

# New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 39.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

EFFICIENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.  
 NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES Supplied to the Public without EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF  
**KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,**  
 Who have done away with the OLD SYSTEM OF IMPORTING, WHICH IS UNSOUND AND EXTRAVAGANTLY EXPENSIVE,  
 And have adopted a NEW ONE, pregnant of BENEFITS TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MISS BROWN LIE,**  
 (Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co.)  
 Has now laid out in her Show-room, Princes street, a very large and choice assortment of  
 SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,  
 Straw Goods and Trimmings.  
 Considerable additions have also been made to the Underclothing and baby Linen Department.  
 Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

**J. T. ROBERTS,**  
 HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,  
 VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,  
 Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.


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

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

**R. WILSON AND CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS.  
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
 Bond and Jetty Streets,  
 Dunedin.

**COAL! COAL!! COAL!!**  
 Just landed, ex Duke of Edinburgh and Nicoline, two cargoes of the finest NEW-CASTLE COAL. Delivered to all parts of the City at lowest rates.  
**FINDLAYS & WATSON,**  
 Octagon.

CITY COAL DEPOT.  
**ON SALE** AA Newcastle, Kaitangata and Green Island Coals, Coke, Charcoal and Firewood in any lengths.  
**MARTIN AND WATSON,**  
 Stuart Street.  
 N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

V.  R.  
 BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.  
**M. FLEMING,**  
 "PINK OF FASHION" DRESS BOOT-  
 MAKER.  
 To His Excellency Sir George Fergusson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand.  
 Who makes my boots so trim and neat,  
 Who gives such comfort to my feet,  
 Whose sole is free from all deceit?  
 Why, Fleming.  
 The Pink's the sweetest flow, that blows  
 From vulgar snobs a wail a-rose,  
 When Crispin's surgeon healed my toes  
 M. Fleming  
 With Bunion's "Pilgrim," to the Goal  
 Of "Despond's Slough" "I used to stroll,  
 But Fleming ran to save my sole.  
 Thanks, Fleming.  
 Princes Street, (next West's music shop),  
 Dunedin.

**I. MARTIN,**  
 FASHIONABLE TAILOR,  
 (Late Cutter to D. Sampson)  
 CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.  
 Dunedin.

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

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

**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.

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

**F. BEISSSEL,**  
 By appointment Hairdresser and Perfumer to H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., and His Excellency Sir G. Bowen, K.C.B.,  
 PRINCES STREET.  
 For the growth of hair, try Beissel's Cantharidic Fluid.  
 For grey hair, try Beissel's Kromatogene Hair Dye.

**WILSON AND MORRISON.**  
 BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,  
 DUNEDIN.  
 Next to Hibernian Hotel. All orders punctually executed.

**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 Win-  
nowing Machines  
Vulcanised, Indiarubber and Leather Belt-  
ing  
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 intituled "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.

*Awarded First Prize at Vienna International  
Exhibition.*

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

Manufacturers of

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

**I M P O R T E R S O F**

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

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

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

**L O N D O N P I A N O F O R T E A N D M U S I C**

**S A L O O N .**

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.

**B E G G & A N D E R S O N ,**

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,  
Princes Street North.

**M R . J . P . A R M S T R O N G ,**

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Quart-st., (opposite the Wesleyan Church).

Attendance from 10 to 4.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

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

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

**SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,**  
Oil and Color Merchants.

**J O H N H I S L O P ,**

(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,  
AND JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

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

**IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND  
JEWELLER,**

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

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

**J O S E P H B R A I T H W A I T E**

Wholesale and Retail

**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND  
NEWS AGENT,**

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

**J O H N G A B D N E B ,**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,**  
Princes Street South.

**SHIPPING SUPPLIED.**

Families waited on for Orders in all parts  
of the Town.

**R . L A M B E R T**

**UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER,  
AND UNDERTAKER,**  
GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended  
to at lowest rates.

**C R A I G A N D G I L L I E S**

Wholesale and Retail  
**CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.**

Importers of  
**ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE**  
Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.

**A . M C D O N N E L L**

**PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,**  
WALER STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

[A CARD.]

**J . M I L N E R**

**AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,**

and

**GENERAL SALESMAN.**

**D U N E D I N L O O K I N G - G L A S S A N D**

**PICTURE WAREHOUSE,**

George street.

A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.

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

Picture Frames of every description made  
to order.

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

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-  
CHANTS.**

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

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

**GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.**

Princes Street, South.

**F R A N C I S M E E N A N**

Wholesale and Retail

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-  
CHANT.**

George Street.

**G E O R G E M A T T H E W S ,**

Has on Sale—

Clover Seeds, Crop of 1873, just Arrived at

greatly reduced prices. Also Rye

Grass, Timothy and Rape Seed.

**T H E S O U T H B R I T I S H I N S U R A N C E**

**C O M P A N Y .**

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest  
current rates.

**W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,**

Agents Otago Branch.

**G O V E R N M E N T L I F E I N S U R A N C E .**

Security of Policies guaranteed by the  
Colony.

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

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

Proposal Forms, Tables, with every infor-  
mation, may be obtained at any Money Order  
Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDon-  
ough, Esq., or from

**ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.**

**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND MARINE)  
Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.  
th Unlimited Liability of Shareholders

Offices of Otago Branch :  
**HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,**  
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,  
With sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

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

**SUB-AGENCIES.**

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,  
Agent for Otago.

**VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
**FIRE AND MARINE.**

Established 1849.

Capital.....£200,000.  
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NEW ZEALAND  
Manse Street, Dunedin,  
Insurances of every description effected at lowest current rates, and claims promptly met. Losses can be made payable in any part of New Zealand or the Australian Colonies.  
W. D. MEARES,  
Resident Secretary.



**COBB AND CO'S**

Telegraph Lines of

**ROYAL MAIL COACHES**

J. CHARLIN AND CO.,.....Proprietors.  
Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.  
CARRIAGES.

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

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,  
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.  
COBB & CO,  
Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hot

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

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

**LADY SUPERIOR,  
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.**

Visiting hours from 2 to 4 p.m.

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

**THE TERRACE, WELLINGTON.**

**P**REPARATORY SCHOOL for young Gentlemen, conducted by Mrs Gardner.

The course of instruction includes English in all its branches, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin.

**TERMS, PER QUARTER :**

Day Pupils - Two Guineas.  
Boarders - Ten Guineas.

Mrs. G. has had considerable experience in the charge and education of boys, and Parents who may entrust their children to her care are assured that nothing will be omitted on her part to insure to their comfort and improvement.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. M. C. Cumming, St. Mary's, Wellington.

**S. T. MARY'S SEMINARY,  
INVERCARGILL.**

Patron—Most Rev. Dr MOHAN.

President—Rev. J. CARDEN.

Principal—J. WOOD, Esq.

Classical Tutor—Rev. J. CARDEN.

Governess—Miss CARDEN.

Assistants—S. SHEPHERD, E. MCKAY, and S. GOOLEY.

**TERMS PER QUARTER (payable in advance) :**

Special Classes	...	£2 2 0
English (with one or more extras)	...	1 5 0
Grammar, Geography, and History	...	0 15 0
Reading and Writing	...	0 10 6
Reading	...	0 7 6

**EXTRAS :**

Latin, Greek, Singing, Algebra, Drilling,  
Drawing, French, Music, Euclid,  
Book-keeping, Elocution, &c.

The quarters will commence on the 1st of January, April, July, and October in each year, and payments made six weeks before the expiration of the quarter will be considered in advance. One quarter's notice will be required previous to the withdrawal of any child from school, unless parents remove to another district. The Teachers can be seen on business between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m. only.

To be competed for in July next, by all Children who have attended the above School for six months previously, the INVERCARGILL SCHOLARSHIPS, consisting of two premiums of the value of £20.

**J O H N P E R R Y,**

RETAIL CABINETWORKER,

GREAT KING STREET, Opposit  
Station, Dunedin.

Bedsteads of every description, Drawers,  
Chiffoniers, Sofas, and Chairs at lowest rates.  
Country orders promptly attended to.

**J. A. M A C E D O,**  
**CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,**

Princes street, south.

**TO THE CATHOLIC PUBLIC.**

J. A. MACEDO begs to intimate to the Catholic Public of Dunedin, and its suburbs, that in order to supply a long-felt want, he has determined to establish a CATHOLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY at his Book Depot, Princes street, where for the slight outlay of two shillings per month, the Catholic reader can select a variety of works from the most extensive collection of Irish and Catholic books in New Zealand.

J. A. M. would respectfully remind those who take an interest in the diffusion of Catholic literature, that they should avail themselves of this favorable opportunity, the beginning of the New Year, to lend their patronage and support to this much-needed institution—a Catholic Circulating Library.

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

**PRAYER BOOKS.**

Key of Heaven,	from	1s to 6s
Catholic Piety	"	1s to 9s
Garden of the Soul	"	1s to 30s
The Path to Heaven	"	3s to 9s
Crown of Jesus	"	3s to 18s
The Mission Book	"	3s to 5s 6d
Roman Missal	"	1s 6d to 7s 6d
The Lamp of the Soul	"	5s 6d to 7s 6d
The Catholic's Vade Mecum, from 7s to 9s		
The Church Manual, 3s		

**GROVES BROTHERS,**

**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,**

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

**J A M E S W A L L S**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
IRONMONGER.

Corner of Princes and Walker streets, Dunedin.  
Fencing wire, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Fencing Staples, Wire Strappers, and Corrugated Iron. Register Grates, Fenders and Fireirons; also a general assortment of Builders Ironmongery, Oils, Paints, Colors, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, etc. N.B.—Country orders carefully attended to.

**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 WAGGOY**

Repairs receive prompt attention.

**J A M E S M'NEIL SIMPSON**  
(Late of Simpson and Asher),  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

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

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

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, FARMERS, TRAVELLERS, SHEARERS, MINERS,  
And Others, compelled to drink either from necessity or gratification.

**T**HE Devonshire Unfermented Draught Cider, obtainable only from the undersigned, satisfies thirst without intoxicating effects, and restores the constitution after severe drinking. It will be found of special value to those who suffer from gout, or from being too full-blooded and corpulent.

This Cider makes splendid Shandygaff, and mixes successfully with all descriptions of Wines and Spirits, and will keep four months on draught.

**HUTCHISON & CO.,**  
DEVONSHIRE CIDERISTS AND IMPORTERS,  
Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland.

CHRISTMAS, 1873! THE NEW YEAR, 1874!

Arrangements for the above—

A. R. HAY,  
PRINCES STREET.

THE undermentioned Departments are now complete, and contain a beautiful assortment of New Goods suitable for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS and the NEW YEAR.

With regard to the prices at which the Goods are marked, Ladies will soon find upon inspection that A. R. Hay is satisfied with very small profits and is at the present moment holding out extra inducements in the way of First-class and really Cheap Drapery.

## MANTLES. MILLINERY. UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies paying a visit to the Show Room will find the One Guinea Black Silk Jacket splendid value, as also the better goods—25s, 30s, 35s, 40s, to Seven Guineas. The Latest Fashions imported direct. Some pretty light styles in Millinery Bonnets at 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d, 21s—specially marked for the Holidays.

## TRIMMED HATS.

All the New Shapes trimmed in the most Fashionable styles, with the New Colors—6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, to 42s. The 10s 6d Hats deserve special mention as being of very superior value.

## BLACK SILKS. COLORED SILKS. DRESS MATERIALS.

It is important to announce the name of the Firm that the Black Silks are imported from.—

C. M. TEILLARD &amp; COE, LYONS.

(Medaille d'or, London, 1854; Medaille d'or, Paris, 1855)

It has lately been ascertained that several Manufacturers have introduced a large percentage of a kind of hemp termed jute into Silks, thereby causing them to cut and lose color. Teillard's Silks are known as one of the best makes in existence.

A. R. Hay can recommend the large and valuable assortment now being shown as second to none in the Colony, while superior to many.

Ladies should inspect this magnificent collection, as the prices demand consideration. A full Black Silk Dress from 55s. By the yard are Silks from 4s 6d to 21s.

## THE COLOURED SILKS

are from makers as reliable as Teillard. The variety is very large indeed, and all marked with the smallest possible profit,

From 6s, 15 yards.

## THE DRESS DEPARTMENT

contains many different materials carefully selected by the Home Buyer as being durable and moderate in price.

THE DRESS MAKING branch will be found very efficient, and all Orders executed with care.

