

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. III.—No. 134.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

FINDLAY AND CO'S.
OTAGO STEAM SAW,
PLANING MOULDING, DOOR, AND
SASH FACTORY.
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,
DUNEDIN.

They beg to intimate to Builders, Contractors, and the Public generally, that having just completed extensive alterations to their Plant and Premises, they are now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to them with the utmost despatch.

All the Machinery is on the best and most modern principles; customers can, therefore, rely upon all work being done in the best possible manner.

We would call special attention to our Door, Sash, Turnery, and Moulding Department, as recent improvements have enabled us to turn out large quantities of the best finish and design.

As we import large quantities of our Colonial timber in bulk, we are prepared, with our large sawing appliances, to cut on the shortest notice to any size.

Our stock, which comprises all the requirements of the Building Trade—including Builders' Ironmongery of every description—is at present too large to be noted in an advertisement.

Our very large Shed and Building Accommodation enables us to keep all stock suitable for up-country purposes, or which would be injured by exposure, completely under cover.

All Orders, coastwise or up-country, shall receive our best attention.

FINDLAY AND CO.

P. B Y R N E,
FAMILY BUTCHER,
CORNER OF
CASTLE AND FREDERICK STREETS,
DUNEDIN.
Families waited upon for orders daily.

BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, CRAWFORD STREET.

COSSENS AND BLACK
Engineers, Millwrights, Blacksmiths, and agricultural Implement Makers. Small Steam Engines and all kinds of machines made and repaired. Every description of wrought iron work.

NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT!! NEW LIGHT!!!

F. Mc GREGOR, PHOTOGRAPHER,
(Late of Stuart street),
Having effected an entire change in the Lighting of his Gallery, is now producing really fine Portraits, clear, with bold relief, equal to the best London Houses. Specialities—Cabinet and large sizes. See the cases, and at Rooms. Note the Address—Farley's Buildings, Princes street, Top Flat.

J. T. R O B E R T S,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,
Corner of Princes and Walker Street's

J A M E S W A L S H,
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

P O S T O F F I C E S T O R E,
Great King-street,
DUNEDIN.

OSCAR LOUIS - Proprietor,

(Late Hoffman and Co.)

O. L. begs to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin that he has commenced business at the above address as General Grocer and Crockery Salesman, and hopes by strict attention to business to obtain a fair share of public support.

O. L. will visit the country districts weekly, so that he will always have a fresh supply of butter and eggs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

**NEW DRAPERY AND CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT.**

OSCAR LOUIS, Post Office Store, Great King Street, wishes to inform the residents of Dunedin that he will open in about one week with a large and well selected stock of general Drapery Goods in those new and centrally situated premises, opposite the Albany and Great King Streets Post Office, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to obtain a large share of public support.

For further particulars, see future advertisements.

G L O B E H O T E L
Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve).
Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.
MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
REES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.
FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travel-
lers. Wines and Spirits of best quality.
First-class Stabling.
D. P. CASH,
Proprietor.

J A M E S M U I R,
Late V. Almon & Co.,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER
M R. MUIR has just received the latest fashion of blocks ex Earl of Zetland, from London. Gentlemen can get their hats made at the above manufactory, where a perfect fit can be guaranteed by the use of the Configno type. Ladies Riding Hats.
Notice.—Hats Ironed and Coloured, Is.
Note the Address: Opposite Bank of New Zealand.

M I L L S, D I C K, A N D C O.,
ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC
COMMERCIAL
AND
GENERAL PRINTERS,
IMPORTERS OF
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.
Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

**NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY
ESTABLISHMENT.**

(Next Ocean View Hotel),
FORBURY.

T H O M A S E N N I S
wishes most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the residents of the Forbury, St. Kilda, South Dunedin, Kensington, Darby, and Caversham, that he has commenced business at the above address, and hopes from his long experience as a practical tailor, and by strict attention to business, to obtain a large share of public support.

The Tailoring Department will be entirely under his own supervision, and all orders entrusted to his care will be turned out in first-class style, and on the shortest notice.

The Drapery, Millinery, and Dressmaking Branches will be conducted by Mrs. Ennis, whose long connection with some of the best Houses in the Colony will serve as a guarantee to all orders being executed with taste and neatness. Latest London and Paris Fashions by every Mail.

THOMAS ENNIS would call special attention to the following departments, which will be found replete, with all the latest fashionable and most serviceable goods:—

TAILORING.

Men's, Youths', Boys' Ready-made Clothing.

MILLINERY

Of every description.

DRESS MAKING.

Ladies' and Childrens' underclothing in great variety.

Charges strictly moderate.

Note the address—

T H O M A S E N N I S,
(Next Ocean View Hotel),
FORBURY.

G R I D I R O N H O T E L,
Princes street.
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
FAMILIES.

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

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

DANIEL LLACK, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Late of Frederick Street,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to more central premises, situate in George street (late occupied by Messrs Harrop and Neil, Jewellers), where by strict attention to business and first-class workmanship, he hopes to merit their patronage.

G E O R G E C A P S T I C K,
ACCOUNTANT & COMMISSION AGENT

Rents and Accounts Collected.—Licensed Broker under the Land Transfer Act.—Money to Lend on freehold security.

Offices: OPPOSITE WHITE HOTEL,
MILTON'S.

SCOTT AND SMITH,
PAINTERS, GLAZIERS,
PAPERHANGERS & DECORATORS,
No. 5, PRINCES STREET
(Opposite Herbert, Haynes, and Co.)
SCOTT & SMITH,
Importers of Paperhangings, Paints, Oils,
Colors, &c.

THOMAS CARTER,
GROCER AND GENERAL DEALER,
WALKER STREET,
(Next Rising Sun Hotel.)
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

OCTAGON PIE HOUSE.
GEORGE STREET,
(A few doors below Hibernian Hotel).
THOS. HALL wishes to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin that he has opened the above shop. All goods are of the very best description and will be sold at the lowest prices. Pie and Cup of Tea or Coffee, 6d.
THOS. HALL, PROPRIETOR.

MURPHY AND DAILEY
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
(Opposite Dunning's Buildings),
PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.

Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order on the shortest notice. Perfect fit guaranteed.
CHARGES MODERATE.

WANTED Known to Parties wishing to dispose of their Furniture and Effects, that the new Auction Sale Rooms, Stafford-street, is now open to receive Goods of every description; the lowest rate of commission charged; cash advanced on goods prior to sale by auction. Out-door Sales attended to with punctuality. Auction sales promptly rendered.
J. LAZARUS, auctioneer.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Funds ... £4,500,000
Annual Revenue, more than 1,000,000
Insurances in Force 150,000,060
All kinds of Fire Insurance at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
HENDERSON, LAW, & CO., Agents.

M'DONNELL'S
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE.
WALKER STREET.
DUNEDIN.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
BUY only of the Manufacturer.—**E. K. M'LESKEY**, Boot Manufacturer, Rattray street, having enlarged his stock and premises, and having all the labor-saving appliances in connection with the trade, is prepared to make every description of Boots and shoes at lowest possible prices.
All work guaranteed.

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN IVEN, M.D., Homoeopathic and Allopathic Physician, may be consulted daily between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 4 p.m., and in the evenings at Mr. Marshall's, Chemist and Druggist, George street, where also messages may be left. Temporary residence: Cumberland street, left division, next Albany street.

STAFFORD STREET GENERAL STORE
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT.
D. HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.

Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered punctually to any part of the City.

A special article in Dunville's celebrated Old Irish Whiskey. Prime smoked hams and bacon.

CHARGES MODERATE

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL.
F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

Visitors to Town will find every accommodation and will be treated with civility.
F. G. NAUMANN.

Dunedin, 8th October, 1875.

THE OTAGO BREWERY having resumed Operations, the undersigned begs to intimate that on and after the 20th inst. he will be prepared to execute orders for the old established and well-known brands of **ALES and STOUTS.**

COLMAN BURKE.

N.B.—Communications as hitherto, to the Depot, Princes street.

TOOME BRIDGE BOARDING HOUSE
(late Carrier's Arms Hotel),
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.
FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY, - PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families.
Charges moderate. Good Stabling attached.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
BLACKS (OPHIR).
MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

M. G. having lately taken this Hotel, trusts by attention to business to merit a fair share of Public support from the travelling public.

All Wines, etc., of best brands. Good Stabling with loose boxes.

THE GRAND RELIEF
FOR
SUFFERING HUMANITY,
Lately Introduced into New Zealand.

THE INDIAN REMEDIES,
GHOLLAH'S
GREAT INDIAN CURES.
(Tiger Brand.)

Marvellous in their effects.
NEVER FAILING TO CURE,

AND
COMPLETELY OVERCOME,
All the various Complaints of
SUFFERING INVALIDS,

Who say:—
"I don't know what's the matter with me;
I'm all out of sorts."
This kind of sickness

THE APERIENT MIXTURE QUICKLY
CURES; as also,
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Costiveness,
Flying Pains, Weakness of Stomach and Bowels,
Intermittent Fever, Loss of Appetite,
Ear-ache, Face-ache, &c.

THE RHEUMATISM MIXTURE
Searches out and eradicates Rheumatism,
Sciatica, Lumbago, and Neuralgia.
Curing these Complaints in an
ASTONISHING MANNER.

THE GOUT MIXTURE
Is magical in its effects. All who have tried it have experienced a relief that no other **GOUT MEDICINE** have at all approached, or ever compared with. **DELIGHTFUL SENSATIONS,** and a complete subsidence of **THE GOUTY DISEASE,** take the place of the previously **TORTURING PAINS.**

THESE EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINES Never have been known to fail, when properly taken and persevered with.

They can be had of
MESSRS. WILKINS & ANNING,
Chemists, Princes street, Dunedin.
And of
The duly appointed Agents throughout New Zealand.

Hand-bills and Pamphlets distributed gratis.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the General Public that we have removed to our new premises, Princes-street South, corner of Police-street.

Our stock is almost entirely new, and consists of paperhangings (100 000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographer's glass, paints, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.
SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,
Oil and Color Merchants.

JOHN HISLOP,
(LATE A. BEVELY),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes-street.
Every description of Jewellery made to order. Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated by Transit Observations.

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

CRAIG AND GILLIES
Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.
Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE.
George-street, Dunedin.

HALL OF COMMERCE
D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

DUNEDIN BREWERY
Filleul-street.
KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

JOHN DRUMM'S
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best shod saddle horse.
Mr. Farquarson, M.R.C.S., may be consulted daily.

D. W. WOODS
CARPENTER AND JOINER,
Moray Place, next Temperance Hall.
Building, in all its branches, Carefully Executed. Jobbing work attended to.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. ESTIMATES GIVEN.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS
on Sale by
GEO. MATTHEWS, Nurseryman and Seedsman,
Carrot Seed. Vegetable Seed. Canary Seed.
Turnip " Flower " Hemp "
Marigold " Lawn Grass " Rape "
Clover Seed of all kinds. Tares and Vetches.
Linseed.

WANTED TO SELL
DRAIN PIPES of every description,
Flower Pots, Chimney Tops, Fountains, Vases, Fetter Cocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

WANTED Known—Paveletich's Piggery and Marine Store is about to be opened at Brocknabui with a Poultry Yard and Fish-curing Establishment; in connection also, sportsmen will find wild ducks as well as pigeons for shooting matches. Refreshment of every description may be had. Easy distance from town by road or boat.

JAMES RUSSELL
SADDLER,
(Opposite the Museum),
GREAT KING-ST.,
DUNEDIN.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:
Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

Low rates of Premium.
Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

Settlement Policies in favor of wife and children PROTECTED from operation of Bankruptcy Laws, in terms of 'New Zealand Government Insurance and Annuities Act 1870.'

Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDonough, Esq., or from

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

GEORGE YOUNG

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)
Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches,
New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street.

M. & J. MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

George Street, Dunedin.

LANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,

Successors to REEVES AND CO.,
Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials,
Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated, and Mineral
Waters, &c.

Importers of Machinery, and Cordial Makers
Goods of every description.

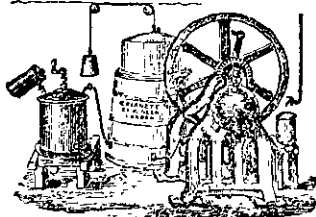
L. C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co. whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of their various manufactures.

Always in Stock and for Sale, in bulk or case, matured

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Dukes Bitters	Chiaraco
Gooseberry Wine	Maraschino
Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.	

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MacLaggan-street, Dunedin.

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
STOPPED AERATED WATERS.**



THOMSON AND CO.

Steam Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial
Maker's Goods of every description.

There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street by Mr. Lumb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1866. Of the Medicinal and other Beverages analysed, amongst which were samples of Quinine, Champagne Soda Water, and Lemonade, Cordials, and Bitters, Professor Black speaks very highly. "There are none," he says, "that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality."—Otago Guardian, December 4, 1874

**NEW ZEALAND WALKING STICK
MANUFACTORY,**

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Knox's Church.)

W. GOLDAMMER Proprietor.

Walking Sticks, of every description of New Zealand Woods, on hand, and made to order on the shortest notice. Trade supplied. Prices strictly moderate.



MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. They are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER** and a **LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE**, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a **Gentle Purgative** as well as a **Tonic**, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by **vitiated Blood**, which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs**.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pastules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the System in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities showing through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or any other way when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pain, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the adult but on the young of the body that worms exist, but upon the former a large and filthy deposit that breed these vermin is the source of disease. No system of Medicine, however powerful, to which remedies will free the system from worms.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND COLONIES,

P. HAYMAN AND CO

RATRAY STREET, DUNEDIN

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM

The greatest discovery ever yet made for the

relief of human sufferers from

MUSCULAR OR NERVOUS AFFECTION

IS

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

All the advertised remedies and all the prescriptions from the medical faculty for the cure of

Rheumatism,
Rheumatic Gout,
Sciatica,

Tie Douloureux,
Neuralgia,
Lumbago

Strains and Sprains

Or pain of any sort from the above affections none of which have been so successful and effectual as

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM

As certified by the Certificates published in the 'Otago Daily Times, and innumerable others.

PRICE, 7s 6d per bottle, which is sufficient to cure in all cases.

S. SLESINGER, V.S.,

Hope street,

Dunedin

Sole Agents for New Zealand,
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co.
Stafford street, Dunedin.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race—viz. colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street London.

** Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

LESSEES ... MESSRS. STEELE AND KEOGH.

LAST NIGHT

MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH.

LAST NIGHTS

MRS. F. M. BATES.

FRIDAY, 26th NOVEMBER,

Benefit of

MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH,

When will be presented

LOTTERY OF LIFE,

And the Comic Drama,

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.

NOTICE.—HALF-PRICE TO DRESS CIRCLE AFTER 9.30.

Box plan may be seen, and seats secured, at Mr. West's Musical Warehouse.

Dress Circle, 4s.; Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 1s.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

DUNEDIN BRANCH, No. 73.

THE usual Meeting will be held in the Schoolroom on Monday next, November 29th, at 8 p.m. Important business.

By order,

P. BOURKE, President.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CAB! CAB! CAB!

JAMES CURRAN'S CAB will leave St. Kilda every morning for Dunedin, at 8.30 a.m., returning from Brown and Ewing's corner every hour during the day.

REFRESHMENTS! REFRESHMENTS! REFRESHMENTS!

RACE WEEK! RACE WEEK!! RACE WEEK!!!

NICHOLAS MOLONEY, Ocean View Hotel, wishes to intimate to the public attending the Races that he has made arrangements to supply them with Refreshments of every description on shortest notice and at Lowest Prices.

Observe the Address—

MOLONEY'S OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

HILL-SIDE ROAD (on the leading drive to the Races).

SOUTHERN HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN.

PATRICK FAGAN PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Carriers' Arms.)

THE above new and substantial Hotel has been fitted up with the Latest Improvements. The accommodation it will now offer to Travellers and Private Families will be second to none in Dunedin.

All drinks kept in stock will be of the very best description.

Good Stabling with loose-boxes and paddock accommodation.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY

REITH AND WILKIE, DUNEDIN.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

ALSO

A LARGE SUPPLY OF MAGIC INKSTANDS,

Received ex Wave Queen and Overland Mail.

- Autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher, edited by a survivor of her family Post 8vo.
 Balfour (John Hutton) A Manual of Botany. 5th edit. Post 8vo.
 Ballantyne (R. M.) Tales and Adventure on the Coast. Selected from 'Ballantyne's Miscellany.' Vol. 4. 12mo.
 Bellow (J. C. M.) Blount Tempest. New edition. 12mo.
 Book (The) Adventure and Peril. Illustrated. Fcp. 8vo.
 Brunton (Mrs) Discipline: A Novel. 12mo.
 Cassell's Æsop's Fables. Illustrated by Ernest Griset. 4to.
 Collins (Wilkie) The New Magdalen. Post 8vo.
 Collins (Wilkie) The Moonstone: a Romance. Post 8vo.
 Collins (C. J.) Dick Diminy, the Jockey: a Novel. 12mo.
 Collins's Library Dictionary of the English Language. Imp. 8vo.
 Comte (Auguste) Positive Philosophy. Translated and condensed by Harriet Martineau. 2 vols. 8vo.
 Cooper (J. F.) The Last of the Mohicans. Illustrated. Post 8vo.
 Dale (R. W.) The Atonement: the Congregational Union Lecture for 1875. 8vo.
 Dobell (Horace) On Diet and Regimen in Sickness and Health 6th edition. Revised and enlarged. Post 8vo.
 Drummond (Hon. W. H.) The Large Game and Natural History of South and South-East Africa. Roy. 8vo.
 Dyles (Rev. J. Oswald) Problems of Faith: being a 3rd series of Lectures to Young Men 16mo.
 Family Herald. Vol. 34. 4to.
 Giberne (Agnes) Coulyng Castle: or a Knight of the Olden Days Post 8vo.
 Gillmore (Q. A.) Practical Treatise on Limes and Cements. 5th edition. Revised and enlarged.
 Gray (Henry) Anatomy: Descriptive and Surgical. 7th edition. With an Introduction on General Anatomy and Development Roy. 8vo.
 Green (W. L.) Vestiges of the Molten Globe. Part I. 8vo.
 Hill (R. & F.) What we saw in Australia. Cr. 8vo.
 Hogg (Robert) The Fruit Manual: containing the Descriptions, Synonymes, and Classification of the Fruits and Fruit Trees of Great Britain. 4th edition. 8vo.
 Jephson (R. Mounteney) Tom Bulkeley: a Novel. Post 8vo.
 Lighfoot (J. B.) St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians and to Philemon: a Revised Text, with Notes, &c. 8vo.

CAUTION

THE high reputation of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines has led to numerous attempts to make and sell spurious imitations. The Public are warned against parties advertising or offering for sale Imitation Machines as "The Singer," "On the Singer Principle," or "On the Singer System," in violation of the Company's legal rights. The only "Singer" Machines are those made by The Singer Manufacturing Company.

MACHINES FOR

REDUCED

CASH DEPOSIT FROM

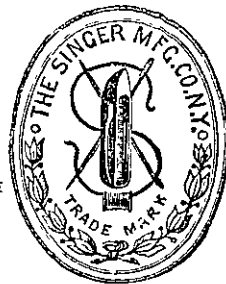
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COMMERCIAL.

Mr. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending November 24:—

Fat Cattle.—140 head in all were yarded at the sales, of which about 100 were sold. Best bullocks realised from £16 to £19 each; ditto cows, £12 10s to £16, or equal to 45s per 100lbs. for really prime quality. We yarded, on account of Messrs. McDonald and Doring, a further draft of bullocks, fattened by John Grigg, Esq., or Longbeach, Canterbury, and also a draft on account of Mr. John Vezey, fattened by Mr. Thomas McDonald, of Inch Clutha. These two lots combined were the best cattle we have ever seen yarded in one day, and reflect infinite credit on both parties who grazed them. At the yards we sold 40 head, and have placed 50 privately.

