

New Zealand Herald

VOL. I.—No. 6.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFICENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

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

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. ROBERTS,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

T. H. S. J. LEARY,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Princes Street South.

JAMES WALSH,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

LOOK OUT FOR THE WINTER!

A FRESH SHIPMENT JUST LANDING.

Greatly Reduced Prices.

J. & D. FINDLAY,

Octagon Coal Depot.

JAMES McNEIL SIMPSON,

(Late of Simpson and Asher),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

OTAGO BUTCHERY,

GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS

FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

Family Orders punctually attended to.

Shipping Supplied. Pork Skins and Calves

Rennets for sale.

MAX. MENDERSHAUSEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO-

NIST.

IMPORTER OF HAVANNA CIGARS.

Opposite the Monument, Princes Street.

L. O. KEONG.

CHINESE FANCY GOODS AND TOY

SHOP,

George Street.

Every description of fancy goods.

Old Iron, Tea Lead, etc, purchased.

NOAH'S ARK STABLES,

Market Street Dunedin.

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

COMMERCIAL LIVERY & LETTING

STABLES,

High street, Dunedin.

HENRY SCOTT - - Proprietor.

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

[A CARD.]

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

AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,

and

GENERAL SALESMAN.

DUNEDIN. LOOKING-GLASS AND

PICTURE WAREHOUSE,

George street.

A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.

Importer of first-class Chromos, Oleographs,

Steel Engravings, &c., &c.

Picture Frames of every description made

to order.

A. McDONNELL,
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

I. MARTIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,

Dunedin.

W. SINCLAIR,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Princes street,

OPPOSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

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

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

G. MUNRO'S Monumental Works,

George Street, Dunedin. Designs

furnished and executed for all kinds of Tombstones—In marble, granite, and Oamaru stone; iron railings, &c. Designs forwarded on application to all parts of the Colony.

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

WILLIAM MELVILLE, Engineer,

(Late of the Golden Age.)

JAMES KENNEDY,

THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S

BOOTMAKER,

Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

J. REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago

Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

REEVES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

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

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

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

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

For Sale or Hire—

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

CHARLES BEGG,

Pianoforte Maker and Tuner,
Princes Street North.



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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,

Oil and Color Merchants.

PAPER HANGINGS,

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES.

R. T. SMITH,

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

JAS. HICKEY,

Grainer, Writer,

PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPERHANGER

MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

JOHN HISLOP,

(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG,

IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG

Princes Street

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE,

Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND

NEWS AGENT,

Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin,

Established 1863.

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

Letters promptly answered.

D. MITCHELL,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Fleet street, Dunedin.

Newspapers and Monthly Periodicals always on hand.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.**JOHN HEALEY,**

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

(Corner of Maase and Stafford Streets.)

DUNEDIN.

W. H. NEALE,

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

V.



R.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

M. FLEMING,

"PINK OF FASHION" DRESS BOOT-MAKER

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

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

Why, Fleming.

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

M. Fleming

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

Thanks, Fleming.

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

M. AND J. MEENAN,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

MICHAEL FLEMING,

GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

FRANCIS MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

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

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

THOMAS ALLAN,

Nursery and Seedsman,
Otago Seed Warehouse Cutting Princes Street, **DUNEDIN.**

Has the largest Nursery stock for Sale in Otago—Comprising 500,000, Thorn Quicks, 20,000, Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Appricots, and Neotaries, two, three, and four years old, splendid, healthy, clean and carefully grown trees. 20,000, Hoyle's Filberts, Walnuts, Sweet Chestnuts, Horse Chestnuts and Beech. 200,000, conifers, evergreen and flowering shrubs. Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants in endless variety.

STANDARD BRANDS.

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

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

WM. GREGG & CO,

Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin.

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

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

A. R. HAY'S

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS

FOR

AUTUMN AND WINTER,

1873.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. R. HAY,

PRINCES STREET (NEAR OCTAGON),

DUNEDIN.

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

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

D A V I D R. H A Y,

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have a
MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF

TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,
Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

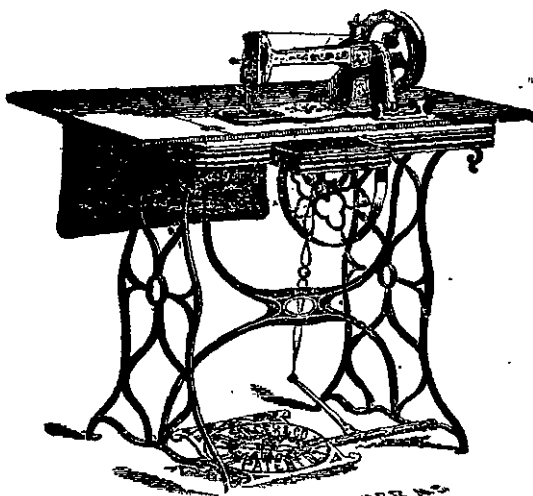
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



SHORELAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND
BROUGHAMST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

Confiscated Lands Office,

Patea, 21st May, 1873.

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

C. A. WRAY,

In charge of Confiscated Lands,
West Coast.

SCHEDULE.

PATEA DISTRICT.

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

WHENUAKURA DISTRICT.

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

OKOTUKU DISTRICT.

36	17	0	0	34	0	0	
42	6	2	0	13	0	0	
46	40	2	0	81	0	0	
56	44	0	0	88	0	0	Improvements protected
67	36	2	0	18	5	0	
85	13	3	20	27	10	0	Improvements protected
100	23	0	0	46	0	0	
121	34	0	0	17	0	0	Improvements protected
125	37	0	0	37	0	0	
129	30	0	0	15	0	0	Improvements protected
132	28	2	0	14	5	0	
136	205	0	0	102	10	0	
137	126	0	0	63	0	0	
138	258	0	0	258	0	0	
139	68	0	0	68	0	0	
154	18	3	0	37	10	0	
155	27	3	0	55	10	0	Improvements protected
179	32	2	0	32	10	0	
213	51	0	0	102	0	0	
214	55	0	0	110	0	0	
217	26	0	0	39	0	0	
219	3	2	0	7	0	0	
237	259	0	0	129	10	0	
239	36	0	0	18	0	0	
250	155	0	0	77	10	0	
264	60	0	0	60	0	0	
281	50	0	0	100	0	0	
282	100	0	0	100	0	0	Improvements protected
283	100	0	0	150	0	0	" "
300	100	0	0	200	0	0	" "
303	100	0	0	150	0	0	" "
309	257	0	0	385	10	0	" "
310	156	0	0	312	0	0	" "
311	261	0	0	522	0	0	
312	280	3	0	561	10	0	
313	378	0	0	746	0	0	
314	235	3	0	471	10	0	
315	175	2	0	351	0	0	
316	40	0	0	80	0	0	
317	40	0	0	80	0	0	
318	96	0	0	192	0	0	

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

SUBURBAN TOWNSHIP OF WAIROA.

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

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. A. WRAY,

In charge of Confiscated Lands,
West Coast.

Patea, May 21st, 1873.

SHIPPING.

The ship Woodlark arrived at Auckland on 1st June from London, after a passage of 91 days, with 120 Government immigrants, —all well.
The s.s. Alhambra arrived at Hokitika at 10 p.m. on the 31st ult, from Melbourne, which port she left on the 26th May. She brings 4 saloon and 18 steerage passengers, and 380 tons cargo for all ports.
The Stormy Petrel, which arrived at Lyttelton from San Francisco, after a 58 day's passage, brings 31,000 bushels of barley.
The steamer Egmont is being fitted out at Brisbane to take soundings for a telegraph cable between Sydney and New Zealand.
The Auckland Harbor Board has resolved to construct a graving dock. It is to cost £50,000, and the revenue to be obtained from the land to be reclaimed is estimated at £5000 per annum.

MAIL NOTICE.

British Mails, via Suez, will be despatched from the Dunedin Post Office. on or about the 11th instant.

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

TENDERS are invited for supplying the Dunedin Branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society with Medicine for a term of Twelve Months.—Apply Mr BUNNY, Secretary.

MACANDREW FOR SUPERINTENDENT.

THE Central Committee meet Every Evening at the Committee Rooms, High street, at 7 o'clock sharp.

All Members particularly requested to attend.

J. B. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

NEW AGENTS.

NEW AGENCIES for the TABLET have been established at—Temuka, Auckland, Otahuhu, Thames, Ouehunga, Taranaki Napier, Wanganui, Nelson, Brighton (W. C.), Charleston, Westport, Invercargill, Riverton, Bluff, Ahaura, Greymouth, Ross, Reefton, Notown, Goldsborough, and Hawksbury.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE LAND QUESTION IN OTAGO.

It may be taken for granted that, during the ensuing elections, thoughtful and commonly sensible men will pay very little attention to what is called the constitutional question. It is to be regretted that a dissolution should have been the result of the agitation of this question; and that so much eloquence is being now expended upon it. No one will be disposed to deny the ability, ingenuity, and facility of expression of the leaders of the constitutional party. But all these are compatible with an absence of common sense; and though entertaining great respect for these leaders, we cannot persuade ourselves that on this occasion they are not unreasonable.

On reading their speeches, it struck us they are the square pegs in the round holes. This Province is not their sphere; the Imperial Parliament is the loser by their being placed at so great a distance from the constitutional machine in Westminster, were they there they might grind away, and few would be disposed to find much fault with them. The House of Commons always contains a certain number of gentlemen who regard themselves as the tutelary divinities of the British Constitution, and, as no great harm results, men have made up their minds to meet the inevitable with decent resignation.

But in a new and very progressive country, in a Provincial Council which has no independent legislative power, and whose business it is to manage such affairs as fall under the care of Grand Juries in England, it is really too bad to have time and money wasted in a burlesque on the Imperial Parliament. The electors will do well to consider if the business of the Province could not be conducted better and more expeditiously without the aid of these learned gentle-

men. Common sense and common honesty are all the people want, and indeed all the people pay for.

Instead of making this constitutional question the point on which elections should turn, it would be much more to the purpose to examine the real state of the law and its administration in reference to the Crown lands of the Province. It is admitted on all hands that the prosperity of the country depends on the wise and rapid disposal of these lands. If industrious people be not settled on them in very large numbers, the Public Works Scheme will bring ruin, instead of promoting progress. The great question, then, is, which of the contending parties in Otago is the most favourable to the alienation of Government land on reasonable terms? Or, is either party really anxious to settle people on the land? These are two very important questions, the most important that can engage the attention of electors at this time.

We regret it is not in our power to afford much aid in the solution of these knotty points. Our difficulty arises from our unwillingness to say anything for or against any party. We belong to none, and we are convinced every party contains many honest men, who, though perhaps mistaken in their views, mean the promotion of the public good. These ideas restrain our pen, and we are not sorry it should be so, considering that the electors themselves know the candidates best.

One thing, however, is certain, that it is not always the man who is loudest in his professions who is the people's best friend. And what is true of an individual is also true of parties. On the new Land Act it is not now our intention to pronounce an opinion. But it does seem strange that the quantity of land which can be disposed of annually on deferred payments should be limited to 30,000 acres; and that purchasers should be compelled to settle in certain localities, no matter whether these suited their health, business, or other associations. When these things are coupled with a statement made by the author of this law in the House of Representatives—viz., "We want the land for our children,"—one naturally asks himself, Is this man, is his party, really desirous of placing a large population on the land? or is he and his party only throwing dust in the eyes of the simple? Be this as it may, whilst the patriots are squabbling over land laws, men with capital are leaving the Province and purchasing land elsewhere. Let the electors look to these things.

CANDIDATES' ADDRESSES AND THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

CANDIDATES for seats in the Provincial Council are numerous, and almost all have either published addresses, or made speeches explanatory of their views. A few only have even touched the question of Education, and fewer still have said a word in favour of justice to Catholics on this most important subject.

Our Provincial education ordinance imposes on teachers the obligation of giving religious instruction to all children unless their parents object. Taking advantage of this provision of the law, teachers—we do not say all—insist on giving religious instruction to Catholic children even after their parents had objected. This, of course, has been denied, but notwithstanding the denial, we assert most positively that such has been the case, and we entertain not the slightest doubt that such will be the case again and again. Some time ago there were published in this paper two letters on this subject, making specific charges of undue interference with the religion of Catholic children. These charges were also made in the presence of the Inspector, from whom the Bishop received a letter a short time ago, stating that an investigation had taken place, and that the charge made was true.

But observe, what was the result. Was the teacher reprimanded—was he removed? Nothing of the sort. On the contrary, an excuse was made for him: He had been lately appointed, and a copy of the new minutes of the Board had not been sent him. For these reasons, therefore, the Board thought he was not censurable for insisting on teaching Protestantism to Catholic children in defiance of their father's remonstrance.

Is such a man as this teacher fit to be entrusted with the education of Catholic children? Is a man whose ideas of religious liberty and propriety are such as to induce him to insult and defy a Catholic parent, a fit and proper person to be master in a mixed school? Can such a man be trusted in the future? Clearly not; and our conviction is there are many such masters and mistresses in the Otago schools.

Of this there is abundant evidence that satisfied our minds, but owing to a variety of circumstances it is difficult to bring forward such evidence as will satisfy the Board as to a violation of the law. When, however, it has been proved that the law has been broken, and the religion of Catholic children interfered with, the matter is made little of, and some shuffling excuse is thought ample satisfaction for us.

Only a few of the candidates have expressed the least desire to see justice done in this matter—or evinced a determination even so much as to look into our charges and grievances. With few exceptions they have utterly and absolutely ignored us, and are therefore undeserving of the least support from Catholics.

Since writing the above, we have read the speech delivered by Mr Leary in Caversham; and we feel bound to say that he appears to entertain reasonable views on the education question. He is disposed to do justice to denominations in large communities, such as Dunedin. Well, if this is not all we seek, it is a step in the right direction. The denominations are aware they cannot expect, for some time at least, all they desire; and it is not improbable they may come to the conclusion that half a loaf is better than no bread. Certainly, the Catholic community is not opposed to any compromise that is consistent with their principles. None are more anxious to work harmoniously and energetically with the Government and their fellow-citizens than Roman Catholics. Let them not be called upon to sacrifice their principles and consciences; let justice be done them; and it will be soon seen that they can be dealt with both easily and satisfactorily. The Government would soon find in them energetic auxiliaries in the great work of educating the masses. We can assure our fellow citizens that it is their greatest happiness to be permitted to bear their share of all the burdens inseparable from such an undertaking.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE TOWN BELT.

MR COUNCILLOR WALTER proposes to expend £5,000 on the Town Belt, in order to render it a fitting place of recreation. The worthy Councillor deserves the thanks of the citizens, and it is to be hoped the City Council will adopt his wise proposition.

There is one matter having more or less connection with this subject, which we take the liberty of suggesting to Mr Walter as an improvement on his idea. There are two cemeteries, the one to the north the other to the south of this city, and so close to it, as to be a menace to the health of the inhabitants; in fact they may be said to be within the city. This should not be, and it has always appeared to us an extraordinary thing that the North Cemetery should have been ever opened.

These cemeteries should be closed and beautifully planted with shrubs and flowers, and one general cemetery opened either in the Peninsula between Anderson's Bay and the sea, or somewhere in the neighbourhood of Green Island. The latter place, as being near a railway station, would be very suitable; arrangements could be made, as in London, for a funeral train once each day.