A. R. HAY,  
PRINCES STREET,  
DUNEDIN

DAVID R. HAY

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have a

MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

OF

TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

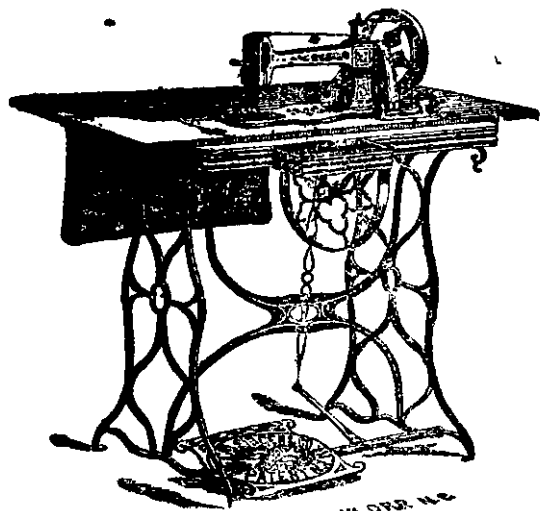
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND  
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

## SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,  
DUNEDIN.SEAGULL STREET, AUCKLAND; AND  
BROUGHAM-ST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD &amp; CO., Melbourne.

## COMMERCIAL.

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART, AND CO. report as follows for the week ending January 2nd:—

**Fat Cattle.**—the total number yarded to-day was 131 head, which was considerably in excess of the requirements of the trade, as several large buyers were fully stocked, hence 4½ head were turned out unsold. Those disposed of, however, realised about equal to last week's rates, say 20s to 22s 6d per 100lbs for prime quality. We yarded 85 head, 41 of which were sold at quotations, and the remainder turned out.

**Fat Sheep.**—There was an unusually large supply, 1150 having been penned, 800 of which found buyers, at from 8s to 12s 9d for cross-breeds, from 7s to 8s 6d for merino wethers, and 6s to 7s 6d for merino ewes; or equal to 2½ per lb for cross-bred mutton, and 2½ fully or merino do. Privately and at auction we have sold 450 sheep at above quotations.

**Fat lambs** were also in excessive supply. 320 were penned, of which about 100 very prime quality brought 11s 6d per head; 150 fair to good, 6s to 8s 6d; and the remainder were turned out.

**Store Cattle.**—Good grown cattle are enquired for, and saleable at full rates, say, bullocks at £3 10s to £5 10s; cows, £2 10s to £3 10s; mixed cattle, 45s. Of the first-named descriptions there are, however, few offerings.

**Store Sheep.**—Of all kinds continue in active demand, and our quotations of last week were fully maintained, say cross-breeds, 2 tooth, 8s to 9s; do, 4 and 6-tooth, 9s to 10s; do lambs, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; merino wethers, 2, 4, and 6-tooth, 6s to 7s; do, full-mouthed, 3s 6d to 4s 6d.

**Wool.**—Our sale falling to be held to-day was postponed to next week, owing to the departure of the English mails. Telegraphic advices from London, per Albion, at Bluff to-day, are limited to the brief remark "wool firm."

**Sheepskins.**—Our usual sale of these was held to-day at 3 o'clock. The catalogue comprised chiefly odd lots of dry country skins. Competition was active, except for lamb skins, which appear to be neglected by buyers. Half-breeds, dry and green skins, fetched from 4s 6d to 6s 4d; merino, do do, 3s to 5s 6d; pelts, 4d to 9d each.

**Tailow.**—None offered, but good parcels in shipping order would command ready sales.

**Hides.**—We sold about 100 light weights and inferior at from 15s to 17s; medium, 18s to 22s.

**Grain.**—Wheat.—The market is exceedingly quiet, the only description wanted for local use being prime samples of Northern grown. For oats there has been more frequent enquiry during the week and quotations of last week are maintained, say 3s 10d for good feed, up to 4s for prime milling.

## YEEND'S SOUTHERN LINE OF COACHES.

LEAVING the Empire Hotel, High st., every Monday at 9 o'clock for Tokomairiro, Balclutha, and Tuapeka. The comfort and safety of his Patrons will be the sole study of the Proprietor.

HENRY YEEND, Proprietor.

## M'CORMACK &amp; DAILEY,

BOOTMAKERS,  
Near Caledonian Hotel, Walker Street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

Fit and Workmanship guaranteed.

OUR Agents and Subscribers are requested to bear in mind that the New Zealand Tablet Co. is regularly called upon to meet the liabilities of the paper, and that consequently it is necessary the amounts due to the company should be settled promptly and regularly. They will therefore confer a favor on the Directors if they will be good enough to forward to the Hon. Secretary the sums now due, with as little delay as possible.

## BISHOP MORAN'S APPROVAL.

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

Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 1873.

† P. MORAN,  
Bishop of Dunedin.

## DEATH.

MELICAN, on the 14th January, at his father's residence, Hope street, Tommy, only son of Mr John Melican, aged 4½ years.

## 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 Thursday evening.

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.

SERVICES in St. Joseph's, Dunedin, are on Sundays and Holiday at 8 and 11 a.m., Catechism at 3 p.m., vesper at 6 30 p.m.

## New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

## THE 'EVENING STAR' IMPENITENT.

OUR evening contemporary is an illustration of the old saying—"Convince a man against his will, and he will be of the same opinion still." In his issue of the 19th inst., the 'Star' reiterates the charge—that judged by history the Catholic Church has not the slightest claim to be entrusted with the education of children. But our contemporary gives no proofs of the truth of his charge. He acknowledges he is unable to disprove our figures, and he makes no attempt to refute our arguments; and in reply to our challenge to adduce some proofs of his very sweeping assertion, asks—"Does the 'Tablet' expect that we should print the proofs?" Certainly such was our expectation, and we shall be greatly surprised if the public, as well as ourselves, will not feel disappointed at the tone assumed and the course taken by the 'Evening Star.'

But our contemporary excuses himself; he says, to print the proofs, "would be to reproduce the thousands of volumes of records of the past, which have been handed down to us through succeeding ages." The prospect is alarming; but we can assure our learned contemporary that our expectations are by no means so vast, and that we are willing to rest content with a few facts and a few simple arguments. Is not our contemporary too hard hearted to refuse us this slight gratification? This, however, is not his only excuse; he continues—"Were we to do this, most of the authorities on which we rely would be treated as fictitious by our self-conceited contemporary." Nevertheless, he might have produced two or three of them; surely our disrespectful treatment could do them no harm. They would stand for what they are worth. The 'Evening Star' is terribly angry with us because we said that it was likely that the writers of the articles in the 'Star' have never read any authorities in history, except those romances in the English language which have usurped that name. And he says this is unwarrantable presumption and arrogance on our part. What is it that is unwarrantable presumption and arrogance? Is it our saying that the writers in the 'Star' had only read authorities in the English language, or our calling certain histories in the English language romances? If it be the former, we of course apologise, and in doing so ask to be permitted to express our regret that the reading of historical works in many languages by the writers in the 'Star' has been attended with such little good result.

But if our contemporary means that our calling certain histories in the English language romances is unwarrantable presumption and arrogance, all we can say is, that it is a little too hard on us to censure us so severely for doing what one of the English historians himself has done. The Protestant historian Dunham (vol. 1, p. 146, Germanic Empire, in Lardner's Cyclopaedia) writes—"Whoever will take the pains to open the original history of any period, where collision of principles appears, and compares them with modern writers, will be sickened at the contrast. If he will extend his researches, he will find that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred—an investigation of many years has earned us the right to make the assertion—the aim of the latter has been to pervert the testimony of the former, to make history the organ of present opinions, to render turbid the whole course of history. And—we make the additional observation under the same feeling of responsibility—in no country under Heaven has this abominable dishonesty been so prevalent as in England." And to this may be added the testimony of De Maistre, who declares that "during the last three hundred years history has been a great conspiracy against truth." It can hardly be unwarrantable presumption and arrogance to make use of language substantially the same as that employed by such high authorities.

The 'Evening Star' asks "how, then, are we to judge of the value of that educational system which the 'Tablet' parades before its readers in such a long array of figures, which we have no objection to accept as facts? The law is, by their works you shall know them." Their reverence is made to Spain and Italy, where, our contemporary says, "The Roman Catholic hierarchy have had the fullest oppor-

tunity of carrying out their educational theories within the limits of the present century." Well, then, to take the last first, it is not true that the Catholic hierarchy has had the fullest opportunity of carrying out its theories in these two countries during the present century. Our contemporary forgets that the Catholic hierarchy in Spain has been twice, during the present century, plundered of its property and persecuted by Government; that its action has been again and again impeded by revolution and foreign war; that its religious communities have been broken up and banished; that its schools have been destroyed. This is the teaching of contemporary history to which the 'Star' pays no attention.

As to Italy we shall give the testimony of two Protestant authorities, first that of Mr Kay, the travelling bachelor of Cambridge, whose anti-Catholic prejudice breathes in every page of his work, but who is nevertheless a recognised authority on matters of education. He states facts as he found them on the Continent of Europe. He says "In Catholic Germany, in France, and even in Italy, the education of the common people in reading, writing, arithmetic, music, manners and morals, is at least as generally diffused, and as faithfully promoted by the clerical body as in Scotland. It is by their advance, and not by keeping back the advance of the people, that the Popish priesthood of the present day seeks to keep ahead of the intellectual community in Catholic lands; and they might perhaps retort on our Presbyterian clergy, and ask if they too are, in their countries, at the head of the intellectual movement of the age. Education is, in reality, not only not suppressed, but encouraged by the Popish Church, and is a mighty instrument in their hands and ably used. In every street in Rome, for instance, there are, at short distances, public primary schools for the education of the children of the lower and middle classes in the neighbourhood." Has Edinburgh so many schools for the instruction of these classes? We doubt it.

To this we shall add some passages from the works of the Scotch Presbyterian Mr Laing, in reference to the intelligence to be found in Catholic countries and the morality of the people. Speaking of the Rhenish and Westphalian Provinces, which are almost exclusively Catholic, he says (pp. 155 and 230—2,) "This population (the Catholic) is the very kernel of the Prussian Kingdom—a concentrated population of from three to four millions, the most wealthy, commercial, and manufacturing, and the most enlightened on their rights and wants of any perhaps in Germany." Speaking of the valley of the Arno, where none reside but Catholics, Mr Laing says—(p. 420)—"Scotland or England can produce no one tract of land to be compared to the Strath of the Arno—not to say for productiveness, because that depends on the soil and climate, which we have not of similar quality to compare, but for industry and intelligence, applied to husbandry, for perfect drainage, for irrigation for garden-like culture, for clean state of crops, for the absence of all waste land, labour and manure, for good cultivation, and the good condition of the labouring cultivator." Mr Laing did not see even in the fish-market of the Rialto in Venice, a single instance of intoxication—nor a single instance even among boys of rudeness. At Florence, in a multitude of twenty thousand, celebrating May Day, he did not see a single instance of inebriety, ill temper, or unruly boisterous conduct—yet "the people were gay and joyous." Robert Dale Owen, in a letter from Naples wrote: "I have not seen a man intoxicated since I have been in this city of 420,000 inhabitants, and they say one may live here for years without seeing one."

The 'Evening Star' has appealed to results in Catholic countries to prove that "the Catholic Church judged by history, has not the slightest claim to be entrusted with the education of children." Well, we have now given some of the results as stated by Protestant authorities; we have carefully abstained from quoting to-day even one Catholic authority. And may we not fearlessly ask—Do results prove that the Catholic Church has not the slightest claim to be entrusted with the education of children?

Does the 'Star' require any more results? If so, he shall have them.

The 'Evening Star,' in the article of the 19th, says a good deal about the Inquisition, and quotes a passage from Buckle, which no more represents the true state of education in Spain, than it does that of Timbuctoo. We had expected this appeal to the Inquisition. We were convinced that before the end of this controversy, the Inquisition would somehow be lugged in. But the question is about education, and not

the Inquisition, which has no more to do with it than had the English Inquisition established by Queen Elizabeth, and which, according to Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella (vol. iii. p. 202) equalled in severity that established by these Monarchs. Buckle's generalisations are only of the value of his authorities, and as none such are given, these generalisations are consequently valueless.