Fat Calves.—Only a few came forward at the market, and sold at extreme rates, good vealers being exceedingly scarce.

Fat Sheep.—About 2,000 were penned, consisting of good quality crossbreds, both in the wool and shorn. The former realised 15s to 21s each, or equal to 4½d per lb., and the latter 12s 6d to 13s, or 2½d per lb. At the yards we sold 500 in the wool and shorn at above rates.

Fat Lambs.—Only about 50 were penned, which brought 12s each. Really good well-grown lambs are coming forward very slowly, and are much more backward than in former seasons.

Store Cattle.—As formerly reported, there continues an active demand for store cattle fit for grazing; good bullocks selling up to £3, according to quality and condition; cows, £1 4s to £6. On Thursday last, at Mosgiel, we sold 150 head at quotations.

Store Sheep.—Although we have no transactions to report, we are in treaty for the sale of several large lots off the shears.

Mr. SKENE reports for the week ending November 24:—Out-door work has come to almost a full stop on account of the wet weather. It is a little inconvenient perhaps, but at the same time it is doing a power of good. It secures a heavy crop; which means plenty of work for many who are looking forward to it for a bit of money. Town trade in general, if a little improved, is nothing to boast of yet. Large buildings are going up in all directions, which looks well for those immediately concerned; but employment in shops and warehouses is very difficult to secure. As to the country, it is the old cry, "more hands, needs!" and at the present time tanned farm servants can scarcely be got, and a stray shepherd is at once secured. Sheep shearers are mostly all on the ground, but work in earnest will be rather later than usual. Female servants are very scarce till. Couples are difficult to move, as they arrive in too large proportion to single immigrants. However farmers are erecting cottages here and there. Wages—Ploughmen, £52 to £65; shepherds, £70, or 40s to 50s per week (short time); station cooks, 45s per week; hotel cooks, 40s per week; barmen, waiters, groomers, and such, 25s to 30s per week; house and hotel females from £26 to £32; day laborers, 8s, 9s, and 10s; couples, £65 to £80; bushmen, 9s; bullock-drivers, 8s; store hands still quiet; boys and girls, 6s to 10s per week.

Mr. A. MERCER reports for the week ending November 24:—retail prices only—Fresh butter 1 and 1½ lb. pails, 1s to 1s 3½ per lb.; fresh butter in lumps, 1s per lb.; powdered and salt butter, 1s 2d per lb. The supply of fresh butter is very plentiful, and unless some of the dairy farmers take to salting down or making cheese, butter will soon be very low in price. Cakes of the best quality is very scarce, scarcely any in the market, is 2d per lb.; side and rolled bacon, 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb.; Colonial hams, 1s 3d; English hams, plentiful at 1s 6d and 1s 8d per lb.; eggs very scarce, and retailing at 1s 9d per dozen.

Poets' Convey.

THE "BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD."

BY THEODORE O'HARA.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo!

No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few;

On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumour of the foe's advance,
Now swells upon the wind,
No troubled thought of midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife,
The warrior's dream alarms,
No braying horn nor screaming file
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed,
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud—
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And the proud forms, by battle gashed,
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shouts are past—
No war's wild note, nor glory's peal,
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that never more may feel
The rapture of the fight.

Like the fierce Northern hurricane
That sweeps his great plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain
Came down the serried foe—
Who heard the thunder of the fray
Break o'er the field beneath,
Knew well the watchword of that day
Was victory or death.

Full many a norther's breath has swept
O'er Augustus's plain,
And long the pitying sky has wept
Above its moulder'd slain;
The raven's scream or eagle's flight,
Or shepherd's pensive lay,
Alone now wake each solemn night
That frowned o'er that dread fray.
Sons of the dark and bloody ground!
Ye must not slumber there,
Where stranger steps and tongue resound
Along the heedless air;
Your own proud land's heroic soil
Shall be your fitter grave;
She claims from war its richest spoil—
The ashes of her brave.

Thus, 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field,
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast
On many a bloody shield;
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred eyes and hearts watch by
The heroes' sepulchre.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear is the blood ye gave;
No impious footstep here shall tread
The heritage of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

Your marble minstrel's voiceless stone,
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished year hath flown,
The story how ye fell;
Nor wreck nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb.

COAL.—Few realise the power stored in coal for man's use. It is stated as a scientific fact, that in a boiler of fair construction, a pound of coal will convert nine pounds of water into steam. Each pound of steam will represent an amount of energy or capacity for performing work equivalent to 746,000 foot pounds, or for the whole nine pounds, 6,720,000 foot pounds. In other words, one pound of coal has done as much work in evaporating nine pounds of water into nine pounds of steam, as would lift 2,232 tons ten feet high.

FLORENCE O'NEILL; OR, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

CHAPTER XX.

THE QUEEN'S ESCAPE.

On the following day she kept her room. The next morning she sent for Florence. "I have very much to say to you, Florence," said the queen, in a cold, frigid tone of voice. "I will commence by observing that you are too young to take so much upon yourself, as you have; there are many now in the Tower, and there are some who have been condemned to death, far less than you have been guilty of. Nay, do not start and turn pale, child, but hear me out. It has come to my knowledge that you presumed to mix yourself up with the conspiracy, for which Mr. Ashton has, this morning, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Tyburn. Nay, even whilst you have been about our person, and enjoying our patronage, you took the opportunity of a visit to your aged uncle, to disguise yourself, and seek Ashton in prison but two days before his execution. I would ask if you have come here to help, by your puny efforts, those malcontents whom I am resolved to crush by the strong arm of the law; if so, why should I not do by you as I do by others?"

The tone of contempt, assumed by the queen, stung Florence to the quick; but she was wholly in the power of the latter, and she replied:

"Gracious madam, I knew the unfortunate Ashton well. I crave your forgiveness for my stolen visit to him, but though I was aware I incurred the risk of your displeasure, I could not resist the desire I felt, once again, to visit him, before he suffered a violent death."

"Nor could you resist, young mistress, the wish to combine with those who have suffered their just deserts. You have been within an ace of committing to the Tower: know you why you are pardoned? I will tell you," continued the queen, "because you risked your own life to save mine on the night of the fire. On that night, when I dismissed you, I had resolved to sign a warrant for your committing to the Tower on the morrow. Moreover, by your acts you have laid yourself open to the loss of the estates you will inherit from your uncle, and from Miss O'Neill. But my pardon is full and entire; in any other person's case, within the whole of our kingdom, their lands would be forfeited to the crown, for far less contumacious behaviour than your own. I forgive you Mistress Florence, in memory of the night on which you periled your life to save mine."

It was a part of the creed of Florence, to feel aversion for the princess who had usurped her father's throne; nevertheless, for a brief period she felt drawn towards the queen, whilst she expressed her gratitude for the full pardon she had received, and her happiness that it had been in her power to aid her.

"And now I expect, Mistress Florence, that you will make yourself contented in my Court, and mix yourself up with no affairs of State in future, for rest assured, whatever you may think of the matter, you are no strong-minded heroine, but a very timid woman, imprudent and rash withal; and whilst you can do no possible good to those you love, may do very much mischief to yourself. As things now are, Mary of England cannot be unmindful of one to whom she doubtless owes her life, but had there been no fire at Whitehall, your own would have been in danger; or, let us say your liberty," she added, as though half sorry she had used the word "life," for a warm flush had mantled the cheek of Florence, as she thought of the peril she had so narrowly escaped.

Many conflicting feelings agitated her mind when she found herself in the solitude of her chamber. That Mary had much to pardon in her conduct there was no doubt, any more than the fact that the breaking out of the fire, had been a providential thing for her; for well she knew the queen would have made good her threat. Then again came the question, how had Mary found out that Florence had mixed herself up with the plot, for which Ashton suffered; and, at last, though she did not like to think he had been so craven-hearted as needlessly to mention her name, she could not help criminating Lord Preston. Her suspicion was a correct one, and she came also to the not unlikely conclusion that emissaries of the government were actively employed in tracing out the movements of all those who were known to be of the Jacobite party; and that Mary's suspicions once excited, it was no very difficult matter to discover how she had spent her time on the day in which she left the palace, avowedly only to visit her uncle.

The young lady's pride and self-love were deeply wounded by the almost pitying and contemptuous language the queen had chosen to use, but she was compelled to own to herself that she was no match for Mary, and that it were wise to submit with a good grace, seeing that the queen had full power to do with her as best pleased herself.

Well was it for her that the confusion on the morning following the fire had put out of her head poor Ashton's execution.

The scene with his wife and children on the previous evening had been heart-rending, but he died with courage and magnanimity. He gave a paper to the Sheriff, in which he owned his attachment to King James, witnessed to the birth of the Prince of Wales, denied that he knew the contents of the papers that had been found upon him, complained of the harsh treatment he had met with from the judges, and declared that he forgave them before heaven.

CHAPTER XXI.

THORNS IN THE DIADEM.

Was Mary of England a happy woman after she had wrested the crown from her father's brow?

Alas, no; the path of wrong-doing and usurpation never can bring contentment, even apart from the aggravation of filial ingratitude and treachery to one who, be his faults what they may

was boundless in his indulgence to his children. From her first accession to the throne her path had not been strewn with roses, though she is reported to have made a smart repartee to her sister, who pitied her for the fatigue she suffered on the day of her coronation, when the queen replied:

"A crown, sister, is not so heavy as it appears."

The frenzied state of mind of the English people regarding religion, proved Mary and William's sheet-anchor. But for the fanaticism and intolerance which then reigned supreme, the partisans of the sailor-king were so numerous and influential that Mary never could have gained her unrighteous ends. Even as it was throughout the whole of her short reign, her mind was always in a state of agitation on account of the numerous risings all over the country in favor of the hapless king she had dethroned.

There can be little doubt in the minds of those who look impartially on the events which took place at the epoch of which we write, that the unfortunate Stuart race were in advance of the times in which they lived. After all, blame him as you may, James the Second asked but for that toleration of the down-trodden Catholics of these kingdoms which has been granted them in more tolerant and enlightened times.

The greatest offence, too, was taken at his admitting Catholics into the army, for it was a breach of the Test Act by which, besides taking the oaths, they were obliged under the penalty of forfeiting five hundred pounds, to receive the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England within six months of their admission into any employment, civil or military.

For this, his most just and equitable attempt to relieve his Catholic subjects, as also for the Declaration of Liberty of Conscience, which he commanded the bishops to read in the churches, he has been most severely blamed; but the latter had been published a whole year before, so that it was no new thing. There was time enough to consider the matter, and, since many of them had complied with his wish, he most unfortunately grew obstinate, and thought himself justified in punishing with imprisonment zealous and worthy men like Sancroft, Kenn, and others who did not.

And even with regard to this Declaration, what was it that was so outrageous in the attempt of the king? Neither more nor less, we reply, than the heinous crime of trying to place the long-suffering, persecuted, trodden-down Catholic Church on a par with the Church of England. As we write these lines we have but one feeling, and that is of profound astonishment that men so good and upright and conscientious as these bishops undoubtedly were (their conduct lately with regard to James, who had thrust them into the Tower, alone proves this) should have allowed their minds to be so swayed by the intolerance of the times as to have denied the liberty of conscience to their Catholic brethren which they so prized themselves.

The uncompromising Sancroft was a sore thorn in Mary's side. When she sent for his blessing he sent back word to her "to ask her father's blessing first, without which his would be useless." He refused to crown her and her husband, as also to allow them to be prayed for as sovereigns, and with some four or five others, forsook his living rather than violate his conscience.

Alas, for Queen Mary, the crown, despite all her ambition and love of power, must have been a weary weight oftentimes, during the short six years God permitted her to wear it.

On the day of her coronation she received it laden with her father's malediction, and to retain it she and her sister Anne spread the vilest reports as to the spurious birth of the Prince of Wales, and then made religion, or rather the fanaticism of the times, the stepping-stone for their usurpation. She celebrated as a glorious victory the disastrous battle of the Boyne, and had the standards and other spoils taken from her father borne in triumphant procession, and then hung up in St. James' Chapel.

The irritation such actions as these produced amongst the adherents of her father may be better imagined than described.

Florence was now behind the scenes, and would have liked marvellously well to be enabled to transmit to the Court at St. Germain faithful accounts as to how matters went on in the royal household, but no earthly being was near in whom she could confide, and her uncle was too aged, and, in fact, becoming too much of an invalid, to trust with any dangerous correspondence.

Jealousies, too, long brooding between the queen and her sister, had at length burst out into a flame. It is somewhat amusing to note, in looking over the records of the past, how these two royal ladies conducted themselves after they had played into each other's hands, as far as their father was concerned.

Behind the scenes; yes, it is quite true, the truth cannot be concealed from dependents, whether our state be cast in the palace or the cottage, in public or private life. I know not how it should be so, but that extraneous oftentimes meet, but perhaps the difference in the disposition of her *protégée* to her own, made Mary, in time, rather begin to like her than otherwise, as much as she could like any one beyond her husband. She must have known, too, that there was an aching void in the girl's heart caused by herself and of her own making, and so endeavored to make some small atonement for the tyrannical restraint she put upon her, by a meagre show of sympathy and kindness.

Any way, Florence was more frequently with her than any of her other maids of honor, and, consequently, she was privy to many a sorrow that the outer world recked little of.

Submissive wife! how well your Dutch lord rewarded you is no new matter.

THE FRENCH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITIES.—The 'Univers' has opened a permanent subscription in aid of the Catholic Universities, heading the list with a sum of 2,000fr. The Bishops have decided that these institutions should not be called Catholic Universities, but simply Free Universities.

EUROPEAN COMBINATIONS.

EUROPE is always changing its combinations, but its spirit remains just the same. When Austria, France, Russia, and Sweden combined against Prussia, Frederick the Great beat them all. Since then there have been so many combinations that their mere mention would occupy several columns. The combinations under the first Napoleon were of an exceptional character; for he first conquered a country, then compelled it to combine with him in compelling others to combine in similar manner. Obviously there is no principle of combination in Europe save that of political interest; and since political interest is as changeable as the wind combinations must vary perpetually. Just at this moment there is no known combination, because the late war has made nations stand still. Every nation is thinking of itself, and does not want to fight anybody in particular; but all eyes are turned on the two excited Powers which are resting from their terrible struggle, and everybody wonders what original combination may possibly grow out of the momentary calm.

The only two Powers which seem to watch one another with jealousy, if not with dislike, are the new German Empire and Russia. France is out of the field. For many long years it will be impossible for France to think gravely of avenging the past. Let us hope that the interval which must elapse before France can resume any hostilities will give time for sound counsels of peace. Germany has just completed her new fortifications, intended as bulwarks against France, out of that money which was subscribed by France to indemnify Germany for beating her. France has to contemplate those impregnable citadels, reared on the Rhine and on the Moselle, and paid for out of her own bitter fines for the luxury of being vanquished and maimed. It is not likely that France will forget the humiliation, even without "anniversaries of Sedan." Such irritations require no trumpet.

But Germany, which is complacent in her attitude towards France, is not happy in her contemplation of Russia. The huge Muscovite Empire has before now paralysed a Power quite as great as even the new German Empire. The first Napoleon marched an army, the greatest then in Europe, into the very centre of the Empire of Russia, but his ruin was the result, because the very greatness of Russia absorbed all the antagonism thrown upon it. Russia is more powerful now than she was then; and what she is likely to become during the next fifteen years all military men speak of with awe. Even the German officers, who think themselves supreme, do not like the prospect of her growth. She may be some way off from Germany, but this only increases the difficulty of Germany in getting satisfactorily at her centre. Probably Germany would beat Russia if they were to fight at the present time; but, first, they would neither of them like to fight with such consequences on both sides at stake; and, next, there would be the question of alliances, which, in such a war, would be supreme in importance. France is nowhere in the military game; she could do little more than make herself troublesome. Austria would shrink from such a struggle, for she has eight millions of subjects in Austrian Hungary who would probably side with the German Empire; and her policy is that of development, not of risking great battles for little gains. The interest of Austria is to maintain peace; for France peace is absolutely essential; but ten or fifteen years hence, when France has repaired, and when Russia has developed all her strength, there may be one more great war for supremacy. This probability has been shown in a recent article in 'Macmillan,' contributed by Colonel Charles C. Chesney, and entitled "The Military Future of Germany."

Meanwhile it is certain that Russia is getting ready on a scale which is positively alarming; and it is equally certain that Germany has the intention of not deteriorating in military prestige. A glance at the statistics of the two armies will show this with tolerable certainty. Germany has 469 battalions of infantry, 485 squadrons of cavalry, eighteen battalions of pioneers, and eighteen battalions of service corps. Add to these the reserves, the Landstrum, the Landwehr, and the navy, and we arrive at a total of 1,700,000 men, with annual estimates of £20,000,000. Here it may be mentioned incidentally that the whole force of Austria is not more than half a million of men, while her military expenditure may be roughly estimated as one half of that of the German Empire. It is needless to say anything about France, since her new army exists mainly on paper, and will exist there for a good many years. But Russia is so desperately in earnest in the race for military supremacy that while France spends thirty per cent. of her revenue on the reorganisation of her military system, and Germany no more than twenty-six per cent., Russia is spending thirty-six per cent., and is fully prepared to spend more. Austria spends less than twenty per cent., so that she is evidently not bent on "glory." It is true that we have to remember in our estimate of German outlay that the fortifications, the re-armaments, the railways of Germany have been mainly paid for out of the French war indemnity; so that perhaps, but for these items, the German and Russian empires would be about on a par in their outlay. But what is the meaning of these two great empires vying in the magnitude of their armies? We do not believe that Germany has any fear of France, nor that she would think it necessary to be always armed to the teeth because there was vengeance on her border. Her fortifications, and a fair standing army, would suffice for her necessities on that score. She must have ulterior views, and indirect objects, in thus menacing all the Powers of Europe. It is the belief of Russian officers that Germany has the intention of fastening a quarrel on Russia, not at present, perhaps, but a few years hence, or whenever the occasion may serve. Russia would not dare to attack Germany at present, though she would doubtless do her best to defend herself; but there seems to be a spirit abroad throughout Russia which aims at reasserting that primacy which was claimed by the late Emperor Nicholas. Germany is aware of this; and whether Germany

merely acts on the defensive, or with aggressive ideas and intentions, no one is competent to guess. The preparations in Russia imply more than a desire to be equal to future emergencies. The real danger lies in the attitude of France in the event of a Russo-Prussian war. France by herself is nowhere, nor can she become dangerous to Germany for many years; but if France and Russia should be simultaneously prepared, and should simultaneously operate against Germany, the conflict would be doubtful in the extreme.

HOW BISMARCK KEPT GOETHE'S BIRTHDAY.

WHILE the Germans of New York were paying homage with garlands and with music to the memory of Germany's greatest poet and stateliest man of letters on Saturday, Prince Bismarck was celebrating the birthday of Goethe in his native city of Frankfort-on-the-Main in quite another fashion. On that day Mr. Edward Sack, the responsible director of the 'Frankfurter Zeitung,' was arrested and imprisoned for refusing to disclose the authorship of three articles published in his journal last March, which the imperial authorities chose to regard as hostile to themselves and to the policy which they desired to impose upon Germany.

The dying prayer of the great author, in whom Germans take such pride, was a prayer for "light." The one thing which the actual rulers of Germany have resolved shall not be known in Germany if they can prevent it is light. To this end they have undertaken not only to reduce the pulpit to a position of complete subservience to the State, but to make the press, in the forcible language of Baron Von Liebenstein, of Baden, already quoted in these columns, "a mere echo of the views of the Government."

