form the prologue to his Gospel, and the authenticity of which has never been called in question by any known exegetist, gives notice that he resumes the historic recital of the Incarnation from the beginning (3), and that he will pursue it according to the chronological order (4). Such are the two features which he points out beforehand as being exclusively characteristic of his work. Now, the two first chapters of St. Luke—that is to say, the birth of John the Baptist and the history of the first years of Jesus Christ—being suppressed, in what would the Gospel of St. Luke be distinguished from that of St. Mark, since it commences like the latter with the baptism of the Jordan (5). How would he justify the intention previously implied of resuming the recital from the beginning—that is to say, further back, even than St. Matthew, who starts only from the Annunciation? St. Luke could not have understood his own meaning, then, when he was tracing, with his inspired pen, the prologue of his Gospel? And here is a second miracle which the Rationalists will have to submit to in compensation for that of the vision of Zachary, which shocks them so much. They will explain how an evangelist, who did not understand his own meaning, has been able to subjugate the fate of the universe. This is not all. This impostor, this falsifier, who, in the second or third century, is said to have interpolated the legend of St. John the Baptist, must needs have been a true thaumaturgus in order to succeed. His greatest miracle would have consisted in rendering himself invisible. In effect, no one saw him, no one suspected him, in the whole series of Christian history; he escaped all researches. Origen, in the year 200, had not seen him; and to escape the notice of Origen, more than ordinary skill was necessary. But, above all, in the year 150, Celsus, the pagan, the enemy of the Gospels, did not see him. To elude his gaze, so full of hatred, would require finesse almost approaching to a miracle. Now, Celsus, the philosopher, cites the first chapter of St. Luke, and he takes occasion to endeavor to tarnish the immaculate name of Mary (6). Where, then, make place for your invisible forger in an historical period so scrupulously guarded? Tertullian, Irenæus, prior to Origen, did not know him. St. Papias, whose precious testimony Eusebius notes with so much care, had not the least suspicion of his existence. Keep, then, along with your other myths, these miraculous apocrypha. The first page of St. Luke could not have been invented as an after stroke by a posthumous forger.

(1) Luc. i. 5—25; (2) Vie de Jesus, introd., pag. xli; (3) Luc. i. 3; (4) Ibid; (5) Marc. 1; (6) Origen, Contra Celsum, lib. i. cap. xxxix.

It is estimated that Iowa alone consumed 6,000,000 bushels of corn this past winter for fuel, because it could not be sent to market at a profit. It takes five bushels of corn to pay the freight of one bushel from Iowa to New York.

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PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.  
The bar and cellar are stocked with the choicest liquors. The stabling is of the best description, and an experienced groom is always in attendance.  
Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and komaniro, leave the Hotel daily.

**LYON'S UNION HOTEL,**  
S'award-street, Dunedin.  
Good Accommodation for Boarders.  
Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

**BRANGE HOTEL,**  
Hanover street.  
C. BUNBURY, PROPRIETOR.  
London Stout and Dublin Porter.  
Kinahan's and Dunville's Whiskies.

**ALBION HOTEL,**  
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.  
First-class Board and Lodgings, 18s per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.  
JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.  
Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

**RISING SUN HOTEL,**  
Walker street.  
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands  
Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.  
One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

**HIBERNIAN HOTEL,**  
Octagon.  
Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.  
Wines of the choicest brands.  
Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.  
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**AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,**  
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JAMES SHIELDS PROPRIETOR.  
Choice Wines, Spirits, English Ales, and London Stout.

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

**HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**

ST. JOSEPH'S BRANCH, No. 73, which is under the authority of the Executive Directory, Melbourne, meets in St. Joseph's School-room every Monday fortnight, at 8 p.m.  
(Registered under the "Friendly Societies' Acts" of Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand.)  
The Entrance Fee and rates of Subscription will be found to compare favorably with those charged by other societies, and are as moderate as practicable, having due regard to the benefits secured.)