This appeal to the Inquisition, together with being *non ad rem*, is unfortunate and perilous. The Inquisition is not peculiar to Catholics. An Inquisition existed for very many years in England, though for only a short time under this title. English and Irish Catholics are only too well aware of this, and are not likely to be permitted by such imprudent writers as those of the 'Evening Star,' to forget that whilst their persecutors were inveighing against the Spanish Inquisition, and calling the Pope hard names, their fathers were subjected to an inquisition infinitely more galling and cruel, by the lovers of religious liberty? Balmez, an able Spanish writer, speaking of the Roman Inquisition, says "It is a remarkable thing that the Roman Inquisition has never been known to pronounce the execution of capital punishment. We find in all parts of Europe scaffolds prepared to punish crimes against religion; scenes which sadden the soul were everywhere witnessed. Rome is an exception to the rule—Rome, which it has been attempted to represent as a monster of intolerance and cruelty. It is true that the Popes have not preached, like the Protestants, universal toleration; but the facts show the difference between the Popes and the Protestants. The Popes have not spilt a drop of blood; the Protestants and the philosophers have shed torrents."

The 'Evening Star' asks two questions: 1st. How was it that at a census in Italy a few years ago, it was found, out of a population of, in round numbers, 26,000,000 (we speak from memory), 17,000,000 could neither read nor write? Our contemporary speaks from memory. It would be much more satisfactory if, in a matter of this kind, he spoke from book. We ask him to do so, and to tell us the year of the census, and be good enough to mention the name of his authority. But for the sake of argument, we shall assume the correctness of his figures, and give an answer on that assumption. It is now more than twenty years since revolution began its work in Italy. That revolution, we may remark in passing, has been fostered and aided by all the revolutionists and secret society men of Europe, and by many of the governments, notably by the English, which sent her fleet to protect Garibaldi's landing in Naples. In defiance of the vast majority of the people that revolution thus aided has progressed till the entire Peninsula finds itself in the grasp of the usurping sub-Alpine Government of Victor Emmanuel. What has chiefly characterised this revolution throughout? Hatred of the church, confiscation of church property, banishment of teachers, destruction of monastic, religious, and other Catholic schools, and the oppression of the people by a taxation without parallel, the proceeds of which have been squandered. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at if vast multitudes of people under thirty years of age are unable to read and write. Indeed, this is just the result that should be naturally expected. But this would arise not from any fault on the part of the Church, but precisely because the Church has been impeded in her beneficent action on the masses.

Secondly, the 'Evening Star' asks, "If the system of education by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy can be termed 'popular education,' how was it that it was esteemed so lightly by the people of Rome that the presence of French troops alone sustained it for twenty years, and on their withdrawal the mass of the people gladly accepted the dominion of Victor Emmanuel rather than remain under their former spiritual pastors and masters as rulers?" The answer is twofold—first, that the French soldiers were not required to protect the Papal government from its own subjects, but from the revolutionists of other countries, headed by Victor Emmanuel, Mazzini, and Garibaldi. These were not Roman citizens, but all from the north of Italy—from the Sardinian states. Had the Pope's subjects been left to themselves, a foreign bayonet would not have been needed. They were not the Pope's subjects who won the battle of Castelfidardo; they were not the Pope's subjects who battered down the Porta Pia; they were not Roman citizens who deposited their votes in the urns at the plebiscite. These were all foreigners, with hardly an exception. This is proved, amongst other ways, by the numerous addresses and deputations to the Holy Father from all classes of Romans—by the fact that not one respectable Roman citizen can be got to hold the

office in Rome that is analogous to that of Mayor amongst us—and that the chief magistrate of the city has been imported because the Romans refused to sanction the usurpation of Victor Emmanuel by accepting this office, which is a government appointment. The Romans, and the Catholics throughout Italy, carefully abstain from taking any part either in the elections or legislation of the country, lest they should in any way make themselves responsible for the acts of the Sub-Alpine usurping government. Secondly, as to schools in Rome, the facts are all in favor of the popularity of education by the Church. The Italian Government has seized on the Roman University, the Roman College, and the monasteries of Rome—the Church has been turned out of these. Again, the Government has established numerous common godless schools;—and what is the result? The pupils who formerly attended the Roman University and the Roman College, for the most part refuse to do so any longer, and attend at the Pope's University in the Vatican. And what is the state of the case in reference to the common schools? Whilst only 400 chiefly children of Government employes frequent these, no less than 20,000 children attend the common schools established by the priesthood. What will the 'Star' say now? Nothing is clearer than that our contemporary has been labouring under a grievous delusion as to the real state of things in Rome—for we readily acquit him of wilful misrepresentation.

#### WHAT IS A HIFALUTING STYLE?

HIFALUTING is to us a strange word. Until we read the leading article of the 'Otago Guardian' of the 15th inst., we had never seen it. Our contemporary says we have a hifaluting style, and he evidently considers this a grave fault. As we are anxious to correct our faults of style, and have been unable to find the meaning of the word—or, indeed, the word itself in Webster's large Dictionary—we shall feel very grateful to the 'Guardian' for a few words by way of explanation. We read the 'Guardian' carefully: its style and language are not, we must believe, like ours, hifaluting, and of course all its arguments can be put into syllogisms. It is improving therefore to study our contemporary; and so striking is this leader of the 15th that we could not rest satisfied till we had read it no less than three times, and we have it now before us for the fourth time. But somehow our stupidity is unable to penetrate the depths of its meaning in places; it is above us here and there, beyond the powers of our comprehension.

The 'Guardian' says we misrepresent him and the true state of the question between us. It is not easy to see this, at least it is not easy for us, for we were careful to give the very words of our contemporary, in order that our readers might judge for themselves; and we still think that the words quoted and requested in the 'Guardian' of the 15th fully bear out our interpretation, viz., "and it is not going too far to say that it"—the 'Guardian'—"is intolerant of Catholicism." The 'Guardian' continues: "Our observation which provoked the offensive remark we have just quoted was this general one: Denominationalism has for its ultimate object the subjugation of the human intellect to priestly caste. Religious instruction is a mere blind. We adhere to that opinion, and we appeal to what has recently transpired, in connection with the education question, as full confirmation of its soundness." What does our contemporary refer to? We are utterly ignorant of anything that has transpired calculated in any way to prove that religious instruction is a mere blind to the subjugation of the human intellect to priestly caste. Perhaps the 'Guardian' would condescend to give us his reasons in detail. The charge is a very serious one, amounting to this—that we, amongst others, are dishonest and hypocritical. And what makes the matter worse is, that the 'Guardian' deliberately reiterates the charge.

Our contemporary says it is untrue to state that he is intolerant of Catholicism. Well, let us test this—let us put his language into syllogistic form. Thus—

Major Proposition.—The 'Guardian' is of course intolerant of denominationalism, priestly caste, and religious instruction in schools.

Minor Proposition.—But denominationalism, priestly caste—that is, priestly supervision—and religious instruction in schools, are essentially belonging to Catholicism; in fact, so far, they are one and the same.

Conclusion.—Therefore the 'Guardian' is intolerant

of Catholicism. Our statement consequently, so far from being untrue, is, we regret to say, only too true. The 'Guardian' is intolerant of Catholicism.

The 'Guardian' says that we want candour. This is news to us, and will be to our readers. We flatter ourselves that all will admit that there are not two ways about us, and that we speak out our mind boldly and clearly, though it may be perhaps we do so sometimes in a *hifaluting style*. But the instance of want of candour adduced is the heading of our article of the 3rd inst., "The 'Guardian' threatens." And did not the 'Guardian' threaten? We again quote the words which justified this heading: "We regret that the TABLET some time ago advocated a Catholic block vote at the general elections. Such a policy, if pursued, would react against Catholics, and the Protestant block vote would keep every member of the Catholic Church out of the Legislature." Is it a want of candour to say there is a threat implied in these words?

The 'Guardian' says. "The TABLET tries to play the part of the Catholic martyr." Where—when have we tried to do so? Point out the passage, quote the words, give us instances of even inuendoes to that effect?

The 'Guardian' charges us with using a "hifaluting style of dealing with trivial matters," and says: "As an illustration, we are treated to a long disquisition, in the issue to which we refer on the persecution of the Roman Catholic Church by the State," &c. In the estimation of our contemporary, the present position of the Holy Father is a trivial matter; the banishment of bishops and priests in Switzerland is a trivial matter; tens of thousands of Catholics in the Jura left without sacrifice, sacraments, catechetical instruction, sermons, Christian burial, solely through the action of a tyrannical government, is a trivial matter; the installation of excommunicated, heretical, and immoral ecclesiastics in Catholic Churches by government in opposition to the unanimous will of Catholics, as in Geneva, is a trivial matter; the closing of all Catholic schools and the banishment of thousands of Catholic teachers, as in Germany, is a trivial matter; the retaining of heretical professors in the German Universities for the purpose of undermining the Catholic faith and Catholic principles of ecclesiastical students, is a trivial matter; the ruin of the abodes of the religious communities in Rome is a trivial matter! These are all trivial matters in the eyes of the 'Guardian,' and he is not intolerant of Catholicism, not he!

Speaking of what the TABLET wrote lately in reference to these things, the 'Guardian' has some very pretty writing, which we would admire immensely could we only attach any definite meaning to it. Here is the passage: "It is a tale founded on fact; but as is invariably the rule with entertaining authors who concoct tales of this kind, the clever writer in the TABLET has made his facts subservient to the plot of his story, thereby effecting a marvellous transformation in contemporary history. Nor does his inconsistency once strike this writer." It is wonderful the facility some people have of writing nice sentences that are utterly devoid of sense. The 'Guardian' continues: "A point is to be made, and he"—the TABLET—makes it, regardless of what has gone before or what may follow after. Well, this is something, the making of a point at all. And we only regret we cannot, in this instance, reciprocate the compliment.

The 'Guardian' says: "It"—the TABLET—"is compelled to admit the great modern schism within the bosom of the church, which has resulted in freeing the education of the young in Catholic countries from the control of the priesthood." Will our contemporary be good enough to point out the words or passage in which we have made such an admission? The 'Guardian' is dreaming, or, for aught we know, *hifaluting*. There is no such schism in the Catholic Church,—there never has been. It is true, indeed, that in some countries where Catholics are the majority, an attempt has been made—and sometimes successfully—to withdraw the education of the young from the control of the priesthood, not by Catholics, however, but by a Godless anti-Catholic minority in power, or, as in the case of Ireland, by an alien power trampling on the faith and consciences of the people.

The 'Guardian' speaks of "faithful and excellent Catholics who lead the Liberal party in Italy, France, Spain and Germany, or wherever the State, though Catholic, has taken upon itself the control of secular education." Where

are these Catholic States? We are not aware of the existence of one such. There are millions of Catholics, but there is not even one Catholic State that we know of in the world. On the contrary, the State as such is almost everywhere anti-Catholic. Again, who are the faithful and excellent Catholics who lead the Liberal party in Germany? Is Bismarck a Catholic? Perhaps Döllinger and his followers are meant. But they are heretics, and they are no more members of the Catholic Church than was Queen Elizabeth, who persecuted her Catholic subjects so fearfully. Who are the faithful and excellent Catholics leading the liberal party in Italy? Garibaldi? Is he one of them? Are the excommunicated plunderers of the Church the faithful and excellent Catholics? Perhaps the sacrilegious Loyson is amongst the faithful and excellent Catholics spoken of by our contemporary!

The 'Guardian' wishes to represent the Catholic Church as divided into two parties—the clerical and the lay—opposed to one another in this age, particularly on the question of education. If the 'Guardian' knew the Catholic catechism, of which he is of course profoundly ignorant, and had only a slight acquaintance with the history of Catholics, he would not have committed the egregious folly of making such a statement. Whether our contemporary has been "hifaluting" or not we do not know, but we are quite certain that on this point, at least, he has been laboring under a great delusion.

### WEEKLY EPITOME.

**THE Hon. Mr Vogel** has received a telegram stating that by the *Mongol*, there was coming out to the Colony Mr Joseph Holloway, who is described as the right-hand man of Mr Arch, whose name was so well known in connection with the movement which had sprung up in Great Britain for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural labourers.

**HIS EXCELLENCY** the Governor arrived at Invercargill on Saturday evening from Queenstown, and was received most enthusiastically.

**ADVICES** which have been received by cablegram at Christchurch inform the New Zealand Shipping Co. that the demand for emigrant passages had largely increased, in consequence of the adoption of the nominated system. The agent of the Company in London, owing to the scarcity of ships, had arranged with the Albion Shipping Co. and Messrs Shaw, Savill and Co. to carry some of the immigrants. The New Zealand Co. have despatched during December eight ships, including the *Mongol*, s.s., which is expected alone to carry 600.

At Greymouth on Sunday night last, 132 Chinese landed from the *Alhambra*, and were met on the wharf by a large crowd. They were much hustled and knocked about, though the police protected them as much as they could. Great indignation is felt at the treatment they received.

**THE 'Nelson Examiner'** ceased publication on the morning of the 15th inst. It was the oldest paper in the Colony, having first appeared in March, 1842.