How resolutely and mercilessly Prince Bismarck has prosecuted his campaign against the independence of the pulpit is known to all the world. The story of last week in Germany makes it certain that the "prince of blood and iron" fears the press no more than the pulpit, and will give the journalists of Germany no more quarter than the priests of Germany. A month ago, on the 2nd of August, three of the editors of the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' were arrested and imprisoned avowedly with the hope that these harsh proceedings might lead them to release themselves by giving up the name of their collaborator, in or out of office, who had written the obnoxious articles. A day or two afterwards a fourth editor of the 'Zeitung,' casually absent from Frankfort when the first arrests took place, was impounded with his fellows. At the same time Mr. Sack, the responsible director of the journal, was fined and distinctly given to understand that the fate which had overtaken the editors was in store for him also. Mr. Sack, to his credit be it said, met this threat with spirit and with dignity, denounced the action of the Government in fitting terms as a revival of the ancient ordeal by torture, and declared his readiness to accept imprisonment if it should be offered to him as the alternative of treason to his associates, to his order, and to his duty towards the public.

Three weeks after this, a congress of German journalists was held in Bremen, which, though incorporated with the new German Empire, still retains its local Government and freedom enough to secure liberty of speech within the law to men who, under the flag of Prussia, must be dumb.

By this congress resolutions were adopted calling upon the Imperial Parliament of Germany to protect, by new and specific enactments, the liberty of the German press to publish the truth in regard to all proceedings at law, and to withhold from publication the names of writers in the public journals. Neither Mr. Edward Sack nor the congress of the German press at Bremen went so far as to demand immunity for the responsible directors of the press in the exercise of their functions from prosecution by the Government.

What they asked was much less than this. They asked for the conductors of the public journals of Germany the right to deal as men of honor with their contributors, and to take upon themselves the consequences of any publication made by them which might draw down upon them the vengeance of the Government as transgressing the limits of a plain and clearly defined legality.

What answer the Imperial Parliament of Germany will make to these resolutions remains to be seen. Prince Bismarck, for his part, has already answered them. They were adopted at Bremen on the 23rd of August. On the 28th of August, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Mr. Edward Sack, by whose treatment these resolutions had been called out, was seized and sent to prison, with orders that he be kept there until he should disclose the name of the author of the articles which have so aroused the wrath of the authorities at Berlin. It would be difficult for any Government to offer a more direct insult than this to a body of German subjects who, whatever may be true or false of them as individuals, certainly stand now as the spokesmen, and in the vacation of the Imperial Parliament as the only spokesmen, of the German nation.

In countries like England and America, which have become accustomed by long years of practical freedom to look upon the press in its true light, such a course as this into which Prince Bismarck has thus deliberately entered will be justly regarded as the beginning of the end of his hitherto triumphant career. If he should abandon it now before the united hostility of the journalists of Germany, or at the behest of the German Parliament, his prestige, which, in his case even more truly than in the case of most of his historical contemporaries, must be taken to be two-thirds, at least, of his power, will receive a serious and perhaps a deadly blow. If he perseveres in it, though for a time he may be able to deal successfully with the German press, as Prince Polignac tried and failed to deal with the press of France, he will inevitably find his authority mined and undermined in a thousand hidden ways throughout the German Empire, and the colossal edifice which with so much pains and passionate zeal he has gradually built up will

fall about him in a day when he thinketh not, with a crash to startle not Germany only, but Europe and the world.

The very efforts which Prince Bismarck, following blindly in the fatal path trodden by so many great personages and famous rulers before him, is now making to compel everybody into thinking as he thinks on pain of not being allowed to think at all in Germany, plainly prove that Prince Bismarck himself recognizes and fears this latent power of everybody's thinking.

If it were possible for Prince Bismarck to transform the Germany of 1875 into the likeness of the Prussia of 1775, to abolish representative institutions entirely, and to rule the empire as the generals of the Kaiser rule the Kaiser's camps, this policy of the asphyxiation of the public press might be pursued perhaps with better prospects of superficial success. Even in that case it would be a policy deadly in the end to the life of the empire.

There is no such intrinsic difference between the Gallo-Teutonic people of France and the Sclavo Teutonic people of Germany, that the forces which slowly ate away the vigor and the energy in public affairs of the Parisian empire of Napoleon III should be expected to nourish the vigor and the energy in public affairs of the Berlin empire of William I. The Germans of the nineteenth century are no longer the docile and domestic people whom the great Frederick disciplined with his baton into the first military machine of his time.

The lust of the eyes and the pride of life crossed the Rhine long ago, and make their home now as thoroughly on the banks of the Spree as on the banks of the Seine. It is well for Germany to erect statues to Arminius and to deck with flowers the tomb of Goethe. But the future of Germany is of deeper import to herself and to the world than all the glory and all the greatness of the past. And the future of Germany lies to-day shut in and stifling behind that prison door in Frankfort-on-the-Main,—'New York World.'

COMTE DE CHAMBORD.

THE expected Orleanist pamphlet urging the Comte de Chambord to abdicate is out. It is entitled "Responsibilities," and is in the form of letters to that Prince "from a gentilhomme de province." The writer appeals to the Count to put an end himself to the deadlock into which the Monarchical cause and party have got in consequence of his own refusal to accommodate himself to existing facts. He tells him that at the time of the publication of his Manifesto in 1871, an Archbishop compared him to Pope St. Celestine V., who in spite of his heroic virtues, in consequence of his complete ignorance of public affairs, felt himself compelled to abdicate after five months' reign. "The Manifesto of the Comte de Chambord," said this Archbishop, proved him to be a man so deceived as regards his country and himself that he would never reign, or if he did, in spite of the best intentions, would make as many blunders as St. Celestine." The pamphlet concludes with a passionate appeal to the Count as "a descendant of the Kings who made France" not to ruin it, and "as a son of St. Louis" not "to run the line and kingdom of St. Louis." The 'Union' treats the publication as a device to provoke a refusal to abdicate, in order that on that refusal another usurpation may be based; but this is unfair to the Comte de Paris. There is no reason to suspect that Prince of being insincere in his declaration that he will never violate his cousin's rights; and we cannot see that there is any necessity for talking about usurpation, because supposing almost *per impossible* that the Comte de Chambord were to abdicate, France would only be placed in the position in which she will be when in the course of time he pays the common debt of nature. But it is rather the fault of the extreme Legitimists to think and talk as if Henri V. were to live for ever, or as if they did not care what came after him. The writer of this pamphlet must have a shrewd suspicion that his persuasions will not be effectual, but that does not prove that he contemplates an Orleanist usurpation. If he fails—as he must—there is always the new Monarchical Republic to fall back upon.—'Tablet.'

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

"THANK GOD!" said O'Connell once, "there are 540,000 children in the schools of Ireland, and they will be the masses in future." It is not a bad sign for Ireland, that, although two millions of people have left her shore since O'Connell's time, there are more children in the Irish schools to-day than there were then. The Report of the Commissioners of National Education for 1874 is now issued. It states that on the 31st of December last there were 6,257 schools in operation, being 97 more than in 1873. The number of children on the rolls who made any attendance was 1,006,511, which was an increase of 31,815 over the previous year. The average daily attendance was 325,300, which was 31,815 more than in 1873. The Commissioners explain the irregularity of the attendance by the habit, and in most cases the necessity of employing the children during certain seasons in farm work. They have endeavored to make other schools attractive, and the system of payment by results has acted as a stimulus, and there has been a decided improvement in the attendance. There were 85 schools struck off the rolls, chiefly for insufficient attendance, and five schools suspended. The number of warranted schools is 5,356. There are 1,252 clerical and 204 lay Protestant Episcopal managers, 328 clerical and 178 lay Presbyterian managers, 88 clerical and 12 lay managers of other denominations, and 207 official lay managers. There are 4,741 schools under Catholic clerical management. Over 79 per cent. of the pupils in attendance are Catholic, 11 per cent. Presbyterian, and over 5 per cent. Protestant Episcopal.

THE brevity of human life is generally recognised in the abstract by all men; and yet nearly all of them act as if it would endure for ever.

GENERAL NEWS.

PROGRESS OF THE PERSECUTION IN GENEVA.—A telegram in the London 'Times,' from the correspondent of that paper in Geneva, contains an announcement which may possibly portend the gravest possible form of religious persecution. The new law just passed by the Grand Council of the Canton, after forbidding any religious ceremony, celebration, or processions in the public streets, except the services provided by the military authorities for the troops, as well as the wearing by anybody who remains in the Canton for more than a month of any ecclesiastical or monastic dress, proceeds to enact that "the authors and accomplices of disorders, or those guilty of bringing law and authority into contempt, or of exciting hatred between citizens by means of religious services in private property," are liable to fine or imprisonment. This last clause may be interpreted in two ways. It may only mean that those persons are to be punished who use "religious services in private property" to "excite hatred between citizens." But it may also be taken to mean that "religious services in private property" tend of themselves to "excite hatred among citizens," and are to be repressed accordingly. If the latter were the correct interpretation all the Catholic services in the Canton would be rendered illegal, for the only places left to the Catholics to hold them in are buildings which are private property. And even if the other interpretation be the right one a Government like that of Geneva will easily find a pretext for putting the law in force. A sermon against the pretension of the schismatics to be considered Catholics, or even against the guilt of schism, would with the greatest ease, and indeed almost certainly, be construed into an attempt "to excite hatred between citizens."

THE CHURCH IN WESTPHALIA.—A letter in the 'Germania' gives a lamentable account of the state to which the ordinary Church organization has been reduced in Westphalia. In many parishes of the diocese of Paderborn—some even reckoning 20,000 souls—all legally recognized parochial authority has ceased. An amazing number of priests are banished, or suspended, or incarcerated, or deprived either totally or in part of the means of existence, and reduced to dependence on the bounty of their spiritual children. Scarcely any new priests have been ordained, and the newly-ordained have been forthwith banished. The Sacrament of Confirmation has ceased to be administered. People are looking forward with terror to a time when, according to an old prophecy, a man must journey seven hours in Westphalia before he can find a Catholic priest. The Catholic population is making great and noble efforts to maintain the impoverished clergy, and in some rural parishes—for instance, in the diocese of Trèves—the tradespeople supply their pastors with the necessities which each sells, and regularly sends in the bill receipted, replacing thus the confiscated incomes of the clergy by offerings in kind.

A girl named Parker, who is under 15 years of age, swam from London Bridge to Blackwall, a distance of seven miles, in one hour and thirty-seven and a half minutes.

Mdlle. Hossi de la Tour has just entered the novitiate of the Carmelite Nuns. Mdlle. de la Tour was the young lady who during the Franco-Prussian war, killed with a table knife a Prussian officer, who was billeted in her father's castle, and made an attempt on her chastity. Prince Frederic Charles, to whom the case was reported, decided that the girl was not guilty, and ordered her to be set free.

Statistical tables show that there are in the whole world about 164 cities with 100,000 inhabitants; 9 with over 1,000,000; 12 with from 1,000,000 down to 500,000; 20 with from 300,000 to 400,000; 33 with from 200,000 to 300,000; and 90 with from 100,000 to 200,000. The aggregate of the population of these large cities comprise 50,000,000 inhabitants—that is to say, the twenty-eighth part of the entire population of the globe.

In his introduction to his poems in the Somersetshire dialect, Mr. J. Edwards gives some amusing examples of what he describes as West Country grammar. The verb "To be" is thus conjugated: Indicative mood, present tense, "I be, Thee beest, He, She, or it be, We'm, You'm, They'm;" past tense, "I wer, Thee wert, He, She, or it wer, We was, You was, They was." There is also a "finikin" mood used by persons of superior education—present tense, "I are, You han, He, She, or it are, We han, You han, They han;" a "querulous" mood, "Be I, Beest, Bea or Ezza, Be us, Be ye, Be um or 'Es um"—future tense, "Wool I, Wool, Wool a, Wool us, Wool lay, Wool um;" imperative mood, "Let I be, Theed'st better be, Mlake he, she, or um be, Let we be, You'd better be, Mlake they be;" an extraordinary potential mood, "I mid mebbly ha bin, Thee mid mebbly ha bin, He mid mebbly ha bin, We mid mebbly ha bin, You mid mebbly ha bin, They mid mebbly ha bin;" and a still more extraordinary subjunctive mood, "Spooasin I be, Spooasin thee beest, Spooasin a wer, Spooasin we be, Spooasin you'm, Spooasin thaim."

A telegram from Posen states that the Court of Appeal has rejected the appeal of Dr. Foerster, the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, and has simply confirmed the decision of the Court of Birnbaum, which condemns the prince-bishop to a fine of 2000 marks, or 133 days' imprisonment, for excommunicating Dean Kick, of Kaehne.

STATE OF ITALY.—At no period of her history has Italy been so terribly impoverished as she is at present. The price of provisions is fearfully high, and cases of starvation are becoming alarmingly frequent. A poor young man was picked up in Via Condotti the other day. He had fainted from want of food, not having tasted any for forty hours. About the same time a whole family, consisting of a mother and her four children, were found dying from the same terrible cause in the Piazza San Claudio. These were Palernitans, and unless aid had been immediately afforded them they would have perished. The taxes are outrageously high, and many poor people are obliged to relinquish their houses because they cannot pay for them. Thus on September 20, in one little town near Rome, called Carpineto, over twenty per-

sons will be ejected from their domiciles. These poor creatures are called in Italian official slang, *contribuenti morosi* or dilatory contributors. By a curious coincidence, something like a dozen of them live in a street called Via Cavour. Now it is precisely Cavour's policy which has thus reduced Italy to a condition bordering on bankruptcy, and it is certainly strange that so many "regenerated Italians" should be sold out of house and home, from the street which a few years ago, in their foolish and thoughtless enthusiasm, they called after him.

A BEAUTIFUL EMPRESS.—The beautiful Empress of Austria passed through Paris recently, and hundreds of people gathered at the railway station to get a glimpse of her. She is well worth looking at, is the fairest of royal ladies, though she is thirty-eight years of age, and a possible grandmother besides. She dresses very simply now—usually in black, gray, or lilac—never having worn gay colors since the death of her eldest daughter, several years ago. Her manners are marvellously sweet and winning, and she is as popular as she is beautiful. It is currently reported, however, that she henpecks her imperial spouse unmercifully, and that he, like a wise man, submits to her dominion. When she first arrived at the imperial court she gave immense offence to her haughty mother-in-law, the Archduchess Sophia, by insisting upon going out walking, and by carrying an umbrella, which last is a fatal sin against royal etiquette.

CONVERSION OF A VICAR.—The Rev. R. Hawkes, Vicar of Morwenstowe, Cornwall, an intimate friend of Charles Kingsley, and the poet-laureate of Cornish scenery, was received into the Church at Plymouth the day before his death. Feeling his last illness upon him, he had gone there for that purpose, but was only just in time. A solemn requiem was sung over his remains at the Catholic Cathedral. I leave your readers to imagine the flutter there was in the Exeter Protestant dovecot. One parson wrote to say his mind had been enfeebled by illness, and Dr. Lee, the A. P. U. C. Secretary, declared he had known all about it for years. Last of all it turns out that there has been for twenty years a correspondence between several bishops and parson Hawkes, and that that gentleman had been five-eighths of a Catholic half his life.—Correspondent of the New York 'Tablet.'

The Rev. Augustus Petre, nephew of an illustrious English nobleman (Lord Petre), was recently raised to the dignity of priesthood in the pro Cathedral, St. Mary's, by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan. "We understand," says the 'Freeman's Journal,' "that this rev. gentleman only arrived in this city by the last mail packet from England, in company with the Right Rev. Dr. Quinn, of Bathurst, and that since that time he has been on a spiritual retreat at Villa Maria, Parramatta River. Previous to his settling on a determination of religious life, he was an officer in the army, which post he soon relinquished, and under the able and judicious instruction of the Right Rev. Dr. Errington, he has finally dedicated himself to the service of the altar.

A friend of ours, says an exchange, who suffered severe pains from neuralgia, hearing of a noted physician in Germany who invariably cured the disease, crossed the ocean and visited Germany for treatment. He was permanently cured after a short sojourn, and the physician freely gave him the simple remedy, which was nothing but a poultice and tea made from our common field sow-thistle. The leaves are macerated and used on the part affected as a poultice, while a small quantity of the leaves are boiled down to the proportion from a quart to a pint, and a small decoction drunk before each meal. Our friend says he has never known it to fail of relief, while in almost every case it has effected a cure.

A young lad recently washed the dirt from underneath the old Bank of New Zealand building at Wetherstones, and netted gold to the value of £7 15s for his labor.

The gold yields for the week (writes the 'Bendigo Independent') are quite up to the average, being close upon 4000oz. The calls are heavier than usual, namely, £3991 13s 4d., but are overtopped by the dividends, which amount to £4500, by £508 8s 8d.

New Zealand flax has lately come to the fore in a new character. Rope, matting, and linen cloth have all been manufactured from it, and now it comes to us in the shape of a good serviceable wrapping paper, and cardboard, and roofing for our houses. For some time past, operations have been quietly going on at the Kaihu Mills, in the district of Northern Wairou, Kaipara—'Cross.'

The following items of theatrical news will be read with interest:—The Lewis dramatic company have had a very favourable reception in Bombay. Calcutta is on the *qui vive* to welcome Alice May and her dramatic company. The Carandinis, after a successful spell in Ceylon, have left for Madras and Calcutta. From America we learn that Colonel Wilson, the Napoleon of the sawdust ring, will visit New Zealand with his troupe two or three months hence. A Californian paper describes his show thus:—He has the largest spread of canvas ever seen on this coast. In it there is the usual sawdust ring, while outside he has a track of an eighth of a mile in circumference. The colonel has almost entirely moved out of the usual circus fittings. His show consists of startling races, bareback, and otherwise; gives an idea of old Donnybrook fair, and a life-like scene of Indian frontier life. In fact, his show is simply immense.

THE CHURCH IN MEXICO.—The Bishop of Tulancingo, Mexico, in a pastoral letter, deprecates the straits to which the Church in that country is reduced. The salary of the priests does not average the wages of a day laborer. The Bishop himself has frequently to dine on a crust of bread. There is not money enough in the clergy's hands to keep the churches and ornaments in proper repair, and hence the Bishop says the sacristies are being filled with useless rags, giving the House of God the appearance of the most forsaken places.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, it is said has sold the old Carmelite and Dominican establishment in the Rue Vaugirard, Paris, to the Jesuits for a free Catholic University, to be opened next November.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE PROPRIETORS of the **TABLET** wish to draw attention to the fact that

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Being something more than an ordinary newspaper, it has claims which no other Weekly can put forward, inasmuch as it is taken in all parts of New Zealand, independently of local journals, on account of a class of reading to be found in its columns not to be met with elsewhere.

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AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE 'TABLET' STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL!!

WE wish to inform our Country friends, that **MR. OLIVER CUMMINS**, our travelling Agent, will visit the following towns during the month, viz.:—Lawrence, Roxburgh, Alexandra, Clyde, Cromwell, Arrowtown, Cardrona, Queenstown, Shotover, and Skippers.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS removing from one part of the Colony to another will please notify the same by letter, and thereby save themselves and us unnecessary trouble and expence

It is requested that any irregularity in the delivery of **THE TABLET** be notified to the Manager, so that means may be taken to rectify the mistake.

Subscribers are also requested to bear in mind the fact that the expenses of the paper are very heavy, and have to be met regularly. If they will take the hint and pay their subscriptions with regularity it would save the Company considerable inconvenience.

All Money Orders to be made payable to **MR. J. J. CONNOR**, Manager, **TABLET** Office, Stafford Street, Dunedin.