Perhaps Mr. Walter, who is both a humane and practical gentleman, would think this suggestion worthy of serious consideration, and embody it in his project for the improvement of the recreation ground belonging to the City. Any improvement that can be made will be very incomplete indeed, so long as these two cemeteries remain as they are.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

It is well our friends should know the following facts:—Mr G. E. Barton was asked to present the petition of the Catholics of Dunedin in reference to education to the Provincial Council; and after endeavoring to persuade the Bishop to ask another member to do so, at last reluctantly consented to present it. The Bishop sent down the petition and a note to Mr Barton, and these were laid on his desk in the Council Hall. For three days they were kicked about the House, and ultimately the Bishop was compelled to take steps to induce some other member to present the petition. The first asked, positively refused. We abstain from mentioning his name, solely because we have not personal knowledge of the fact, although we entertain no doubt of it. At length Mr Cutten presented the petition. But the point we wish to impress on the Catholic public is, that Mr Barton is not our friend.

Last week this paper published a copy of a document stating that a Roman Catholic had been refused an assisted passage in an immigrant ship to Otago, because he was a Catholic. Mr Macandrew, in his hustings speech, declared his belief that this charge would be found to be a mare's nest. We sincerely hope it may be found to be such. But the original document, signed in presence of witnesses, is in our possession, and Mr Macandrew can see it at any moment he pleases.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A letter written by the Rev J. O'Connor to Bishop Moran, has been sent to us for publication, but too late for this week's issue; we shall publish it next week. From this letter it appears that, so far as Catholic children are concerned, the Benevolent Institution is becoming a "bird's nest,"—that is an institution for proselytism.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MORAN was lately, on the occasion of his birthday, presented by the children of St. Joseph's Girls School with a complimentary address. The children also placed in his hands their own collection of £4 for the Pope, for which his Lordship, on behalf of himself and of the Pope, thanked them.

The concert in aid of the H.A.C.B. was, in point of attendance and as an entertainment, a great success.

THE Cabinet has decided to call the Assembly together on July 15th.—The Post says that Otago and Auckland have too much influence in the Cabinet, to the prejudice of Wellington.—In the Canterbury Provincial Council a Committee has been appointed to enquire into the administration of the waste lands by the Waste Lands Board.—An Education Bill is to be introduced into the Wellington Council. It imposes household rates, varying from L1 to L5 according to the value of the house; also a tax of L1 on unmarried men not householders, in receipt of wages above a certain amount. It limits school fees to one shilling per week per child; not more than four children in any case to be paid for. Religious instruction to be "non-controversial," and at previously stated hours, so that children may be withdrawn.—When the Hero left Sydney £139,000 worth of the 4 per cent. New Zealand debentures had been taken up at £90 10s.—The land sold in Canterbury during April realised L61, 20s.—In the case of the Wellington Education Board against a ratepayer at Wanganui who refused to pay the Education rate, judgment was given for the plaintiff. The defendant gave notice of appeal. The chief point in the case is that the Education Act is *ultra vires*, as creating summarily recoverable debts of upwards of L20.—A large public meeting has been held at Poverty Bay for the purpose of forming a company to lease the land on which the oil springs are situated, and the area of which is 5344 acres, the leaseholders to receive 1000 shares, and 15 per cent. as a royalty. Experiments made in burning samples of the oil were successful, and 800 shares have been taken up.—The Waikatos anticipate fighting within a fortnight, unless the murderers are surrendered.—Mr Mackay reports that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Mr C. J. Davis, on a charge of inciting Ruru to take his (Mr Mackay's) life.—Shots have been heard between Mr O'Neil's farm and the boundary line. The Constabulary went out, but did not encounter any Natives. The settlers on the west side of the river have come in to Alexandra. It is said that Rewi advised the Ngatimanipoto at Kopua to dispose of their produce in case of war. Late news from Waikato represents all quiet. The settlers are recovering confidence. The Government are building redoubts, and constructing roads and bridges, and strengthening the outposts by reinforcements of well trained men. Mr McLean has received a letter from the Ngapuhia, of Hokianga, condemning severely the conduct of the Waikatos and the murder of Sullivan, and offering their services to assist the Government to obtain reparation.

THE Superintendent of Napier, in his opening address, said that this year there was much of a satisfactory character to be said. The Province had a credit balance at the bank of £43,000, nearly all of which was available to supplement the coming year's revenue. The survey of a railway from Pakipaki to Waipukurau was completed, and tenders would shortly be called for its construction. This line would develop the timber trade, for which £50,000 a year now left the Province. The want of labor was much felt, but he had received assurances from the General Government that 750 immigrants would arrive by the end of the year. It was desirable that the Council should make a recommendation to the Assembly on several subjects beyond its own power to deal with, the most important being the breakwater, a work infinitely easier than that at Oamaru, and not likely to cost above £100,000. The Colony might reasonably contribute to it, as the formation of a harbor of refuge on the East Coast was a matter of colonial concern. The Government had promised to send an engineer to report on the work. There was an unpleasant subject to refer to, viz, the agitation re the Native Lands Commission. Its appointment had encouraged the Natives in the belief that the lands could be got back by the repudiation of engagements and assignments, and in consequence there had been the attempting of repudiation of almost every transaction in the district, including the first purchase made by Government. From the published evidence, he felt sure the report of the Commission would show the imputations on the settlers to be wholly false. It was intended, amongst others, to bring in an Education Act, imposing household rating by valuation, the increase of the capital grant to schools, and to secure a superior class of teachers, on which really the whole success of the system depended. He did not approve of free education, as it tended to lower the standard. The Government would also introduce a Bill to enable him to advance funds for the reclamation of the Napier swamp, and a Sheep Bill to excise the clauses relating to foot-rot, as it was impossible to check it, the tendency of it being to increase as English grasses increased. The danger of the introduction of scab from Wellington required precautionary measures.

THE section of the railway line from Selwyn to the Rakai, 12 miles 50 chains in length, has been opened, together with the bridge over the Rakai. The bridge is 4,430 feet long, and its total cost is £34,350. The total distance from Christchurch, of 27 miles, was run in an hour and twelve minutes. At the *déjeuner*, the Hon. Mr Stafford, in replying to the toast of "The General Assembly," said that the credit of opening up the country by means of railways and bridges was due to Mr Moorhouse, who years ago pressed upon the Government the advisability of the construction of railways, but the proposition, owing to the crippled state of the finances, could not be entered into.—Thirty gentlemen have subscribed £598 towards establishing a free library at Christchurch. Mr George Gould heads the list with £100. The local Press advocates the Council voting a sum towards the necessary buildings.—Dr Monckton's lease of the Auckland

Islands has been signed. He intends to establish a sheep and cattle station there, to supply whalers, and will also carry on sealing. The Government have not received any information as to Mr O. O. Davis having incited the attack on Mr Mackay, and have not given any instructions regarding the issue of warrants for the arrest of the murderers of Sullivan. At Taupo a great rush of run seekers has taken place, and all the lands are being taken up. All the shares in the Hokitika Gas Company are taken up. The total number of shares in the Albion Coal Co., taken up in New Zealand is 4069, distributed as follows:—Auckland and Taranaki, 1276; Dunedin, 1135; Westport, 500; Nelson, 263; Wellington, 235; Christchurch, 150; besides 50 allotted to the original proprietors. Mr George Turnbull, of Dunedin, has applied for the balance, viz., 715, of the 2000 shares offered in Canterbury and Otago. If the 1000 shares offered in Victoria are taken up, the total number required, viz., 6000 will be complete. Mr Alfred Beetham has left, *en route* for the Ngakawhau mine, finally to clinch the negotiations with the proprietors. The Company will commence operations immediately. Proposals made by the Directors of the Press Association for amalgamation with the Anglo-Australian Press Agency have been rejected by the latter. The revenue of Otago has exceeded the expenditure during the year by £72,253 11s 6d, but as the Province began the year with a debit balance of £44,658 10s the net balance in its favor at the end of the year was £27,595 1s 6d. The Court of Appeal at Wellington is still sitting. The Blue Spur case is going on. The Court pronounced judgment in three criminal cases. In the case of Regina v. Palmer—an appeal from Nelson—the conviction was quashed. In the case of Regina v. Woodman, also from Nelson, the conviction was affirmed. In the case of Regina v. Barclay, from Auckland, the conviction was affirmed. Floods have taken place at Greymouth and communication with Reiton and Hokitika is stopped. Numerous landslips have taken place, but the damage done is not serious. A wagon was swept away in the Little Grey River, near Squarétown, and three of the horses were drowned. William Garitey, the mate of a whaler, lately stabbed at Russell, Auckland, has died from his wounds. Two men, named Joseph Shipwright and William Fisher, have been committed for trial, charged with the crime. Edward Brennan and John Verner, both members of the Armed Constabulary, at Auckland, were “larking” with a pen-knife, when it ran into Brennan’s body near the heart, and he died. The latest share quotations from Auckland are:—Caledonian, £15 5s; Cure, 19s; Imperial Crown, £2; Queen of the May, 6s 6d; Bright Smile, £2 10s; South British Insurance, £2 3s; New Zealand Insurance, £2 15s. The last monthly escort which arrived in Dunedin, brought the following quantities of gold:—Queenstown, 1081 ozs; Cardrona, 434 ozs 11 dwts; Arrowtown, 731 ozs 10 dwts; Cromwell, 1402 ozs 1 dwt; Clyde, 500 ozs; Teviot, 710 ozs 15 dwts; Blacks, 600 ozs; St Bathans, 193 ozs 2 dwts; Mount Ida, 1192 ozs 6 dwts; Macraes, 106 ozs 14 dwts; Palmerston, 46 ozs 18 dwts; Waikouaiti 80zs 7dwts; Alexandra, 490 ozs 4 dwts;—Total, 7497 ozs 8 dwts. The Ua mine, Grahamstown, has yielded 105 ounces of gold for the fortnight’s crushing. The Energy claim, Reeftown, has obtained 136 ounces of gold from a crushing of 118 tons of quartz. The Canterbury Acclimatisation Society, purposing to acclimatise Australian as well as British insectivorous birds, are taking steps to obtain 500 Australian magpies. A movement is on foot at Auckland to organise a team of cricketers to proceed to Canterbury or Otago in the spring, to play against any of the Southern elevens who may be willing to meet them. There is a large exodus from Waipori, and now the idea of an extensive sluice channel at Waipori Flat has been developed and steps are being taken to get a survey made to test its practicability. The amount of revenue collected at the Custom House, Dunedin, during the month ending May 31, was £22,367 14s 4d. The amount for the month of April was £23,174 14s 8d; the decrease being chiefly in goods by measurement, which was £6,206 7s 9d for that period. The heaviest flood ever known at Westport occurred there on Wednesday. All the wharves, save one, were swept away, together with a large number of stores, hotels, and houses. A large number of people have been rendered homeless and are in great distress. Acres of land have disappeared. The loss is estimated at £16,000.

News from London dated on the 26th May, tell of important changes in France. The French Government were defeated by the Legitimist and Imperialist votes, the result of the division being 340 against 344. This is virtually a defeat of the Republican Constitution. Mr. Thiers at once resigned, and Marshal M. Mahon was immediately elected President by 390 votes. M. Gambetta and the Left abstained from voting. Marshal M. Mahon swears to respect Republican Institutions, but it is the universal opinion that his election will lead to Legitimist or Imperialist Restoration. One sign of increased confidence is that French rentes have risen 2½ per cent.

A sixpence saved daily will provide a fund of \$7000—sufficient to purchase a good farm. There are few employees who cannot save daily, by abstaining from cigar, tobacco, liquor, etc. twice or ten times the amount of the six cent piece. Every person should provide for old age, and the man in business who can lay by a dollar a day will eventually find himself possessed of over \$100,000.

If the Papal power had not been adapted to the condition of Europe, it could not have existed. We have only to look at the Abyssinian and Oriental Churches to see what Europe would have been without the Papacy. It was morally and intellectually the conservative power of Christendom: politically, too, it was its Saviour, for in all probability the West, like the East, must have been overrun by Mohammedanism and sunk in irremediable degradation, if, in that crisis of the world, the Roman Church had not roused the nations to a united and prodigious effort commensurate with the danger.—*Southey*

Col. Michael P. Walsh died lately in Shasta county, (California) hospital aged seventy-eight years. In 1832 he went to Chicago and purchased eighty acres of land, for which he paid \$200. This he kept for one year, when, the new town not coming up to his sanguine expectations, and thinking it was not a very healthful place, he sold the lot for the amount he had paid for it, and emigrated to a place of more flattering prospects. When Colonel Walsh went to Chicago, it

was but a mere outpost on the western border of civilization, containing less than 500 inhabitants. That eighty-acre lot is in the very heart and centre of that opulent city of 800,000 inhabitants. Had he kept that piece of property he might have counted his wealth by tens of millions. While he was running out the sands of life in poverty in the Shasta county hospital, the census of 1872, shows that tract of land which he once bought and sold for \$200 represented more wealth than all the broad acres of California from the mouth of Feather River to the Oregon line.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The nomination of candidates for the Otago Superintendency took place on Wednesday. Messrs. Macandrew and J. L. Gillies were nominated. The latter, who is Speaker of the Provincial Council, contests the election on account of what he deems the unconstitutional conduct of the Superintendent in regard to the dismissal of Mr Reid and the circumstances leading up to the crisis of Provincial Council Ministers, and not on the score of administration. Mr Macandrew’s address is to be found in our supplement. The nominations for Dunedin are as follows:—Mr Geo. Turnbull, by Mr J. Lloyd, seconded by Mr Ross; Mr G. K. Turton, by Mr N. Wood, seconded by Mr J. Reany; the Hon. W. H. Reynolds, by Mr John Sibbald, seconded by Mr James Brown; Mr R. Rossbotham, by Mr D. M. Spedding, seconded by Mr F. H. Evans; Mr H. S. Fish, jun., by Mr Jas. Black, seconded by Mr Chas. Cooper; Mr B. Isaac, by Mr J. T. Roberts, seconded by Mr A. Baillie; Mr B. C. Haggitt, by Mr E. Nathan, seconded by Mr Geo. Baker; Mr G. E. Barton, by Mr P. Sherwin, sen., seconded by Mr T. Hannigan; the Hon. John Bathgate, by Mr J. Lowry, seconded by Mr J. M. Jamieson; Mr H. J. Walter, by Mr K. Ramsay, seconded by Mr A. Mercer; Mr C. S. Reeves, by Mr A. Mercer, seconded by Mr G. F. Reid; Mr E. Prosser, by Mr A. Anderson, jun., seconded by Mr Thos. Stewart; Mr John Davie, by Mr Robert Wilson, seconded by Mr John Barnes; Mr W. H. Outten, by Mr G. F. Reid, seconded by Mr W. Gilchrist; Mr J. P. Millar, by Mr A. Dunning, seconded by Mr Robert Bennett; Mr E. B. Cargill, by Mr John Barnes, seconded by Mr K. Ramsay.

A PART of the speech of Mr Leary, a candidate for the Caversham district, is well worthy of reproduction. Alluding to the educational question, he said he did not wish a better system than the present one. There was one matter with which some of them might not quite agree with him. In populous places like Dunedin, for example, where more school accommodation was required, if it could be shown one section of the community had conscientious objections to either the books or the system, he would provide schools and teachers in accordance with their views.—(Applause.)

THE ‘Arrow Observer’ says that, when the dissolution was announced, only one opinion was expressed, that our late member, Mr Hallenstein, would stand no chance of re-election, and the delay and inconvenience to public business in consequence of the dissolution was overlooked in view of the opportunity afforded of getting rid of the obnoxious member.