**THE Salisbury** has arrived at Wellington from London with 200 immigrants on board, who are chiefly the Hon. Colonel Fielding's colonists.

**THE brigantine Sarah Pile**, which has been out three months, has arrived at the Bluff from Macquarie Islands with 54 tons of oil on board.

In Christchurch, action is being taken with a view to establishing a woollen factory.

**THE tender** for the summit contract of the Wellington and Masterton Railway from Messrs Collie and Scott, of Wellington, amounting to £18,700, will be accepted. The highest tender was £36,000.

**THE total amount** of duties collected at Wellington for last year was £88,654, against £64,682 for 1872.

In consequence of the unfavorable reply from the Government, to the application of the Wellington Sugar Refinery Co., for a bonus or drawback, the directors have resolved not to proceed further in the matter, until it is ascertained what encouragement the Assembly is prepared to offer this new industry.

At Auckland, Mr Moriarty, the Sydney Government Engineer, has reported in favor of the construction of a large graving dock, capable of accommodating the San Francisco steamers, on a site west of the Queen street wharf. The eligibility of the site evokes much discussion.

**A LARGE** meeting of carpenters was held at Napier on Saturday evening, and it was resolved to demand 12s per day, to take effect one month from the date of the meeting.

**THE Provincial Council** of Canterbury has decided to increase the Superintendent's salary from £800 to £1000 per annum. The Government announced their intention of obtaining a thoroughly competent Railway Manager, and that a salary of £800 or £1000 a year might have to be given.

**THE Bright Smile Gold Mining Co.**, at the Thames, have not stopped pumping, although the City of London Co. decline to attend the Conference for settling the question of drainage contribution.

**THE sum of £415** has been distributed amongst the passengers with families of the wrecked ship *Surat*, at the Immigration Barracks. The Committee have still a sum of about £300 in hand.

It appears from a recent Queensland paper that a considerable number of small settlers in the Wide Bay district contemplate immigrating to the Province of Canterbury in March next. At a public meeting held to discuss the matter, a letter from a Canterbury farmer setting forth the excellence of the climate of New Zealand, especially

that of the Southern Island, was read, and the Chairman observed that it would be well if more of the Queensland farmers would make up their minds to settle in New Zealand, which appeared to him to be the most prosperous Colony in the Southern Hemisphere.

**THE boat's crew** of the schooner *Dauntless* had a wonderful escape from drowning in attempting to cross the Kaipara bar. They were picked up in an exhausted state by the pilot cutter, after being an hour in the water.

In the Supreme Court, Auckland, an action has been brought by Mary Anne Stailey against John Lamand and Captain H. Anderson, to recover certain subscriptions collected on her behalf. The jury gave a verdict on all issues in favor of the plaintiff.

**A MEETING** of the parents of children attending the All Saints' Church school, and "of the friends of education," to mark the opening of the first Church of England denominational school in the province of Otago, was held in the All Saints' Church school-room, Dunedin, lately. Speeches were delivered by, among others, Mr Justice Chapman, Bishop Nevill, and the Rev. R. L. Stanford. A school in connection with St. Paul's (Anglican) Church, Dunedin, is also to be opened.

The census of the Colony is to be taken on the night of Sunday, the 1st March.

**WRITING** of the recent floods in the Molyneux, the Tuapeka Mouth correspondent of the *Lawrence* paper says, the continuous high state of the river must have been injurious up country, as the carcasses of horses, boxes, and other debris have been floating past.

**THE Provincial Government** are now calling for tenders for the completion of an additional portion of the Mount Ida head race. The length of the work for which tenders are called is to be about nine and a half miles. With the exception of a large cutting which will have to be made, the country the race will pass through will be of an easy nature.

At an inquest at Auckland, the Coroner said he should endeavor to secure a medal from the Royal Humane Society to Charles Hopkins, who had four times brought up drowning persons by diving.

An Invercargill paper states that among the decorations at Winton on the occasion of the Governor's arrival, the most noticeable was a large Scotch thistle, tied to the top of a manuka pole in front of a hotel.

In the Supreme Court a few days ago, Mr Macassey intimated that, on an early day, a special case would be submitted for His Honor's opinion, involving the question of the right of the passengers by the *Surat* to their luggage, which was sold to the purchasers of the wreck.

**WE** read in an Auckland exchange:—The Reverend Mother and the Sisters of Mercy beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of £50 from His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Croke, as a Christmas gift to the orphans under their care.

**THE Dunfillan** has arrived in port from London, after a capital passage of 78 days, with 158 passengers.

**NOTWITHSTANDING** the heavy seas which have been breaking over the *Surat*, no damage has been done.

**MR HILL**, Collector of Customs, Dunedin, who is about to be removed to Auckland, has been presented by the mercantile men of Dunedin with a purse of 100 guineas and a flattering testimonial.

**THE last southern escort** which arrived in Dunedin brought down the following quantities of gold:—Switzerland, 1709oz 7dwts; Waitahuna, 424oz 8dwts; Waipori, 296z 19dwts; Lawrence, 2393oz 11dwts; Tokomairiro, 290oz; Northern escort, 16,129oz 7dwts; total, 21,238oz 12dwts.

**THE 'Cromwell Argus'** states that "a large number of Chinamen working at the Nevis are reported to have 'skedaddled' in the direction of the West Coast. A good many of them are said to have gone without paying a visit to their storekeeping countrymen, Keu Yung Fong and Sun on Lee. It is said that a European miner receives £50 for piloting them across the country."

**A LABOURING** man, named William Kennedy, was covered by a fall of earth a few days ago, whilst working at an earth cutting for Messrs Proctor and Whittaker. His mates instantly extricated him, and conveyed him to the Hospital, but he died before reaching the institution. At the inquest the jury returned an open verdict, with the rider that greater precaution should be used in future.

**OUR Auckland correspondent telegraphs:—National Insurance** 20s, 21s; Caledonian 10s, 15s, 11s; Thames £3 2s 6d.

**THERE'S** nothing like leather! Judge Chapman who is an advocate for denominational education by denominations, and undenominational education by the Government! holds that the two classes of men best fitted to educate and have the control of education are Anglican clergymen and lawyers.

**REFERRING** to the advertisement of the Dominican Convent, we are requested to state, that applications for terms and particulars may be made to the Lady Superior, Dowling Street, Dunedin, or at St. Dominic's priory, Waikari; and further that private lessons will be discontinued.

### THE SURAT INQUIRY.

**JUDGMENT** was given in this enquiry on Tuesday afternoon last. Mr Strode, R.M., Captain Thomson, Nautical Assessor and Mr Fulton, R.M., were on the Bench. The Court was crowded, the captain and chief mate of the *Surat* being in attendance.

The judgment, which was read by Mr Strode, gave first a summary of the evidence, and then the opinion of the Bench. It was as follows:—

The Resident Magistrates engaged in this enquiry now proceed to express their opinion and give their decision in the matter of the loss of the ship *Surat*. The ship *Surat*, bound for Port Chalmers, arrived off the coast of Stewart's Island between 2 and 3 p.m. on the 31st of December last, at which time land was sighted bearing N.W. about 16 miles off, the wind blowing a fine breeze from W.N.W., and the ship miles off, being steered a N.E. course by the magnetic compass until abreast of Bruce's reef, off the East Coast of Stewart's Island. From this point



the ship was hauled more to the northward, the master (to use his own words) "giving instructions from time to time to the man at the wheel to luff, without noticing particularly what alteration it made in his course," and passed Ruapuke Island at a distance, as estimated by the master, of twelve or fourteen miles, but of seven miles as estimated by the chief officer, whose watch it was. From thence a course N.E., and gradually up to N.N.E., was steered, the vessel going about nine knots, until Dog Island light was sighted at 7.30 p.m., bearing W. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N., at a distance, as it was believed, of 20 miles. At this time the course was altered to N.E. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. by the standard compass, which the master says, had only three degrees of easterly deviation, and to N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. by the binnacle compass, which shows that the latter was quite unreliable, and this course was steered until eight o'clock, when as Dog Island light was being lost sight of, the vessel's supposed position was marked by the master on a small scale chart (the only one he had) of the New Zealand coast, the light bearing W. by N., distant, as "guessed" by the master, 22 miles, but no effort was made by soundings or otherwise more accurately to determine the ship's position. From this time until within a few minutes of 10 p.m., the same course was professedly kept.

On land being reported on the port bow for the second time by the look-out, the second mate, who was in charge of the deck, ordered the helm to be put up, the wind being at this time N.W. When the vessel was coming by the lee and the yards were being squared, the vessel struck heavily on some hidden danger five or six times, without stopping her way, the land being from a quarter of a mile to half a mile away. She was then braced up on the starboard tack, and stood out to sea for three-quarters of an hour, when she was hove-to, with the maintop-sail to the mast, until daylight. As little or no water was made for the first hour, the excitement among the passengers consequent upon the ship's striking was very considerably allayed. About midnight frequent soundings in the pump showed that the ship was making water. The port pump, and subsequently the fire-engine, were started and worked mainly by the passengers. The starboard pump being found out of order, was of no service.

Between 3 and 4 a.m. on the 1st of January, there being about 7ft of water in the well, the vessel was kept away and a course steered northward along the shore, when a steamer hove in sight steaming to the southward. As she neared the Surat the ensign was hoisted by one of the passengers, but immediately hauled down by the master's orders, with threats that he would shoot any man who should hoist it or fire a gun. When abreast of the steamer it was, however, again hoisted, Union down, and a boat with the second mate in charge pulled towards the Wanganui, which steamer passed within a mile and a half of the Surat, without any notice having been taken, there being at the time no officer in charge of her deck. From this time everything on board the Surat seems to have been in the utmost confusion and disorder: boats were lowered without orders, an incompetent person permitted to steer the ship, the anchor let go in Jack's Bay, about 100 passengers landed there, and with 11ft. of water in the hold the cable slipped, and the vessel beached in Catlin's Bay, where the remainder of the passengers and crew were landed by 11 a.m. No portion, however, of the immigrants' luggage was saved, notwithstanding the fineness of the weather.

We further state our opinion on the matter as follows:—*That the master was most blameable*—

1. In starting from London with his ship in an unseaworthy condition, inasmuch as he had not provided himself with detail charts of the coast of New Zealand.

2. In not taking, when he made the New Zealand coast, to which he and all his officers were strangers, and when night was setting in, the necessary steps to determine his position with accuracy, not even consulting the "New Zealand Pilot," which work he had on board.

*That the master and chief officer were most blameable*—(1) in making no efforts to lessen the leak; (2) in allowing to pass by at the time when there was eight feet of water in the hold the steamer Wanganui, whose services they could easily have secured.

*That the master, chief officer, and second officer, were most culpable*—(1) In rendering themselves by insobriety after the vessel struck and before she was beached quite unfit for the performance of their duties; (2) in making no effort after the beaching of the vessel and landing of the passengers (all of which was effected at 11 a.m., the day being fine) to save the immigrants' effects.

We therefore come to the conclusion that by the wrongful acts and default of Edmund Joseph Johnson, master, Abram Forshaw, chief mate, and Edward Hesselton, second mate, the ship Surat was lost and abandoned in Catlin's Bay on the 1st day of January, 1874, and we decide that the certificate of competency of Edmund Joseph Johnson, as master, be cancelled; the certificate of competency of Abram Forshaw, as master, be cancelled; and the certificate of competency of Edward Hesselton, as second mate, be suspended for the term of two years from the 20th day of January, 1874.

Captain Thomson said:—As Nautical Assessor to the Magistrates engaged in the enquiry, duly appointed, I have only to say that I fully concur in the decision just expressed.

The proceedings were then concluded.

The Captain has since been arrested on a charge of negligence.