THE following **SUMS** have been received as Subscriptions to the 'Tablet' for the week ending November 25, 1875:—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Father Donovan, Oamaru, to August 17, 1875	...	1	5 0
D. Toohy, Oamaru, to Oct. 17, 1875	...	1	5 0
Mrs. Hanley, " to Oct. 10, 1875	...	1	11 6
Mr. J. Hackett, " to Aug. 1, 1875	...	0	19 0
" J. Cogvin, " to Oct. 17, 1875	...	1	5 0
" F. Mahoney, Wellington, to Feb. 19, 1876	...	0	6 3
" Robert Lavery, Temuka, to Oct. 10, 1875	...	1	11 6
" D. D. J. Doyle, Taieri, to Jan. 9, 1876	...	1	0 0
" Patrick Pinders, Awamoka, to July 31, 1876	...	1	0 0
" Thomas Doudle, Dunedin, to Oct. 24, 1875	...	1	5 0
" Robert Carroll, " to Oct. 29, 1875	...	1	0 0
" B. Gordon, Naseby, " " " "	...	0	12 6
" J. Crow, Temuka, to Oct. 10, 1875	...	1	11 6
" H. McIntyre, Winton, Oct. 17, 1875	...	1	6 0
" James Carter, Hawksbury, to Nov. 29, 1875	...	0	12 6
" John Barry, Forbury, to Nov. 19, 1875	...	0	15 0
" Alex. McVae, Westport, to Feb. 29, 1876	...	0	19 0
Rev. Father Walsh, Westport, to Feb. 29, 1876	...	0	19 0
Mr. Lawrence Flannigan, Naseby, to Nov. 29, 1875	...	0	12 6

BIRTH.

CONNELLAN—On the 9th of November, at her residence, Moray Place, Mrs. M. Connellan, of a son.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1875.

MR. MACANDREW'S PAMPHLET.

LAST week we called attention to this *brochure*, and promised either to publish it in our present issue or to criticise it fully. It has seemed to us best to adopt the former course, and accordingly, we, this week, present our friends with a supplement containing the text of the pamphlet without any abridgment whatever. This will be more satisfactory to our readers than a mere commentary, even though it were accompanied with copious extracts. They can now read and judge for themselves; and will not be dependent on our aid for an estimate of His Honor's views.

From the very first our views on the question of separa-

tion have been decided and unvarying. There was a time when we stood almost alone in advocating such a measure. But now the case is different, and it is a source of great gratification to us to find that our opinions are also the opinions of able and experienced politicians in both Islands. Indeed, it appears that Separation with Federation is the popular cry just now; and it cannot be doubted that the more the question is considered the more popular it will become.

There are, to be sure, some who still cling desperately to the nearly sinking plank of Centralism, but the number of such is becoming gradually less as time advances. These remind us of an army in full retreat, which, with the view of saving its honor, halts occasionally to fire some shots in the direction of the victorious enemy. So far as we can judge from all available sources of information, there are now only a few who fight for Centralism in Wellington; and the arguments made use of against Separation may be reduced to two.

The first, and indeed the only one of any weight at all, arises from a supposed difficulty on the part of the public creditor. The rabid Centralists are very careful of the interests of this all important personage, or at least, wish to be regarded in this light. To read their writing or hear them speak, one would be tempted to fancy that, somehow or other, the public creditor was likely to be in danger, in the event of the separation of the two Islands, and the establishment of a Federal government, whose principal business it would be to pay all colonial debts to the last farthing.

It is impossible to see how such an arrangement could in any way affect the public creditor, except indeed for the better. At the worst, this personage, after Separation, would be precisely where he is at present. He has now the security of the entire colony for his money, and after Separation he would still have the very same security at least. But the truth is, in the event of this measure as proposed being carried, he would have more and better security than he has now. This additional security would necessarily arise from the increased prosperity, resulting from the peace and harmony that such a measure would confer on the two Islands, and the consequent great development of the abounding resources of both.

The only other argument is a curious illustration of how, sorry logicians make use of the mode of reasoning known as *retorqueo argumentum*. Provincialists have opposed the Abolition Bill, amongst other reasons, on the ground that it would establish an injurious Centralism. Abolitionists oppose Separation, they say, because it means Provincial Centralism. But what does this amount to? Centralism to a certain extent is inevitable; but the Centralists of this Island prefer that the Centralism which is inevitable should be in another Island, at a great distance from them, rather than here. We only wonder these gentlemen do not go a step further, and propose to hand over the management of our affairs to, say, Victoria. The steamboats that run between New Zealand and Melbourne make the passage in about three days and a few hours; more powerful boats could do it in less time, and in a few months the telegraph wires will place us in almost instantaneous communication with Australia. Here is an argument we specially recommend to the attentive consideration of the high-minded politicians of this colony, who are so anxious to put an end to local divisions and raise a great English-speaking nation, and who have so incessantly made use of the steamboat and telegraph argument in favor of Abolition. These arguments tell equally well for the absorption of New Zealand by Victoria, and the abolition of the provincial system by our Central Government. Indeed, if anything, the argument is stronger for the former than for the latter.

We cannot close this article without giving an illustration of the way in which this question is treated by our contemporaries. The 'Tuapeka Times' happens to be the first at hand, and from this journal we shall take a passage which will throw a good deal of light upon the amount of information and intelligence possessed by those who advocate abolition. In its issue of the 20th Nov., the 'Times,' in its leader, says:—"We would venture to say that what recommended the Abolition Bill to the favorable consideration of country districts was the permission it contained for localising administration, and the power it gave to county boards and shire councils to look after and superintend their own affairs." Well, all that can be said is, that if what our contemporary states is really the fact,

country districts must have been in a state of the most profound and culpable ignorance. Why the fact is, that the people of Otago have had it in their power to have all this and a great deal more if they had wished. The Provincial Council of Otago years ago enacted a law bestowing on the people a great deal more in the matter of shire councils, local government and endowment, than the Abolition Bill. So much, therefore, for the intelligence and wisdom of the country districts which supported abolition. We, doubt, however, if these districts will thank the 'Tuapeka Times' for volunteering this information.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE names of persons wishing to subscribe to the Christian Brothers' School Fund will be taken at the door of the church as on last Sunday. We are requested to remind the gentlemen who were good enough to act as a committee on last Sunday of the above.

THE Melbourne race week has, as usual, seen the houses of a number of pleasure-seekers robbed, while their owners were absent, and card-sharps, with *hoc genus omne*, have made their usual pile.

THE Wellington correspondent of the 'Daily Times' says:—The annual value of the city has just been made, and it represents an increase in rateable annual value during the year just passed of upwards of £24,000. As this increase in annual value must represent about a quarter of a million of money spent in building within the year, it affords a pretty good proof of the rapid progress which this city is making.

DURING the month of October six vessels, carrying close upon 2,000 emigrants, were despatched from the Old Country for New Zealand.

A TRAVELLER for Messrs. Matheson and Co., named B. H. Solomon, has been arrested at Wanganui, on a charge of forging a cheque on the Bank of New South Wales.

THE exhibition of the Northern Agricultural and Pastoral Association, at Oamaru, proved highly successful. The exhibits in all departments were most worthy of commendation. The weather on both days was unfavorable, and the excursionists from Dunedin appeared to have suffered severely; for having been accompanied by wind and rain all the way from the Heads, they were landed at Oamaru, in an open boat, at 7 o'clock in the morning, only to find that sleeping accommodation could not be provided for a large number of their party.

It is stated that Sir Julius Vogel intends to leave San Francisco on December 8th. He may therefore be expected to arrive in New Zealand early in January.

SIR F. DILLON BELL, in addressing a meeting at Waikouaiti, said that he had relinquished his design to retire from Parliamentary duties, as he thought that at this period of difficulty every man of experience should offer his services to the country. He had chosen to come forward for Waikouaiti because he had often thought it a pity that the district in question should not be represented by one of its own residents. The financial position required that no request to continue the present state of affairs should be listened to, and the question now was, what is to be done in the future? The responsibility of determining this lay with the electors, and would lie with their representatives. If asked with what he would replace this Province, he would answer as he had before answered—nothing. No sensible man believed it possible that the old Provincial system could be maintained, nor was there the least chance of the colony being divided into two or four Provinces with a Federal Government. Such a theory, though not bad, was impracticable. He still held to the opinion—which he expressed before the last session of the Assembly—that it was not necessary altogether to abolish the Provincial Councils, but that they should be stripped of legislative functions, and converted into Boards of Works. If returned he would try to unite the Otago interest in the General Assembly. Although opposed to the sale of land on deferred payments, because of its faulty working in Victoria, he would withdraw his opposition to the system, since it has been successful in effecting settlement in Otago.

THE following tenders have been accepted by the Provincial Government of Otago:—Contract 1,064, constructing and metalling 58 chains of road situated between Clark's and Johnson's, Gavan Whitefield, £595 4s; No. 1,065, constructing and metalling road between Stagg's Bridge and the bridge near Somerville's Mill, Alexander Anderson, £435 10s; No. 1,067, construction and part pitching of 76 chains of road on block II, Tuapeka East district, D. Macrae, £714 14s 9d; No. 1,068, construction of stone and timber bridge over Minzion Creek in block III, Benger district, William McLelland, £308 3s 5d. Only one tender was sent in for the construction of the Seaward Bush Railway, and it was informal. Up to the present the Government has not decided whether or not it will invite new tenders.

THE Auckland papers report that on the night of November 5, some mischief in the dress circle of the Prince of Wales Theatre in that city, sprinkled vitrol on the people below in the stalls. Fortunately the liquid did not fall on the face and eyes of any one. A portion of a lady's silk dress was destroyed by the corrosive acid.

PORT CHALMERS continues to be the scene of accidents; hardly a week now passes but we are sure to have "another serious accident." While the hard-labor gang of prisoners were engaged falling earth off the Port Chalmers Grammar School site, one of them slipped while the earth was in motion, and a portion of it fell on him, jamming one of his legs beneath it. He was speedily extricated, and having been supplied by Mr. W. Elder with some lotion to reduce the swelling, he proceeded on board the hulk. After a few days' rest he will no doubt resume his work.

We have received lately from Messrs Reith and Wilkie a book which we wish to bring under the notice of our readers, as we are sure it is one in which many of them will feel a special interest. It contains two reports, one on the Geology of Otago by Mr. Hutton, and the other on its Goldfields, by Mr. Ulrich. The names of these gentlemen are so well known that it is only necessary to mention them as the authors of the book before us in order to draw to it the attention of every one who feels either interest or curiosity on such subjects. They do not pretend themselves to have made more than a beginning, or to have laid more than a foundation for future investigations. But nothing could be expected beyond this, and though the information afforded us is not as full or as accurate as it will be hereafter possible to make it, still it must be looked upon as the best that can be obtained up to the present, and will therefore be certain to be appreciated and welcomed. The entire of this country, and especially the Province of Otago furnishes a rich field of investigation and study to the geological student. Nay more, Otago abounds in mineral wealth of almost every kind, to which a great part of its prosperity will be owing in the future as it has been in the past. But geology will give great assistance in unlocking those treasures, and so we feel sure that any treatise like the present, even though it did not possess the same special claims to attention, would be received with satisfaction, not only by the curious, but by every one who is desirous of beholding the development and advancement of this Province. Above all, it must prove to be specially interesting to miners, as it gives an account of the reefs and goldfields, which are worthy of particular notice. It is published by order of the Provincial Council, as it was by its order the reports were at first collected and furnished. As to the way in which it has been brought out, it is very plain and unpretending, and more in the style of a pamphlet than of a book. Many would be inclined to find fault with it for this reason, but if a work is useful and valuable we are not much inclined to find fault with its outward appearance. Besides, this is a sort of book on which decoration is not usually bestowed. And there may have been another reason inducing the publishers to bring it out in this unpretending fashion. It is illustrated with several plates and maps, which of course were very expensive, and if in addition to this it were expensively brought out, it would perhaps be put beyond the reach of many for whom it is intended. As it is, its price is very moderate, and, therefore, every thing considered, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those who wish to get as good information as can be obtained on the subjects it treats.

WELLINGTON wholesale produce prices:—Flour, £10 17s 6d to £11; wheat (milling in demand), 4s 6d to 4s 9d; oats, 2s 10d to 3s 1d; maize, 5s 6d; barley, 3s 6d to 4s; bran, 10d to 11d; pollard, 6s; potatoes, 60s (overstocked); cheese, 10d to 11d; butter, 10d; good salt hams, 11d to 1s; bacon, 10d.

THE excursionists from Dunedin to Oamaru Agricultural Show had an unpleasant time of it. After getting outside the Heads the vessel began to feel the effects of the strong wind which had been blowing during the day, and sea-sickness became the order of the night. Added to this, rain fell pretty heavily, and a large number of the passengers being compelled to remain on deck, owing to there not being room for them in the cabin, their misery was greatly increased. The steamer reached Oamaru about one o'clock on Thursday morning, and the passengers were at once landed in an open boat at the breakwater in course of construction. After walking up to town—no small distance—a large number of the pleasure-seekers were greatly astonished at finding that they could not get sleeping accommodation "for love or money."

THE ship Waitara left London for the Bluff on the 25th September, with 216 souls on board, as follows:—Male adults, 85; female ditto, 64; male children, 29; female ditto, 29; infants, 9: equal to 178 statute adults. Their various occupations are: Farm laborers, 22; general ditto, 23; farmers, 4; gardeners, 3; ploughmen, 3; navvy, 1; carpenters, 6; joiner, 1; smith, 1; hammerman, 1; saddler, 1; shoemakers, 4; fishermen, 3; tailor, 1; brickmaker, 1; pavior, 1; groom, 1; printer, 1. Single women: Dairymaids, 3; general servants, 14; french polisher, 1; housemaids, 2; kitchenmaid, 1; laundrymaid, 1. Their nationalities are: English, 94; Scotch, 41; Irish, 73; Welsh, 8.

MR. JOHN McLEAN (Morven) will be a candidate for the second Waitaki seat.

THE electors of the Ashburton (Canterbury) district in public meeting assembled, the other day, resolved to support no candidate who will not pledge himself to vote for the following, viz: "Runs to be let by public auction." "That in the event of the Provinces being abolished, the agent of the General Government in each Province be elected by the majority of electors of each Province." "That should further taxation be required, improvements, artificial or agricultural, be exempted." "That the more essentials of education be liberally supported from the consolidated revenue as a primary necessity of good, free government, all superior education to be paid for." "No general political questions to be decided by those holding a plurality of votes to property."

THE following telegram was received by Mr. Colin Allan, immigration officer, who has been in Invercargill for the last twelve days, awaiting the arrival of the Adamant:—"I have no apprehension regarding the Adamant. She is very slow, and on her last voyage Home was so long that eighty guineas premium was paid on her by the insurance companies.—C. E. Maughton." The 'Southland Times' very properly thinks that the Agent-General's department is blameworthy for having accepted a vessel known to be "very slow," for the conveyance of immigrants. Let us hope that "very slow" is the only fault of this vessel which has been the cause of such high pressure excitement as to raise the insurance premiums on a former occasion to eighty guineas.

SOME few months since (says the 'Tuapeka Times') a solitary pheasant took up its abode at Mr. J. Bryant's farm, at Bow Bells Flat. The fact was represented to the Acclimatisation Society, Dunedin, through Mr. J. C. Brown, who obtained a mate for it, and

the two seemed to take to each other very soon. A few days ago, in walking over the ground where the grass had been burnt Mr. Bryant discovered nine pheasants eggs. If the practice of burning the grass is continued we fear that it will interfere to a great extent with the acclimatisation of these and other birds.

An accident, (says the 'N. O. Times') with serious results, occurred on the morning of Friday last. At a little before eight o'clock some railway laborers were proceeding to their work in a truck being driven before an engine, when, as they arrived at the crossing of the Dunedin road, by the White Rocks, about two and a half miles from town, the truck was thrown off the line, by metal, overturned. About twenty men were in the truck. Those who were sitting on the opposite side to that on which it went off were thrown clear of the truck, but others fell with the truck over them. Six or seven were more or less cut about, but three were found seriously injured. Their names are James Crow, James M'Bride, and John Beamish. The latter has a fractured collar-bone, and lacerated legs; Crow is badly bruised all over; and M'Bride has received internal injuries, he having fallen with his abdomen across the line, and the truck across the small of his back. Crow and Beamish are getting on tolerably well, but M'Bride's case is serious.

THE usual meeting of the Dunedin Branch of the H.A.C.B.S. was held on Monday evening last, the President in the chair. The Secretary being absent through indisposition, Bro. M. Connellan was appointed Acting-Secretary. After the usual business had been transacted, Bro. J. J. Connor moved, and Bro. J. Murray, seconded—"That a Committee, consisting of Bros. E. Carroll, Bourke, Cantwell, Connellan and the mover, be appointed to revise and consider the proposed amendments in Laws, and bring up a report at the quarterly meeting." The next meeting will be held on Monday evening next, and it is expected that important business will be brought forward.

WE have just been shown two medals executed by Mr. Hislop, Princes-street, to the order of Mr. Wood, Principal of the Catholic Schools, Lawrence. They are of pure gold, and we should think would weigh about one ounce each; they have been made for the purpose of being presented to the best boy and girl, we presume, at the forthcoming holidays. The medals are about the size of a crown piece; the border presents a rich appearance, being tastefully raised and worked in shamrocks, while the face, which bears the words, on either side, "*in hoc signo vinces*," and "*honoris causa*," together with a beautiful Celtic Cross so highly polished that it presents the appearance of gold-tinted glass. We have never seen anything in the way of medals intended for school premiums to equal the ones we have been referring to, and doubtless when the space, which has been left for the fortunate prizetakers' names have been filled in, they will think so too. These medals would point as an index to the vigor with which our schools at Lawrence are being worked.

DURING the week we have had the Lynch Troupe. They have been unfortunate in having bad weather, the result being very poor houses. This circumstance is to be regretted, for we feel sure that had it proved fine a liberal patronage would have rewarded their efforts. The performances as a whole are well worthy of support; but we were somewhat surprised to find that in an entertainment of a high-class character such as one would expect to find associated with Bellringers, that a class of comic songs, at once low and vulgar, should be introduced into it. We are sure that the gentleman engaged in these vulgar exhibitions would please his audience quite as well, and gain for himself infinitely more merit as a comedian and a vocalist if he were to sing and act up to the taste of his patrons and not to try and drag them down to the level of low public-house concerts. We were, as was everyone, delighted with the Bellringers, and regret that we have not time to give a full notice of the entertainment. The laughable farce 'Glycerine Oil' was the cause of uncontrollable mirth. We notice that on Saturday afternoon there will be a performance for schools, etc.

THE DRAMA.

AFTER a highly successful run of twelve nights, the "Shaughraun" was withdrawn on Saturday last, to give place to a new four-act drama, adapted from the French, entitled "The Two Orphans." The drama is of the heaviest description, and being entirely devoid of anything approaching the low comedy element, drags considerably. Coming immediately after a piece abounding with so much drollery and genuine wit as the "Shaughraun," the contrast was of course more than ordinarily striking. The plot is far too complicated for us to attempt to describe it in the limited space at our command, and portrays characters not unlike those depicted by Eugene Sue in his "Mysteries of Paris." The piece was well mounted, testifying to the expense the management had gone to in placing it on the stage; while the respective characters were more than usually well-dressed. It abounds with dramatic and highly sensational situations—tableaux being formed at the end of each act; but there is far too much maudlin sentiment—the sympathies are appealed to too often, while some of the characters are perfectly revolting, showing phases of human nature which we would willingly shut our eyes to. Mr. Wheatleigh did not appear to very great advantage, and several of the other characters were considerably overweighed. The cast numbered no less than twenty-four, and of course tested the entire strength of the company; but taking the piece on the whole, it cannot be pronounced by any means a success. It went easier on Monday evening, but in consequence of the wet weather the house was a very poor one. The female characters, with one or two exceptions, were well sustained, while of the male characters, Messrs. Steele, Musgrave, Stoneham, and Saville stood prominently forward. The drama was very judiciously withdrawn on Wednesday evening, when the "Shaughraun" was again placed on the boards. We would remind our readers that Mr. Wheatleigh takes a benefit to-night (Friday), when doubtless a crowded house will manifest its appreciation of him as a genuine Irish

comedian. We understand Mr. Wheatleigh will make his last appearance to-morrow evening (Saturday), after which he proceeds to Wellington, in company with Mr. Saville, to fill an engagement with the Darrells. In engaging the services of Mr. Saville as business manager, Mr. Wheatleigh has shown considerable judgment, and we feel confident that he will not regret his choice. Mr. Saville will leave behind him a large number of friends, for by his amiability and obliging disposition he has endeared many to him both in and out of the profession.