Messrs Reid, Shand, Allan and Webb offer themselves for the Taieri, Mr John McNeill for the Clutha, the Hon. Major Richardson will offer himself for Waitahuna, Mr James Hazlet stands for the Dunstan district, and Messrs Charles Colclough, John Marsh, and Duncan McKellar for the Kawarau; Messrs Armstrong, De Latour, and Mervyn are standing for St. Bathans. Mr Vincent Pyke has determined to stand at Tuapeka. Messrs W. Black and A. Mollison contest Waiholo. Mr Henry Driver announces himself for Wakari. Mr McLean will likely be opposed for Oamaru town. Messrs D. Hutcheson, W. J. Steward, and V. Murrell have announced themselves for Moeraki, and Mr C. de V. Teschmaker, it is rumored, will stand. Mr Shepherd, Mr W. Greenbank, and Mr J. C. Chapple are spoken of as being in the field for the Dunstan. The Macandrew party are likely to bring forward a candidate to oppose Mr Gillies at Tokomairiro—Mr W. J. Dyer has been mentioned. Should Mr Bradshaw again come forward for Mount Benger, it is said he is certain to have opposition either in Captain Baldwin or some other gentleman. Mr J. C. Brown offers himself for the Tuapeka district, so also does Mr Mount. Mr Lumsden is again standing for Invercargill. Mr M. C. Orbell is a candidate for Waikouaiti. Mr William Barr offers himself for re-election as the representative of the Kaikorai district.

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

ELECTION.	NOMINATION.	POLL.
Superintendency	June 4	June 18
Waiholo	“ 4	“ 9
Dunedin	“ 5	“ 10
Milton	“ 5	“ 11
North Harbor	“ 6	“ 9
Clutha	“ 6	“ 14
Wakari	“ 7	“ 12
Taieri	“ 9	“ 13
Matau	“ 10	“ 16
Port Chalmers	“ 11	“ 14
Caversham	“ 16	“ 20
Peninsula	“ 17	“ 19
Kaikorai	“ 21	“ 24

In consequence of the polling day for the City election and the Presbyterian Fast Day both falling on the 12th, the former has been altered to the 10th, and the polling day for the Wakari election has been altered from the 10th to the 12th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I trust through the columns of your valuable paper you will find space to afford me an answer to the following question:—In the Church of England Common Prayer Book is to be found a “table of the Vigils, Fasts, and days of abstinence to be observed throughout the year;” and in the “form and manner of ordering of priests,” the Bishop, with the priests present, lay their hands severally upon the head of the person receiving the Order, the Bishop saying: “Receive

the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands. *Whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven; and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained, &c., &c.*

Now, Sir, what I am anxious to know is: Why have they these tables and forms in their books when they don't act up to them? I was a member of the Church of England until lately, but, by the grace of God, I have been brought to a knowledge of the true faith; and I actually did not know that these things were in the Prayer Book until I read of it in a Catholic book. I put the question to several laymen of the English Church, asking them why these forms were in their book, and not one of them knew it before, and would not believe it until I showed it to them. About a fortnight ago I wrote a letter (anonymous) to the English Bishop of this place, asking him if he would be kind enough to give me and others a little information through the columns of the press on the same subject, but he has not done so; and I infer from his silence that he can give no satisfactory explanation to my question.

I am, &c.,

INQUIRER.

[The question is one which we cannot explain. We can only refer our correspondent to some authority in the English Church.—Ed. N. Z. T.]

GRAHAMSTOWN.

IT AFFORDS me most unbounded satisfaction to learn of the successful starting of an organ which will uphold and defend the truth, and insist on fair play being granted to the Catholic body in New Zealand. That such a paper was necessary I think very few will dispute, as the palpable misrepresentations of Catholic doctrines and principles by the New Zealand press, has been shamefully apparent of late; more so, doubtless, because two eloquent and fearless Irish bishops have, not long ago, come to take charge of the wandering and scattered sheep of the "Old Flock" in this isolated isle. With these few preliminary observations I will first give you a little intelligence relative to our Church in this part. The Bishop Right Rev. Dr. Croke, is expected to be down here about the end of the current month, to administer the sacrament of confirmation to all those children who shall have qualified themselves for its reception to His Lordship's satisfaction. On last Sunday, Rev. Father N. Jourdan preached in the Grahamstown Church, at last mass. After explaining a portion of the 16th chapter of St. John (the gospel of the Sunday) he delivered an impressive address on the example which Christ has shown to mankind, and he earnestly exhorted the congregation to adopt Jesus as their pattern and example in all their actions. Steps are being taken to have our Church in Shortland lit with gas: that commodity having only been introduced into this district within the last few months by an enterprising company started in Auckland. Special subscriptions are being raised in order to defray the necessary expenses. It will be a most agreeable improvement, and will contribute to render the altar and sanctuary handsomer and more brilliant at evening services. We are all now anxious for the visit of his Lordship the Bishop, and eager to listen to one of his brilliant orations, after vespers, which is the time he usually preaches. His visit down here invariably occasions a little newspaper controversy, as he usually gives a lucid, truthful, and authoritative explanation of some of our most important dogmas, for instance "The Papal Infallibility," "The Immaculate Conception," "The Invocation of Saints," "The Real Presence," etc., and it generally happens, or has happened (for the person I speak of has since his Lordship's last visit left the district) that an enthusiastic old minister, does not agree with the Bishop's explanation, and for a few days after the report of his sermon appears, the paper is overwhelmed with correspondence from this same person, who very often exceeds the limits of discretion. His letters much to his own dissatisfaction are usually unnoticed.

AN AUCKLAND CORRESPONDENT.

May 24th.

In the interests of the Church, I do not think the *New Zealand Tablet* is established one moment too soon. In the absence of any such exponent of Catholic feeling, the enemies of the Church could have it nearly all their own way; because, with a few honorable exceptions, the Press of New Zealand is rather unfavourable than otherwise to Catholicity. We do not seek to quarrel with any denomination. That is not at all our principle. In matters affecting our interests, as Catholics, we merely seek for the same measure of justice that is meted out to other denominations; and, in doing this, we only ask for that which we conceive to be our just rights. Catholics contribute towards the support of the State in common with all their fellow-colonists; and, in common with them, they claim their fair share of civil and religious liberty in all things essential. To effect this we need a faithful sentinel and zealous guardian of our rights and privileges in the columns of a Catholic organ, such as the *New Zealand Tablet*, I feel assured, will prove to be. The time is therefore well chosen for its appearance; it might be well had it been sooner: but, as the saying goes, "better late than never." As "coming events cast their shadows before them," there are signs of bigotry and intolerance in the horizon which seriously threaten Catholic interests, and it will need all the vigilance, and zeal, and energy of the faithful warder on the watch-tower to mar the evil effects of those portentous signs. But what will not a bold front and indomitable energy effect; and "to be forewarned is to be forearmed" in this respect. We have rights to guard and privileges to maintain, socially, politically, and religiously; but, whilst we legally and constitutionally endeavour to compass these birth-rights, we shall never attempt to interfere with the rights and privileges of others. Civil and religious liberty shall be our motto; and when we simply ask this for ourselves, we shall at all times be prepared to freely accord it to all who differ from us in politics and religion. We seek to quarrel with no one; and will endeavour, if permitted, to pursue the even tenor of our way without giving offence to any; but, if a quarrel should be attempted to be put upon us, we shall meet it boldly and fearlessly, with merely the simple weapons of truth

and justice, which will prove, in the end, to be a shield and armour of invincibility. The next great consideration for the Catholics of this colony is, are they fairly represented in the General Assembly? If the number and importance of the Catholic body of New Zealand be taken into consideration, the wonder is, how few of them have seats in the Parliament of the country. Why this should be so I cannot say, otherwise than by remarking that either Catholics themselves are too indifferent upon so important a matter, or that too much intolerance and bigotry is exercised towards them, which ought not to be the case, when the fact is taken into account that they bear their fair share, in every way, of the burdens of the country, with every other denomination of their fellow colonists. Why, then, should a spirit of exclusiveness of this kind be exercised towards them? Yet, in such matters, it is to be deplored that the Government of the Colony would descend from its dignity by taking the lead in this spirit of exclusiveness, not only regarding immigration; but also in its nominations and appointments.

Regarding immigration, the Government appears to be actuated by a spirit similar to that by which the Orangemen of Bandon were moved, when they inscribed over its gates, "Jew, Turk, or Athiest may enter here, but no Papist." The institutions of the Colony, are, more or less, of a democratic character, and, as such, its Government should rule without favour or affection. Encouragement would be given to Chinese, Scandinavian, and any other system of immigration into this colony; but no encouragement whatever would be given to the immigration of Irish Roman Catholics. Ought such an intolerant spirit as this exist? Decidedly not, especially when it is well known that they are proved to be good, profitable, and loyal subjects wherever they exist.

Then, again, there is the question of education. Upon this subject Roman Catholics have something to say and urge. They are called upon to contribute towards its support, but they are not permitted to have any control in its management. Is this right or just? The principle of "Do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you" is entirely ignored regarding Catholics. If Protestants would not send their children to Catholic schools, why should they expect that Catholics would send their children to Protestant schools? The Catholic Church will never consent to send its youth to be educated in Godless colleges. This has been the great bone of contention in Ireland: the Catholic Hierarchy of that country, on the one part, insisting upon their right to have the entire control over the religious education of the Catholic youth in the schools and colleges there; and the Government, on the other part, sanctioning a secular education only. If any argument were needed on my part to point out the importance of the religious element forming a portion of the education of youth, I need merely direct attention to the schools of the Christian Brothers in Ireland, wherein the moral and religious training of the pupils is carefully attended to by those most exemplary men. I have myself known Protestant employers and merchants take pupils from these schools for their establishments as employees in preference to those of their own creed; and this reason is obvious, and requires no explanation. I wish we had those schools established in New Zealand, and I trust the day is not far distant when such will be an established fact.

I have no doubt at all upon my mind but that the establishment of the *New Zealand Tablet* will be a great success, not only in Dunedin, but also in every other part of the Colony. A movement is already set on foot in Auckland towards this end. It behoves every Catholic who can do so to become a subscriber.

Our venerated and excellent Bishop is most untiring in the performance of his Apostolic duties in this Province. He is almost ubiquitous in his movements. He occasionally snubs intolerance and bigotry when shown towards our Holy Church; and for this some of our dissenting clerical scribes, under one *nom de plume* or another, think him a worthy mark to aim a pointless shaft at. But, like the rock of the Church, he is proof against their venom.

THE CHURCH IN VICTORIA.

(Contributed)

IN THE preceding number, under the above heading, a short sketch was given both of Churches and the increase of the members of the Catholic body. But here it is desirable to be more explicit. The Catholic population of the diocese of Melbourne can fairly be distributed into the following ecclesiastical divisions, viz:—Melbourne district, 38,000; San Iharst, 36,000; and Warrnambool 36,000; making a grand total of 182,000 members, or more than a gain of 55 per cent since the Government census of 1861; this of course includes the relative increase calculated from the Government returns of 1871. It is scarcely necessary to remark that these returns represent a Celtic population.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON O'CONNELL.

We give an abridgment of the famous lecture on O'Connell, by America's greatest orator, Wendell Phillips. It was delivered lately in New York. Whoever has heard this lecture has declared it to be the grandest tribute to the genius, and the noblest eulogium of the motives of O'Connell that has ever been delivered. We specially commend it to readers of Froude's writings, and of Goldwin Smith, in the contemporary.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am to talk to you of O'Connell—Daniel O'Connell, the champion of Irish Catholic citizenship, and the great example of modern agitation. I originally chose O'Connell as the subject of a Lyceum lecture because he represented, better than any other man of the century, this modern element in constitutional government—Agitation. You know Sir Robert Peel defined agitation to be the "marshalling of the conscience of a nation to mould its laws, and appeal to the thought and the principle of a community to reach indirectly its ballot-bearing classes."

The power, the reach, the real view and specific machinery of agitation England owes to Daniel O'Connell. He was the first to elaborate and profoundly to deepen in the State the exact lines and limitations of the great modern element; he taught the art to Cobden, and if the

British people owe anything to Cobden for having lifted the bread tax from the loaves of Great Britain, he learned his lesson at the feet of the great Irish orator.

And another thing that still further emphasizes his claim to represent this element is the question—Who did the most with the least means? Measuring what he had in his hands with the result he produced, he is the most noticeable of all men that ever appealed to this element. And in this measurement few men even stand near him.

Every laurel woven to-day over the brow of Gladstone in his treatment of the Irish—and which must be his largest claim to the gratitude of Great Britain and the admiration of the English-speaking races—every laurel that is woven for his brow might be fairly said to be borrowed from the fame and worth of the great Irish champion.

And it is by no means true that O'Connell confined himself to the simple remedy of repeal or Catholic emancipation. Education and the remodelling of the tenure of land, and the disestablishment of the Church, the removal of that chronic oppression, arising from the comparative weakness and strength of the two religious establishments of Ireland. All these three questions O'Connell laid down in his speeches in defiance of the public sentiment of that hour—which ridiculed, despised and hated the very suggestions that, carried into proper support by the experience of half a century and the official influence of the British Premier, are the claim of Great Britain to-day to the sympathy of the civilized world.

I have another interest in the career of O'Connell. Some men wonder why the English scholar, who has just left you, should have brought to America a question of apparently so little interest as the relations of Ireland, but it would be only the superficial thinker that would be let into that mistake. I do not wonder. The relations of Ireland are the greatest and important feature of English political life. Every thoughtful Englishman knows that England to-day is occupying but a second rate place on the chessboard of Europe; that she has gradually sunk from the position of a first class power. Eight years ago I was biased in Cooper Institute for having said that England was now a second rate power on the chess board of Europe, but to-day her journalists have ceased to deny the fact, and are searching around for an explanation of its necessity. Of the two great causes which have made her fall from her position as a first class power in Europe, the first is the oppression of her own masses, and the second the seven centuries of unadulterated and infamous oppression of Ireland. Mr. Froude told us with an epigrammatic force the great truth that the wickedness of nations is always punished. No matter how long Providence waits, in the end the wickedness of a race is answered by the wickedness of their descendants. England has held for seven centuries to the lips of her sister Ireland a poisoned chalice. Its ingredients were the deepest contempt and the most unmeasured oppression; injustice such as the world hardly ever saw before. And, as Mr. Froude said, Providence is holding back that same cup to the lips of the mother country. The occasions have been frequent within the last few years when England longed to draw the sword, when the England of Lord Chatham would have flung herself madly into the great military struggles of the Continent. When Germany brought under its heel in contempt the little kingdom of Denmark, that gave Great Britain the Princess of Wales, England longed to draw the sword. When within a few years Bismarck struck her flatly in the face, ostensibly in the face of all England—"snubbed" her is the only word that describes that act—Great Britain longed to draw the sword; but she knew right well that the first cannon shot she ventured to fire against a first-class power in Europe Ireland would stab her in the back. Checkmated, she could not move on the chess board of the great powers. One of the great causes of this sudden crippling of her power has been the Irish question. I don't wonder at all that a thoughtful Englishman should long to explain to the world, if he can, that the steps by which his country has been brought to this sad state have been inevitable. If Mr. Froude could make out that proposition and convince the world, through the American people, that England accepted the inevitable fate which the geographical proximity of Ireland had entailed upon her, he would have gone far to rub out the eclipse of his country's shame. I don't wonder that he should make the attempt. But I believe that, instead of *England's having conquered Ireland*, that in the true statement of the case, as it stands to-day, *Ireland has conquered England*. She has summoned her before the power of the civilized world to judge of the justice of her legislation. She has checkmated her as a power on the chess-board of Europe. She has monopolized the attention of her statesmen. She has made her own island the pivot upon which the destiny of England turns. And her last great statesman, the present Prime Minister, Gladstone, owes whatever fame he has to the supposition that he has devised a way by which he can conciliate Ireland and save his own country.