**EXTRACTS FROM THE IMMIGRATION PAPERS.**

It appears that the Dublin agency was not opened by Dr Featherston on his own motion, but upon the instruction, described in another letter as "not discretionary, but absolutely imperative" contained in the following telegram from Mr Waterhouse, then Premier, sent on the 4th November, 1872.

"Insufficient immigrants. Division between Provinces not according with instructions pointed out by Memorandums 114 and 115. Consider following instructions absolute:—Open immediately central Irish Agency in Dublin. Send fair proportion emigration therefrom. Place Scotch Agency on original footing of efficiency. Send Scotch emigrants from Glasgow. Complete with utmost despatch number emigrants specified in Gisborne's memorandum 25th November last, exclusive of nominated and Brogden's, and if necessary make terms more liberal."

Writing in January 1873 Dr Featherston replied:—I have the honor to inform you that I proceeded to Dublin on the 14th December, where, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Hon. Mr Waterhouse's telegram, I at once opened a Central Immigration Office, appointing as Chief Emigration Agent Mr W. Mason, a merchant of considerable standing, and highly recommended to me as one who would devote himself with zeal and energy to the work allotted to him. I gave him full authority to select trustworthy local agents in all the counties in the southern half of Ireland, and fixed his remuneration (including expenses of office) at the rate of £400 a year. The arrangement to be determinable by either party at the end of six months.

At Belfast I met Mr Farnall, and requested him to lose no time in increasing the number of local agents in all the northern counties, and at the same time instructed him personally to visit all local agencies as often as possible, with the view of ascertaining whether the agents were really discharging the duties expected of them.

Mr Waterhouse in another reply expresses himself thus:—Your letter of the 4th of October last, covering a report by Mr H. W. Farnall who has apparently been acting as emigration agent at Belfast, has been duly received.

I cannot but regard the feeble attempt that has been made under the management of Mr Farnall to open up a supply of immigration from Ireland as eminently unsatisfactory. That gentleman appears to have been nearly three months in Ireland, and the result of his labors as shown in his correspondence, is that during that period he has forwarded twenty-three emigrants. What has been the total expense connected with the introduction of these twenty-three emigrants it would be hard to calculate, and probably painful to contemplate if calculated. The Government are thoroughly satisfied that an adequate supply of immigrants is procurable from Ireland.

If you are unable yourself or by your officers to obtain the supply that is required, I have to instruct you to put yourself in communication with Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, with a view to ascertaining upon what terms they will undertake to forward the number of emigrants required to be supplied from Ireland.

It is understood that Her Majesty's Commissioners have agents in all parts of the United Kingdom, and it will be well for you to consider whether their services cannot be turned to much greater account than has hitherto been the case. Personally, the conviction is forced upon my mind, partly from observation of working of the existing system, and partly as the result of experience in Australia, that our supply of immigration would have been greater, the character of the immigrants certainly not inferior, and the shipping arrangements far superior, if the co-operation of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners had been obtained.

In directing Dr Featherstone to forward 8,000 immigrants in the year 1873, Mr Waterhouse writes on the 27th November 1872:—

I trust that the arrangements made regarding the conveyance of these immigrants will be of a superior character to those which have hitherto prevailed. It is very unsatisfactory to the Government, as it must be to the Agent-General, to have the repeated complaints which have arisen in connection with the conduct of emigration. The Government can see no sufficient reason why the arrangements as regards the introduction of immigrants to New Zealand should be less perfect than were those of the English Emigration Commissioners at the period when, under their auspices, such a large stream of immigration was flowing into Australia. I believe such a continuous repetition of complaints as regards the character and accommodation of the vessels in which emigrants are being forwarded is without precedent of late years. The risk in which they would appear to have been involved is not fair to the immigrants themselves, whilst it exposes the Colony at large to the possibility of the introduction of fatal forms of disease.

The Government are very anxious to hear of the establishment of the Scotch and Dublin Agencies. The failure to open the Scotch Agency has led to much inconvenience, and will involve the Colony in many claims for compensation. The Government are beset with complaints from persons who, having nominated friends on the assurance that arrangements would be made to enable emigrants to embark from Glasgow, find that the friends so nominated are required to undergo the expense of a journey to London, or forego the voyage altogether.