CATHOLIC HIGHER EDUCATION.

THE University Bill which has passed the Chambers of France through the ability and tact of the Bishop of Orleans and his fellow-laborers opens the doors of institutions of higher education for the entrance of religion. For a century they have excluded all teaching of Christianity, and the madness, the iniquity of this pagan policy is written in the almost unbroken series of misfortunes that have darkened through that period the history of France. It drew upon that Catholic land the storm of the first French Revolution, and it bowed its pride and glory to the dust in the capitulation of Sedan. The eliminating of religion from education was the largest factor in all intervening disasters. The wiser portion of the statesmen of France have been taught by the reverses which the nation has encountered, by the social evils which have eaten away the energies of its former life, and brought it more than once to the point of death since infidelity began to rule its higher schools, that education, to be fruitful of good to individuals and society, must be based on religion; animated by it, perfected by it. Sad experience has given them a full appreciation, not merely of the spiritual and supernatural benefits of Christian education, but of the intellectual and educational advantages to those who are destined, by an extensive training of the mind and a long course of study, to be the leaders and teachers of the people. It was an old Roman maxim, "That the republic should always protect itself against injury," and France is merely applying to itself this salutary maxim when it prohibits the exclusion of religious instruction as a distinct science in the curriculum of collegiate studies. It is about to realise in some degree Dr. Newman's idea of a university, embracing in its intellectual circle every department of knowledge. This great educator, at whose feet the ablest politicians of Europe might learn wisdom, says the Catholic youths who are prepared in a university for the general duties of a secular life should not leave it without some knowledge of their religion. He maintains most logically that as the mind is enlarged and cultivated generally, it is capable, and has need, if it is to exercise a healthy influence upon society, of a fuller religious information; from which he draws the conclusion that the knowledge which is sufficient for entrance at a university will not suffice for the youthful intellect when it becomes more sharpened and refined. It should be constantly fed with divine truth as it gains an appetite for human knowledge. University education, if words are to convey their true meaning, must regard religion in the light in which the Catholic members of the French Assembly have viewed it—as a distinct, as well as an important branch of knowledge. If the university student, says the ablest of Catholic churchmen, is bound to have a knowledge of history generally, he is bound to have inclusively a knowledge of sacred history as well as profane; if he ought to be well instructed in ancient literature, Biblical literature comes under that general description, as well as classical; if he knows the philosophy of men, he will not be extravagating from his general subject if he cultivate also the philosophy of God. The history of the Catholic religion, its dogmas and the heresies that have opposed them, its labors for the temporal and spiritual welfare of society in all ages, should not be to him who is to hold the place and rank of a Catholic gentleman an unknown letter, a sealed book, as strange and unfamiliar to him as the records of another world. He should know, says this Catholic Gamaliel, who the Fathers of the Church were, when they lived, what they wrote; who were the leading heresiarchs, and what doctrines they promulgated; he should know something about the Benedictines, the Dominicans, Franciscans, and other renowned religious Orders that have, from age to age, issued from the bosom of God's Church to render invaluable services to mankind. The religious knowledge which a university should impart to Catholic students—and what we say of it is applicable not only to institutions bearing that title in another country, but to colleges in our own—should be shaped to suit the times in which we live; it should enable the student to meet the difficulties, to answer the perplexing religious questions of the age. He must have his mind enriched with so much knowledge of religion that he will be able to hold his own against the sophistries of infidelity or Protestantism, against the falsehoods of history or modern science; he should be able not only to defend his faith, but to advance the interest of Catholic truth. He should be able at a distance, at least, to imitate the lay apologists of former times, such men as Justin, Lactantius, Athenagoras, Hermias, De Maistre, Ozanam, Chateaubriand, Montalembert, Donoso Cortes, and a host of others, who have served the Church by their theological learning, and benefited thousands by their theological writings. Never was the want of such men more deeply felt than in our own day. The intellectual activity of laymen whose minds have been accurately trained and stored with religious knowledge would save thousands of souls that are ready to perish in the waves of infidelity in this hour when all Protestantism is going to pieces, and when they imagine that there is no safe refuge from the spiritual death that surrounds them. The University Bill of France provides for the creation of this class of Catholic athletes, who will not only be proud, like Montalembert, of being sons of the Crusaders, but save the standard-bearers of the Cross from dishonor in the fierce intellectual battles of these days that spring from religious errors.—'Catholic Telegraph.'

AN ITALIAN FEAST.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S DAY IN NORTHERN ITALY.

THE author of 'Peasant Life in Italy' gives the following pleasant sketch of an Italian church festival:—

It is Sunday, and the great *festa* of San Giovanni Baptista. The church and the piazza since break of day have been well stocked with men and women in holiday costume, and the bells ring and jangle as of old. Since four o'clock the two priests have been hard at work at the altar, taking it by turns, with the masses. The air of the chancel, and even of the nave, is by this time faint and heavy with incense. The organ peals out quiet snatches of waltz and opera tunes. The congregation changes rapidly, for at each service the church is more or less crowded, and when the hour for the preaching draws nigh, a new influx pours in from the piazza and from the roads and hamlets around. The people, who have been hushed and devout during the first part of the high mass, now begin to shift and shuffle in their seats, and there is a great whispering, and a sound even of suppressed laughter, while the priest ascends the little steps of the marble pulpit. Men lounge about the building, standing in groups around the door, crouching on the steps of the organ-loft, or even of the chancel, close packed, and careless in their attitudes, but absorbed and intent, as no more genteel congregations would have been, when once the preacher's voice has had time to assert its power. The sermon is in the dialect of the valleys—short, concise, and pithy; matter-of-fact and plain-spoken.

So with masses and sermon passes the morning of the great day, and in the afternoon is the procession. The peasants trudge home in their various directions across the parish to eat their holiday dinners, and by three o'clock the little piazza is again thronged with loiterers waiting for vespers. Little booths and tables stand about, whereon are sweets and filberts displayed for sale; rosaries and gay-colored clay figures of saints; crosses and amulets to be worn around the neck; rings of the Virgin or of the patron saint. Groups of people stand around laughing, boys and girls, men and women; it is a gay and changing crowd, bright with sunny colors and glittering in the movement. There is a great, glaring sun, and the piazza is but little shaded by the tall cypresses that grow there, yet the people do not seem to mind. The women, it is true, have covered their heads with their yellow and crimson kerchiefs, but the men seem strangely careless of the sun's might.

All along the way down which the procession is to pass, many colored trappings are hung along the hedges—scarlet, green and blue stuffs of the peasants, perhaps, or else things belonging to the Ch. rich, and used for many a long year on similar occasions. They make a rare and gaudy effect; and down the steps of the church and across its piazza the women have spread white sheeting, spun and woven by their own hands—for the girls work hard at this coarser kind of linen weaving in our Appennine valleys, and in the most industrious cottages the loom is scarcely silent all day. Flowers, too,—sweet and scattered petals of golden bloom of vetch and cistus—are strewed over the white carpeting, while files of children hem the way to scatter more blossoms again when the procession shall pass. The bells begin to tinkle anew; and now a fair company of white-veiled damsels issue forth. They bear lighted tapers in their hands, and around their gaily adorned figures the *pezzetto* (or muslin veil of the country) is cunningly draped. One girl in the front—and it is the tall and strong-limbed Bianca, ever the first to assert herself—carries the silver-mounted cross. Behind, and in due order, follow more girls, then the older women, and after the women the men, among whom many wondrous and time-honored figures, crosses and banners, are also borne aloft above the heads of the people. In their midst are the priests, who move along, chanting slowly, beneath a fringed and gilded canopy. And the people sing, and the bells chime, and the children scream when the pop-guns are fired off. So the procession comes to an end, and soon after the day comes to an end, too—only before the night is quite there, the youths and maidens must meet upon the green that they may dance awhile to the sound of the fiddles, and then the *festa* is fairly over in truth. It has been a long day, and the people are almost weary with the unwonted pleasure-making.

NO POPERY.

THE 'Argus' has the sympathies of all enlightened men with it in its crusade against the Catholic Church. It is positively heart-rending to our contemporary that we should be tyrannised over by the clergy, and its feelings are wound up to such a pitch, that hardly a day passes without its opening fire on them in a leading article. Nothing has been left undone in order to open our eyes to the fact that we are laboring under a terrible despotism, that we are—priest-ridden. We flattered ourselves that, being members of the Catholic Church, we were pretty well acquainted with its rules and observances; and, accordingly, we were very much surprised when the lynx eyes of the 'Argus' ferreted out abuses, of whose existence we had previously no suspicion. His Holiness the Pope will probably shut up shop, and retire into private life, as soon as he reads that paper's edition of last Thursday week; for in it appears the following category of priestly misdemeanour: "It (the Church) fetters the freedom of its lay members. It prohibits them from taking advantage of the facilities which the State offers to their children of acquiring the instruction which is indispensable to them, and which is admitted on all hands to be 'absolutely innocuous.'" The first is bad enough goodness knows. It is perfectly intolerable that the Church should lay down a certain fixed rule for our guidance, and not allow us to obey or disobey it as we like, under the plea of "private judgment." But that it should prohibit a system of education which has the sanction of the 'Argus,' we consider to be unequivocal tyranny.—Melbourne 'Advocate.'

THE BOY SCULPTOR.

Four hundred years ago, in the gardens of the Medici Palace, might be seen a party of the young friends of Pietro de Medici, who had been dismissed from the learned talk of the *savants* and artists who surrounded the hospitable table of "Lorenzo the Magnificent," as he is often called.

There had been an unusual fall of snow for the warm climate of Italy, and it lay before them on the ground in that soft, tempting whiteness that schoolboys like so well.

"Let us make statues," proposed one, a youth of fourteen.

"Of what?" said another.

"Of the snow," replied the first speaker, named Michael Angelo; and with merry shouts they plunged into the snow, without a thought of their costumes of velvet and lace, carrying it and piling it in masses at different places along the gallery and shaping it into some rude resemblance of the human form, which did not much differ from the "old snow man" of the boys of the nineteenth century.

But Michael Angelo saw in the distance the statue of a faun, headless and much injured, which had been brought from some old ruin.

"Ah! I will make a head to this faun," and he began shaping and moulding the damp snow.

As he worked, his companions gathered around him and looked on, forgetting their own sport in watching him, as gradually the head began to appear and grew under his touch into a real face with good features.

Then standing, watching the effect of each motion, "He must be sardonic,—fauns laugh!" said the boy, as he gave an upward turn with his finger to the corner of his mouth.

"There! that is not bad; and one can always do what one loves. I have drawn in the love of sculpture with the milk of my nurse. Her husband is a sculptor, and, from a baby, I have played making statues."

Stepping back to get a good look at his work, he ran against some one, and, to his amazement, discovered it was the great noble himself, who, followed by all his guests, had entered the gallery the youthful artists were decorating for them, while they were so engaged as not to perceive them.

They all stooped to comment on the statues, and approaching the faun, Lorenzo said:

"This is rather the work of one entering upon the career of a master, than the attempt of a novice. But, Michael, do you know that this is a statue of an *old* faun, and the old do not have all their teeth? You have given him more than we have. Is it not so my friends?"

"You are right, my lord," and with one stroke, Michael knocked out a tooth and made the hollow in the gum which showed its loss.

Among the noble guests were his father and his uncle, who had sternly discouraged all Michael's attempts in art, and deemed it an unworthy thing that the heir of the princely house of Canossa should handle the sculptor's chisel even in sport.

But now, flattered by the praise of Lorenzo, the great patron of art, they looked smilingly on, and Michael knew, as he rode home that night with his austere relations, that his long forbidden love of art could now be indulged; the glory of his boyhood's dreams was to become the glory of his life.

Who can tell what forms of beauty and visions of fame flitted through his excited brain, wild with the delight of Lorenzo's notice?

Could he know that under the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, the most magnificent Christian temple on the earth, people of all nations would come to do him homage?

Let us follow his career. At nineteen he made a beautiful group in marble of the dead Christ in his mother's lap. He carved the colossal statue of the young David for the ducal palace of Florence. He designed, and in part completed, the grand mausoleum for Julius II., the central figure of which is Moses, at which he worked over forty years; and the reclining figure of Day and Night, Morning and Evening, are so much admired that they are to be reproduced on a monument soon to be erected to Michael Angelo at the scene of his labours.

There are but few paintings on his canvas, for he is said to have had a contempt for easel pictures.

The Pope sent for him to come and decorate the walls of his chapel at the Vatican. The architects did not know how to construct a scaffolding which would enable him to reach the ceiling, and he invented one; and also a curious paper cap, which would hold a candle in front, and thus leave his hands free to work at night. He covered the ceilings with beautiful paintings of scenes taken from the Old Testament. Thirty years afterward, he painted on the end of the chapel the wonderful picture of "The Last Judgment." Thousands of people visit it every year, and gaze on it with reverence and wonder and delight. St. Peter's was the closing work of his life. Begun long before, many artists had worked upon it—many architects had made plans for it; but it was left to Michael Angelo to raise the dome, and leave such a perfect model for its completion that it now stands as the crowning glory of his fame.

And it was the work of an old man. At seventy, other men generally lay down their life's labour, but he commenced the painting of "The Last Judgment," and the building of St. Peter's was in progress at the time of his death when he was ninety.

With all his great powers he was not unmindful of little things. Nothing was too trivial for care. The designing of a crucifix for a lady's wear, the candelabra for the chapel, the costume of the Papal guard, still worn, show his minute attention to detail. In all his works we see the same intelligent thought that was manifested in the moulding of the faun's mouth, his boyhood's triumph.

Nobly was the prediction of Lorenzo de Medici fulfilled, "that

it was the work of one entering upon the career of a master." In Michael Angelo, the great master of art, who at ninety stood among the honoured of the world, ripened all the promise of the boy who, more than seventy years before, modelled the snow-face for an hour's pastime in the garden of the Medici Palace.

A NATION CRYING ALOUD FOR JUSTICE.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE UNFORTUNATE OSAGES—WILL THEIR PRAYER BE HEARD?—WHAT CATHOLIC INSTRUCTION DOES FOR THE INDIAN—MAGNIFICENT SPEECH OF AN OSAGE—"GIVE US BACK OUR PRIESTS."

THE speech we ("Catholic Review") print below is the sole production of Governor Joseph Ruro-ne-no-pashe, of the Osage Indian tribe—delivered before the Osage Commissioners, August 16, 1875. This Indian was educated at the St. Mary's Industrial School, on their former reservation in Kansas, under the charge of the venerable Father Schoenmaker. It evidences throughout the peculiar terseness of thought and delivery of the Indian, and the directness with which the Governor goes at once to the points involved is only to be equalled by the closeness of his logic and the inevitable conclusions derived therefrom.

Whilst it may not equal in romantic imagery, a Logan or an Oceola, it has pathos in its serene simplicity which ought not to fail to reach the hearts of all justice-loving men. It may be well to state that we are informed that each specific allegation in this speech was not only supported by the properly sworn affidavits, but the makers thereof were produced before the Commission ready to testify on oath.

"In May last, the Osages sent a petition to the great father, asking him to send them a new agent, and asking that no more of their money be placed in the hands of Major Gibson, and that he should be forced to account for all the money that had been given to him for the benefit of this people. After this petition had been sent to our great father, Agent Gibson himself prepared a petition in his own favor, and had a great number of names signed to it—some few are Indians who had a right to sign it, but the greater part were men, women, and children who have nothing to do with our public affairs, and who did not know what was in the petition they were signing. Some signed through fear, others for rewards that were promised. This paper the agent carried with him to Washington. When the Osages heard of this paper, they prepared another petition, in the latter part of June, begging the great father to keep their money out of the hands of Agent Gibson, and asking him not to believe anything he said of them or their affairs, but to have him removed from their country, and to have his accounts properly balanced.

"The Osages say that they are glad that the great father has at last heard their words, and that he has sent you here to look into the affairs, and to learn and to report to him the truth, so that he can know what our troubles are, and how to do us justice. It would take us many days to tell you all the troubles we have had with this agent; for nearly every one in this nation has something to say. You do not want to hear these long stories; but we will tell you some of the reasons we have for asking that no more of our money be given to this agent, and why we ask that he may be sent away at once, and a new and good agent be sent to us, so that we can properly investigate his accounts.

"The Osages have always been governed by a principal chief, other chiefs, councillors, and head-men. These men are selected by the Osages to govern them, and they have always obeyed them; these leading-men hold councils, and decide the business of the nation, and all who belong to the nation looked up to their councils and obeyed them. No agent has ever interfered with the authority of our chiefs—disturbed their councils, or organised new bands, or tried to appoint chiefs or councillors, until this man came here to act as our agent. But he has troubled us in all these things. Little by little he has been troubling the affairs of our nation more and more. Year after year he gives us trouble, and each time he does some new thing that is intended to divide our councils—make our chiefs and head-men have ill-will against each other, and make the Osage people have contempt for their leading men, and to have respect only for Agent Gibson. He has got the six bands of the nation divided into eleven, and has himself made new chiefs and councillors. He advised the half-breeds to draw their part of the national money and to separate themselves from the Osage people, and said he could have it done for them if they would ask it; but they refused to do this. Then the agent had it reported to the Osages that the half-breeds were trying to draw their money and go away. This created great trouble between the Osages and the half-breeds.

"The Osages have elected me their governor; but the agent told me, and said publicly, that he would not recognise me as their governor, and that he intended to make another man governor in my place, and told the people that he was the true governor, and that they must not obey me. He has done all this and much more to bring our affairs and leading men into contempt, and to bring about bad feeling and confusion and ill-will among the Osages and with the half-breeds. This is not good for my people. This man is the worst enemy that the Osages have ever had in their country. He wants himself to have all the power in the nation, and will not allow any one to be free. He has refused to allow us, and has tried to prevent us from sending petitions to our great father. In one case a half-breed was at work at the agency when he signed a petition asking for our old Catholic mission. When the agent found it out, he told the old man that he would discharge him, and that he must go away from the agency at once. He thus turned him out of his house, and the man and his family came near freezing to death before they could travel to a hut thirty miles from the agency. He has done many other things that show him to be a bad man, who does not want to do business honestly and openly for the Osages, so that we can all see and understand what has been done with our

money—so that we can learn to take care of our own affairs, and know what we have to expect each year before it comes.

"I will tell you some of his actions. When he is going to pay any of our money to men he has hired, he makes the men sign vouchers in blank. If they ask for the vouchers to be filled up so that they may see what they are signing, he refuses to have it done, and tells them he will not pay them until the voucher in blank is signed. Some men have waited many days to have their voucher filled up, but it was refused, and at last they had to sign the blank before they could get their pay.

"When he pays his hired men with cheques on the bank, the cheque in almost every case is for more money than is actually due. After the man endorses the cheque, he is paid the exact amount—that is due him, and the balance would be kept by the man who would cash the cheque.

"He has sent a false voucher to Washington for rations furnished to the Little Osages. In the winter before last the agent directed Alexander Byett to issue rations to the Little Osages. He gave them about one hundred and fifty dollars worth, and was paid for it, but the agent made him sign a voucher for three hundred and fifty dollars before he would give him his pay.