Harriet Martineau, who has found something to explain and something to excuse in every equivocal act of every British statesman; who, however, great her prejudices, has never run along the whole history of a representative Englishman without usually finding half-a-dozen occasions to praise him—in her whole history of O'Connell has never failed to find constant reason to blame him either for a bad act, or, if compelled to acknowledge the act was good, she is sure to search and find a bad motive. He is the only man in the whole gallery of the thirty years' peace of which this can be said, and yet in closing the roll which bears the name of O'Connell, she is obliged to confess that there is no British subject who has ever risen, in our day, to such a level of influence and authority by the sole power of intellect and purpose as Daniel O'Connell.

Having given a summary of Ireland's history of seven centuries, and a vivid picture of the oppressed state of Ireland when O'Connell entered upon public life, he proceeded:—

O'Connell began his career by notifying the public that if nine men could meet him in a certain room in a Dublin Hotel at three o'clock on a certain day, he would commence agitation for the repeal of Catholic disabilities. When the hour came only seven men were in the room. O'Connell waited until four, but no more joined them. Going down to the street, he caught two young priests by the shoulder, asked them

into the room, and locked the doors on these nine men. You will think very naturally it was impossible to happen that those ten men met in an upper room of a Dublin hotel—two of them prisoners—reduced the strongest Government in Europe, with the Duke of Wellington at its head, to surrender within twenty years.

He claimed of his people a new effort. The hierarchy of the church disowned him. They said we have seen every attempt I had always up to the scaffold; we are not willing to risk another effort. The peerage of the island repudiated him. They said, we have struggled and bled for half a dozen centuries; it is better to sit down content. Alone, a young man, without office, without wealth, without renown, he flung himself in front of the people and asked for a new effort. What was the power left him? Simply the people—three or four millions of poverty stricken, broken-hearted peasants, standing on a soil soaked with the blood of their ancestors, cowering under a code of which Brougham said, "that they could not lift their hands without breaking it." What was his constituency? If he had the Press, he could not appeal to them with it, for they could not read; he could not marshal them into a great party, for that was illegal. Co-operation in politics, committees of correspondence, the machinery of agitation, as we have it, was illegal. He began his agitation by making speeches. He said to himself: The hierarchy leave me; the nobles repudiate me, the wealthy scorn me; the educated distrust me. I will lean on the people." He was the first man, as Canning said, "who summoned a race into existence and restored the balance of the world."

So O'Connell was the first man in Great Britain to summon a people into existence and check the advances of the oppression of the upper classes. He taught Cobden his method. In a certain sense he moulded the age. When Lincoln said, "I drift; I seek only to know the wishes of the American people," when Grant went into office, saying, "I have no policy; I stand here to do the will of the American people"—they were both echoes of Daniel O'Connell.

He was the first great subject who taught the crown to look outside the House of Commons for the dictator of its policy. He went round making speeches, but he had no journals—no papers to report his speeches; they would not even report he had a meeting. But, as Lowell says, "Patience is the passion of great souls." So, with infinite patience he went over Ireland dropping the seed.

The Lecturer, after describing O'Connell's wonderful powers as a leader of men, as a politician, and a barrister, concluded with the following eloquent peroration on Poland:—"Now, one word on Froude, if you have patience. You have heard of Poland, the chivalrous nation, the nation of nobles, in whose veins flowed the blue blood that astonished Europe by its heroism. Well, a hundred years ago, Austria and Prussia defeated all its efforts, and crushed it out of sight. Poland rebelled, and rebelled, and rebelled; she was crushed every time. Her language is a forgotten tradition. Her laws are a felony to cite. Her nobles are wanderers on the face of the earth. If you look on the map there is no Poland. A hundred years have done it. Yet where are the lips that would not be blistered if they dared to say a word against Poland? When America wanted to know how to fight they sent us Kosciuszko, the Pole. When the bard, the orator, want the finest illustrations of bravery or patriotism they point to Poland. No man ever doubted the capacity of Poland. But a hundred years have annihilated her. There was Ireland, half as large, half as populous, isolated from the Continent by the ocean, tied to England, separated from Europe. For seven hundred years the omnipotent Saxon race have striven to grind it to powder. And yet, after seven hundred years, an Englishman comes here to teach us that that race has neither bravery nor courage! But after those seven hundred years it still stands, with the National flag in one hand and the Crucifix of Catholicity in the other.

Mr Phillips concluded amid loud and reiterated cheering.

BELLEW ON FROUDE.

MR J. M. BELLEW lately gave one of his readings at Steinway Hall, New York, before a crowded house. Preceding the opening piece, the distinguished elocutionist paid a tribute to Irish actors and dramatists, which was called out by some remarks of Mr Froude in his last book. Mr Bellew said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Before reading the following scene from the famous comedy of the "Critic," I wish to preface it with a remark which cannot possibly offend any one, but which it is only just and right to make in introducing so great a name as that of Sheridan. In a work just published, and as yet hardly known in this country, written by Mr Froude, and entitled "The English in Ireland," that gentleman, at page 22, takes occasion in referring to Irish art and literature to make the following amazing or amusing assertion:—

"The incompleteness of character is conspicuous in all that they do and have done; in their history, in their practical habits, in their arts and literature. Their lyrical melodies are exquisite; their epic poetry is ridiculous bombast. In the lives of their saints there is a wild and fantastic splendor; but they have no secular history, for, as a nation, they have done nothing which posterity will not be anxious to forget, and if they have never produced a tolerable drama, it is because imagination cannot outstrip reality."

I know I am here to night reading before many of the most intelligent men and women in New York; I know there are among you many skilled men and women, probably as generally conversant with the literature of the English language as Mr Froude, and, let me add, I hope much more so. In hearing such words as I have just read, I cannot resist jocularly asking you, "Would you believe it?" Is this man assuming our ignorance, or is he ventilating his own? Why, next to Shakespeare, every literary man and every dramatic artist will give the place of honor to an Irishman—Richard Brinsley Sheridan? Is not he the author of the two greatest comedies of the last two centuries, "The Rivals," and "The School for Scandal?" And where was he born but in dear old, dirty, and much-beloved Dublin? Who, again, was Oliver Goldsmith? Did not he write "She stoops to conquer," which had a run of four hundred nights at Drury Lane Theatre, when originally produced, and was

twice played by royal command, before the King and his Court? So great is the vitality of that famous comedy that only the year before last it was re-produced by Mrs John Wood, at St. James' Theatre, in London, and ran uninterruptedly, if I remember aright, for nearly three-hundred nights. I shall never forget the beauty and completeness of that performance, and my delight with the rendering of the part of Mr Hardcastle, undertaken and admirably executed by one of our own favorite actors, Mr Mark Smith. And who was Goldsmith? Was he not born and bred in the County of Longford, Ireland? Then, again, how about Congreve and Farquhar? Are not theirs historical names as dramatists? And were they not Irishmen? What shall I say of such a constellation of minor lights, as O'Keefe, Murphy, Richard Lalor Sheil, and Maturin? The present generation has seen Cork produce James Sheridan Knowles, Waterford produce Sheil, Dublin, Dion Boucicault, and last but not least, Limrick Gerald Griffin. You have had a good treat lately of Mr Froude in this city, and a good deal of refutation of his statements by Frazer Burke. I don't presume to intrude upon that arena; but when Mr Froude has the temerity to print the assertion that the Irish "have never produced a tolerable drama," I feel called upon to fulfil a promise I made to an enormous audience in Dublin, wishing me "God speed" when I was coming across here, that I would point out in America this misstatement, and vindicate Irish genius and literature on a matter which has created astonishment and shrieks of laughter throughout Ireland, and should any members of your New York press, which has treated me so generously, be present now, I should feel grateful if they would report my words, that on the wings of the press, they may be carried back to Ireland, so that it may be known there that I have done my duty, fulfilled my promise, and pilloried Mr Froude's ignorance and effrontery.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, DUNEDIN.

LAST Sunday, the Feast of Pentecost was celebrated with Pontifical High Mass, the Bishop being assisted by Rev. J. O'Connor, as deacon; Rev. T. Crowley, as sub-deacon, and Rev. J. Lenihan, master of ceremonies. The acolytes, of whom we were glad to notice a larger attendance than usual, seemed to have been perfectly trained to the parts allotted them in the sacred function, and seldom have we witnessed the beautiful and imposing rite performed with more solemnity and devotion. Dr. Moran preached an eloquent sermon, taking for subject the gospel of the day, which was from John xiv., 23, 31. We give an imperfect sketch of it. The gospel is a part of the beautiful and pathetic discourse of our Divine Redeemer, on the eve of His passion. The disciples, and some of the Apostles, notwithstanding their intimate relations with the Divine Redeemer, and all the teaching He had bestowed on them, remained wedded to their own prejudices, and could not divest themselves of the idea that prevailed in their nation, that the expected Messiah was to be the founder of a great temporal empire; our Divine Redeemer had just foretold the circumstances of his death; and now it seems as if the Apostles had asked a question which amounted to this: When will you establish this great empire to which we have so long looked forward? It was in answer He said, "If any man love Me he will keep my word, and My Father will love him, and We will come to him and make our abode with Him;" thus showing them clearly they had formed quite a mistaken idea as to the nature of the empire which He was to establish, as it was to be purely spiritual, and that the heart of a man who keeps the commandments, is the very seat of the empire of God. But he must remark, that it is to the loving, docile, obedient man, this indwelling of the divinity is promised, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that they who do not keep the commandments remain without the knowledge of God. "And the word which you have heard is not mine, but the Father's who sent me." In order to understand these words, and those which our Divine Redeemer gives farther on—"The Father is greater than I,"—we must bear in mind the twofold nature of Christ. He has two distinct natures, the divine and the human, united in one person, but still perfectly distinct in themselves. What He is as God He is not as man, and what He is as man He is not as God. And to show this clearly to His Apostles, He says, the word you have heard is not merely a human word, I do not speak to you by my human nature alone, "they are the Father's;" that is, I instruct you in my twofold nature as God and man; and He makes use of this strong expression to show the divinity of His teaching—"But the Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in My name, he will teach you all things and bring all things to your mind whatever I shall have said to you." Our Divine Redeemer here says, my work is now done, so far as your instruction, but though complete on my part, it is still incomplete as to your understanding and remembering the instructions I have given you. This is to be the work of the Paraclete. He will be sent in My name, that is by My authority as God. He will come in succession to Me and in My place, and he will perfect the work of your instruction by bringing clearly to your mind all my teaching, and bestowing on you a full understanding of it. "Peace I leave with you, My peace I give to you; not as the world giveth do I give unto you." Our Divine Redeemer is taking leave of His Apostles, and He makes use of a form of salutation usual amongst many people, and especially among the Jews. It is a sort of prayer for happiness to parting friends, equivalent to our "farewell." But in thus taking leave of his Apostles, He reminds them there is a wide difference between the farewell of friends and His—they but wish peace; He bestows it—"Let not your heart be troubled, nor let it be afraid." Our Divine Redeemer knew his Apostles were grieving, and that they would grieve still more after his departure from amongst them; he knew that their sorrow was a selfish sorrow, yet he compassionates them and entreats them to moderate their grief; He who has a right to command, condescends to entreat; but while He consoles them He reminds them that their love is a selfish love, not a true and perfect charity, for He says—"If you loved me, you would indeed be glad, because I go to the Father;" as if he had said, you know what a sad and laborious life I have led; you know what hatred and opposition I have encountered

in my public ministry; you know I have lived in poverty and suffering, and often had not whereon to lay my head. Now if you truly loved me, ought you not to rejoice that these sufferings are about to end; that my humanity which has been the instrument of my superhuman labors, is about to receive the reward of its works, and be glorified with my divinity in Heaven? "I will not now speak many things with you." "But that the world may know that I love the Father: and as the Father hath given me commandment, so do I." These words he must couple with another part of the same discourse—"I will ask the Father and He shall give you another Paraclete; that he may abide with you for ever." Here our Divine Redeemer seems to say: according to the command of my Father, I have instructed you, I have founded the Church; my part of the work so far is done, but it is to be carried on and perfected by the coming and abiding presence of the Paraclete, who is to remain with you for ever. The Holy Ghost is to be to the Church as the soul is to the body. Our Divine Redeemer formed the body of the Church, and then the Holy Ghost comes and breathes into it the spirit of life, and he abides not only in the Church as a body, but like the human soul, he animates and gives life to each individual member of that body. Here it may be objected, that in the Church there are bad as well as good people. Is it possible that the Holy Ghost can take up his dwelling in the souls of the wicked? The answer is, that a member of the Church in a state of sin, is, as it were, a member cut off. Now as a member separated from the body, a hand, for example, or an arm, is a dead member, and no longer animated by the soul, so neither is a soul in the state of grievous sin the abode of the Holy Spirit. But a soul in the state of grace is His chosen temple, and he dwells there not alone by power and virtue, but this really and substantially. And this is the teaching of the Catholic Church, a teaching clearly supported by the words of Holy Scripture. What a sublime and holy doctrine! and how calculated to encourage us in the combat that is before us. If we live according to the teaching of the gospel, the Holy Ghost dwells in us as members of the mystical body of Christ; or as the Apostle says, we live, move and have our being in God.

In the evening, Dr. Moran took for the subject of his instruction the Acts ii., 1, 11; the report of which we are unable to publish this week.

THE NATIVE DIFFICULTY.

(An Auckland Contribution.)

THE effectual mode of settling the Native difficulty has been permitted to pass away; the only mode of securing and promoting the peace and prosperity of the Colony has been manifestly neglected. If the millions lavished upon an almost profitless war had been spent upon a well digested system of immigration, the Colony would bear a far different aspect to that which it presents at present, and we should not be again, as we are at present, threatened with and obliged to enter into another of those death struggles with an obstinate, but withal a brave race; if the cost of the maintenance of the Native Department, both before and since the last war, had been laid out in the introduction of the right sort of immigrants, and placing as near as possible to Maori settlements, the peace of the country would long since have been secured, and we would now be on the highroad to prosperity. If this were done, the Colony would be occupied by an industrious and thriving yeomanry; we should enjoy the blessings of peace and civilization, and not be compelled to enter into another struggle with the Natives to maintain our supremacy—a strife which it makes one shudder to contemplate. The Maori is not yet conquered. "We have scotched the snake, not killed him." But this mode of settling the Native difficulty did not suit the powers that were, nor does it yet seem to suit the views of the powers that be. The difficulty of settling the question of the subjugation of the Native race, and making them amenable to law and order is, to our mind, not at all in the manner of doing it, but in knowing how to do it; and, in knowing it, having the inclination and courage to do so. The Maori is shrewd and intelligent, and, depend upon it, when he finds himself surrounded by a power superior to himself in strength and intelligence, he will find it to his interest to quietly settle down to peaceful and industrial pursuits. But a policy has been pursued towards the Natives that is at once degrading and ruinous to both races. This policy must, sooner or later, have an end. It is not for the interest of either European or Maori that it should continue. It is therefore to be hoped that the next session of the General Assembly will not be permitted to pass over without making some effort in settling a question that is notoriously retarding the peace and prosperity of the Colony by preventing capitalists from coming here to establish manufactories and otherwise develop our magnificent resources. The Native Department is looked upon with great suspicion as perpetuating a system fraught with great mischief and injury to the interests of the country, and it is thought if that Department was swept away altogether, the result would be hailed with satisfaction by the colonists; except, indeed, by those who "live, move and have their being" under the shadow of its bountiful fig tree. Another great bone of contention with the Natives is the land question, and, in this regard, New Zealand bears a striking resemblance to poor old Ireland. There, like here, the great obstacle to population and prosperity is the land question. There, like here, land sharks step in to mar the progress of the country, and by their evil influence, to ostracise its inhabitants to enrich by their toil other countries. This is another difficulty which will have to be dealt with by the legislature. A system that is fraught with no good to the general interests of the Colony, but, on the contrary, a great amount of mischief, will have to be put a stop to—at all events until there is a general consent on the part of the Natives to sell their lands. The following is the proclamation of Tawhiao on the subject of land selling:—

"This is the proclamation of Tawhiao, to apply not alone to the Maori people, but to Europeans also;

"1st. Let there be an end to all leasing and selling of land by the Maori people.