Doubtless the instructions of the Government upon this point will already have been given effect to; but with a view to the prevention of any further mistakes, I deem it well to add, that the Agent-General is requested to consider the instructions as regards the opening of these agencies not of a discretionary, but of an absolutely imperative character.

Mr Waterhouse also writes:—With regard to the ensuing year 1873, I have most urgently to request that no exertion may be spared to forward at least 8,000 statute adults, exclusive of nominated immigrants and of those sent out under arrangement with Messrs Brogden; this number to arrive within the year. The absence of a proportionate supply of Irish in the Government immigration hitherto has been unfavourably commented upon in the Colony. You are therefore requested to take the necessary steps to secure that the emigration from that part of the United Kingdom shall be proportioned to the population of

Ireland as compared to that of Great Britain. You have already been instructed by telegram to open a central agency at Dublin. I trust that this has been done, and that henceforth a fair supply of Irish immigration will be secured.

Mr O'Rorke writes on the 14th February last to Dr Featherston says:—I have looked over the list of sub-agents furnished in your letter of 4th October, 1872, and also the list of newspapers in which you insert advertisements concerning emigration to New Zealand. It appears that of your 116 sub-agents the apportionment is as follows:—To England, 34; to Wales, 1; to Ireland, 8; to Scotland, 73. Whether this is the most judicious apportionment that could be made for the promotion of emigration, I can only judge of by the results; and seeing that last year their efforts only secured one-half the emigrants the Colony required, I would strongly suggest a reapportionment of these officers. Your advertisements in the newspapers again are—in English papers, 75; in Welsh, 8; in Irish, 15; in Scotch, 28. I would have passed over this were it not for what appears a great oversight on your part. You advertise in six Belfast papers, five Londonderry papers, and a few papers in adjoining counties, to the exclusion of such places as Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway, &c. This is one of those things which gives rise to dissatisfaction out here, and it, to my mind, cannot be justified.

I am the more surprised at this, as you had an agent (Mr Farnall) for Ireland, for several months before the return was made up, who ought to have known that his duties as such should not have been limited to advertising in one particular district. I trust, however, that your having, in pursuance of instructions issued in November last, established a Central Emigration Agency for Ireland in Dublin, the objections here noted will have been removed. You have not informed the Government who your agent is in Dublin, or how he is working. I desire to be informed on these points in your reply to this Memorandum.

It has occurred to me that, if sufficient Irish emigrants offered to fill a vessel, it might be a saving of expense to ship them direct from the nearest Irish seaport; but while I mention it, I do not desire to interfere with the exercise of your own discretion with regard to the most suitable port of embarkation for such emigrants.

I mentioned in the early part of this Memorandum, that I was aware of the competition to which you were exposed in procuring emigrants for New Zealand. As an instance, I may refer to what came under my eye yesterday. In perusing a vest of Ireland newspaper I read the Queensland Agent-General's advertisements, in which he offers "Free passages to agricultural laborers, married and single, and to female domestic servants, without undertaking to repay the cost of passage." With such competition as this, I can well understand the difficulties you have to contend with. Of course you have power under the instructions of November last to offer equally advantageous terms, but I do not suppose you will take advantage of that power so long as you can fill your ships with emigrants who are contributors to the cost of their passages.

Writing by the outgoing mail last April, Mr O'Rorke says:—I now desire to address you on general subjects relating to the present state of immigration to this Colony.

I regret to have to state that a feeling of very great uneasiness pervades not only the Government but the public at large at the paucity of immigrants arriving in comparison with the number ordered. I am very loth to have to make such frequent complaints on this head, but it is only right that you should be apprised of the difficulties which the Government foresee impending over the Colony unless it receives a large accession to its population by means of immigration during the present year. It is the opinion of the Minister of Public Works, as you will learn from a Memorandum drawn up by him and approved of by the Cabinet, that unless something like the number of immigrants are landed here this year, a stoppage of the public works will probably ensue, and you have been requested to acquaint the Government by cablegram, whether you are of opinion that you will be able to land the requisite number in the Colony during the year.