"The agent was authorised to pay each head of a family two dollars a foot who would dig a well. The Indians did not dig any wells, and the agent hired white men to do the work. Vouchers and cheques were made out in the name of the Indians for whom the wells were dug, and signed by them, and the white men who did the work were paid one dollar and seventy-five cents per foot.

"He posted a notice at Hickory Station, on a Wednesday in the last of March of this year, that he would receive sealed bids until the following Monday for breaking three thousand acres of prairie. There was no time for men to learn about this business, and the contract was let to Mr. Kupers, of Independence, Kansas. The agent was to furnish all the ploughs, fifty yoke of work oxen, and fifty yoke of steers. Mr. Kupers sub-let to other men at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and to some of the men he gave five dollars a yoke for breaking the steers. We believe that Mr. Kupers got over three dollars an acre for ploughing and ten dollars a yoke for breaking the steers, but our agent won't let us see this account of Kupers. But you can see that at Washington.

"I point out these few cases that you may know that Gibson is not the man to be the agent for the Osages, and the reason that we dislike him and why we ask that he be sent away at once. I have not told you all that he has done that is bad, for we cannot find it out until we get a good agent, but then we find it out; and we want our great father to make this agent pay back to us the money he has unjustly taken from our nation.

"We want you to take our petition of the 28th June, 1875, back with you, and hand it to our great father, and tell him we mean what we say in that petition. Tell him that we have agreed in all our treaties since 1848, that we should have Catholic schools and Catholic missionaries, and that he will not find in any of them that we have asked for Quaker missionaries or Quaker schools. And why should we?

"We never saw Quakers until this agent came here, and I know that I have no cause to love them much after what we have seen of this agent and the people he brought with him. By our treaties he will see that the United States government never gave us money for schools. If the United States gave the Osages money for these schools, they could justly establish the schools that they choose, but it would not be wise to do it, for we will not use them; but when the Osages give all the money that support these schools, it is unwise and unfair to give them schools they do not want.

"Since our last treaty we have sent many petitions to our great father. We want you to ask him to look at them all, and see if our chief men, the men that the Osages have selected to represent them, have ever asked to have this agent or his people kept among us. He will find that they have come without our asking; that they have never been asked to stay, but have often been asked to go away. But there is one thing the great father will find in all of our treaties, petitions, and letters, and has heard from all of our delegations, and that is, that we want our Catholic missionaries and Catholic schools. Why don't he send them to us? He is not like our agent, he is a brave man, and honest and just. It must be because he is deceived, and does not know what we do want.

"You tell him what I say, and he will send us our old missionaries, and we can have our schools again as we had them in Kansas. Ask him if it is honest for the United States to make the Osages do all they agree to do in the treaty, and then itself refuse to do what it was bound to do by the same treaty. Say that the Governor of the Osages says there is no good in asking the Osages to adopt the habits of the white man, when the Osages see that even the great chiefs of the white man do not keep their word with us."

While the Alfonsists are laying siege to Seo de Urgel, the Carlists on their part keep Hernani closely invested, and should they succeed in taking it, the communication between the interior of Spain and the French frontier on the Bidasoa will be effectually cut. Very little bloodshed has lately taken place in this part of the seat of war, and Don Carlos has had leisure to adopt various measures for the better government of the region subject to his rule. In the first place, a mint has been erected at Oñate, in Biscay, where coins are to be struck to the effigy of King Charles VII. In this way, while the Alfonsists can never carry a single operation through, for want of financial resources, the Carlists are literally coining money. Again, Basque has been restored to the three provinces of Biscay, Guipuzcoa and Alava as their official language, to the exclusion of panish; and this at the very moment when the Alfonsists declare that as soon as the war is over, they will take the *fueros* or local privileges away from the Basque provinces. No wonder that the Basques and Navarrese will go through fire for Charles VII, the legitimate king of their own choice, and look upon their Alfonsist antagonists as the very embodiment of the arch-fiend.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO REV. DR. BIRMINGHAM.

(Condensed from the Wagga Wagga 'Advocate'.)

On Thursday evening, a number of the members of the congregation of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church assembled at the Presbytery, Newtown, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Dr. Birmingham with an address and a purse of sovereigns. The members of the congregation, at the conclusion of the recent Jubilee devotions, desired to mark their sense of the arduous labors of their pastor, and in a few days the splendid gift of 300 sovereigns was readily subscribed. About sixty persons having assembled, it was found necessary to adjourn to the large room of Mr. Hopkins's Royal Hotel. Dr. Birmingham having entered the room, Dr. O'Connor, addressing him, said that he had been deputed by the subscribers to the gift to read an address to him, but before doing so he wished to say that, although he had borne a part in, and been present at, the presentation of many testimonials, he had never witnessed such thorough goodwill and whole-heartedness as he had seen in this case. Dr. O'Connor then read the following address, and at its conclusion handed Dr. Birmingham the gift of his flock, enclosed in a tasteful purse of green silk—

DEAR DR. BIRMINGHAM,—We, the members of your congregation, have assembled here to-day to give expression to feelings of friendship and esteem we entertain towards you. We have witnessed your arduous and incessant labors since you have come amongst us; your warm-hearted interest in our spiritual and temporal welfare; your ardent zeal in the education of our children. We have been instructed and impressed by your fervid eloquence, and edified by your life and priestly bearing. Under these circumstances, we cannot allow this happy time—the conclusion of the Jubilee—during which your labors reached their climax—to pass, without coming here to tell you how deeply we appreciate your exertions, and to offer you our hearty congratulations on their fruitful results. You have yet great works before you. Already the graceful form of our beautiful Convent is swelling from yonder hill, and our Church will quickly follow in its wake. But in all your toils be assured that we will be with you to cheer you on, and support you—pastor and people animated by one purpose, one in heart, one in soul, one in effort. Do us the pleasure of accepting this heart-offering, which we affectionately present to you; and it will be a source of the greatest gratification to every one of us, if it assist in affording you that relaxation so necessary for your health and future labors.

Dr. Birmingham said—

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—It is certainly a most agreeable surprise to me to find myself suddenly surrounded by the affectionate representatives of a noble people in the quiet room of my good landlord, and hurried, this 4th day of November, 1875, into the actual possession of—I may call it—a gold mine; and yet surely I should not marvel at your munificence. Long since I knew my eyes were daily looking on an exhaustless mine of purer ore exceeding far in value gold or diamond. A mine of holy faith, with all the precious virtues that have their spring and support in that priceless gift of God. I shall, therefore, regard and value your golden present as the pale symbol, and but poor expression of the splendid qualities of head and heart with which you are enriched and ennobled. And, oh! I do specially prize it as the sterling token of your pure attachment to me, as "The Minister of Christ and the dispenser of the mysteries of God."

After Dr. Birmingham concluded a lengthy and beautiful reply, Dr. O'Connor said that he hoped Dr. Birmingham would use their gift so as to give himself that relaxation and repose which he had so well earned by his arduous labour, and not apply it, as he said he would, to parochial purposes.

Dr. Birmingham said that there were so many calls for public good, and the sum of money they had so generously given him was so very large, he did not feel justified in applying it to his own use. If he consented to modify a little his resolution as to the uses to which it should be put, he hoped they would not ask him to do more. He might use a little of it for himself, but he proposed to apply the greater part of it to a parochial work, which was a pressing need—a work which would be a permanent good, and a source of gratification to them all. For himself, he was satisfied in the proof he had received that he had their esteem and affection.

The art of conversation consists far less in saying much than in drawing out others. He who goes away from your society, pleased with himself and his visit, is perfectly so with you.—*La Bruyere*.

A simple way to make a new pen hold ink is to put it for a second or two in a lighted candle, and then plunge it in the ink while hot. So far from spoiling it, it rather improves.

There is no virtue that adds so noble a charm to the finest traits of beauty, as that which exerts itself in watching over the tranquillity of an aged parent. There are no tears that give so noble a lustre to the cheek of innocence as the tears of filial sorrow.

CONFIRMATION AT NORTH ADELAIDE.—On Sunday, the 24th ult., his Lordship the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of persons at St. Lawrence's Church, North Adelaide. Mass was celebrated by Father Keogh, the choir contributing the usual musical portion of the service. The Bishop then confirmed 92 persons, of whom 90 were children, and two adults, and, at the suggestion of his Lordship, the children all agreed to take the pledge until they were 21 years of age. An address to his Lordship from the St. Lawrence's Catholic Literary Association, which was beautifully illuminated by Mr. Brazell, was then read by Mr. Hourigan, and presented to the Bishop by the Rev. the Archdeacon Russell, together with a neatly-bound copy of the rules of the Society. At the request of the president, his Lordship was pleased to consent to become patron of the Society.—'Harp,' 5th November.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR HOME.—"Why do you put on that forlorn old dress?" asked Emily Manners of her cousin Lydia, one morning after she had spent the night at Lydia's house. The dress in question was a spotted, faded old summer silk, which only looked the more forlorn for its once fashionable trimmings, now crumpled and frayed. "Oh, anything is good enough for home!" said Lydia, hastily pinning on a soiled collar, and, twisting up her hair in a knot, she went down to breakfast. "Your hair is coming down," said Emily. "Oh, never mind. It's good enough for home," said Lydia, carelessly. Lydia had been visiting at Emily's home, and had always appeared in the prettiest of morning dresses, and with neat hair, and dainty collars and cuffs; but now that she was back again among her brothers and sisters, and with her parents, she seemed to think anything would answer, and went about untidy and rough in soiled finery. At her uncle's she had been pleasant and polite, and had won golden opinions from all; but with her own family her manners were as careless as her dress; she seemed to think that courtesy and kindness were too expensive for home wear, and that anything was good enough for home. There are too many people who, like Lydia, seem to think that anything will do for home. Young men who are polite and pleasant in outside society are rude to their mothers and snarl at their sisters; and girls who, among strangers, are all gaiety and animation, never make an exertion to please their own family. It is a wretched way to turn always the smoothest side to the world, and the roughest and coarsest to one's nearest and dearest friends.

A WITNESS was examined before a judge in a case of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken. The witness fixing his eyes earnestly on the judge, began:—"May it please your honor, you lie, you steal, and get your living by cheating." The face of the Judge reddened, and he exclaimed, "Turn your head to the jury when you speak."

"How would you feel, my dear, if you were to meet a wolf?" asked an old lady of her grandchild, with whom she was walking along a lonely country road. O grandmamma, I should be so frightened!" was the reply. "But I should stand in front of you and protect you," said the old lady. "Would you, grannie?" cried the child, clapping her hands with delight. "That would be nice! While the wolf was eating you, I should have time to turn away."

In a Scotch court a witness swore to the identity of a chicken "from its resemblance to its mother."

A LADY whose husband has an unpleasant habit of railing at her, has hit upon the plan of calling in her servants when he begins to let his temper rise and then turning to him and saying sweetly, "Now, my dear, please go on with your remarks." He doesn't go on, at least, not as he began.

An obliging gentleman, who thinks that personal favors do not cost much, while they make friends, was applied to by a "nigger" for a certificate of character by which he might get a situation. The testimonial proving to be more complimentary than Scipio had himself expected, that worthy, on recovering from his astonishment exclaimed, "Say, Mr. — won't you gib me something to do yourself on dat recommendation?"

A COUNTRY fellow hearing the law called one of the liberal professions, employed three barristers in a suit he had. He gained his cause, but the counsel's fees were more than the sum recovered. "Dear heart!" said he, "but this is the most curious liberal profession I ever heard of; in our part of the country we should be apt to call this mercenary."

CHARLES GOUNOD, the composer of "Faust," is giving the last touch to an oratorio, the subject of which is taken from the life of Sainte-Geneviève. The libretto has been written by Abbé Freppe, the well-known Catholic prelate.

A HINT TO DRINKERS.—At a festival, recently, a gentleman said of the use of intoxicating drinks:—"I overcame the appetite by a receipt given to me by Dr. Hatfield, one of the good old physicians who do not have a per-centage with a neighbouring druggist. When I called on him he said, 'Now that you have the moral courage, I'll tell you the tonic which I have used with effect among my friends for twenty years.' I expected, of course some nasty medicine stuff; but no, he prescribed an orange every morning, a half hour before breakfast. 'Take that, and you will want neither liquor nor medicine.' I have done so regularly, and find that liquor has become repulsive. The taste of the orange is in the saliva of the tongue, and it would be as well to mix water and oil, as rum with my taste."

NOT TO BE SCARED.—A story is told of an old French shoemaker, who boasted that nothing could frighten him. Two young men thought they would test him, so one pretended to be dead, and the other induced the shoemaker to sit up with the supposed corpse. As the shoemaker was in a hurry about some work, he took his tools and leather, and began working beside the corpse. About midnight a cup of *café noir* was brought him to keep him awake. Soon after, the coffee having exhilarated him, forgetting he was in the presence of death, he commenced to sing a lively tune, keeping time with his hammer. Suddenly the corpse arose and exclaimed in a hollow voice; "When a man is in the presence of death he should not sing." The shoemaker started, then suddenly dealt the corpse a blow on the head, exclaiming at the same time: "When a man is dead he should not speak." It was the last time they tried to scare the shoemaker.

THE LIGHT OF THE GLOWWORM.—Dr. Phipson has made an interesting discovery regarding the light of the glowworm which, says the 'Times,' will be brought forward at the forthcoming meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science. For many years Dr. Phipson has devoted his attention to the subject of phosphorescence, and about the year 1860 he already suspected the true cause of the light of the glowworm and the fireflies. A paper upon this subject was communicated by the author to the French Academy of Science in 1872, followed by another communication

by Professor Charles Robin and M. Laboulere in 1873, who have confirmed Dr. Phipson's discovery in examining certain exotic insects which are luminous at night. In our climate many of the lower classes of animals exhibit the phenomenon of phosphorescence; we have several species of luminous insects, including the well-known glowworm, *Lampyrus noctiluca*; the luminous centipede, *Scolopendra electrica* shines in September, and the common earthworm is often phosphorescent in October; it is the wonderful little *Noctiluca miliaris*, scarcely visible to the naked eye, which causes the phosphorescence of the sea in the English Channel. Dr. Phipson has shown that in all these cases the light is owed to a peculiar chemical principle, which he has called *Noctilucine*, and which has the property of shining in the dark, like phosphorus, after it is extracted from one of the above-mentioned animals. Noctilucine is a fluid organic substance containing nitrogen, and in luminous animals it is produced by a special organ as fast as the animal requires it.

THE GROVES OF MOROCCO.—The groves of rose-trees and the flour farms of Morocco are said by a recent traveller to exceed in extent and value those of Damascus, or even those of the Valley of Mexico. The general climate of the country is very favourable to this kind of culture. Swept alternately by the breezes of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and tempered by the snows of the Atlas ranges, the degree of heat in Morocco is much lower than in Algeria, while the soil is exceedingly fertile. To the date, palm, and to orange and lemon trees, the climate appears to be especially suited, the dates of Tafila having been famous even from Roman times. The orange plantations are of great extent in various parts of the country, while olives and almonds are also staples imported in large quantities. Seeing that this fertile land, lying within five days' steam of London, produces so much regtable wealth under the most barbarous cultivation, it appears extraordinary that European enterprise does not, in such a climate, seek profitable employment for its over-abundant capital in its application to the development of such vast resources, so close at hand, instead of going so far afield as Australia or America.

FIGHTING EDITORS.—A Western editor has put into practice a plan which will enable all papers to dispense with the usual members of the staff. One morning he was waited upon by the biggest kind of a fellow armed with a terrible cudgel, with several and sundry protuberances sticking out all round, marvellously resembling Colt's derringers and bowie, who saluted him with: "Where's that scoundrel, the editor?" Our friend said: "He is not about, but please take a seat and amuse yourself with a paper." Accordingly up he went, like a high pressure steam-engine, letting off steam at every step. Our friend waited a minute and such a cash—as if all pandemonium was let loose. What the result was, was never known, as our friend did not wait.

Life is a combat and not an unlimited liberty of enjoyment; life consists in abstaining more than enjoying; life is the struggles of the divine element, which would fain reconquer his place. Glorious struggle, which founds peace and liberty upon the ruins of bad inclinations and degraded instincts!—*Mgr. Landriot.*

It was a maxim of Bishop Grant's that a child's education should begin in the cradle. Once noticing a nurse making a tiny creature beat the "naughty" table that had hurt him when he knocked against it he explained to her how wrong it was thus to implant the idea of revenge in a baby's mind, bringing it up like a little pagan instead of making it kiss whatever hurt it in the spirit of Christian forgiveness.

I have searched for happiness in the elegant life of the drawing-room, in sumptuous banquets, and the dissipation of balls and theatres. I have taken part in every festival. I sought for it also in the possession of gold, in the excitement of gaming, in the illusions of marvellous romances, but in vain. While one hour spent in visiting a sick person, in helping an unfortunate man, has sufficed to procure me an enjoyment more delicious than all worldly delights.—*A Young Man, quoted by P. Felix.*

THE POPULATION OF AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Statistical Commission has just published a report on the population, etc., of Austria, exclusive of Hungary, in the year 1874. From this report it appears that the population is 20,970,000. The male population has increased since 1869 from 9,810,000 to 10,200,000; and the female population from 10,400,000 to 10,770,000. The increase per square (German) mile is 138. The number of marriages since 1869, was 201,787; in 1872, 193,836. The first civil marriage took place in 1870, when there were nine such marriages. The diminution in the number of marriages is accounted for by the bad harvests, so that this year a considerable increase is expected.

Can one prevent oneself from contemplating with delight the happiness of the man who can say to himself every night before going to rest, I have not wasted this day; who sees no heinous passion, no guilty desire in his heart, he sleeps with the certainty of having done some good deed, and who awakes with the renewed vigor to become still better.—*J. de Maistre.*

HOW TO TURN A BULL.—David, a Yorkshire musician, was one day returning home through a pasture in which was a bull, who seeing David with his red bag, made at him bellowing loudly with evidently hostile intention. The musician did not fly, it would have been undignified, and the bass viol that he carried might be injured by a precipitate retreat over the hedge. The bull came on with lowered horns. "Steady!" soliloquised the musician. "I reckon that was double B natural." Again the bull bellowed. "I am pretty sure it was B," said David again, "but I'll make sure," and opening the bag he took out the bass viol, and drawing the bow across the string, produced a sound as full of volume and of the same pitch as the tone of the angry beast. "I thought I were meet," said David, with a grim smile. At the sound of the bass viol the bull stood still, raised his head, and looked at the strange object before him. David thought it a pity to bag his violin without a tune, and began the violinello part in one of Handel's choruses. It was too much for the bull—he turned tail.

IMPROVING PLANTS BY PINCHING AND PRUNING.—"How shall I grow my plants compact and symmetrical in form?" is a question

frequently asked by amateur florists. It is a simple matter, and is accomplished by judicious pinching and cutting. In nearly all kinds of flowering plants, excepting those grown from bulbs, also in trees and shrubs, buds are formed at the axis of the leaves along the stem of branches, while the growth proceeds from its termination. This, in perennials, if not checked continues to grow, and usually causes a tall or unshapely form, but by cutting off at the point, or pinching out the terminal, new shoots start out at the leaf-joints below the cut, or, if already started, commence to grow with increased vigor, and will, in due time, result in a better-shaped or more bushy plant or branch. Pinching or pinching should be more generally resorted to than it is, for, by observing the principle of growth just alluded to, and varying the pinching to the habit of the kind, it is just as easy to have your plants, either in the house, conservatory or garden, of fine form, as to have them otherwise, and they are so much more rewarding and agreeable to work among. Little danger exists of cutting away too much; persons who resort to pinching frequently err in cutting too little. Old plants with long, leafless branches may be entirely reshaped by severe pinching.