"2nd. Let the Europeans cease tempting the Maori people to sell or lease their lands in all time to come (mutu mutu rawa)."
 "3rd. In the case of any Maori selling or leasing his lands to Europeans on and after this date, he will be fetched to Te Kuiti."

MANY FACTS.

HIS HIGHNESS has written an autograph letter to her Majesty the Queen of Wallis Island in Oceania, an Island which was one of Bishop Viard's fields of labor, in which he sends his benediction and thanks for her noble efforts for the propagation of the Catholic Faith.—Fifteen Catholic missionaries are already at work in the Mission of Norway and Lapland.—A Paterson, N.J., minister took for his text the other day, the inquiry: "Is the Devil Dead?" If the reverend gentleman is anxious to know he had better read the New York daily papers for a week.—There are said to be nearly one million children—about one in five of the population—now in attendance at primary schools in Ireland.—General de Charette, late commander of the Pope's army, and the Hero of Orleans, France, has sent his sword to the Shrine of St. Anne d'Auray.—Father Leineweber, of Munich, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment, for the crime of protesting publicly against the odious prohibition recently made by the Bavarian Government to boys and young men, preventing their serving at mass.—Mr Froude, in the *Christian Intelligencer* says, speaking of the "Revival of Romanism": "In America, in Holland, in Switzerland and in France, wherever there is most political freedom, the power of Catholics is increasing. The Protestant spirit of the sixteenth century is taking refuge with the half regenerate despotisms." Truth must out, even from the most prejudiced.—James Tyler, aged 105, was fined 5dols. recently, in a Chicago court, for beating his own son, aged 80.—William of Germany fosters in his army that feeling of honor which insists upon duelling. He compelled several officers of a Polish regiment to resign for having agreed not to fight duels in any case.—The Viceroy of Egypt intends to erect a pyramid which will astound the world. The immense blocks of stone requisite will be cut from beneath the cataract of the Upper Nile.—At the Home Rule meeting in Manchester, Mr Hennessy stated that there were 45,000 Irish voters on the register in London.—There are in England 34 Catholic Peers, 49 Catholic Baronets, and 37 Catholic members of the House of Commons.—The heaviest brain on record was recently found in the skull of a London bricklayer who could neither read nor write. Its weight was sixty-seven ounces. This is a nut for the Phrenologists.—Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Elder, Bishop of Natchez, is said to be one of the deepest thinkers and best speakers in the American Hierarchy.—The nuns of the Order of the Sacred Heart in Prussia are to be included in the operation of the anti-Jesuit law.—Lecky in *Macmillan's*, accuses Mr Froude of "partiality, intolerance, and intemperance." "With a recklessness of consequences that cannot be too deeply deplored; with a studied offensiveness of language that can only be intended to irritate and insult, he has thrown a new brand of discord into the smouldering embers of Irish discontent."—Dr. Schlieman professes to have found live toads, three thousand years old, quietly snoozing fifty-three feet beneath the ruins of ancient Troy.—Henry Ward Beecher's salary as pastor is 25,000 dols.; as editor of the *Christian Union* \$10,000; and as lecturer, etc., say \$10,000 more.—Mr B. K. Boyle, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is favourably noticed by the *Journal of the Telegraph* as the inventor of a system of railway signalling by electricity.—Richard Spencer, hanged at Kirkdale, England, for the murder of a woman, was born in jail, and his father was hanged for murder.—Mrs Priestly, of Des Moines, sued a liquor-dealer for selling liquor to her husband, and recovered \$2500 damages.—Mr Froude's last contribution to literature is an essay in the *Christian Intelligencer*, which he calls, the "Attractions of Romanism for Uneasy Protestants."—Peter Bayne says, in the *Boston Watchman and Reflector* (Protestant), that "while the English middle class is still strongly Protestant, Roman Catholicism is making rapid conquests both in the upper and lower strata of British society." He attributes this growth of Catholicity to the wisdom of Archbishop Manning, "who," he says, "understands his business." Of course he does: all our bishops do.—A contributor to the *Boston Pilot* says: I heard J. M. Belew read, and it certainly was a treat of the highest order. He is, without exception, the best of the kind I ever had the fortune to hear. If there is any secret in his success, it is that he belongs to the land of Curran, Gratian, Edmund Keen, and Macklin. The press speaks of him feelingly, as an "English Reader," and so he is, but only in the sense that he is a reader of English.—A correspondent of the *Univers* recalls the fact that out of 32,000 priests in Germany there have been only thirty apostates, a fact worth the attention of those who, as Bishop Fraser did lately, speak of the Dolingerists as one of two parties into which the Catholic Church is split. The clergy of Breslau have sent to their Prince-Bishop an address, declaring, in presence of the new projects of law, that they, "are firmly resolved to remain inviolably faithful under all circumstances, and even to death, to the oath taken by them as priests." True to the last.—At a fancy fair in America, a paper is published. There is a banner valued at 200 dols. to be voted to a temperance society, and a silver mounted revolver to be donated to the policeman receiving the largest number of votes.—It is reported that the Prussian Government has given an order to several firms in Birmingham, for 2,000,000 small arms, and that the firms to whom the order has been entrusted have been sworn to secrecy.—Fraser v. Burke was an action by a newspaper reporter to recover damages for an assault committed by the police during the Phoenix Park affray. The verdict was given for the claimant, £100 damages and costs.—Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, lately, in discussing the point so often made by Protestants, that the prosperity of any country is owing to the Bible, said: "I doubt very much whether, if the coal beds of England suddenly failed the reading of the Bible would supply the deficit. I think the coal beds of England, her insular position, and the hard genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, have more to do with her prosperity than the reading of the Bible, though that is very good."—The large number of people emigrating to Texas have drawn a

set of confidence men, who travel on the trains, get into the good graces of the ignorant emigrants, and succeed in swindling them out of large sums; these confidence men have plied their nefarious business with great success, and in every instance succeeded in evading detection or arrest.—The third volume (London edition) of the sermons of Archbishop Manning has a remarkable introduction, which throws a flood of light on the position of the Church, in relation to the hostile government of Germany.—In England the work of conversion has continued during the past year with steady and not very slow steps. The number of converts in London alone has been upwards of two thousand during the past year, and has during the past few weeks increased very much. The number would be increased had we priests sufficient to look after those who are hesitating as to this future step in the right direction. In various parts of the country different Anglican clergymen have been received into the Church, to the number of some ten or a dozen, and at least as many ladies connected with the various Anglican Sisterhoods have followed in the same direction. Not only laymen, but Anglican clergymen, have been seen devoutly hearing Mass at Catholic churches, rather than go to their own places of worship, where what they consider heresy was taught.—Father Burke says that the "spirit of association" is one of the characteristics of the present age; that the "devil must be met on this ground, and as he works by associations, so the Church must work by associations." In almost every country Catholics appear to be acting upon it. In Rome, France, Germany, England, Ireland, and the United States, associations have been formed differing in names, the details of organization and designs, but all having the one object of drawing closer the bonds which unite the children of the Church.—Bishop Ullathorne has defined Liberalism thus: Liberalism is a totally different thing to liberty. What, then, is Liberalism? Liberalism is the claiming by a man of all rights for himself, and the exclusion of his fellow-men from the same rights. That is Liberalism.—The *London Telegraph* has found a fact for some future history by Froude, namely, that most navvies are Irish, and generalises that the navvies on board the Northfleet were therefore Irish. The *Telegraph* is no doubt anxious to own compatriotship with the men who would not allow the women into the boats. A *Journal* replying to the *Telegraph* says:—"Only two names stand conspicuously from the nameless crowd. One of these is that of the man who in his furious terror dared the captain's revolver, rushed into the boat, and was shot by the indignant captain. His name was Thomas. The other is that of the brave fellow who stood to the last by the captain on the deck of the sinking ship, and who was afterwards picked up alive. His name was Daniel McCarthy. It requires little knowledge of the nomenclature of Great Britain to say which of these names was the Saxon, and which the Celt."—The *Boston Pilot* reviewing an article on the Republic of the future, which while the Teutonic element is made much of, the Celtic is entirely ignored, says:—"The Celtic element of our population is its strongest element, because it possesses the strongest principles and the highest guide—the Catholic religion." In plain words—for we believe it implicitly—the Irish immigrant of to-day is the seed sown for the strongest American tree of the future. The Irish Catholic element, with all the faults that England's foolish and criminal legislation has temporarily fastened to it, is the strongest and hopefulest element in the United States.—M. Lachat, Bishop of Basle, speaking of the fruits of the propagation of the faith, said:—"Through the intrepid evangelical labors, pagan countries are converted to Christ, new Christian congregations are formed. Our Missionaries are in China, Japan, Siam; they are to be found in Polynesia, in Madagascar, in India, in Abyssinia, in Guinea, in Senegambia, in North and South America; as far away as the snows of Greenland and Iceland, and through the whole extent of Europe, wherever, in fact, there is a soul to be saved."

EPISCOPAL VISIT TO OTAHUHU.

ON Sunday, May 11, His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr Croke made his visitation in the parish of Otahuhu. At eleven o'clock, shortly after the arrival of the Bishop, mass was commenced by the Rector of the district, the Rev Father O'Hara. The church was well filled, many persons having come from a considerable distance, from Papakura, Papaitoi, Mongari, and Panmure. There was also a good number of Protestants, mostly of the Church of England. After communion, his Lordship gave a most practical discourse on prayer, the necessity of hearing mass on all Sundays and holy days of obligation; and the great spiritual advantages to be derived from attending that great and solemn sacrifice with proper attention and devotion. He spoke with great earnestness on the proper training of children, as well under parental care as in the schools; on the necessity of using wholesome correction, to force, if need be, the proper direction of their minds, to respect their parents and superiors, to obey the law of God, to love his holy Church and respect her laws: and thus by training the children to Christian habits, they would be ornaments to the Church, and peaceful, orderly, and useful members of society. He gave a sweeping condemnation to the antichristian secular schools, which would have the tendency of raising up a generation of disorderly youths; for independent of moral and religious restraint, and regardless of the divine law, and, consequently, of the law of the country, they would be controlled only by physical force and the terror of severe laws. Hence the secular system of education offered but a gloomy prospect for the state of the world. He made his discourse still more familiar by citing several striking examples, bearing on these subjects, which fell under his own observation. He concluded by exhorting all to attend sedulously to their prayers, to the hearing of mass, and to the training and bringing up of their children in a Christian manner. When mass was finished, his Lordship again addressed the congregation, and especially those who were about to receive confirmation. He gave a clear exposition of that sacrament, and of the duties and obligations of those who receive it. Twenty-five were confirmed. His Lordship was well pleased with the Church, which looked very neat, and also with the appearance of the congregation, and the place in general.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

BY THE ABBE J. E. DARRAS.

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

8.—A PASSAGE FROM ST. ATHANASIUS.

THE extrinsically miraculous characteristics of the gospel preaching cannot be too strongly insisted upon; our forefathers were well acquainted with these things. This century has learned to forget them. It does not think itself quite sure that Jesus Christ ever raised a dead man to life. Innumerable times have we heard the literary men of our day ask, with an ingenious haughtiness, what essential difference exists between the teaching of Socrates and that of the gospel. Hear St. Athanasius answer them: "Where," he says, "is the sage, the revealer, the human philosopher, whose doctrine has worked the miracle of enlightening the world, from the dungeon of the slave even to the throne of the sovereign, and of leaving the impress of its divinity on the face of human society? If Christ was no more than man, how is it that his doctrine did not give way before the authority of the pagan divinities? Were there wanting kings and potentates when Jesus came into the world? The Chaldeans had their learned men and their magi; Egypt and India abounded in them. Where is the king, where is the philosopher, who even in the zenith of his glory, succeeded in rendering his doctrine universal; in snatching the world from the darkness of idolatry? The Greek philosophers have written eloquent pages. Yet, compare the effect of their sublime discourses with the conquests realized by the cross of Jesus Christ. At the death of the philosopher, his doctrine was forgotten; during the lifetime of its author it did not even succeed in triumphing over the attacks and controversies of rival disputants. The Son of God appears—he disdains pompous oratory, he borrows the language of the simple, as he had adopted their poverty; and, beside his teaching, that of all the philosophers pales. He puts an end to all their systems, he draws to himself the whole universe! Cite for me one philosopher who wrought the conversion of souls, who restored innocence to hearts sullied by debauchery, plucked the sword from the hands of murderers, inspired the most timid dispositions with a superhuman courage? Who has subdued barbarism and transformed the pagan world, if not the belief in Jesus Christ?"

9.—THE GOSPEL IS A PERMANENT MIRACLE.

Behold, in reality, the miracle of the gospel. Miracle historic, permanent, visible, palpable. At the time marked out, in the series of ages, for the great advent of the Word made flesh, the tide of humanity was being violently hurried along into the most brutal excesses of sensuality and abject materialism. Who was it that drove back those floods of barbarity, voluptuousness and blood? When the torrent rushes headlong from the mountains, sweeping away in its impetuous course embankments laboriously constructed, aged trees, houses, even rocks, were a man to present himself in the midst of the dismayed population, and stretching out his hand, command the bounding waters to flow back towards their source; if the liquid avalanche, docile to his voice, were to stop suddenly, as if suspended above the valley, and taking an inverse direction, were to rush back instead of descending; had you witnessed that surprising scene, could all the sophists of the world prevent you from proclaiming the miracle? Would it be needful for you to assemble the learned societies, to consult "a commission composed of physiologists, physicians, chemists, and persons skilled in historical criticism?" Ere you had time to reflect on such puerilities, you would be prostrate on bended knees, praising the marvel of the Divine bounty. In truth, that miracle, which might have saved some few cottages in an Alpine valley from destruction, is it to be compared with the one which on a sudden arrested in its victorious flight the highest pagan civilization that ever existed, and thus saved the entire of humanity? That is not sufficient for you, you say. "As an experiment ought to bear a series of trials, as what one has done once he ought to be able to do a second time, and as in the miraculous order there can be no question of easy or difficult, the thaumaturgus should be invited to reproduce his marvellous action in other circumstances. If, at each trial the miracle succeeded, two things would be proved; the first, that supernatural coincidences do occur in the world, the

second, that the power of producing them belong, or is delegated to certain persons. Well, the miracle has been reproduced twenty times, forty times, in other circumstances, it has been multiplied in as many nations as have by turns submitted themselves to the action of the Word made flesh. Why do the sons of the Franks no longer go, as their fathers went, in solemn procession to the Druidical forests to cut down the mistletoe bough, and pour out the blood of the vanquished on the stone of Teutates? How is it that the Goths, Alans, Vandals—that deluge of barbarians—were suddenly changed into a beneficent source from which our Christian civilization had its rise. Ask who it is that at the present hour wrests from the hands of the South Sea Islander his blood stained trophies, who teaches the cannibal of Polynesia and of central Africa to respect the flesh and blood of his vanquished enemies. It is the Word made flesh, who has accomplished these miracle, who has renewed them, with a visible perpetuity, and who will repeat them even to the consummation of ages!