**SOMETHING ABOUT BERLIN.**

THE 'Otago Guardian,' the other day, favored its readers with something about Rome, in the shape of an article from the 'Saturday Review.' The 'Guardian' cannot object to our giving it something about Berlin, where its own pet ideas in regard to the Catholic Church prevail. The picture is by a correspondent of the 'Christian Guardian,' an English Protestant newspaper, and shows what the 'Otago Guardian's' ideas, or rather the ideas taken up by the 'Guardian,' are doing for Germany. The correspondent says:—

"I can give you now the Church statistics for 1872, published by the Consistorium of Brandenburg province respecting the Evangelicals of Berlin—the bulk, that is, of the people. The Protestant population of the capital is 731,074; the city is divided into forty-seven parishes,

with thirty-seven churches and twenty-three chapels and one hundred and eleven pastors; one minister, therefore, to between 6,000 and 7,000 people. In the year there were 30,124 baptisms, of which 3,909 or more than one-eighth, were illegitimate children. There were confirmed 10,937 persons. There were married 10,671 women, of whom only 6522 wore the myrtle wreath as the sign of virginity, the remainder, or one-third were not entitled to wear it. Of the communicants there were 97,888, or one in seven of the population; but in this number would be included all the newly confirmed, and so the average is still more reduced. Of burials there were 26,469, of which only 4508 were accompanied by a clergyman. This latter fact is liable to be misapprehended: it shows perhaps, an increasing ratio of civil burials; but it must be borne in mind that the Protestant pastors here do not attend the funerals of any children until they have been confirmed; it is not a question of baptism or no baptism, but simply that they do not think it worth while to hold service over a child's grave. Our statistics will, therefore prove in what a startling proportion the burials were those of children. This is a very sad picture and one that is not hidden from the Church authorities, who bemoan the demoralized state of their body; but it does not appear that any very earnest effort is being made to alter such a terrible list. This is, however, only a portion of a wider question that affects the whole population of Berlin, and that is, the fearful increase of crime in the city. The Berlin papers are just beginning to take the matter up, and to call attention to it as a very serious danger. "Berlin," they say, "the metropolis of intelligence, appears to be assuming more and more the character of the metropolis of crime." At the close of the year 1867, there lived in the capital 30,763 people who had been convicted, and now there are 40,000 criminals, or one in twenty of the population. Half of this number are released offenders, and about one fourth are female. The number of criminals between twenty and thirty years of age exceeds the sum of all the rest put together. Here is a very serious evil for social philanthropists and legislators to ponder over."

This, be it borne in mind, is from a Protestant paper.

**H.A.C.B.S.—CHRISTCHURCH, No. 82.**

The Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, Dunedin.

SIR,—Agreeably with the wishes of the members of the above Lodge, I beg leave to forward a copy of the Auditors' Report of same for quarter ending Dec. 11, 1873, and ask you to give insertion to as much of it as your valuable space will allow.

I have the honor, &c.

E. O'CONNOR, Hon. Sec.

H.A.C.B.S., No. 82.

January 14th, 1874.

**AUDITORS' REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDING DEC. 11, 1873,**

H.A.C.B.S., No. 82.

WORTHY PRESIDENT AND BROTHERS,—

We submit to you our report for the first quarter of the above branch, and it gives us great pleasure in doing so, for we can say without fear of contradiction that no Society or branch of Society has ever been started under more favorable circumstances, or ever met with greater success.

The name of the Society leads us back at once to Ireland, and might lead one to suppose that the Society was only for members taking their origin from that fair isle; but it is not the case, and we are happy to report that we have members representing many other countries.

Our task of auditing the accounts has been extremely light, owing to the able and correct and careful manner in which our Secretary (Bro. O'Connor) has kept all the accounts of the Society.

We here subjoin our Statement showing the financial position of Branch for the present quarter.

RECEIPTS.	
To Entrance Fees of Members	£110 10 0
" Weekly contributions	29 18 0
" Goods	2 7 9
" Fines	0 8 0
" Quarterage	2 7 0
" Miscellaneous receipts	5 15 9
Total	£151 6 6

EXPENDITURE.	
By Dispensation to E.D.	£6 10 0
" Funeral fund to do	6 17 6
" Medical Attendance, &c.	9 8 3
" Delegates' expenses in opening	13 5 9
" Miscellaneous expenses (furniture)	8 12 1
" Balance for quarter	106 12 11
Total	£151 0 6

(Signed)

JOSEPH B. SHEATH, }  
JOHN O'NEILL, } Auditors.

**ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE H.A.C.B.S. AT CHARLESTON.**

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—As the mission of the TABLET is to advance the interests of our holy religion, to foster and perpetuate religious associations in this Colony, I am confident you will readily afford space for the insertion of the enclosed communication, descriptive of the ball and banquet which came off here on the night of the 1st inst., for the purpose of celebrating the fourth anniversary of the Charleston Branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society.

Pursuant to notification, the brethren of the local branch, together with contingents from the Brighton and Addison branches, assembled at the St. Patrick's School, where, headed by their respective marshals,

they formed into order of procession, and to the sound of those soul-stirring national airs, "Patrick's Day," "Garry Owen," &c., proceeded in military style through the different streets, eliciting, by their martial bearing, the admiration of the spectators. Arriving at the ball-room, they were received by the band playing up that familiar air, "The Wearing of the Green," which, as is usual with Irishmen on occasions like this, produced an electrical effect.

There is now an interval of half-an-hour, which, in union with my brethren of the quill, I shall devote to the usual salutations—"A Happy New Year"—with friends before introducing your readers to the ball-room, which about nine o'clock presented an animated appearance, being decorated in the most tasteful manner with flowers, evergreens, and national emblems, prominent amongst which were the Society's banner and illuminated scrolls containing the mottoes of the order. On entering the room, the eye immediately fell upon one with the well-known words standing forth in relief, "Caed Mille Failthe"—a hundred thousand welcomes; and on either side others with the no less significant ones, "Amor et Benevolentia," and "Faith, Hope, and Charity."

The ball is now fairly opened, and everything looks perfection, as each gentleman, with the gallantry and chivalry of a knight, leads off in the dance his amiable partner. Having indulged for some time in the "light fantastic," the company repaired to the banquetting-hall of the European Hotel, where Host Weitzel had prepared for their entertainment a sumptuous repast. After the cloth had been removed,

The Chairman, Bro. R. Delany, President of the Charleston Branch, said:—Worthy Vice Chairman, honoured guests, brother Hibernians, ladies and gentlemen,—I regret being unable adequately to express to you the pride I feel at being accorded the honourable distinction of presiding on so auspicious an occasion as this. I should much prefer some other gentleman had been selected—some one better calculated to add dignity to the position. However, I shall do my utmost to discharge the functions of my office, and for any misgivings or shortcomings on my part I have to request your indulgence. We have assembled around the festive board for the purpose of celebrating the fourth anniversary of our Society, and it affords me much pleasure to have the opportunity of congratulating the Committee, and the ladies who so kindly assisted them, upon the success they have thus far attained. It is also matter for congratulation to notice the flourishing condition of the branch, and to acknowledge the good understanding that at present exists between it and the other friendly societies in this and the surrounding districts. But I shall not occupy the time of those gentlemen who are to follow me by making a long speech, but will at once proceed with the business of the evening. Indeed I do not believe in long-winded orations on occasions like this, when we meet in mutual fellowship, conviviality, and social enjoyment.

The Chairman, in proposing the first regular toast—"HIS HOLINESS THE POPE"—remarked that in the absence of the rev. gentleman who was expected to respond, they would be doing the Holy Father more honour, and in union with the millions of his children throughout the Christian world, would give a stronger expression of their sympathies towards him in this the hour of his afflictions, by drinking the toast in solemn silence.—Drunk accordingly.

The next regular toast—"Our Native Land"—was proposed by Bro. McInroe, president of the Addison's branch, in his usual eloquent style, and responded to by Bro. Carmody, who, on rising, said he agreed with the President that long speeches were out of place at a time when we meet for social communion; but on an occasion like this, though he did not come prepared to make a speech, he could not help giving expression to his sentiments. He believed the love of our native land was well described by the poet Scott when he says, "Breathes there a man with soul so dead," &c. He had taken that as his standard, and considered that any man who should, through any selfish motives, forget the dear old land that gave him birth, was unworthy the recognition of his fellow men. But, while cherishing the memory of his native land, he was not one to forget the land of his adoption.

"Visiting Brethren," proposed by Bro. Enright in his usual felicitous style, was drunk with musical honours, and eloquently responded to by Bro. Murphy, president of the Brighton Branch.

Mr R. C. Parker, one of the distinguished guests of the evening, in proposing "Our Adopted Country," said it was unnecessary for him to make any lengthy remarks eulogistic of the country, more especially as he recognised a gentleman present—Bro. F. Sexton—who he was satisfied was fully competent to do ample justice to the subject, and whom he was pleased to call upon to respond.

Bro. Sexton, in responding, said he considered it an honour to be allowed the privilege of a response. As Irishmen, we cherish the memory of the land of our birth; yet we have no reason to find fault with the land of our adoption. This is a country with a free people and a liberal Constitution; a country whose offices are thrown open to the humblest individual if he only possess the necessary qualifications to fill them with honour; a country which, though apparently barren, is almost inexhaustible in its resources, and which, with its genial climate, is destined to become at no distant day one of the finest and most prosperous countries on the face of the earth.

Bro. Michael Maloney, of the Brighton Branch, next proposed "The Charleston Branch, H.A.C.B.S.," and called upon the Secretary, Bro. Kerins, to respond. That gentleman appropriately replied, saying that owing to his brief connection with the Society, he was not in a position to speak of its origination or its more recent development; but was most happy to be able to assure them that this branch is at present in a healthy condition, financially and otherwise, and bids fair to become, at no distant day, one of the most flourishing in the Southern Hemisphere. He would, in conclusion, thank the company for the hearty manner in which they had drunk the toast.

"The Press," coupled with the names of the 'Charleston Herald' and 'Buller News,' was proposed by Bro. J. Kirkpatrick, and responded to severally by the representatives of both journals.

"The Ladies," proposed by Bro. McCarthy, was responded to by Bro. R. Kirkpatrick in a humorous speech, into which he threw an

apt quotation from Burns, illustrating the domestic felicity derived from a union with the gentler sex.

"The Host and Hostess" was proposed by the Chairman, and responded to by Mr Weitzel, proprietor of the European Hotel.

Mr H. Boyle next proposed the "Health of the Chairman," which was drunk with three times three; after which the company returned to the ball-room, where dancing was resumed and kept up until long after daybreak, when the company dispersed to the tune of "Home, Sweet Home."—Yours, &c.,

HIBERNIUM.

Charleston, West Coast, January 5, 1874.

### "A FORMIDABLE IRISH AGITATION."

THE 'Saturday Review,' one of the few great leading opinion-givers of England, has a long article on "Home Rule and the Irish Priests." The following extract will show how instantly England has appreciated the action of the priests. The end of the article is especially worth notice: it will be seen that the possibility of Irish Home Rule is there admitted and talked about—a thing that never would be a year ago:—

The effect on the Home Rule movement of this public adhesion of the Roman Catholic clergy will perhaps not be very great. In point of fact, its dimensions are already almost as imposing as they can be. It is probable that every seat in Ireland, except those in which Protestantism is an indispensable title to the confidence of the voters, will be carried by the Home Rule party at the general election, and even the support of the priests can hardly make the triumph more complete. The Irish populace have not waited to be told that the claim of legislative independence for Ireland is "the assertion of a true principle and the vindication of an outraged right." They have made up their minds on this point without the aid of the clergy. Still, though the movement may not be really strengthened by the Cloyne resolutions, and others for which they will supply the pattern, it will receive a sort of official stamp which has hitherto been wanting to it. It is open to anyone to deny the seriousness of a popular movement in Ireland with which the priests have nothing to do; but now that they have given it their formal recognition it will be impossible to deny any longer that England is once more confronted by a formidable Irish agitation. There will again be an Independent Irish Opposition in the House of Commons giving neither party its certain support, but tempting both by offers of momentary co-operation, and upsetting the calculations of both by unexpected desertions. The solid benefits which have been conferred on Ireland by the legislation of 1869 and 1870 will be forgotten, and the old commonplaces about English misrule will be revived, because England does not choose to risk seeing the policy of the Empire interfered with by so-called local legislation.

\* \* \* the apparent smallness of the object in dispute will in some respects increase the difficulty of refusing concession. If the Home Rule movement were really what it claims to be—a proposal for relieving a Parliament confessedly overburdened by assigning specific parts of its work to local bodies representing larger or smaller members of the Empire—it would be met in a very different spirit from that which is likely to be called forth by it in its present form. Supposing, for instance, that the suggestion of local Legislatures had come from an English or Scotch member, and had merely been offered as a contribution towards the problem how to make the capacity of the Imperial Parliament keep pace with the increasing demands on it, it might have been debated with as much calmness as a proposal to distribute the House of Commons into Grand Committees. Why then, it will be asked, should so much excitement be imported into the debate because it comes from Ireland? If it is unreasonable in an Irish minority to stop the course of Imperial affairs rather than that their country should remain without a particular application of the recognised principle of local self-government, is it not equally unreasonable in an English and Scotch majority to acquiesce in this interruption rather than concede a particular application of a recognised principle? The answer to these questions is simple enough. Home Rule in the mouth of an Irishman does not mean the same thing as Local Self-Government in the mouth of an Englishman. Before it can be taken to mean the same thing, the history and antecedents of the agitation must be forgotten. A "vindication of an outraged right," which is the phrase used by the most moderate advocates of Home Rule to describe its scope and purpose, stands for a great deal more than a desire that certain purely Irish affairs should be dealt with without being necessarily brought before Imperial Parliament. Englishmen believe that, in spite of all assurances to the contrary, the Home Rule party in Ireland wish something for their country which is incompatible with the unity and integrity of the Empire. So long as Englishmen believe this, they will resist the demand to the utmost of their strength, no matter how moderate it may be in form. Before the Home Rulers can even be listened to they must show some better evidence than a mere clerical resolution that they honestly, as well as emphatically disclaim any intention of seeking for separation from England.