In order that there may be no doubt as to the number expected, I place it before, with the distribution among the Provinces. I think it also requisite to do this as the number has been increased since it was originally fixed at 8,000. It now nearly reaches 13,000, as follows:—

Auckland	...	...	8,500
Taranaki	...	...	150
Hawke's Bay	...	...	750
Wellington	...	...	1,250
Nelson	...	...	100
Marlborough	...	...	100
Canterbury	...	...	2,812
Otago	...	...	4,062

12,724

Writing from such a distance, it is impossible for me to gauge the difficulties you have to contend with in inducing a stream of emigration to this Colony, but I am informed, by gentlemen recently returned from Australia, that the Queensland Government have no difficulty in procuring any amount of emigrants they require. A special cablegram has been sent to you urging upon you to offer as liberal terms, if not more so than they do, in the shape of free passages to suitable classes of immigrants. This authority was given to you five months ago, and has been repeated since; you have not hitherto availed yourself of it; and in now directing you to keep yourself on a level with competing colonization bodies, I have only this instruction to give you, that the grant of free passages should carry with it a very stringent supervision of the emigrants, with regard to capability of work, health, and character. In addition to this remission of cost of passages, the Government propose by the next Suez mail to submit to you a scheme of making free grants of land to the extent of £20 to those immigrants who pay the cost of their own passage. When the scheme is matured the substance of it will be sent to you by cablegram, so that you will be in a position to act on it by the time you receive this,

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**P.** O'BRIEN begs to intimate to his friends, and visitors from the country having greatly improved the above Premises, he is enabled to offer cleanly and good accommodation on reasonable terms.

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

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**G**OOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.

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G. DODSON - - - - Proprietor.

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- Hot Pie, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - Sixpence
- Fruit Pie, Custard, Cheescake, or Biscuit, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - Sixpence
- Breakfast - One shilling
- Dinner, with glass of Porter, Ale, or cup of Coffee - One shilling
- Tea - One shilling
- Hot or Cold Supper, with Porter, Ale, or Coffee - One shilling

J. DONALDSON - - Proprietor.

**M**R. B. THROP, SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

Teeth extracted perfectly without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial Teeth at greatly reduced charges. Please Note the Address.

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**R.** WILSON AND CO., IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Bond and Jetty Streets,

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**D**UNEDIN BREWERY,

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KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

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**J.** MCGREGOR, from Stuart Street, has removed into the late Edinburgh Portrait Rooms, Farley's Buildings, Princes Street (above Mr Boot, Dentist), where he will carry on business at his usual low scale of prices.

Eighteen years' experience enables him to speak with confidence on the quality of his productions. Cartes de Visite from 10s per dozen. Larger sizes equally cheap.

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**V.** ALMAO & Co. would call the attention of Clerical Gentlemen and others to the large stock of

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Now on sale at the above Manufactory. All Hats made to order of the best Material.

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| Green Island  | ... | A. G. Allan       |
| Tokomairiro   | ... | Jas. Elder Brown  |
| West Taieri   | ... | David Grant       |
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| Lawrence      | ... | Herbert & Co.     |
| Waikouaiti    | ... | W. C. Ancell      |
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| Oamaru        | ... | George Sumpter    |
| Kakanui       | ... | James Matheson    |
| Otakia        | ... | Henry Palmer      |
| Naseby        | ... | J. & R. Bremner   |
| Queenstown    | ... | T. F. Roskrige    |
| Orepopo       | ... | Chas. Beckingsale |
| Cromwell      | ... | Chas. Colclough   |

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GEORGE W. ELLIOT,

Agent for Otago.

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Under his supervision, the Shamrock has been entirely re-fitted and renovated.

Suite of Rooms for private families, and large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

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JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE, Arcade.