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

After that, what signifies your unbelieving dogmatism? You say, with a supercilious disdain: "It is not in the name of such or such philosophy, but on the part of constant experience that we banish the miraculous from the pages of history." We answer: The world was pagan, voluptuousness was a goddess, men worshipped her without reluctance; vengeance was a duty, they found it sweet; enjoyment was the supreme law, it was freely accepted, the passions were consecrated with altars, incense was not refused to them; the most corrupt instincts of the human heart were deified, sacrifice was offered to them without resistance. Suddenly, a few fishermen from Galilee, without learning, without eloquence, without influence, without power, without human prestige, appear in the midst of this world inebriated with sensuality, they say: Let voluptuousness, even to its name, be henceforth banished from amongst you, in the cross of Jesus Christ are all your delights to be found. If your enemy strike you on the right cheek, turn to him the left; mortify your body, reduce it to servitude; blessed are the poor, the humble, the merciful; blessed the suffering, blessed the persecuted! Behold their teaching. And the world, disturbed in its ancient possessions, grows incensed against the importunate voices which aim at wresting its cupidity, its pleasures, its remorseless feasting, its endless orgies, its accommodating divinities, its banquets, its riotous songs.

[By an oversight, the heading was omitted from the portion of the translation published in our last week's issue.]

THE PATIENT CHURCH.

BY DR J. H. NEWMAN.

Bide thou thy time!

Watch with meek eyes the race of pride and crime,

Sit in the gate, and be the heathen's jest,

Smiling and self-possessed.

O thou, to whom is pledged a victor's sway,

Bide thou the victor's day!

Think on the sin*

That reap'd the unripe seed, and toil'd to win

Foul history-marks at Bethel and at Dan;

No blessing, but a ban;

Whilst the wise Shepherd hid his heaven-told fate,

Nor reck'd a tyrants hate.

Such loss is gain;

Wait the bright Advent that shall loose the chain!

E'en now the shadows break, and gleams divine

Edge the dim distant line.

When thrones are trembling, and earth's fat ones quail.

True seed! thou shalt prevail!

* Jeroboam. † David.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

ON SALE AA Newcastle, Kaitangata and Green Island Coals, Coke, Charcoal and Firewood in any lengths.

MARTIN AND WATSON,

Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

MAYORALTY.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN,—On a previous occasion, when solicited by a large number of my fellow-citizens to offer myself as a candidate for the honourable position of Mayor, I then intimated my inability to do so, through a pressure of business prevailing at the time, but announced that if a future occasion presented itself, I would then be induced to crave the suffrages of the electors.

After careful consideration whether or not to come forward as a candidate at the forthcoming Election, I have concluded to do so solely on account of the heavy pressure I have

received from many friends and supporters, to allow myself to be placed in nomination.

It is now three years since you did me the honour of electing me as one of your Councillors for High Ward; and if I may judge from the support promised me at the ensuing contest for the Mayoralty, my services as a Councillor have in some measure merited the confidence of the electors.

My highest ambition in being placed in the proud position of Mayor of the City will be, as I trust it has always been, to study the welfare of my fellow-townsmen, and if it should be my lot to attain to the Civic Chair, I shall have the grateful reminiscence that I have been placed Chief Magistrate over a spot of ground which many years ago was to me well known as little better than a desolate waste.

I think my views on Municipal matters while in the Council are so thoroughly conversant to the Electors generally that it will be unnecessary to hold any public meetings. Suffice it to say that I have, as consistently as lay in my power, tried to carry out a prudent system of retrenchment and economy in matters affecting the interests of the City, at the same time with a liberality of purpose where it was essential for the public good.

I leave myself, Gentlemen, in your hands, feeling confident of the result on the day of election. Meanwhile,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. MERCER.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully inform you that it is my intention to contest the Election for the Mayoralty, which takes place next month.

Your most obedient servant,

L. THONEMAN

TO THE ELECTORS FOR THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I will be nominated as one of your representatives in the Provincial Council at the ensuing Election. My return will strengthen the votes of the progressive party numerically in the minority in the late Council. If you wish to return me, it must be by your unsolicited votes, as, beyond taking an early opportunity to address you; I do not intend to encroach on the independence of the electors.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM BARRON.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTH HARBOUR DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN.—It is my intention to come before you again, asking you, in the present crisis, to re-instate me in the honorable position I have held as your Representative in the Council.

Although believing the views I entertain on local matters and general politics are sufficiently well known and appreciated by you, still I hope you will meet with me in various parts of the district. The time and place of meetings will be duly announced.

ED. M'GLASHAN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to intimate that it is my intention to ask for a renewal of your confidence, and to solicit your suffrages in my support as one of your representatives at the ensuing election of Provincial Councilors.

When you did me the honor of returning me on a previous occasion, I was not pledged in favor of any party, but I undertook to promote generally a wise and liberal administration of affairs, and I gave my support to the late Executive under Mr Reid, and assisted in the settlement of the vexed question of the waste lands. I have found that otherwise that Executive had not the capacity for government, or foresight and breadth of view which were requisite for the prosperity of the country, and I have, therefore, been desirous to see the reins in the hands of men who appeared to be more capable, from their enterprise and ability, of rendering efficient service in the onward progress of the Province. The policy indicated in the opening address of his Honor the Superintendent at the recent session of the Provincial Council, fully justified my preference. That policy would have received my hearty aid, and I regret that upon any pretext impediments should have been thrown in the way of its practical operation for a single day. In the event of my being returned the measures proposed will have my energetic support.

There is no doubt that the burlesque of responsible government, which makes the Provincial Council a field of intrigue for personal ends, is very detrimental to the public interest. I shall willingly co-operate in any movement which shall have for its object a remedy for such an evil, and which may enable the business to be better and more expeditiously transacted.

To secure a continuance of our present prosperity we must not be slow in extending our railway system, in improving our roads, in deepening our harbor, in affording facilities for settlement, in encouraging local industries; and if you again place me in the honored position of your representative these matters will command my earnest attention.

A judicious expenditure of our means on reproductive works just now, will not only make employment abundant at present, but will be the best guarantee in the stimulated development of our large resources, that we need have no anxiety for the future.

Owing to the exigencies of the public service, I may not have the opportunity of meeting with you personally before the election, but I rely with confidence that my numerous friends will exert themselves in my behalf, and that my absence will not be in any way prejudicial to my success.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful servant,
JOHN BATHGATE.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CAVERSHAM DISTRICT.

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

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

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

Dunedin, May, 1873.
TO JOHN DAVIE, ESQ.
Of Messrs McLandress, Hepburn, and Co.

SIR.—We request you will allow yourself to be nominated as one of the Members in the Provincial Council; and in the event of your standing, we pledge ourselves to use all our influence to secure your election.

(Signed)

Robert Wilson	David Proudfoot
Charles Nichols	Alexander Burt
David Baxter	T. C. Matheson
George Mathews	H. C. McCormick
A. T. Dunning	Norman Wood
Wm. Wright	Robert Low, and
	G. F. Reid
	And 353 others.

TO MESSRS. ROBERT WILSON, CHAS. NICHOLS, DAVID BAXTER, GEORGE MATTHEWS, and the other Gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN.—I accede with pleasure to your request to allow myself to be nominated as one of the City members in the new Provincial Council.

With reference to my political views, I may say that I approve of a progressive policy: and a policy as shall tend to the speedy development of the country, and the development of its varied resources. To this end I advocate a judicious system of immigration, and the construction of railways, especially the Main Trunk Line.

I will take an early opportunity of meeting the electors in the different districts of the City, and explaining the views I hold on various questions affecting the well-being of the City and Province.

If I should have the honor to be returned as one of the Representative of the City, no effort on my part shall be wanting to merit the trust reposed in me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN DAVIE.

Dunedin, May 28.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN.—I am a candidate for a seat in the Provincial Council as one of your representatives.

As a member of the City Council I am known to most of you, and if you approve of my conduct in connection with the largest Municipality in New Zealand, then I venture to solicit a further extension your of confidence; and should I be elected, as I hope to be, my best efforts will be directed towards the promotion and advancement of the City and the Province generally.

The exhaustive, able, practical, and business-like Addresses of his Honor the Superintendent (and which, I apprehend, will in substance be delivered at the ensuing meeting of Council), I most heartily concur in, and, if elected, will give my most determined support to.

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. WALTER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN.—Write having been issued for the Election of a new Provincial Council, I beg to intimate that I purpose offering myself as a Candidate for the position of one of your Representatives. I am induced to do so for three reasons:—

1st. To give my fellow-citizens an opportunity of indicating whether my conduct, during the six years I have represented them—has met with their approval.

2nd. That they may by their votes, say whether they agree with the majority of the late Provincial Council in censuring the Superintendent and the Executive of which I was a member; and

3rd. To lend my aid in forwarding the prosperity of the Province, should the electors of this City consider that my views and actions are such as to warrant them entrusting their interests to my care in the present crisis.

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
GEO. TURNBULL.

Dunedin, May 30, 1873.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to intimate that I am again a candidate to represent you in the next Provincial Council. If it is your pleasure to re-elect me, I have to assure you that it will be my constant endeavor faithfully to fulfil the duties devolving upon me as your representative. Other public duties require my presence in Wellington; I trust, therefore, that you will excuse my not addressing you again in person before the election.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE KAIKORAI DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of several influential electors, I have decided to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of members for the Provincial Council. I shall take an early opportunity of meeting and addressing you.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CARGILL.

Dunedin, May 27th, 1873.

TO THE ELECTORS OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN.—Having represented you in the Council which has been just dissolved, I again solicit your votes, and hope that my past conduct has entitled me to your confidence. I am now attending the Appeal Court at Wellington, and am therefore unable to address you at a meeting, but as the course taken by me while your representative has always been a decided one, no elector will find it difficult to determine whether he will support me or not.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. E. BARTON.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to intimate that it is my intention to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Provincial Council.

I regret that my unavoidable absence (attending the Court of Appeal at Wellington) will prevent my addressing you in person prior to the day of polling; but I trust my actions while representing you in a former Provincial Council, with the further assurance that, if returned, I will act with the party in the new Council who desire to assist the Superintendent in giving effect to those measures indicated in his Address to the late Council, and which I believe to be for the benefit of the City and Province, will secure your support.

And I will do all in my power to prevent any waste of time and expenditure of money in discussing constitutional or other questions with which the Council has not the power to deal.

Leaving myself entirely in your hands,

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
B. C. HAGGITT

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PENINSULA.

GENTLEMEN.—The Provincial Council having been dissolved, I again seek your suffrages. I place myself with confidence in your hands, and shall abide by your verdict upon my conduct since I had the honor of representing you, and especially on the part I took in the late crisis which led to the dissolution. I shall meet you at the different centres in a few days, of which you will have due notice.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. TOLMIE.

Dunedin, June 3, 1871,

Drapery.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Established 1861,

Are the Largest Retail Importers of Drapery and Clothing in the Colony of New Zealand.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

Being Cash Buyers in the best British and Continental Markets, are enabled to offer All Classes of Goods at the Lowest Remunerative Prices.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.Have just opened out very large shipments of New Goods, expressly adapted to the Winter Season, comprising **BLACK SILKS** from the most celebrated Manufacturers, and noted for softness of texture, richness of color, and durability. As an instance of value the following quotations are appended:—

No. 1 quality, 12 yards to dress, £2 5 0	No. 4 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 0 0	No. 7 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 18 0
No. 2 quality, 12 yards to dress, £2 8 0	No. 5 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 6 0	No. 8 quality, 12 yards to dress, £4 4 0
No. 3 quality, 12 yards to dress, £2 14 0	No. 6 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 12 0	No. 9 quality, 12 yards to dress, £4 10 0

Patterns Free by Post.

A very beautiful assortment of **COLORED SILKS**, both Plain and Fancy, Marriage Silks, Moire Antiques, &c.

Patterns Free by Post.

FANCY DRESSES—

5000 yards Plain and Figured Repps, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d.	3000 yards Plain and Figured Camlets 10½d, 1s, 1s 4½d.
2050 yards Sultana Cord ... 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, 1s 9d.	2000 yards Fancy Serges .. 10½d, 1s, 1s 6d.

Colored French Merinos from 1s 9d per yard.

Patterns Free by Post.

WINCEYS—New Super Winceys
New Checked WinceysNew Aberdeen Winceys
New Twilled WinceysNew Saxony Winceys
New Mixed Winceys

Winceys 7½d, 9½d, 10½d, 1s 3d, 1s 6½d, 1s 9d per yard.

Patterns Free by Post.

LADIES AND CHILDRENS' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET HATS,
in all the most Fashionable Shapes.

300 CHILDREN'S VELVET TURBANS from 1s 9d.

UNDERCLOTHING—

A splendid assortment of Ladies and Children's Underclothing bought from Manufacturers on the most favorable terms, and of extraordinarily good value. 150 pairs Ladies' Corsets 3s 6d each. Ladies' Tucked Drawers 2s and upwards. Ladies' plain Chemises 2s 6d and upwards. Ladies' Night Dresses 3s 6d and upwards.

NEW FURS—Musquash, Lynx, Badger, Fox, Goat, Chinchilla, Kolinski, Grebe, Beaver, Sable and Miniver Muffs,**NEW BOAS and COLLARETS to Match.****MANTLES AND JACKETS—**

A stock of upwards of 3000 Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jackets to select from, comprising all the newest shapes, and in every variety of material.

GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING—

The largest stock in the Colony to select from, both Home and Colonial made, and of excellent value.

Crimean Shirts and every description of Gentlemen's Winter Underclothing in very great variety.

375 yards Fancy Tweeds 2s 6d per yard. 230 yards Fancy Tweeds 3s 6d per yard.

All Goods marked at Nett Cash Prices, without discount or reduction of any kind.

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (LIMITED),

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

Manager—Mr Connor.

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

Bankers—Union Bank of Australia.

Secretary—Mr Williamson.

Treasurer—Mr Fleming.

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

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

D. W. WOODS,**CARPENTER, JOINER AND BUILDER,**
MORAY PLACE.

Repairs and alterations punctually attended to.

W. R. EID, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,
Princes Street, Dunedin.

Has on Sale, a very large stock of all kinds of Fruit Trees from 1 to 6 years old. A large variety of Pines and other kinds of Forest Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Flowers; Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds. All orders well packed free of charge.

DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

Visiting hours from 2 to 4 p.m.

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

WAREHOUSE FOR THE MOSGIEL WOOLLEN FACTORY,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.**A. J. P. U R N S & C O.,**
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,Have in Stock, and Making—
Plain Tweeds Twist Tweeds
White Serge (plaiding) Colored Serge (plaiding)Shepherd Tartan Shepherd Tartan
Plaids Shawls
Plain Pants Ribbed Pants
Ladies' Drawers Ladies' Stockings
Girls' Stockings Boys' Socks
Men's Stockings Men's Socks
Men's Undershirts Tweed Shirts
Serge Shirts Serge Drawers
Yarn Fingering

Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

A. J. BURNS & CO.**R O B I N A N D C O.,**
Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

Now on Sale.

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS' GUIDE,
Cloth, Demy 8vo., price 2s.
FERGUSON & MITCHELL,
Publishers,
Manufacturing Stationers, &c.,
Dunedin.**COAL! COAL!****WANTED** Known, that Coal from Pollock's new Pit at Green Island, may now be obtained, on the Main Road, opposite the Pit. Delivered in Town at 24s per ton.