### "HEROIC MEASURES."

At a Conservative banquet held in the Corn Exchange, Hereford, on October 21, the Marquis of Salisbury, who presided, in proposing "Our Conservative member and our future Conservative candidates," criticised at some length the action of Mr Gladstone's Ministry, which, he said, had this peculiarity—that it had been in contrast to all English Ministries of many generations past, a Ministry of heroic measures:—Far be it from me (the noble lord said) to accuse them of heroism. They keep their heroism to the Home Offices; they don't let it transgress the threshold of the Foreign Office. They afford to us a remarkable instance of Christian meekness and humility; but I am afraid it is that kind of Christian meekness which turns the left cheek to Russia and America, and demands the utmost farthing of Ashantee.

## MR. RONAYNE ON CATHOLIC EQUALITY.

MR. RONAYNE, M.P. for Cork, has republished in pamphlet form, the substance of several letters which attracted considerable attention some short time ago. "How Liberal England governs Catholic Ireland, as exemplified in the County of Cork," is a title calculated to excite surprise. Mr Ronayne has chosen to deal with facts which can be established. He knows his own country, and he tells the story of its government in plain, terse, vigorous English. He shows that the whole power of the county is in the hands of the minority; that the local taxation, the administration of law, the relief of the poor, are such and all vested in persons of the disestablished creed. It is worth while to note the statistics of the case. The Lord Lieutenant and his Secretary are Protestant. They constitute the Castle, and the Castle governs Ireland. With the assistance of political lawyers, whose fidelity to anything whatever is more than dubious, the Castle makes all appointments, either directly or indirectly. The High Sheriff and the Lord Lieutenant of the county both are Protestants. The sub-Sheriff is a Protestant. He is the nominee of the High Sheriff. He selects the County Grand Jury, and he invites 19 Protestants and 3 Catholics. He summons the Special Jury, which consists of 39 Protestants and 9 Catholics. In the Special Commission of 1865, he asked 110 Protestant and 22 Catholics, and in that of 1867, he asked 62 Protestants and 10 Catholics. The County Grand Jury appoint the baronial high constables, or, in less lofty language, the cess-collectors. Mr Ronayne finds that the proportion of these is 19 Protestants to 3 Catholics. On the Board of Superintendence the figures are 10 to 2. The chief officers of the gaol are all Protestant. Of 11 assistant County surveyors 2 are Catholics. Of 28 deputy-lieutenants 2 belong to the religion of the nation. There are 378 magistrates, and 65 represent the people of the county. The officers of the militia number 87—5 are Catholics. Those who preside at 24 quarter sessions, at 35 petty sessions, at presentment sessions, at boards of guardians, are practically all Protestant. They are in such a sweeping majority that their voice is law, and no man dares to challenge them. In the police force all the best places are held by professors of a creed at stern variance with that of the governed people. The stipendiary magistrates are for the most part Protestants—but it matters little to what creed they give their careless assent. Every man in Ireland who knows anything knows that the manner of appointing stipendiary magistrates is a disgrace to justice and honesty. There was one fitness regarded, and Mr Ronayne shows that it is regarded still. Let a broken *roue* be a Protestant and his chance of an appointment is good. We admit that matters are improved, but the improvement is theoretic rather than practical. There is equality in the letter of the law—but, as Peel said, Catholics may be emancipated, and still left where they were. In fact, Peel's notion has been carried out, and, as Mr Ronayne abundantly proves, the motto "No Catholic need apply," lives as vividly to-day as when Emancipation was not.—*Dublin Freeman*.

## HOW ITALIAN DEPUTIES DIE.

(Roman letter of 'Boston Pilot.')

THERE is one saying which I heard many years ago which almost assumes the proportions of a proverb: "There is an art in everything but dying." It might almost be supposed that Italian deputies had discovered an art in dying. A few weeks ago I described the death of Ratazzi, and told you as his last words: *Close the doors*. Now another deputy of the same school has just died and his death is characteristic. Signor Biella was, with some other deputies, in the north of Italy at a place celebrated for its baths. There was a dinner at which Visconti Venosa and Deputy Rossi were present as well as Biella. Shortly after dinner this last was seized with violent colic. He bore his suffering with a smile and laughed on, nor did he cease to mingle with his witticisms the most horrible blasphemies. There was a ball later in the evening, and Signor Biella, with the idea of alleviating the excruciating pains which he suffered, began to dance vigorously. When he retired to rest he was thoroughly wired out. His face had become cadaverous now, but a ghastly smile still hung round his lips, and his eyes flashed with a terrible brilliancy. On the morning following this night of a suffering he summoned a doctor and returned to bed which he had left a short time previously; while a drink which he called for was being prepared for him, he died without speaking a word. A few minutes after his death his body became of a livid hue and turned pestiferous. Telegraphic messages were sent to his friends, but no one came. His relations were telegraphed to likewise, but they remained away. The director of the baths took his funeral in hand; he wanted to place the body in an oratory, but the priest refused, because the oratory was for those who died Catholics, and he did not know in what religion Signor Biella died; the priest said the truth of him when he described him as an enemy to the Church in the Parliament and the press. In spite of the priest, however, the body was brought into the oratory. Since then the Bishop of Como has sent to the priest the necessary authorization to purify the chapel where the corpse of Signor Biella was exposed. This death is eloquent; the man was given up, body and soul, to the secret revolutionary societies, and employed a brilliant talent and an eloquent tongue against the Church of God: and this is how he dies—forsaken by all, sneering and blaspheming a few hours previously!

But there are Deputies and Deputies. Some good men have thought they might be able to effect something in the Chamber, or they were led there, perhaps, through weakness or vanity. Men like these are like pebbles in a mountain stream; they cause the water to roar louder, and they only increase the velocity of the current instead of arresting it. Giulio Cesare Libetta, a Neapolitan, feeling that the work of a deputy in the Italian Parliament was not very like Catholic work, made a declaration of his faith shortly before he died. The part most interesting to us is the following:—"I, the undersigned, who belonged to the Chamber of Deputies, declare that I have never acted nor voted against Holy religion, nor against the Church, either in spirituals or in temporal; and I declare myself to be through the grace of God and most Blessed Mary, a true Apostolic Roman Christian." The signature of Libetta to this document is witnessed by two

persons, whose names are attached to this declaration. Funeral honors were bestowed by the Church on Signor Libetta, who died furnished with the Sacraments of Holy Church and edifying all who were near him. There is assuredly a difference between the deaths of these two deputies!

## IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF THE BISHOP AND CLERGY OF CLOYNE.

THE following most important declaration of the Most Rev. D. Keane, the venerated Bishop of Cloyne, and his patriotic clergy, on the great question of Home Rule, was published in the 'Cork Examiner' of a late date, and will be read with joy in every homestead in Ireland:

That the time has arrived when the interests of our country require from us, as priests and Irishmen, a public pronouncement of the vital question of Home Rule.

That, as impartial history has branded as unconstitutional and corrupt the means by which we have been deprived of our legislative independence, we regard the claim made by the Home Rule Association of Dublin for its restoration, as the assertion of a true principle, and the vindication of an outraged right.

That, whilst we emphatically disclaim any intention of seeking for separation from England, we would respectfully suggest, as the best means of giving practical effect to these views, the holding of an aggregate meeting in Dublin of the representatives of all interested in this great question—and they are the entire people, without distinction of creed or class—for the purpose of placing by constitutional means, on a broad and definite basis, the nation's demand for the restoration of its plundered rights.

## THE JESUITS IN DUBLIN.

A GRAND educational establishment will soon be completed in Dublin. The Jesuit Fathers of Dublin have purchased Killiney Castle and the grounds adjoining, for the purposes of a lay college. The place is prominently beautiful, even among the beautiful environs of Dublin. The London 'Daily Telegraph,' commenting on the purchase, says:—

Forty or fifty years ago Protestant Dublin would have been furious at the erection of a house for Jesuits on one of the prettiest and most romantic hills overlooking its bay. Within the last thirty years a landlord in the immediate neighborhood of the new college would not permit a Roman Catholic Chapel to "desecrate" his Protestant estate; while now his ghost, if it reads the Irish newspapers, is doomed to observe that his property is in the possession of what Oxford calls a 'vert.'

## A CATHOLIC BISHOP ON DANCING.

On Sunday, Sept. 14, at every chapel within the diocese of Ferns, a pastoral letter was read to the congregations by their priests from the Right Rev. Dr Furlong, the Bishop, against "Fast Dances." His Lordship said "that these modern dances, with all their concomitant circumstances, are an immediate occasion of sin, is a truth so patent as not to admit of controversy. Should individuals affirm that they feel no inconvenience from engaging in those dances, let them reflect that they are accountable, not only for themselves, but for others, so as not to afford anyone an occasion for sin. Besides the attitude and postures in those dances are so offensive to modesty as to stamp upon them at once a character of impropriety. Then there is the responsibility of giving bad example. Again, we know from experience that the habits or fashions prevailing in the higher classes of society are sure to descend through its various gradations. Should this result follow in the present instance, as infallibly it will, no one with Christian feeling can contemplate the consequences without horror." His Lordship throughout his pastoral gives many extracts from learned divines bearing out his opinions condemning such dances as waltzes, polkas, galops, etc.

## WHAT HOME RULE MEANS.

( 'Boston Pilot.')

It is well that the Irish in America should clearly understand what the Home Rule movement aims at securing. The proposal of the Home Government Association is, in effect this:—That the internal affairs be regulated by an Irish Parliament, consisting of the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland: all Imperial affairs, and all that relates to the colonies, foreign States, and the common interests of the Empire continuing to be regulated by the Imperial Parliament, in which (but only on Imperial questions) Ireland would continue to be represented.

Here is a statesmanlike middle course, a wise adaption of constitutional principles to actual facts. Let there be a division of legislative and executive labor. Let an Irish assembly manage exclusively Irish affairs: let the Imperial Parliament continue to manage all that relates to the Empire at large. Retain every guarantee for the real and effective union of the Empire: but let Great Britain and Ireland each transact its own private business as each deems best. Let both neighbors combine for every neighborly purpose, and pull together, if need be, against the rest of the world as good neighbors should; but let each give up, once for all, the arrogant mischievous pretension of lordling it over the heartstone and dictating the domestic economy of the other. Thus will be combined national freedom with national strength.

This is Home Rule, according to the ideas of the Home Rule Association, and we think it will commend itself as a practical and sensible plan to every thoughtful Irishman in America.

## THE POPE'S INTENTION OF LEAVING ROME.

THE people who make themselves uneasy about the Pope's intention of leaving Rome, may rest at last. The Holy Father has spoken emphatically on this point. On October 2nd, in an address to a delegation, he used the following words:—"Confusion has entered the enemy's camp. They strive to induce me to leave Rome, but I never will."

## REVIVAL OF THE FAITH IN ENGLAND.— OPENING OF ST. DOMINIC'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

We read in the 'Tablet' of the solemn opening of St. Dominic's Church, Newcastle,—when Pontifical High Mass was sung by the Bishop of Hexham, and a sermon was preached by his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster. The Bishops of Clifton and Northampton were present, and also a large number of clergy. In the afternoon there was a banquet in the Assembly Rooms the Bishop of Hexham the chair; and in the evening another service in the church, Father Burke delivering the sermon. It should be added that the church has cost £9,000, and will seat over 1,000 persons. It was in the year 1260 that Sir Peter Scott, the first Mayor of Newcastle, introduced into the town the Friar Preachers. The Friary, near Westgate street, was the old Dominican monastery. The site was given by three sisters, whose names have not been preserved. At the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII., the community consisted of a Prior and twelve Friars. His Majesty sold the property to the Corporation, and the Orders appears to have been dispersed in this neighbourhood. Speaking of the monastery, a lecturer alluded to says: "For 300 years the Holy Sacrifice was offered up there; for 300 years the Divine Office was sung there; communions and confessions were practised there. As you gaze on its walls and muse, you almost seem to see again issue forth the goodly procession from that old portal to visit Our Lady's well, near the garden wall." But the Friary saw other scenes than these. It was there Baliol did homage to King Edward, where kings and nobles had knelt before the altar of the Friars. After an absence of 300 years the Dominicans once more settled in Newcastle in 1860 and have now reared the noble edifice which was opened as narrated. Although to some extent dispersed, the Dominicans have never been altogether absent from the North since the Order first settled there.