THE NEW CARDINALS.—Cardinal MacCloskey has left Paris on his way to Rome, where he will receive his "title" and ring at the approaching Consistory. The other Cardinals who are to be proclaimed on that occasion are stated to be Mgrs. Antici Mattei, Vitelleschi, Simeoni, Pacea, Randi, and Brossays-St. Marc, Archbishop of Rennes. The first five are those who were, it will be remembered, reserved *in pectore* on the 15th of March last, and the Archbishop of Rennes will fill the vacancy in the usual number of French Cardinals caused by the subsequent death of Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of Besançon. Mgrs. Brossays-St. Marc and Pacea have received the official intimation of their elevation.

MISSING FRIENDS.

INFORMATION wanted of Mrs. MARY CULITY, maiden name Mary Lyons, who left London in 1865, for Auckland, N.Z. When last heard of she was living in Auckland (about a year since), in which city her husband died. Any information concerning her, by which her present address may be traced, will be thankfully received if forwarded to this office; or to Mr. Patrick O'Brien, No. 2, Chapman place, Charleston street, Charleston, Massachusetts, United States.

INFORMATION wanted of Mrs. MARY JONSON, maiden name Mary Wadden, native of Condross, Parish of Durrah, Lower Ormand, County Tipperary, Ireland. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by Mrs. Sherlock, Westport. Letters from home await her.

WANTED, a Teacher for the Catholic School, Cromwell. Apply to Rev. Father Kehoe.

WANTED.—A Teacher is required for the Catholic School, St. Bathans. Either male or female. For particulars and terms, apply to Fred. J. Bunny, Secretary.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

(Registered under the Friendly Societies Act of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, and South Australia), and at present

NUMBERING ONE HUNDRED AND TEN BRANCHES, AND ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS.

CLEARANCES ARE GRANTED AT NO EXTRA CHARGES TO MEMBERS

THE SOCIETY IS FOUNDED UPON THE FINANCIAL BASIS OF OTHER BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

THE ENTRANCE FEES 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, a synopsis of which is subjoined:—

A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for twenty-six consecutive weeks, 15s for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s for further period of thirteen weeks; on death of wife £10, at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately on joining. If a single man with a widowed mother, and brothers and sisters (under 18 years of age), he has medical attendance and medicine for them. A Member removing can have a clearance which will admit him into any branch of the Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life Honorary Members are provided for, and may, on payment of a small weekly contribution, secure medical attendance. The Society is also for the purpose (as its name indicates) of cherishing the memory of Ireland, and promoting the religious, social, and intellectual condition of the members. Any person desirous of having a branch opened shall make application to a branch, verified by signatures of not less than twelve persons not members, who wish to become members thereof; also the signature of the resident Priest, if available, and at the same time forward the sum of 10s each as proposition fees.

Branches are established at Invercargill, Lawrence, Dunedin, Naseby, Oamaru, Christchurch, Greymouth, Charleston, Addisons, Brighton, Greenstone, Waimea, Hokitika, Wellington, Reefton, Onehunga, Otahuhu, Auckland, Napier, Akaroa, Lyttelton, Grahamstown and Nelson.

GREAT DISPLAY OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

BY

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

WE would direct Special Attention to our Large and Extensive Stock of SUMMER DRAPERY, imported direct from the Manufacturers, and thus securing all intermediate profits to our CUSTOMERS. Being large Buyers, we are enabled to place our Orders with the very best Houses in the Home Markets.

New Fancy Dress Goods
New Black Silks, the best make
New Colored Silks, plain and brocaded
New Jackets, Shawls, and Cuirasses
New Mantillas, Tabliers, and Polonaises

New Millinery, Bonnets, and Hats
New Sunshades, Umbrellas, and Parasols
New Costumes, Skirts, and Galatea Stripes
New Prints, Brilliants, and Piques
New Muslins, Laces, and Frillings

New Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery
New Trimmings, Buttons, and Braids
New Damasks, Linens, and Calicoes
New Flannels, Blankets, and Sheetings
New Carpets, Rugs, and Matting

A Superb Selection of all the Latest NOVELTIES received by every Mail Steamer via Suez.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is fully stocked with the very best class of Colonial Manufactured Goods.
Men's Tweed Suits from 35s | Men's Tweed Coats from 12-6d | Men's Tweed Vests from 8-6d | Men's Tweed Trousers and Vests from 18s 6d.
Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Sies, Braces, &c.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT being under the management of an efficient CUTTER, and Staff of first-class WORKMEN, we are prepared to make to measure any description of GARMENT in the very best style. For this purpose we hold an immense Stock of TWEEDS and COATINGS to choose from.

SELF-CHART MEASUREMENTS ON APPLICATION.
Patterns—Post Free.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

GRAND CLEARING-OUT SALE.

AWFUL SACRIFICE.

GOODS GIVEN AWAY FOR NEXT TO NOTHING.

Before Removal to New Premises in GEORGE STREET, PORT CHALMERS.

GREAT BARGAINS

For a

FEW DAYS ONLY,

In order to effect a Clearing of the Stock saved from the late Destructive Fire at Port Chalmers.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Would respectfully call the attention of his many friends and the public generally that he will continue for a few days to dispose of the remainder of his Stock saved from the late fire, at prices far below their value, in order to effect a clearance before entering on his new premises; and requests all persons desirous of purchasing REALLY GOOD ARTICLES at LESS THAN COST PRICE, to pay him a visit, when they will be suited with a variety of DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, &c., &c., of the first quality, and at Prices Ridiculously Low.

GEORGE ROBERTSON

Will shortly open those convenient premises adjoining Mr. Lees, George-street, with an entirely new and varied stock of

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and CLOTHING, Of all descriptions.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets, DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor of the above Hotel, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage accorded him for the last seven years, begs to inform his friends and the Public that, in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, he has made large and extensive improvements to his premises. The bedrooms, both single and double, will be found lofty and thoroughly well ventilated. A Bathroom is provided.

Visitors may depend on receiving the strictest attention to their comforts, and will find that the scale of charges has been regulated on the most moderate scale.

PATRICK O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

FRANCIS HANNIGAN

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

TEAGUE

PAINTER, GLAZIER, AND GENERAL

HOUSE DECORATOR,

SIGN AND TICKET WRITER,

Next Shamrock Hotel,

RAITRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

JOHN GOULARD,

BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered all over the city and suburbs free of charge. All goods of the best quality. Prices strictly moderate.

R. H. LONG,

GENERAL IRONMONGER,

99 George street,

Builders' Ironmongery, Carpenters' Tools and every description of Furnishing Hardware. Neats' Foot, Colza, Castor, and Kerosene Oils.

WANTED KNOWN—That JAMES HYNDA

MAN, late of the Glasgow Pie-house,

has opened the Auld Scotch Pie-house, Mac

luggan street, Dunedin. A visit invited.

V.



R.

BY special appointment to his Excellency Sir George Fitzgibbon Bowen and Lady Bowen.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS
Of all kinds made to order. Gentlemen's elastic-side dress Wellington, clump-bottomed Balmorals, and gentlemen's patent elastic-sides, suitable for balls or dancing classes, made up to the full pink of fashion by M. FLEMING, who is considered to be perfect master of Dress boot making.

Opposite T. O'CONNELL'S ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JONES, BASCH, AND CO.

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

PEACOCK HOTEL,

Princes street South,
DUNEDIN.

THOS. MCRAEVEY - Proprietor.

First class accommodation for boarders. Travellers from the country will find this hotel second to none on the road.

All wines and beer kept are of the very best quality. One of Alcock's first-class prize medal Billiard Tables.

Good Stabling with Loose Boxes.

MARTIN & WATSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,

STUART ST.,

Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut). Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all kinds of produce.

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

MILITARY HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late M. Taylor's.)

H. W. COVERLID wishes to inform the Ladies and Gentleman of Dunedin that he is prepared to cut and dress hair in the latest London and Paris fashions.

THE LATEST FASHIONS EVERY
MONTH.

JUST RECEIVED—

Spanish combs, best in Dunedin; plaits, coils; pins, jet or steel; frizettes of every description; plaited and coil chignons. Hair work of every description made to order.

HAIR PADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Wholesale and country orders punctually attended to.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

THE proprietor of this new and commodious Hotel, having built it in the best and most improved manner in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, desires to inform visitors to Dunedin that they will find very superior accommodation at this establishment.

JOHN CARROLL, Proprietor.

THOS. H. WOODCOCK

Collector,

Rent and General Commission Agent,

Temporary Office,

(Opposite Grange street),

HANOVER STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Wesleyan.' Tradesmen's Accounts carefully made out and Collected.

23 Prompt Settlements and Good References

JAMES SMITH,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

Edinburgh House,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Two doors from the British Hotel.

BRENNAN & NEILSON,
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

(Opposite A. and T. Inglis's)

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Building in all its branches carefully executed
Charges strictly moderate.

[CARD]

JAMES TOL,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

GREEN ISLAND,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY
TIMBER YARD.

CITY PRICES.

Just over the Toll Bar,

M. LEAN & CO.

MATTHEW HAY,

AUCTIONEER,

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

All orders entrusted to M. Hay will receive
prompt attention.

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,
ETTRICK, BENDER BURN.

The above Hotel has been newly erected,
at great expense, and is now one of the most
commodious and comfortably furnished way-
side hosteleries in the province. The bed-
rooms are fitted up luxuriously, and are large
and airy. The Bill of Fare contains sufficient
variety to suit all tastes. The proprietor is
determined that nothing shall be wanting on
his part to secure the patronage of the travel-
ling public. Commodious Stabling, attended
to by an experienced and attentive groom.
CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

SOLOMON MOSS,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

FARLEY'S ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

Repairs neatly executed, with despatch.
Lowest prices charged.

NOTICE—Wanted known that CHRIS-
TIAN MOSE, Working Jeweller, (late
of George-street), has now removed to St.
Andrew-street, next Mr. Wilson's, Butcher.

MASSEY AND GALLAGHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
Great King-street, Dunedin.

D. FERGUSON,

PLUMBER AND TINSMITH,
MAIN SOUTH ROAD,
MILTON.

TOKOMAIRIRO FELLMONGERY,

JAMES B. SCANLAN, Proprietor,

Is a Cash Buyer of Wool, Sheepskins, Hides
and Tallow at highest current rates.

JAMES B. SCANLAN.

BRIDGE HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

JOSEPH MURPHY, Proprietor.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage
hitherto accorded him, the Proprietor
begs to state that every effort will be made by
him to deserve a continuance of the same.
Good Stabling and commodious Sale-yards.

NOTICE.

KAITANGATA FELLMONGERY.

THE undersigned is a Cash Purchaser of
Hides, Skins, and Tallow at current
rates.

JOHN TOBIN, Proprietor.

HAYES & KOFOED,

BLACK HORSE BREWERY,

WEATHERSTONES,

TUAPEKA.

CLARK & TEMPLETON,
COAL & WOOD MERCHANTS,
Central City Coal and Wood Depot,
Opposite Baptist Church, Great King street.

Newcastle, Grey River, Kaitangata, Shag
Point, Rea Mackay and Green Island Coals,
always on hand. All orders attended to with
Despatch.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

S. LISTER, Engraver, Lithographer, and
General Printer.
(Office, Stafford street, Dunedin)

Would respectfully intimate that he has re-
moved his Printing Works to Roslyn,
to secure more extensive accommodation. The
Office will still remain as formerly in Stafford
street, where all orders will be punctually at-
tended to.

MANUKA FLAT HOTEL,
(On the direct road to Lawrence).
W. KAVANAGH, PROPRIETOR.

W. KAVANAGH wishes to inform the
Public that he has now erected a
commodious building on the site of the old
one, and is now in a position to supply first-
class accommodation to the travelling public.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,
Great King-street,
DUNEDIN.
P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

Every comfort and accommodation for
travellers. All beverages, whiskies, and wines
kept in stock are pure and unadulterated.
Ales and porters of best brands.

FRANK PELL,

BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT,

PRINCES STREET (Cutting).

Agent for Robins and McLeod's Soap and
Candle Works.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE

Mrs. WM. MURLEY, MacLaggan-street

(Late Economic Printing Works),

BEGS to intimate to the Gentry and Public of
Dunedin and vicinity that, at the request of
several ladies, she has OPENED a Registry
Office for domestic servants, and as she pur-
poses only recommending those of irreproach-
able character, and devoting close attention to
orders, she hopes to merit a share of patronage.

M. MARSHALL
Importer of—

Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medi-
cines, and Sundries. Family and
Dispensing Chemist.

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality
and despatch.

MATTHEW FOGARTY,
Proprietor of Mornington Hotel,
Mornington. (Ten minutes' walk from Post
Office, Dunedin.)

M. F. wishes to intimate to his Friends and
the Public that the quality of his drinks cannot
be surpassed by any house in the trade.

N.B.—For Sale this Spring (1875)—a large
quantity of Fruit Trees, three and four years
old. Also ornamental shrubs, of best descrip-
tion. Prices moderate.

W. M. BARNES & CO.
WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS,

FORTH STREET, DUNEDIN.

W. B. & Co. beg most respectfully to inform
the inhabitants of Dunedin and the public
generally, that they have commenced Business
as above, and trust, that by Supplying the Best
Article at the lowest possible Price, to secure
a share of Public Support.

All Orders sent to the above Address will
receive prompt attention.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All
Drinks of the best quality.

FRANCIS MCGRATH - Proprietor.

SURGEON CUNNINGHAM,

May be Consulted Daily

at

OSBORNE HOUSE, ST. ANDREW ST

Hours—10 till 12, and 4 till 6, and 8 till 9.

BASKETS! BASKETS!

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets
of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN,

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,

Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite
Guthrie and Asher's.)

DUNEDIN AND CLUTHA RAILWAY
FOR YARDING AGENCY.

A. MOLLISON desires to intimate to
Merchants of Dunedin that on the
opening of the above line he will be prepared
to forward goods, parcels, &c., to the inland
townships.

Goods entrusted to his care will be collected
and forwarded with punctuality and des-
patch.

Agents will be appointed at Tokomairiro
and Balclutha.

ALEXANDER MOLLISON,

Railway Yarding Agent, Dunedin.

Offices: Railway Goods Shed and Harbor
Chambers.

S T. KILDA HOTEL,

St. Kilda, near DUNEDIN.
J. P. JONES Proprietor.

This new and substantial Hotel is situate at the junction of Hillside and Ocean View roads. It offers accommodation second to none in the Colony, being fitted up after the best and most improved method. The bedrooms are kept scrupulously clean, are lofty, and have good ventilation. It commands splendid views of all the beautiful scenery around the City, Harbour, and adjoining Townships; while, being in close proximity to the ocean, it offers special inducements to those in ill health, or desirous of inhaling the wholesome and invigorating breezes of the South Pacific during the season.

All drinks kept are pure and unadulterated. Good stabling, with loose boxes and paddock accommodation.

N.B.—A pleasure garden is attached

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUG-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ..	William Elder
Green Island ..	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro ..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ..	David Grant
Balclutha ..	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence ..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Oamaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otago ..	Henry Palmer
Naseby ..	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ..	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ..	Chas. Colclough

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution, the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,

(One minute walk from the Wharf.)

THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR.

Having built and considerably improved the above Hotel, visitors and others from the city and suburbs will find it replete with every convenience. The Bed-rooms (single and double) are lofty and well ventilated. Great attention has been given to the purchasing of stock. The Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other drinks kept are of the very best quality.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Head Office, Princes street, Dunedin.
CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.
Losses by Fire insured against on Stores, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses &c., at current rates.

The Company also takes risks on Wool and all kinds of Merchandise, on land or at sea, on the most favourable terms.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that by provision in the articles of association Insurers will participate in the profits of the Company.

CHAS. REID
Manager

ALBION HOTEL,

Macloggan street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodgings, 20s 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.

One of Alcock's First-class Billiard Tables.

COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

J. CHAPLIN AND Co., Proprietors.

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

CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,

STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO,

Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

DEES STREET,

INVERCARGILL.

PATRICK SILK, ... PROPRIETOR.

In the above comfortable and commodious hotel, travellers and others from the country will find first-class accommodation. Whiskies, Brandies and Wines are all of the best quality. Charges strictly moderate.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

THE CRITERION WAREHOUSE,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Is now replete with IRONMONGERY, CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, and GENERAL FANCY GOODS.

A magnificent assortment of "KOWATT'S" PATENT ANUCAPNIC LAMPS (that burn without chimney, smoke, or smell).

The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms. Inspection respectfully invited by the Proprietor,

P. ANDERSON.

F. T. VAN HEEMERT,

M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.,

CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHER, &c.

DUNEDIN.

AH HIM, Furniture and Cabinet Maker,

Wholesale and Retail. Furniture and Cane-bottom Chairs, &c., neatly repaired and made to order, at moderate prices. Manufactory—Stafford Street. N.B.—Country orders promptly attended to.

SOUTH DUNEDIN WOOD AND COAL YARD, AND GENERAL STORE.

A. GRAINGER ... PROPRIETOR

Families waited upon every morning, and orders delivered over the Flat daily.

Whiskies, Brandies, and Wines, Ales and Porters of the best brands. Charges strictly moderate.

SOUTH DUNEDIN BAKERY AND GENERAL STORE.

JOHN MELLICAN wishes to inform the residents of the Flat and City generally that he has commenced the above business, and hopes by providing a genuine article, and selling at the lowest possible prices, to merit a large share of public support. Families waited upon daily.

DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR.

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN, or St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI.

Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday from 2 to 4 p.m.

Respectable references are required.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL

Palmerston Street, Riverton.

D. M. CAMERON, - Proprietor.

Good Board and Lodging. Superior Stabling. Undragged genuine Liquors supplied. No inebriates tolerated. The 'London Tablet,' 'Glasgow Gael,' 'Inverness Highlander,' 'Dunedin Tablet,' 'Invercargill News,' and 'Riverton Star,' contributing to the "Feast of reason and the flow of soul."

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL

Campbeltown, Bluff Harbor.

Mrs. H. J. DE SMIDT, Proprietress.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

Superior Stabling.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best Brands.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART,

ANAUHA, GREYMOUTH.

ST. MARY'S Boarding and Day Schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

The Convent buildings and extensive grounds, are beautifully situated in one of the most healthy parts of the Grey Valley.

The course of instruction comprises a good English education in all its branches; also, French, Music, Singing, Drawing, etc.

Further particulars on application to the Lady Superioress.

WANTED Known.—Cheap Furniture

made to order at J. Parker's Furniture Factory, opposite Railway Workshops, Forbury. Chest of Drawers made to order £2; Sofas, 11s; and all other things equally cheap. Goods delivered to all parts of Dunedin.

OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND BRASS WORKS,

PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. BURT,

Plumbers, Copper-smiths, Brassfounders,

Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.

Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

MR JOHN MOUNT

SOLICITOR,

Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,

DUNEDIN.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

JOHN HEALEY

Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,

and Provision Merchant.

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),

DUNEDIN.

DAVID HENDERSON, Engraver, Litho-

grapher, and Rubber stamp Maker. Ornamental, Commercial, and General Printer. Maps, Plans and Drawings in Chalk and Line prepared.

FARLEY'S HALL, PRINCES STREET

HUGH DEVINE

GREAT KING ST.,

DUNEDIN.

Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Farrier.

Jobbing work in all its branches attended to.

Orders from the country will receive prompt and careful attention.

Charges strictly moderate.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

GEORGE STREET.

P. KELIGHER begs to inform his country friends and the public, that he has spared no expense to make the above Hotel a first-class establishment in every sense of the word.

Superior accommodation for visitors from other Provinces and the country.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

A first-class 16-stall brick stable has just been erected in connection with the Hotel.

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

STARKEY'S

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Gentlemen and Families visiting this prosperous mining district will find the above house replete with every comfort. The Proprietor has spared no expense to make the Kawarau Hotel a first-class establishment.