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

GROVES BROTHERS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

GUNS! GUNS!
NOW ON VIEW**JUST** arrived from London. The Largest and Best Assortment of Double and Single Breech and Muzzle Loaders ever Imported.

To be seen at

ISAAC B. SHEATH'S, Colombo street,
Corner of Tuam street, Christchurch.**H O W A R D & R A Y M O N D,**
Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists,
Pharmaceutical and Homoeopathic Chemists,
Princes street, Dunedin

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Peel Street, - Lawrence.

ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Taupēka and surrounding districts that he has leased the above Hotel, and trusts, by careful attention to the requirements of his customers, to receive a continuance of the support hitherto accorded to his predecessor.

This Hotel is unsurpassed for accommodation in any up-country township of Otago, and every attention is paid to travellers and families.

In addition to the Hotel there is a splendid Billiard-room, fitted with one of Alcock's best tables. The Stable is large and well ventilated, and there is an experienced groom always in attendance upon horses.

Ales, Wines, and Spirits of excellent quality

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
Peel Street, - Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,
Peel Street, - Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

VISITORS to Lawrence will find Comfort and Civility at the above well-known establishment. None but the finest brands of Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., kept.

JAMES HARRIS,
WINE,
SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT
LAWRENCE.

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,
ROSS PLACE, - LAWRENCE,

GEORGE JEFFERY,
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,
AND TOBACCONIST.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

JOHAN NIXON,
BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDER-
TAKER,
LAWRENCE.

All Orders punctually attended to.

[A CARD.]

DR. A. J. THOMSON, M. B., C. M.

CLYDE.

A Card,

B. FARGER,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
WATAPUNA STREET, LAWRENCE.
VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES.

MRS P. MCGOLDRICK

BEGS to inform the Miners in and around Wetherstones that they can purchase Groceries and Provisions of the best quality on the most reasonable terms at her old established Store

TUAPEKA HOTEL,
(Junction of Taupēka and Beaumont Roads)
CHRISTIAN LONG, - PROPRIETOR,
First Class Accommodation.
Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock

H. J. BURTON,
IMPORTER OF BOOKS, STATIONERY,
TOYS, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Thames street Oamaru.

OAMARU HOUSE.

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

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

J O H N B L A C K,
GROCER AND GENERAL STORE-
KEEPER,

Thames street, Oamaru.

S W A N H O T E L,
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.

A L L I A N C E H O T E L,
Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

MELBOURNE HOTEL,
Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor

Good Accommodation for Man and Horse.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality.

C O M M E R C I A L H O T E L,
Naseby,
JOSEPH H. GASON.

First-class Accommodation for Families, Squatters, and all Up-country Travellers.

Good Stabling.

C R I T E R I O N H O T E L,
Naseby,
THOMAS GRACE begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that they will find comfortable quarters at his well-known Hostelry.

His Wines and Spirits require no puffing.

O T A G O H O T E L,
Naseby,
CEAD MILLE FALTHE.

J. J. SMITH, Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

Wines and Spirits of Superior Brands.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,
Naseby,

JOHN MCGREGOR has much pleasure in informing his many friends and the general public that he has taken the above Hotel, where he trusts, by civility and attention, to merit the patronage so liberally bestowed on his predecessor.

R Y A N ' S B E N D I G O H O T E L
Alexandra.

L. G. RYAN - - - Proprietor.

Families and Travellers will find every comfort in the above establishment.
Good Stabling.

R Y A N ' S B E N D I G O H O T E L,
Ophir (Blacks No. 1).

First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

All Liquors of the best quality.

Good Stabling.

W E L C O M E I N N,
EDWARD CONNOLLY,
Proprietor.

Comfort, civility, and moderate charges at the above old-established house.

B A L L A R A T H O T E L.

DAVID STEWART

Will be happy to welcome his numerous friends and the public at his well-known Hotel.

Wines of the finest flavor, and Spirits of the best brands. Good stabling.

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

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant,

NASEBY.

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

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

BAKER

AND GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT

NASEBY.

J O H N D I L L O N,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
NASEBY.

N. P. HJORRING,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER,
IMPORTER AND MAKER OF BOOTS,
NASEBY.

C H A R L E S P E C I O,
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
NASEBY.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots always on hand.

L O U I S G A Y T A N,
Chinese Merchant and General Storekeeper,
Naseby.

All kinds of Fancy Goods always on hand.

C O M M E R C I A L H O T E L
Hyde.

J. LAFFERTY - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

First-class Stabling.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.
N.B.—Butcher and Storekeeper.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA

J O H N M C G R A T H,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loco Boxes.

Established 1862

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

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

MORNING STAR HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

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

NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL, PALMERSTON, M'MAHON & WALSH, Proprietors.

Superior Accommodation for Travellers, Boarders, and Private Families. Alcock's Billiard Table. Good Stabling and experienced grooms. Buggies and horses for hire. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

HAYES AND ARBUCKLE, Auctioneers, Accountants, Sharebrokers,

Estate and General Commission Agents.

PEEL STREET, LAWRENCE.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, Ross Place, Lawrence.

W. M'BEATH, DRAPER, CLOTHIER AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

KELSO AND TELFORD, COMMERCIAL, LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES, Peel Street, Lawrence. Horses and Buggies for Hire.

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.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, CRELL

Commercial gentlemen and visitors to Cromwell will find a comfortable home, combined with attention and civility, at the above Hotel.

MRS KELLY,
Proprietress.

SHAMROCK HOTEL, And General Store, NEVILLS.

DANIEL SCULLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.
Provisions, Drapery, &c., at Dunedin prices.

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, Wagonettes, &c., always on hire.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL, CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HARRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL PROPRIETOR.
The above Hotel is now completed, and is replete with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. Private Apartments for Families.

Let the drink account for itself.

WELCOME HOTEL, MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

MESSEKS RESLER BROTHERS beg to state for the information of tourists and travellers, that they have spared no expense to make the above establishment comfortable in every respect.

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

COAL CREEK HOTEL And Post Office, Alexandra and Teviot Road.

Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddocks, well watered.

ROBERT AYLING.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL, Great King street, P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

All Accommodation.
Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

SHAMROCK AND THISTLE HOTEL, Great King street, F. SCANLAN, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

CHOICE SPIRITS AND AMBER ALES.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, George street.

MESSEKS KELEGHER & O'DONNELL,
having taken the above Hotel, and having made extensive alterations and improvements, are now in a position to offer unequalled accommodation to visitors from the country, at moderate charges.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

Good Stabling.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.
P. O'BRIEN begs to intimate to his friends, and visitors from the country, having greatly improved the above Premises, he is enabled to offer cleanly and good accommodation on reasonable terms. P. O'Brien does not mention the quality of his stock but requests friends to judge for themselves.

GLOBE HOTEL, Princes street (Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

Visitors from the country will find the comforts of a home at this healthily situated Hotel.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, ABBEYLEIX HOUSE, MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

Meals at all hours. Beds, 1s. Meals, 1s.
Board and Residence per Week, 18s; per Day, 3s 6d.

Weekly Meals, 5s per Week.
Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths free of charge to Boarders, by
T. PAVLETICH
(Late of Victoria).

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables and Bowling Saloon on the Premises.
Boarders' Luggage Free during Residence.
Good Stabling.

GRIDIRON HOTEL, Princes-street (Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).

M. McILROY, PROPRIETOR.
The above Hotel having recently been enlarged, is now replete with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of boarders and travellers.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

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

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.

GRANGE HOTEL, Hanover street. C. BUNBURY, PROPRIETOR.

London Stout and Dublin Porter.
Kinahan's and Dunville's Whiskies.

ALBION HOTEL, MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.
Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL Princes street South (Opposite the Cricket Ground). Comfort, Civility, and Reasonable Charges. Cellar stocked with the choicest Liquors. PATRICK FAGAN, Proprietor. Extensive Stabling.

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

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

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

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

Wines of the choicest brands.
Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, MacLaggan Street, Dunedin.

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

JAMES SHIELDS PROPRIETOR.

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

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

£50 WORTH OF PRIZES.

GRAND ART UNION

for the purpose of Paying off the Balance due for repairs to the Catholic Church and Cemetery, and also to aid the Funds of the Catholic School, St. Bathans, will be held in the SCHOOLROOM, ST. BATHANS, ON THURSDAY, 3RD JULY.

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

Tickets, 5s each; may be had of G. FURTON, Esq., St. Bathans; D. H. MERVYN, Esq., M.H.R.; and J. F. ARMSTRONG, Esq., M.P.C., Dunedin; or the undersigned.

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

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & CO., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 7th day of June, 1873.

THE SUPERINTENDENTAL ELECTION.

MR MACANDREW'S HUSTINGS SPEECH.

The nomination of candidates for the Superintendency took place on the terrace of Government buildings on the 4th, at noon.

Mr JAMES BROWN stepped forward and said: Gentlemen, you are this day called upon to nominate a gentleman to hold the office of Superintendent. I have no hesitation in saying that the person whom I am about to propose for your approval and for that important office is by far the best man in Otago;—(cheers)—and understanding that Mr Macandrew—(cheers)—is to have opposition on this occasion, you will permit me to urge upon every elector in the Province to come forward and place him at the head of the poll.—(Hear.) I have very much pleasure in proposing Mr James Macandrew as a fit and proper person to hold the office of Superintendent.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr JAMES BLACK: I have very much pleasure in seconding Mr Macandrew's nomination; and in doing so it is unnecessary that I should say one word in addition to what has already been said. Mr Macandrew's abilities as a politician are well known, and I have no doubt the action he has taken during the late crisis will meet with the hearty approval of the majority of the electors in the Province.—(Cheers.)

Mr MACANDREW, who was received with loud cheers, said: Gentlemen, my political opinions and proclivities are so well known, and have so often been before the public, that I deem it unnecessary to parade them on the present occasion.—(Hear.) At the same time, perhaps, I may be allowed to trespass upon your patience for a few minutes, while I refer to and indicate the general direction in which I should endeavor to influence the public policy of the Province. As regards the present political situation, as you are aware, I have very fully and concisely, I may say, entered upon it in the Address, which, together with certain official documents appended thereto, has been very widely circulated.—(Mr Joseph Mackay: "At the Government expense.")

—The official documents are circulated at the public expense.—(Mr Mackay: "And the private ones too; that is, your manifesto.")—I say, sir, it is a lie; the private ones are not.—(Cheers, and a Voice: "Bravo, Mac!")—Gentlemen, this is the style of opposition brought against me now. As to the political situation, I think that it is unnecessary that I should go over it again. I shall therefore state very shortly the direction which I think our public policy ought to take. Well, gentlemen, I should say that no man is worthy of being called a statesman—at all events, a Colonial statesman—unless his great object is, and he uses his influence towards getting a regular accession of industrial population to our shores.—(Hear.) I believe that any statesman is unworthy of the name, unless his aim is the attainment of that object. I believe that this Province is capable of affording comfort, if not affluence, to millions of people—to far more than are likely to be brought into it in our day, or in that of our great-grandchildren.—(hear)—and, gentlemen, in order to induce a suitable immigration to these shores, we must, I believe, bridge across by means of regular steam communication the 16,000 miles of ocean which divide us from the Mother Country.—(Cheers, and a Voice: "Panama and Frisco.") I will come to that by and by. My attention, gentlemen, has been directed towards this object for some years past, and I am very hopeful that within a very short time we shall see it successfully accomplished.—(Hear.) I am very happy to say that my urgent representations to the Agent-General some time ago, all but caused the steamship Great Britain to come here direct: and if that arrangement had been carried out, it would have been the precursor of a direct steam line between Liverpool and Otago.—(Cheers.) It, however, fell to the ground.—(A Voice: "It's all bunkum.") Perhaps there are many here to-day who will recollect that I was the humble instrument of connecting this Province and the Australian Colonies by steam.—(Cheers)—with the advantages

that have resulted from it.—(Renewed applause, and a Voice: "But you were ruined by it.") I do not know whether I shall be arrogating very much to myself, when I claim the paternity of the Panama and San Francisco lines; and should we succeed in getting a direct steam line from the United Kingdom, I consider it would be of infinitely more importance than all the others put together.—(Hear.) And further, if we succeed in that, I shall be disposed to retire on my laurels, and die happy.—(A Voice: "Politically, I mean.") Yes, politically. Another subject to which my earnest attention will be devoted, is the providing of adequate means of education throughout the Province, and to some provision for training suitable teachers. We do not need to be told that in a country like this, where the sovereign—I shall be told I am talking bunkum, by some friends behind me—power is in the hands of the people, it is of the utmost importance and consequence that means of education should be brought within the reach of all.—(hear)—and also that the social status of the schoolmaster ought to be elevated above what it now is. I believe that those who engage in the important work of training the intellect and moulding the character of the future men and women of this country, ought to be regarded as being in the category of the highest civil servants.—(Hear.) And I think they ought to be paid accordingly; and with this view I should be disposed to provide that school districts which may desire to pay their teachers adequate, shall be permitted to do so by means of a local rate, provided always that no such rates shall be levied unless two-thirds or three-fourths of the ratepayers desire it.—(Hear.) I believe that, if some proposal such as this is adopted, it will lead to very great emulation amongst the different districts as to getting high-class teachers; besides, it would offer prizes for the profession which would induce men and women of ability to enter upon the scholastic profession.—(Hear.) Well, gentlemen, I should like to say a few words upon the subject of railways; and seeing that I am trying your patience in keeping you in the rain, I will promise that I will not detain you long.—(Cries of "Go on.") Had the late Provincial Council proceeded to the actual business of the country, instead of spending somewhere about a fortnight in discussing the question as to whether or not there shall be two Kings in Brentford,—(loud laughter)—for after all that is I think about the size of it.—(Hear.) I say, had the Council gone on with the practical business of the country, instead of discussing this miserable, wretched question, proposals would have been submitted, which, if approved of, would have had the effect of opening up simultaneously with the railway to Dunedin the line from Mataura to Clutha; and I believe proposals would also have been submitted, which, in the event of the General Assembly not doing so next session, would have resulted in the line between this and Moeraki being undertaken by the Province. In addition to that, definite proposals would have been submitted for the purpose of constructing light railways in various outlying districts throughout the Province: districts which I believe are capable of affording homesteads for hundreds—thousands I may say, of an industrial population, both mining and agricultural. Although, perhaps, not many of you may know these districts, I have travelled over a great deal of the Province, and am well able to form an opinion upon its capabilities. Amongst others, it was intended to construct a light line from Riverton to Orepuki, from Riverton to Otautau, and from Winton to the Nightcaps, to open up the coalfields discovered there. Of course, you will understand that I am now talking to the Province as a whole, for I know what I am saying will go forth to the electors throughout the Province. In addition to those I have enumerated, proposals would have been submitted which, if approved of, would have resulted in a light railway up the fertile valley of the Waikareka, which is capable of producing millions of bushels of the finest wheat, to be sent into the markets of the world. In addition to that, proposals would have been made for a light line up the valley of the Waihemo, which, no doubt, would ultimately have found its way into the districts of Mount Ida and Strath Taieri. When we find that in these districts it is absolutely necessary