## MR. GLADSTONE AND IRELAND.

We take the two subjoined paragraphs from the Irish correspondence of the 'Tablet':—

The Amnesty Meeting.—The meeting on Sunday in Clontarf, in favour of amnesty to the few political prisoners still confined for Fenianism, was attended by vast numbers, estimated at from 40,000 to 150,000 persons. The trades and other bodies marched in procession from the city with banners, flags, bands, and a large display of national bunting. Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., presided, while he, Mr Butt, M.P., and others addressed the meeting, and explained the object of its demand. The proceedings, while marked with the highest enthusiasm, were perfectly orderly in character. The conviction, indeed, is universal on the part of sincere friends of the Government, that there has been no greater mistake of the Ministry than they not at once liberating the few prisoners still confined. There are political offences only, and surely an incarceration for six or seven years is ample, if not vindictive, punishment for crime of such a nature. If Mr Gladstone does not liberate them promptly, the Tories will take up the matter, and make it a captivating Irish hustings cry next election.

Changes in the Ministry.—As I maintained a week or two since, the Irish people are not much reassured by the action of the Birmingham League in relation to the Government. That Mr Gladstone is about to buy back Nonconformists at any price is certain. While they withdraw all opposition to Ministerial candidates at elections, Mr Gladstone's son declares against the policy of disestablishment of the Church, so as to catch both parties, Church and Dissent. It is just possible, but it must be admitted, not very probable, that Mr Gladstone may, having pleased the English Nonconformists, and pleased the whole Scotch population, in the matter of education, turn round and try the same policy with Irish Catholics. If not, the Irish vote will again hurl him from office as it did on the University Bill. The Tories will watch their opportunity, and by availing themselves of the Irish vote, defeat him; the union of English and Liberals notwithstanding.

## "SECTARIAN SCHOOLS."

(Boston Pilot.)

SOME of our Protestant contemporaries are excited over the news that Archbishop McCloskey has begun a movement for the establishment of Catholic schools for all the Catholic children of New York.

The 'Boston Globe' says of this Catholic movement:—

"It is premature to speculate on the result of the establishment of these purely sectarian schools. While there is no doubt of the right to establish them and carry them on, there is equally little doubt of the fact that their existence will serve to propagate the spirit of sectarian hate which ran riot in New York during the last political campaign, and whatever the religious merit or necessity for such an action, the realization of the idea from which it started will be a dangerous leaven to introduce into the social and political loaf."

The "spirit of sectarian hate which ran riot in New York during the last political campaign," was in no way traceable to Catholic schools or to Catholic teaching. In fact, it was all on the other side. The Catholics were the men who were proscribed, merely because they were Catholic. Mr Kernan, the Catholic candidate for Governor, was "scratched" at every polling place because of his religion. We are of opinion that were there a number of good schools established where even Protestant Christianity was honestly taught, such bigotry would be considerably lessened.

Instead of being "a dangerous leaven to introduce into the social and political loaf," religious schools will be the leaven of health. Religion inculcates no "sectarian hate;" but injustice does. It is not a good reason for the Catholics to give up their religion because Protestants dislike it. When Catholics are found voting against a good candidate simply because he is a Protestant, we want to be told about it. Whatever narrowness some New York Catholics may have shown hitherto, goes to show the want of schools where they will be taught their true relations to God and to their country.

The 'Boston Globe,' doubtless, upholds the common school

system because it tends to destroy religious differences, to make men all of one way of thinking. We condemn the system for the same reason. We believe it will make men believe in one way; but we don't believe that the way is good.

We Catholics are convinced that our religion is the true one. Surely we have a right to preserve it, and take all proper measures to teach it to our children.

The 'Globe' was not happy in its allusion to the "sectarian hate" of the last campaign; but perhaps it meant rather to allude to the Orange riot. But that was not sectarian, it was political hate. The Orangemen do not represent Protestantism, but English ascendancy. The Catholics and Protestants of Ireland live on terms that offer a good example to their brethren in other countries.

We do wish and pray for the day when our Protestant friends will get rid of this Catholic bugbear, and come to look on the love which a Papist has for his religion with the respect which such an unselfish loyalty deserves.

## ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON THE POPE.

On the occasion of the luncheon at the opening of St. Dominic's Church, Newcastle, the Archbishop of Westminster, in proposing the health of the Pope, observed that he need not say many words in asking them to drink to the health of the Holy Father. It might be satisfactory to them to know that the reports which had reached them within the last few days were not to be relied on. (Cheers) It had been said that his Holiness was indisposed, and that it caused much anxiety, but he (the Archbishop) was able to tell them that a letter, which he had received so late as Monday morning, assured him that this indisposition was trivial. In asking a number of his children to drink to his Holiness's health, he felt no need to say more than this: We should never know in our time what the events of our day will be found to be when written hereafter. He believed that when the Pontificate of Pius IX. should be written, it would be found to be one of the most resplendent, one of the most majestic, one of the most powerful, and one which had reached over the whole extent of the Church with greater power than that of any other Pontiff whose name is recorded in the whole succession. He said this—first, because no other Pontiff had arrived beyond the years of Peter; next, because no other Pontiff that he knew of had reigned over so wide-spread a Church as Pius IX.; had created new hierarchies in countries that were lost to the Church; and at this moment his sway was greater and more extensive than at any other time; and it was certain that no Pontiff had ever united the various sections of the whole Church so closely to his holy person. He had called them together round the See of Peter not less than five times during his Pontificate; each time in increasing numbers and with increasing intensity of devotion; until it culminated in the great Vatican Council. (Cheers) The other day he (the Archbishop) read an article in a newspaper, which was certainly not devoted to the Holy Father, in which it was said (believing at the time he was at his last), it was quite sure that when Pius IX. died he would leave the Catholic Church incomparably more powerful than he found it. (Cheers) The Archbishop concluded by observing that they might reasonably believe that the life of the Holy Father had been so far prolonged for a great purpose, and that he would not reach his eternal rest until he had seen the day of returning peace and the triumph of the Church.

## AMERICA.

### THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN the discussion as to the succession of the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States, now going on, it is notable that many of the lawyers, pre-eminent in their profession, who have expressed opinions on the subject, have named as their first choice for the position, the Hon. Charles O'Connor, of New York City. But it is believed that party interests will be consulted as usual, and the most convenient, though, perhaps, not the most able, man chosen. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to us to know that if merit and pre-eminent fitness for the position were to determine the question of the succession, the judicial seat, so long and so worthily filled by an illustrious Catholic layman, would speedily be occupied by a Catholic Irish-American citizen, in the person of the Hon. Charles O'Connor.—'Boston Pilot.'

## HAVE FAITH IN ONE ANOTHER.

TO THE B.A.C.B.S.

(From 'Hibernian Magazine.')

Have faith in one another

When you meet in friendship's name,

For the true friend is a brother,

And his heart should beat the same.

Though your paths in life may differ,

Since the hour when first you met,

Have faith in one another,

Ye may need that friendship yet.

Have faith in one another

When you make the fraternal vow,

For 'twill not be always summer,

Nor always bright as now.

And when winter time comes o'er you,

If some brotherly hearts you share,

Have faith in one another,

And you'll never know despair.

Have faith in one another

And let honor be your guide,

Let truth alone be spoken,

Whatever may betide.

For the false may reign a season,

And no doubt but what it will,

But have faith in one another,

And the truth will triumph still.

## HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

## 4. INTRINSIC PROOFS OF THE TRUTH OF THE GOSPEL NARRATIVE. THE PRIMOGENITUS AMONG THE HEBREWS.

"Mary," says St. Luke, "brought forth her first-born son—Primogenitus—and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn." These simple words could have been written neither by a forger who was a Christian, nor by an author unacquainted with the Jewish customs. They could only have been penned by a contemporary, knowing perfectly the relative situation of the places of which he speaks, and being practically conversant with the whole detail of the Jewish constitution. The supposed apocryphal writer would never have made use of the expression "her first-born son." On one side, it would have seemed to him a perfectly useless redundancy and an unmeaning *revelé*, when he had just related in detail the angelical Annunciation made to the Virgin Mary, the dream of Joseph, and the anxious fears of the Patriarch. In such circumstances it was sufficiently clear that the Son of Mary could only be her first-born; and never would an ordinary writer have thought of mentioning it a second time. On the other side, a Christian writer, wishing to falsify, would have carefully avoided this term, which the pagans might take advantage of to infer from it that the Blessed Virgin had other children subsequently. Even in our day, rationalism has not missed so apparently favorable an opportunity; because, in our modern languages and habits, as among the pagans themselves, the term "first-born" has in reality no other signification than that of the eldest. As early as the fourth century, too—that is to say, after the ruin of Jerusalem, when the Jewish traditions were forgotten—a Latin heretic, Helvidius, in his ignorance, grounded his assertion that Mary had had other children after Jesus Christ on the words of the Gospel. Now, what an apocryphal writer would certainly not have conceived, what an ordinary writer would have carefully avoided writing, St. Luke expresses in formal terms. St. Matthew repeats it as formally. The two Evangelists who have related the birth of the Saviour employ the same expression: "She brought forth her first-born son;" (1) and yet both the one and the other had just given to Mary the name of Virgin. The reason is that the Primogenitus, among the Jews, was a juridical title, bearing a special signification, which had nothing analogous in any other society. The word "eldest" is not by any means its equivalent. The law of Moses gave the name of "first-born" even to an only son; it was conferred, from the moment of birth, on every male child, who laid open to a woman of Israel the blessed career of maternity. According to the usages common amongst us, it would be absurd to apply the term "eldest" to a child who has neither brother nor sister; this title could only be applied later on, in case younger brothers or sisters should follow. It is precisely for this reason that if the evangelical text were the work of an apocryphal writer, we should not read the title Primogenitus in the narrative of the birth of the Saviour. But, according to Jewish style, Jesus, son of the Virgin Mary, at the moment of His birth in the stable of Bethlehem, was invested with the prerogative and offices of primogeniture. "And the Lord spoke to Moses, saying, Sanctify unto me every first-born that openeth the womb among the children of Israel; for they are all mine, and are marked with the sign of my sanctity. Thou shalt set apart all that is first-born of the male sex, and thou shalt consecrate them to the Lord. And every first-born of men thou shalt redeem with a price." (2) Such is, in principle, the legal provision which placed all the first-born of the Jewish people in a class apart, forming the proper and exclusive domain of Jehovah and of His Temple. We know that this arrangement, peculiar to the Hebrew nation, was directly connected with the great event of the going out from Egypt; at that time when every first-born of Mesraim, "from the first-born of Pharaoh, even to the first-born of the handmaid that is at the mill," (3) had been struck with death in a single night. (4) It will be seen from this, how much at variance our modern ideas are with the true meaning of the right and title of Primogeniture. As a compensation for the first-born of the Hebrews, whose number would have quickly exceeded the wants of the sacerdotal ministry and the other religious services, Jehovah had reserved for Himself the whole tribe of Levi (5); but on the express condition that every first-born son should be presented in the Temple, and redeemed at a price. (6) Here is the signification of the term Primogeniture, employed by the Evangelists. Formerly, the meanest scholar in Europe knew it, not only in the Catholic universities, but in the very heart of Protestantism itself. Grotius did not deem it worth his while to insist at any length upon this fact. "The term first-born," he says, "refers to the dignities and prerogatives, which, through all time, and even before the law of Moses, were attributed to male children, whether they were alone, or had younger brothers and sisters." (7) Calvin is not less express. "Helvidius," says he, "under color of this passage, (8) stirred up great troubles in the Church, because by it he wished to maintain that Mary had been a Virgin only until child-birth, and that afterwards she had other children." Now, it is sufficient for us to say that this does not meet the sense of the Evangelist, and that it is a folly to try to form any supposition from it as to what might have taken place after the birth of Christ. He is called First-born, for no other reason than that we may know that he is born of a Virgin Mother, who never had had a child. It is thus, that according to the common acceptance of the Scripture, these modes of expression are to be understood. Certainly, it is a point on which none but an obstinate and scoffing mind would attempt to raise a dispute. (9)

(1) Matt. i, 25; Luc. ii, 7. (2) Exod. xiii, 2. (3) Ibid. 12. (4) Exod. xi, 5; Exod. xiii, 14. (5) Numer. x, 13-16. (6) Exod. xiii, 13. (7) Grotius, Annotat in Matt., Oper. Theologia, tom. 11. (8) Matt. i, 25. (9) Calvin, comment sur l'harmonie evangel., page 41.