Horses and Buggies for hire, and none but first-class grooms kept.

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

S. GIBBS begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment.

All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
First-class Stabling.

JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

DAVID SULLIVAN, Proprietor.
THE above Hotel having lately been erected, and fitted up in a commodious and comfortable manner, Travellers and others will find it replete with every convenience.

Great attention has been bestowed upon the Bedrooms, which are clean and well ventilated.

All drinks kept are of the best quality.
First-class Stabling.

GOODGER'S

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Strangers will find a first-class residence at the above establishment. The larder is stocked with the choicest viands, and the liquors sold by Host Goodger are of the purest quality.

Horses, Buggies, Waggonettes, &c., always on hire.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

JOSEPH REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-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.

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

JOHN 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.

RELIANCE HOTEL,

OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE, Proprietor.

In the above old-established Hotel travellers will find every comfort and convenience.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.
Good Stabling and Loose Boxes. Buggies and Horses for Hire.
JOHN COGAN.

EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES.

DAILY COACH TO BLUESKIN
DAILY COACH TO WAIKOUAITI
DAILY COACH TO PALMERSTON

At Half-past One.
T. M. SMITH, and Co.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,

Oamaru.

Messrs MARKHAM & DOOLEY having taken the above hotel, are prepared to offer superior accommodation to Boarders & Travellers at moderate charges.

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ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OTAGO BY HIS HONOR JAMES MACANDREW.

FELLOW COLONISTS,—As the elected head of this Province, specially charged to watch over and protect its interests, I deem it due, both to you and to myself, to give expression to a few thoughts as regards the present political situation.

I desire to do so as briefly as possible, and as an earnest man speaking to earnest men.

I am deeply impressed with the conviction that we have reached a crisis in the political history of New Zealand, upon our right action with regard to which now, depends the future of the Colony for good or for evil.

I assume that you are all aware of the fact that a majority of your representatives in the Colonial Parliament have decided that your Provincial Legislature is to be abolished, and that but for the strenuous efforts of a minority this abolition would have been an accomplished fact, without any reference whatever to your wishes or opinions on the subject. As it is, the operation of the Act has been postponed until after the prorogation of the next Session of the new Parliament. So that the people of New Zealand may, at the approaching election, have a voice in the matter.

What I now earnestly desire is, that the people of Otago would calmly and deliberately consider for themselves the effect which the abolition of the Province is likely to have upon their own interests. To my mind that effect cannot fail to be very disastrous indeed, and it may be added that this conclusion is based upon a somewhat intimate acquaintance with the past history and present position of the Colony.

It cannot, I presume, be denied that, considering the extent of its territory, the short period of its existence, and the comparatively small handful of its population, the progress of Otago hitherto has been perfectly marvellous, all the more so looking at the fact that it has contributed upwards of two millions of money to the Colonial chest, in respect of which there has not been one single shilling of value received. Just fancy to yourselves what this sum might have accomplished had it been expended in developing the resources of the Province.

Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the progress of Otago, which a quarter of a century ago was an unpeopled wilderness, than the fact that of the thirty-two colonies of Great Britain no less than twenty-eight are inferior to this Province in respect of the amount of its public revenue and the extent of its commerce.

In my opinion the only thing which has prevented the still further progress of Otago has been the abstraction of its revenue by the Colony, and the action of the Colonial Legislature, by which the Province has been deprived of the power of carrying on immigration and public works on its own account, both of which I maintain in the nature of things could have been more satisfactorily conducted by the Provincial than by the General Executive. As a striking example of the contrast between the two systems, we need only revert to the fact that under General administration, the cost to the Colony on immigration has been upwards of £21 10s. a head for each statute adult, while under the system so successfully carried on for years by the Provincial Government, the total cost did not exceed £15 10s. per adult, the quality of the immigration comparing favourably with that of the former. There was nothing to have prevented the whole of the recent immigration into this Province from having been conducted on the same terms, had the Province been allowed to borrow for the purpose, as the Colony did.

How far our past progress is to be attributed to the action of the local Legislature is a question upon which opinions may differ; there can, I apprehend, be no difference of opinion, however, as to the fact that this progress has been in no degree attributable to the action of the Colonial Parliament; and yet it is now proposed to part with the one, and to place the administration of affairs entirely in the hands of the other.

One great argument—indeed, I may say the only argument—which has been adduced in favor of abolishing the Provincial Legislature, is the alleged saving of public expenditure which would be effected thereby. This is an argument, however, which might be more forcibly applied towards the abolition of the Colonial Legislature, as at present constituted. The Provincial Legislature and Executive of Otago (which could fulfil all the functions of the Colonial Legislature and Executive without any additional charge) costs one shilling and sixpence per head on the population of the Province, while the Colonial Parliament and Executive costs two shillings and ninepence per head.

As regards the whole Country, the total cost of the nine Provincial Councils and Executives is under £32,000 a year, while the annual expense of the General Assembly and Colonial Executive is over £50,000. If you add to this £250,000 of annual departmental and other charges—which would disappear along with the General Assembly—you will be able to judge as to where the greatest saving might be effected. I may say that the foregoing figures represent expenditure in respect of services which might be dispensed with without detriment to the public interest; they do not include anything connected with the Immigration and Public Works Department, in both of which there would be a material reduction were these matters left to the Provinces.

I repeat that the Abolition Bill, if carried into operation, must be disastrous to the interests of this Province in various ways. I shall only allude to one or two facts, which will serve amply to bear out this opinion. We will take first and foremost the territorial revenue, which, although *de jure* Colonial revenue, has been hitherto *de facto* the revenue of the Province, and appropriated by the Provincial Council towards roads and bridges, the erection of schools, subsidising local Road Boards, &c.

Under the Abolition Bill the annual interest upon the Provincial debt becomes the first charge on the land revenue to the extent of £90,000. The residue, if any, goes into the Colonial Treasury, to be appropriated by the General Assembly. I say the

residue, if any, because it is quite possible that there may be no residue, inasmuch as in the event of our railways not paying more than working expenses, the interest on their cost is legally chargeable on the Land Fund. Assuming, however, that there will be a residue, you may be certain that very little, if any thereof, will find its way back to you—the Colonial horse-leech must first be satisfied. Although it is likely that the railways in this Province will yield sufficient to cover both interest and working expenses, yet there are political lines in New Zealand with regard to which it is to be feared that such will not be the case; and so surely as any portion of our Land Fund goes into the common purse, just as surely will it be applied towards deficiencies in every part of the Colony. The probability is that railways in Otago will be a source of revenue, which, under Provincial administration, would be expended wholly within the Province, but which, under the proposed new order of things, will not be so expended.

In fact, it was broadly stated from the Ministerial bench during the late Session, that whatever surplus may be derived from remunerative railways should be devoted towards making up the deficiency of those which may not pay, in whatever part of the Colony they may be situated, and this undoubtedly will be one of the practical results if the Abolition Bill comes into operation. I regard this declaration as a gross breach of that fundamental principle which was laid down when the Public Works policy was agreed to, namely, that each Province should be charged with the cost of its railways; on no other condition would I and others have assented to the policy. As it is, it only shows the folly of relying upon the stability and good faith of the Colonial Legislature, where the rights and interests of particular Provinces are concerned.

Reverting to the abstraction from the Province of its Land Revenue, I look upon it, that unjust and injurious as this will be, the blotting out of the Provincial Council, as exercising a watchful eye upon the administration of the Waste Lands will be more detrimental still, and will probably result in the public estate falling into the hands of the few instead of the many, and in the indiscriminate renewal of leases without reference to the requirements of settlement, or to their real value.

There is nothing that I deprecate more than setting class against class. I have always regarded the pastoral interest as one of the greatest and most important in the Province, and can see no necessary antagonism between it and any other. I regret, therefore, to think that the abolition of the Provincial Legislature is in a great measure supported by this interest, in the hope that it is likely to get a renewal of leases on better terms under Colonial than under Provincial administration.

In the course of the next few years, nearly the whole of the pastoral leases throughout the Province expire. Should the administration continue in the hands of the Province, the pastoral tenants will be greatly multiplied in number, and, instead of runholders, will become thriving and wealthy sheep farmers, living on their estates and employing a large amount of labor; a consummation which will add greatly to the public revenue, and will tend to elevate the position of the Province both politically and socially.

Now, let us glance at the other reasons which are adduced in favor of the proposed constitutional change. It is said that several of the Provinces are bankrupt; that they are unable to carry on any longer; that is to say, they are unable for want of means to perform those primary functions of government which have hitherto devolved on them, viz., the protection of life and property, the education of the people, &c., &c.

If, however, the Provinces are unable to carry on these functions without funds, how is the Colonial Government to carry them on? It is clear that it must do so with money which it has derived from the so-called destitute and needy Province itself, or with money derived from other Provinces. For example, in this latter case, the Gaols, Police, Hospitals, and Schools in Auckland are to be upheld partly at the cost of Otago—aproceeding against which I shall always protest, and which the Provincial authorities of Auckland reject with scorn. They say, let us have the management of our own affairs and a fair proportion of our own revenue, and we shall provide for the peace, order, and good government of the Province without imposing on our neighbors.

I deny that there is any necessity for the Provinces being unable to perform their functions, but I will tell you why some of them are unable to do so. It is simply because the public revenue, a large proportion of which used to be devoted towards the necessary purposes of government, has been gradually more and more withheld from the Provinces, and absorbed by the Colonial Parliament, until at length all that is left is 15s. a head capitation allowance; that is to say, the people of Otago, out of the £5 contributed annually to the Colonial chest by each man, woman and child, receives in return the magnificent sum of 15s., wherewith to pay the interest on the Provincial debt, to maintain the absolutely necessary public departments, and to carry on the greater portion of the real government of the country. It will readily be seen that but for its land fund, of which it is now to be deprived, Otago would have been in no better position than the poorest of its neighbors.

I repeat that if any of the Provinces have been left high and dry, it is in consequence of the lion's share of the revenue having been absorbed by the Colonial Parliament, and applied to—what? Not towards the paramount purposes of Government—not to the settlement and occupation of the Colony—but to the maintenance of a Legislature at Wellington, and of a Colonial establishment upon a scale of extravagance unparalleled, I believe, in any other country in the world similarly situated.

The Colonial expenditure has from the outset been assuming larger and larger dimensions, more suitable to an old and populous country than to the requirements of a young and thinly-peopled colony.

The Colonial expenditure has from the outset been assuming larger and larger dimensions, more suitable to an old and populous country than to the requirements of a young and thinly-peopled colony.

Talk of Provincial extravagance—the thing pales into insignificance compared with that of the Colony. Depend upon it, unless we retrace our steps, the day of reckoning will come sooner or later, and it is not by hugging the chain which binds us, and rushing still further into the arms of Centralism that this day is to be evaded. It can only be met in one of two ways—either the taxation of the Colony must be increased, or the unnecessary and unwarrantable expenditure must be reduced. Of this latter, I feel convinced that there is not the slightest hope, so long as the two islands are mixed up, and unequally yoked together in one Legislature as at present—a Legislature which assumes to itself the conduct and control of the whole of the parish business throughout the Colony, instead of confining its attention to those few subjects which concern New Zealand as a whole.

It may be said, why not apply the pruning-knife and cut down the unproductive expenditure. And no doubt this would seem to be the natural solution of the difficulty. Long experience, however, has convinced me that this cannot or will not be done, and that the only practical remedy is to cut down the tree and plant afresh—and this leads to the real point to which, in my humble opinion, the attention of every elector should be directed at the forthcoming election. I should vote for no candidate, however personally acceptable, unless I could thoroughly rely upon his strenuously advocating and supporting such measures as shall substantially secure—

1. That each Island shall have power to provide for the maintenance of its own peace, order, and good government, and for the management of its own local affairs, irrespectively and independently of the other.

2. That the power and functions of the General Assembly shall be distinctly defined, and shall be limited to questions purely federal.

3. That the Provincial Legislature or Legislatures of each Island shall have supreme constituent powers in respect of all subjects not so defined as aforesaid.

It seems to me that the foregoing proposals embody a general principle of action, which if determined upon by a majority of the representatives of the people will produce such a reform as must lead to the existing taxation being beneficially expended or greatly reduced, and be conducive to the happiness and prosperity of the people of both Islands. It will be observed that I have not touched the question as to the number of Provinces in each Island; as this does not materially affect the chief object to be attained—namely, financial reform and retrenchment; at the same time there are grave and important considerations which would have to be taken into account in discussing the point as to the number of Provinces. My own opinion leans strongly towards at least two Provinces in each Island; I do not think that for years to come anything less will be satisfactory, either on the ground of economy or efficiency.

Provincial Councils, even in the false position in which they have been placed hitherto, have been important schools for the nurture of political life, and for political training, and as such (apart from all other benefits) they have been worth infinitely more to New Zealand than they have cost. How much more valuable would they be in these respects if placed on a proper footing and in a position of supremacy, each in its own sphere.

It would be easy to show as regards your own Provincial Council, that with all its faults, it is just as capable—aye and more so—of making laws and of dealing with the affairs of Otago as is the General Assembly at Wellington. In the case of the latter it may well be said

This distance lends enchantment to the view

It surely stands to reason that forty-six men, all of whom are elected by yourselves, assembled within the Province, can deal far more satisfactorily with your interests than can eighty-four men assembled in the North Island—only one-fourth of whom are elected by you.

Another great argument which is urged in favor of the proposed change is, that it will secure a greater amount of justice to outlying districts, that is to say, it will confer upon Otago what it already to a great extent possesses, and which every district which so desires it may possess to-morrow—viz., Road Boards with power to rate themselves. Hitherto these Road Boards have been subsidised by the Province out of its land fund. Under the proposed new regime they are to be subsidised out of moneys contributed by the people themselves. And this is the great boon for which we are invited to part with those institutions under which the Province has flourished so remarkably, just as if this boon could not be obtained if necessary under the existing system.

I know of few things which have been more beneficial to this Province than the liberal subsidies which during the past ten years have been received by the District Road Boards and Municipalities at the hands of the Provincial Government. It is true that since 1871 the Colonial Government has subsidised Road Boards throughout the Colony to the extent of £50,000 a year, and that Otago has had its proportion of this sum. This money, however, has not come out of revenue but out of loans, which have to be repaid—an easy mode of acquiring popularity from which the Provincial Governments have been carefully debarred.

Depend upon it, inadequate as it may have been towards their requirements, the outlying districts of Otago have had vastly more money expended within them by the Provincial Council than they are ever likely to have at the hands of the General Assembly. I would say more, that but for the enormous drain upon the resources of the Province [which has gone to uphold the lavish expenditure of the Colonial Parliament, the outlying districts would have been far more liberally dealt with than they have been. If the General Assembly can be confined to purely federal action, and the colonial expenditure reduced by £200,000 a year, both of which objects can be accomplished if the people are true to themselves, the outlying districts would be in an infinitely better position than they would be under the Abolition Bill. The abolition of the Native and Defence Departments alone, which cost the Colony £126,000 a year, would enable the Provinces largely to increase their expenditure in outlying districts.

Had the management of Native affairs been left to the Provinces, as they ought to have been, millions of money might have been available for outlying districts, and for the general benefit.

One of the crimes with which your Provincial Council was most loudly charged in the Assembly, was that its sole aim had been to aggrandize Dunedin at the expense of the Province. Never was there a more reckless and unfounded charge. It would be no difficult matter to show that considering the extent of its population, Dunedin has had no more than very scant justice at the hands of the Provincial Council. It is much to be regretted that there are those among us who, while they exhibit an unfounded jealousy towards Dunedin, have no objection to aggrandize Wellington to any extent, at the expense of Otago.

I have long been convinced that if there is to be any genuine diffusion of local administrative power throughout the Colony, such diffusion will have to emanate from Provincial Legislatures. I do not anticipate that any practical measure in this direction is likely to proceed from Centralism as it exists in this Colony.

The Provincial Council of Otago has done much in the way of extending power of local administration. It has already placed upon the Statute Book an Ordinance whereby, if the people desire it, County Boards may be constituted at any time, with full power to administer all local matters; an Ordinance which confers far greater powers, and makes much more liberal provision in the way of substantial endowments, than did the local Government Bill, introduced into the General Assembly as part of the Abolition Bill.

By virtue of a colonial statute, a fixed proportion of the land revenue has to be set aside as an endowment for these County Boards, whenever they are brought into existence. As it is, however, none have taken advantage of this Ordinance, from which it may be presumed that the people deem themselves better off as they are; an opinion in which I do not think that they are very far wrong. The Provincial Council has created and endowed all over the Province, Municipalities, Road Boards, School Boards, Harbour Boards, Athenæums; in short, its maxim has been to decentralise administrative power in every direction, and in this it has afforded a striking contrast to the Colonial Parliament, whose principle of action has been, centralise—centralise—centralise—so much so, that if not checked now, it will shortly become impossible to move in any part of New Zealand without the authority of the Governor in Council, which means practically, an irresponsible bureaucracy at Wellington.

That your Provincial Council is faultless and may not be improved, it is not for me to allege. Let it be what it may, it is an embodiment of the popular will; a transcript of yourselves; and if it acts indiscreetly, the remedy is in your own hands. All I would say further is that if you sweep it away, you will commit an act which you yourselves will yet bitterly regret; an act which posterity will mourn over and deplore. What would England, Ireland, and Scotland give now to have what we are asked to throw away—their local parliaments to deal with local affairs?

You may rest assured that political privileges are not so easily acquired that they should be lightly disposed of, and that nothing but the most culpable indifference as to the responsibilities which devolve upon them, will account for the people of this Colony parting with one iota of the powers and privileges which they now possess, or permitting themselves to be led by those who are influenced by a morbid love of change for its own sake.

One word more in conclusion. I have endeavored very imperfectly to point out that Otago, which has been the milch cow of the Colony, has nothing to gain, but everything to lose should the Abolition Bill be carried into operation—that the Colonial Parliament has from first to last been the wet blanket upon progress—that the resources of the Province are every day disappearing more and more in the maelstrom of Colonial finance—that the bane of the Colony has been the gradual growth of a grasping and improvident Centralism, repugnant to the genius of free institutions, and totally unsuited to the peculiar circumstances of New Zealand. You might as well attempt to build a pyramid, commencing at the apex, as to build up a great nation in New Zealand by means of one Central Government at Wellington.

I cannot disguise from myself the fact that, could we divest ourselves of the idea of the unity of New Zealand, the true remedy for the existing evils, in as far as Otago is concerned, would be that the Province should be erected into an independent Colony. Even were the people unanimous on this point, however, there are difficulties in the way which would take much time to surmount. As it is, therefore, the practical remedy at this moment is to send to the new Parliament men who will spare the country from that plethora of Government with which it has for years been scourged—men who will see to it, that the General Assembly shall take the shape of a simple and inexpensive federal Council, dealing only with a very few subjects; and that the two Islands, and the various Provinces in each, shall be separate, distinct, and independent as regards the disposal and control of their respective revenues, and the management of their local affairs. Of course there must needs be an equitable adjustment, as between the Provinces, as to the payment of existing Colonial liabilities, which adjustment would have to be regulated by the federal Legislature.

Finally, I trust it may not be deemed out of place to point out, in reference to the approaching election, that if there should be more than one anti-Centralist candidate for the same seat, the chances are that the Centralist candidate representing it may be a minority of the constituency, will be returned, unless all the anti-Centralist candidates but one can be induced to retire, or unless the electors shall determine to confine their support to one and the same candidate. I do most fervently hope that every elector will arouse himself to a due sense of the gravity of the situation, and that we may each and all be guided and directed by that wisdom that cometh from above.

I have the honor to be, fellow colonists, yours faithfully,

J. MACANDREW,

Superintendent of Otago.

Dunedin, 16th Nov., 1875.