even now to have metalled roads, I say that no Government that sits here will be worthy to keep its position, unless it strains every effort for the attainment of this end; and if it is found practicable to make light railways into those districts, they are far more economical and much less expensive in maintenance than metalled roads.—(Hear.) These, then, were some of the proposals which the present Government had hoped would have been carried into practical effect before now, if the Provincial Council had just gone on with the business of the country. While upon this subject of railways, I may mention, as you are no doubt all aware, that the General Government have just concluded a contract for the construction of a branch line from Tokomairiro to Lawrence. I regard this as an instalment of the line which will be ultimately extended into the heart of the Otago goldfields; and, gentlemen, if elected Superintendent now, as I have no doubt I shall be—(cheers)—and the General Assembly does not make provision for the extension of the line next session, I shall be prepared to submit to the Provincial Council when it meets—which will be after the sitting of the Assembly—proposals for its extension.—(A Voice: "Where is the money to come from?") We have a large landed estate, and I hold that we cannot do better with it than set it aside for the purpose of rendering it more available and accessible, and enhancing its value ten thousand fold.—(Hear.) You may rely upon it the success of our railway system depends upon the simultaneous construction of railways throughout the Province, and it is a wise policy to press on in this direction. Although as Superintendent I have no interest in Dunedin more than in any other part of the Province, yet I may be allowed to say that Dunedin, the commercial capital of the Province, is especially interested in pressing on these lines, which more or less will ultimately converge on Dunedin, and I say the sooner the better. A great deal has been said as to the construction of a Harbor Trust in Dunedin. Well, gentlemen, I confess that had the operations of the dredge for the last few months been carried on as they have been for the previous two or three years, I should have been very much inclined to advocate the formation of a Harbor Trust: as it is, since the steam dredge has been handed over to the Harbor Department, which ought to have been done long ago, a great deal more work has been done than before. Responsible Government took a different view to the present Government on this subject; and had the thing been in the hands of the Harbor Department all along, there would be greater good effected, and in all probability the application for a Harbor Trust would never have been heard of.—(A Voice: "That is all bunkum.") I am prepared to show that within the last three months, during which time the dredge has been under the control of the Harbor Department, that it has been doing more work than it has done for the previous year or two.—(Hear.) There is no doubt whatever that the period is approaching when some modifications of our Provincial Governments will take place, and so soon as our land revenue departs other means will have to be found to administer not only the harbor, but many other public departments throughout the Province; but until then I am inclined to think that the harbor will be administered just as well as it is; at the same time I am perfectly satisfied that it is a wise policy to look forward to a future time and to get an endowment from which to administer without encroaching upon the general revenues of the Province. The proposals which I indicated in my opening address to the late Provincial Council would, I believe, have resulted in from £15,000 to £20,000 being realised, which I hope to see handed over to a public trust to administer. If that is done, I should say all Jetty and Harbor Dues ought to be abolished. Although there are some of the objects which I desire to see accomplished, I need not tell you that there is another body to be elected by you which must go hand-in-hand with me—(laughter and cheers)—or I with it, which is one and the same thing, in order to accomplish any of these objects. What I earnestly wish to impress upon you is this: what on earth is the use of electing a Superintendent to carry out these or any other objects unless you elect a Provin-

cial Council very much upon the same card?—(Cheers.) It is of course unreasonable to suppose that 46 men will be got together who will see every subject in the same light; that is altogether out of the question; and I do not think it is desirable even if it were possible, but I think it is quite possible to get 46 men together, the majority of whom will have brains enough,—(cheers)—if I may say so, to see that the Superintendent elected by the people is as much, if not more so, the embodiment of the sovereignty of the people as the Provincial Council itself,—(hear)—because the one represents the people directly, and the other represents them at second-hand. Some two years ago the majority of the electors of this Province rejected one candidate for the Superintendency, and elected another; whereas the majority of the Provincial Council set aside that election, and said "No, we will not abide by the decision of the people; we will have our candidate in spite of you." I think it a very foolish course for wise men to have adopted; and I hope, gentlemen, that while the Superintendent and Provincial Council will work hand in hand, and indulge in that mutual concession which is the very essence of politics, I hope, at the same time that the majority of the members, as I have said before, will have brains enough to see the real position of the case.—(Hear.) Why, gentlemen, what would be thought of the owners of a ship having engaged a master to navigate the ship from Otago to London, via Cape Horn, at the same time getting a ship's company who were determined not to take the ship to London, and made up their minds to run her up to the South Pole, via the Cape of Good Hope? Now, two years ago, you elected me to take command of the ship, and I say, reason and common sense alike, dictated that, if the voyage was to be a prosperous and successful one, I should at least have some voice in the selection of the officers.—(Hear.) I see Mr Stout over there: I do not know what he will say to it: I have no doubt he will tell you that there is no analogy between the ship of state and a ship of the sea; I maintain however, that there is a very strict analogy between the two on the present occasion. I have been thrice elected Superintendent of Otago; and I expect to be elected for the fourth time.—(Cheers.) Of that there is no doubt whatever; and although the office is not a bed of roses, at the same time it is the highest and most honorable position which you can bestow: it is a position which, if I am returned again, it will be my endeavor to fill more worthily in the future than in the past.—(Cheers.) I again say it is my highest ambition to be enabled to be instrumental in promoting the interests and in developing the institutions of this country.—(hear)—a country which I believe is destined to become a very great country yet. Gentlemen, I might go on to compare our present position with many so-called kingdoms and states; but, I may say that this Province will compare in proportion, as respects its revenue, commerce, and general resources, and is quite equal to several British Colonies.—(hear)—and the man who is Superintendent—the elected head of this Province—is of far greater importance than many of the petty princes and potentates of Europe.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr J. SEPH MACKAY handed in a written question.

Mr MACANDREW: There is a question that has been put into my hands, and it is this: "What price did Mr James Macandrew pay for the insertion of his electoral address in the *Gazette*?" Well, gentlemen, I may say that—(Cries of "Oh," and "Don't answer")—it is a perfectly fair question—the bill has not yet come in.—(Laughter.) I told Mr Dick, the printer, in the presence of my clerk to make out a separate bill for my Address and send it into me. I hope I will manage to pay it when it does come in.—(Laughter, and a voice: "That will do you, Mackay.")

Mr MACKAY: What did it cost the Province for posting your circulars in the *Gazette*?

Mr MACANDREW: The *Gazette* goes free of postage.

Mr MACKAY: Will you circulate and let the address of your opponent be posted in the same way?

Mr MACANDREW: I should say decidedly not; but he can arrange with the printer if he likes.

Mr WALTER: Will you take steps to ascertain whether the statement made in last Saturday's *Tablet* is correct or not?

Mr MACANDREW: I have already taken the necessary steps to ascertain whether the statement of that paper that a free passage had been refused to Otago, because the applicant was a Roman Catholic, is correct or not. I have already prepared a letter to the Home Agent on the subject, and I am under the belief that the statement has not the slightest foundation. It will be recollected that a similar statement was made some two years ago, in regard to which I corresponded with the Home Agent with a like result. Catholics come here as freely as members of any other religion; and I may say that for some years nearly all the men who have been in my employment are Roman Catholics, and men who have come out as assisted passengers.

Mr JAMES ANDERSON: Seeing that the Province is in such a prosperous condition, would you favor the Civil servants participating in that prosperity?

Mr MACANDREW: I presume Mr Anderson refers to the reductions of salary that took place two years ago. The Estimates framed by the Government for presentation to the late Council contemplated a step in that direction.—(Cheers.)

Mr SLESINGER: Will you be prepared to support an amendment of the electoral law to provide that candidates shall deposit a certain sum to be forfeited to the State, if the candidate does not poll a certain number of votes?

Mr MACANDREW: I am given to understand that it is intended to introduce a measure in this direction at the next session of the Assembly, and of course I shall support it.—(Cheers.)

MR M'LEAN AT OAMARU.

Mr John M'Lean addressed the Oamaru electors on Saturday evening, and is reported in the *North Otago Times* to have said that he would give the names of the celebrated Waste Land Board Mr Reid was supposed to appoint: they were George Duncan, James Allan, James Shand, Mr Lumsden, and Mr Reid himself. He only gave them the statement as he found it. Now, he respected these men as much as any in the Colony, but there was not one of them, with the exception of Mr Reid, who was able to understand the most simple Act,—(laughter)—let alone the most complicated Act that had ever passed through the Colonial Legislature. The great card played by Mr Reid was the cry that the Superintendent had exceeded his powers. Why, the very terms of the Act were that the Superintendent should have the power to nominate an Executive, who should hold office during his pleasure. He now came to the closing scene. Each knew his part, and the Speaker knew how to act his, and did act it very well. The whole thing was well arranged in order that Mr Reid should have the last say. The Provincial Secretary having sat down, the Clerk opening a Message from the Superintendent, put it into the Speaker's hand. The Speaker of course was obliged to announce it, and, after some discussion, a second Message arrived, with the prerogative enclosed. The clerk handed this also to the speaker, but the latter nevertheless allowed the member for the Taieri, Mr Reid, to have his fling. Of course Mr Reid couldn't be thrown back. Others were ready and anxious to reply. When Mr Reid wanted to speak, the Superintendent's communication was "a letter"; when Mr Fish would speak, it was "a Message." He (Mr M'Lean) wanted to speak, but got no chance. The moment Mr Reid had finished, the Speaker read the Message proroguing the Council, and darted out of the chair for all the world like a shag diving off a rock.—(Laughter.) Mr M'Lean added—"I spoke to him about it, and he said 'We were playing chess—the move was mine, and I made it.'" We know our Speaker, and respect him accordingly. They would see by his Honor's address that it was proposed to establish a Branch Lunatic Asylum at Tomaririro, in which probably the present

Speaker would find a position which would better suit him than that of President of a deliberative assembly.—(Laughter, applause, and hisses.)

It was a singular fact that when, in after events, Mr Reid formed a new Executive, not one of those gentlemen who had been members of the Government which he said commanded the confidence of the country did he ask to join him. Let him (Mr M'Lean) also tell them how far Mr Reid himself possessed the confidence of the country: why, the very parties who helped him (Mr Reid) to carry his motion on a previous occasion, were the very parties who opposed him this session. There were only two defined parties in the House—the Party of Order numbering some eighteen or nineteen members, the party of which Mr Reid was the head numbering about the same, and some eight or ten unattached: so many Micawbers waiting for something to turn up.—(Laughter.) Under such circumstances it was impossible to carry on the business of the country. The situation was perfectly hopeless. Not long after the time at which Mr Reid saw great cause why he should not resign, the Stafford Ministry went out of office, and he, Mr Reid, was asked to resume his old positions. Why did he not do so? The reasons he had alleged, if they were good reasons, existed still, for up to that time not one member of the Waste Land Board had been appointed. Mr Reid spoke of the great Provincial interests at stake, and said he wished to put a cope-stone upon his work in securing the proper administration of the land law. Well, the opportunity was offered to him, and he refused it. And why? Because he allowed personal feeling to outweigh his public duty. It seemed to him (Mr M'Lean) that in refusing the Superintendent's office Mr Reid must have said to himself, "I know I shall get into my old position again, and have the satisfaction of stepping over your neck." When he got down among his own people again, numbers were asked to sign a round robin to get him a position, which he Mr Reid had refused to accept when it was offered him. Talk of constitutional principles after this! Who ever heard of members of Parliament signing a round robin to the Queen to call Parliament together; and if such a thing were done was it likely that the Queen would accede? The thing was absurd, and it was equally absurd to expect the Superintendent to convene the Council merely for the sake of allowing Mr Reid to be put in a position to oppose him. It was for the meeting to judge how far his (Mr M'Lean's) conduct had been right in the matter; but he confessed he was one of a number of members who held that they had nothing whatever to do with the personal quarrels of Mr Reid and the Superintendent, but whose wish and desire was to see the business of the country carried through. But no compromise could be allowed—a Government must be forced upon the Superintendent with whom he could not work, and which could not possibly last one single day. The proposed new Executive had been termed by Mr Bathgate the rainbow Government, consisting of Reid, Green, Brown, Stout, and Lumsden. On one occasion he spoke to Mr Reid, and said: "Let it be our first act to repeal the Executive Ordinance;" but Mr Reid replied: "Oh, no, by no means; the Superintendent must have the power, but he must use it rightly." That was the answer of Mr Reid himself, so that you see, if he were in Mr Macandrew's position, he would like to be able to exercise the same powers.

A vote of confidence was unanimously passed in Mr M'Lean.

A Sydney telegram in the *Argus* says:—"The owner of the steamer *Fidelia*, recently wrecked off Port Elizabeth, was a passenger by the *Baroda*. He had intended insuring the vessel in Melbourne if allowed to land there. He was then in quarantine here until the steamer's loss was known, and therefore had no opportunity of effecting an insurance." We are authorised to state that there is no foundation for this statement, the vessel having been heavily insured in London.

THE CITY ELECTION.

To those Gentlemen who proposed to support me with their votes in the present Election, and who had not been made aware until the nomination to-day that I should not contest it, I find that an explanation is due. Being late in the field, I thought it desirable to act on the advice of those amongst my supporters, who appeared likely to have the best information at their command. These gentlemen advised me that my election could not be secured, and that it would be more prudent to withdraw. I have since ascertained that they were mistaken, and that a flattering position on the poll was secure for me. The decision arrived at was at the time a verdict according to the evidence, and I can now only ask my intending supporters to give me their best wishes in a much more difficult and important contest in which I am now engaged at the Taieri, the result of which, it is hoped, will be that Mr Donald Reid, or one of his lieutenants, will not again be returned to the Council.

J. S. WEBB.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TAIERI.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to state that I am a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election of Representatives for your district in the Provincial Council. The kind reception I have received from a large number of gentlemen amongst you, and the promises of support they have given me, lead me to hope that my candidature may also be received favourably in those parts of your large district which I have not yet personally visited. I shall take the first possible opportunities of holding meetings throughout the Electoral District in order personally to satisfy you as to the opinions I hold on all points of public policy at present before the country.

It will be readily understood that when I undertook to contest an election against your late representatives, who have all announced themselves as candidates for re-election, I did so on public grounds alone. In the late Council a very large number of you were virtually unrepresented. Further, your late representatives have joined in taking a course in the Council which is condemned by a large majority of your fellow electors throughout the Province, and, as I believe by a decided majority amongst yourselves, including a great number of those who supported them at the last election, I now ask you to return me to the Council in place of one of them. Those who have been throughout opposed to your late representatives will, I trust, unite as one man to carry my election. Those who have hitherto supported them have now to consider whether they are justified in allowing old friendships, and the respect they accord to those gentlemen as individuals, to prevent them from recording at the polls their disapprobation of the course they have recently chosen to follow in the Council. I appeal to you, gentlemen, to let no personal considerations sway your votes. It is not creditable that the people of the Taieri can have any interests which should bind them to views on questions of public policy, different from those which come naturally to their fellow settlers

in other parts of the Province. But unless such is the case, you cannot consistently send your late representatives back to the Council. I trust to be able to satisfy you that your local interests will not be less actively cared for if you return me as one of your representatives than they could be by the oldest resident amongst you; and that if, as I now write you, you abandon your old neighbours in order to vindicate your political principles by voting for me, you will have at the same time chosen an advocate of all your special interests, who will yield to no one in the Council in his earnestness and persistence in the service of his constituency,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. WEBB.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN—It is my intention to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Provincial Council.

I will take the earliest opportunity of addressing you on the various subjects of public importance which are likely to engage the attention of the new Council.

Yours obediently,

GIBSON K. TURTON.

MR G. K. TURTON will address the Electors This Evening at White's Hotel, Albany street, at Eight o'clock; Bull and Mouth Hotel; MacLaggan street, at Nine o'clock.

NORMAN WOOD,

Chairman of Committee.

SYDNEY JAMES,

Secretary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE KAIKORAI DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a large number of my fellow-settlers, it is my intention to offer myself for re-election as your Representative in the Provincial Council.

Should you do me the honor of again returning me, you will always find me supporting those liberal and progressive measures which I consider are for the good of the District and the Province in general.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BARR.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

W. & G. TURNBELL & CO.,

Agents Otago Branch