## THE REVOLUTION.

SOME time ago we published a remarkable article on the Revolution from the American 'Catholic Review,' and founded on an extract from the *Revue des deux Mondes*. From an article in the 'Crusader' we now take the following on the same subject.

The Revolution has said, like its prototype, "Non serviam!" It refuses obedience to authority, human and Divine alike. It sets up its wretched farthing candle of human science against the eternal light of God. It teaches bad and disloyal Catholics to scoff at the teachings and brave the censures of the Church. It plunges those on the threshold of truth back into the abysses of heresy through pride and disobedience. It prompts the young to disregard the voice of age and parental authority, and the man of nature years to set at naught the pastors of the fold. It leads the subject to become a rebel to his king, the king to disobey the Vicar of Christ, and set himself between the souls of his people and the voice of God. It raises up the servant against his master, the wife against her husband, the child against his father, and reduces the social hierarchy on which all law and order are based to a godless democracy.

In our own day the Revolution has done this, and more. It has denied the existence and creative power of God, and has raised in its place the idol and type of the proud—Satan himself—for the worship of the nation. In England the abomination of desolation has not perhaps been openly set up, but there are but too many signs that the reign of evil is approaching. Who but must recognise in the daily invocations of spiritual mediums, magnetism in its more occult form, and countless novel phenomena of the same kind, the approach of a new and terrible stage of human perversity? On the Continent the diabolical culture is not even concealed, and the rehabilitation of Lucifer as the personification of rebellion, is the last stage of Continental Masonry. In Italy—in the very City of the Popes—hymns to Satan are publicly sold, and in Germany and France a whole school of writers have glorified his revolt, and with Prudhon have affixed his name to the dedication of their works.

The nature of the present struggle is, therefore, evidently—if not avowedly—Satanic. It is a direct attack on the privileges of God, and has scarcely a parallel in history, save in that of Julian the Apostate. The heresies of the early and middle ages sink into insignificance before the revolt which took its rise in the Apostleship of Voltaire, Weisshaupt, and the Encyclopædists, and which culminates to-day in the reversal of all the laws and ordinances of God and in the denial of His own rights over His own creatures. What is Darwinism and all its consequences but a negation of the Creative power, and what resistance do we find to its growth and propagation save in Catholic dogma? The Church alone condemns its teaching, and vindicates the Divine attributes by the light of science infused by Christian truth and based on revelation. On this head she knows no transaction, and, rather than betray her trust into the hands of secularism, is ready to accept martyrdom.

The whole system of infidel teaching, both in its primary and higher forms, is but a negation of God. To this simple axiom we may reduce the countless and complicated systems of denial or question of revealed truth which are making havoc with the faith of this generation. England a few years since, if heretic, was at least Christian, and her university system was a relic of better ages even in its maimed and distorted form. Holy Scripture was, if misapplied, at least reverently appealed to as a supreme authority, and any questioning its integrity would have been held as a monster of impiety.

The Revolution found heresy insufficient to do its work. It threw open the doors of our seats of learning to the Pantheist, the infidel, and the socialist. It called on the lax and worldly Catholic to despise the prohibitions of the Episcopate, and to sell his son's faith—not for higher or more extended learning—but for the fancied advantage of contact with rank and title. It sets its instruments to sap the remnant of belief which the Reformers had spared.

Such has been the work of the Revolution, which is but another name for Satan among us; and but for the unfailing aid of heaven, the outlook would indeed be black and gloomy. Our trust lies in the spirit of prayer which has been evoked from the very sense of danger in every Christian country, and which has just received its first public example in our own. Our hope lies in the knowledge that the English and Scotch character, naturally religious, and only rendered impious by a foreign and hostile system of thought, will resist all attempts on the faith of Christ, whether in its entirety as to hold it, by God's great mercy, or even in its mutilated form, till the whole is given them. We believe that to the masses the Holy Scripture is yet an inspired book, and a dear and precious heritage from the Apostles, and that the day is far off when they will allow a godless Cabinet to degrade it to the same standard of authority as the Koran or the Vedas.

But we have another and a firmer ground of hope. It is the knowledge that a third of the empire—Catholic Ireland—remains unchanged in faith and practice—and that the dogmatic truth preached by Patrick and held from Peter rivets her people to the Holy See with an indissoluble link no time or force can rust or break. The Revolution, like the venomous reptile cursed and banished by her Apostle, will expire ere it touches her holy soil, and she will maintain inviolate the liberty of truth and the lamp of Christian learning. It survived the Dane and the Cromwellian, and its light will not fade before the fiat of an atheist board of examiners.

Above all, it is to the Vatican and its prisoner we look for example and support. Till the day of rescue comes for Rome, how can we hope for our own local victory? If the shepherd is stricken, is it not written that the flock will be dispersed?

To keep our faith intact is the first necessity of the day. The attack is directed against it, for our enemy well knows that if we lose it all is lost. The storm is sweeping over Italy, Germany, Spain and Switzerland, and there are but too many signs that it is at our own doors. The pastors of our Church recently met in council have raised the note of warning, and called on us to aid them. The warfare is reduced to its most primitive elements, and the battle cries are the same as those which heralded the earliest revolt of created intelligence against Uncreated Majesty.

There is a point beyond which the justice of God slumbers not—that point which touches the vital interests of the Church and the liberty of her action and teaching. The world is doing its worst, but we will call on Michael, and fight manfully for Rome; for "Who is like to God?"—*Quis ut Deus?*

**M. W. H. A. W. K. I. N**

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beg to announce to the Public of Dunedin and up-country Districts that they have opened the above Premises, where they are carrying on Dyeing and Finishing in all its branches.

Town and Country orders punctually attended to.  
Up-country agents wanted. Terms liberal.

**NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.**

**CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.** wish to intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Dunedin and of the suburban and Country Districts, that in consequence of their business increasing so rapidly during late season, they have found it necessary

**ENLARGE THEIR PREMISES,**

and they now respectfully invite the public to inspect their New and Magnificent Gallery on the ground floor, just completed and now open to the public.

The prices are as reasonable as ever, viz.:—From 12s 6d per dozen.

C. M. and Co. being in receipt of the latest improvements in Portraiture every month are now prepared to take Portraits in the

Newest and Most Approved Styles, viz.:—Rembrandt or Shadow Pictures, Cameos, Medallions, Cameo Vignettes, Vignettes, Family Groups, &c.

Children taken instantaneously in any weather.

Operating Artists: Messrs CLIFFORD and MORRIS.

Printing Department conducted by Mr A. F. VIVIAN, late of Johnstone, O'Shaughnessy and Co., Melbourne.

Tinting and Coloring by Mrs CLIFFORD and Assistant.

The Otago Portrait Galleries now consist of two studios, two printing rooms, five waiting rooms, reception room, office, &c.

Negatives carefully preserved.

Carte-de-visite copies to be had at any time, 1s each. 2,000 specimens always on view.

Pictures delivered to all parts of town and country.

The Galleries are open from a.m. till 7 p.m.

Note the Address—

111 BURT STREET, DUNEDIN.

**THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,**

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G DODSON . . . . Proprietor.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.**

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.  
PAID-UP, £50,000.

**THIS PURELY LOCAL OFFICE**

PRESENTS MANY ADVANTAGES TO THE INSURING PUBLIC.

THE CAPITAL AND PROFITS ARE RETAINED IN THE COLONY.

**THE HEAD OFFICE**

And Management being Local, Settlements are made without vexatious delays, or reference to offices at a distance.

**RATES AND TERMS**

Equal to those offered by any Company in the City.

A. HILL JACK,

General Manager,

Offices: Manse-street.

**GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING, AND SUMMER MILLINERY**

AT MISS WARD'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT  
Princes street, Dunedin.

MISS WARD is now exhibiting all the Latest Novelties for the Season in Millinery, Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons, to which she would respectfully invite inspection.

Has just received five cases of Girls' Maids' and Ladies' Hats, in all the newest and most fashionable shapes, at very moderate prices. Also, a choice selection of Hat and Bonnet Ornaments, Ladies' Ties, Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs.

In the Underclothing and Baby Linen Department will be found a choice and select stock of New Goods, remarkably cheap.

Note the address—

MISS WARD,

Princes street, Dunedin.

**NOTICE.**

**NO MORE HEADACHES.**—The Panama Hat is a certain cure for troubles in the head, brought on by profuse perspiration. The superior ventilating qualities of the Panama, and its lightness obviates all uneasiness in the upper storey.

Can only be had at V. ALMAO & CO'S, Princes-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand, 6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manu- factory. All Hats made to order of the best material.

**DUNEDIN BREWERY**

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLEERS.

**HOWARD & RAYMOND,**

Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists,

Pharmaceutical and Homoeopathic Chemists

Princes street, Dunedin.

**MR CHARLES SYKES, PIANIST.**

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

**PROVINCIAL TEA MART.**

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

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),  
DUNEDIN.

**T. J. LEARY.**

DISPENSING CHEMIST,  
Princes street South.

Importer of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.  
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc.

**M. R. B. THROP,**

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST,

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

**WELL PARK BREWERY,**  
Dunedin.

We beg to inform our numerous customers that our premises are now completed, and fitted with a new and most perfect brewing plant.

Our various qualities of Bulk and Bottled Ales and Stout are not surpassed by any brewed in New Zealand.

JAS. WILSON & CO.,  
Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel street.

**JAMES COUSTON,**

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, TINSMITH, ZINC- WORKER, &c.,

WALKER STREET.

[A CARD.]

**THOMAS ROBSON,**  
TAILOR, CLOTHIER,  
AND HAT-MAKER,

(Next door to Athenæum), OCTAGON,  
Has a large and varied assortment of Tweeds for Spring and Summer wear.

**W. CITY BOOT MART.**  
**H. N. E. A. L. E.,**  
**BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,**  
 George street,  
**DUNEDIN.**

N.B.—Monthly arrivals of the Best Boots and Shoes from England.  
 ESTABLISHED, 1860.

**E D W A R D S H E E D Y,**  
 General Storekeeper,  
**W A L K E R S T R E E T.**  
 Successor to A. LAWSON.

**G L A S G O W P I E H O U S E A N D R E S T A U R A N T.**

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

J. DONALDSON - Proprietor.

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

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

**T. HETHERINGTON** begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known Hotel from Messrs Murphy and Co., and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.

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

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

T. HETHERINGTON - Proprietor.

**G R I D I O N H O T E L,**  
 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.

**L Y O N ' S U N I O N H O T E L,**  
 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.

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.

**G L O B E H O T E L,**  
 Princes street  
 (Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers.   
 vate 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.

**U N I V E R S A L H O T E L A N D R E S T A U R A N T,**

**A B B E Y L E I X H O U S E,**

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. Stabling.

**H I B E R N I A N H O T E L,**  
 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.

**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 to boarders and travellers on reasonable terms.

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

**A L B I O N H O T E L,**  
 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.

**S C A N D I N A V I A N H O T E L,**  
 Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.

ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

CHARLES WOODLEY - Proprietor.

**VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.**

NOTED for the superior quality of its Liquors. Cheap and comfortable accommodation for Boarders.

(Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

C. B. COOPER - Proprietor.

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,**

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

**FIRST-CLASS** accommodation for Travellers. Wines and Spirits of the best quality. First-class Stabling with moderate charges.

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor.

**R I S I N G S U N H O T E L,**  
 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.

**E U R O P E A N H O T E L,**  
 George street.

**M E S S R S K E L E G H E R & O ' D O N N E L L,**

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.

**C A L E D O N A N H O T E L**  
 Grea Kin street,  
**P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.**

All Accommodation.  
 Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

**S H A M R O C K H O T E L,**  
 Peel Street, - Lawrence,  
**MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,**

**U P - C O U N T R Y** 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,

**G E O R G E J E F F E R Y,**  
**CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,**  
**AND TOBACCONIST.**

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

**J. JOHN NIXON,**

**BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDER-TAKER,**  
 LAWRENCE.

All Orders punctually attended to,

**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 Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)

**C H R I S T I A N L O N G, - PROPRIETOR;**

First Class Accommodation.  
 Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

**O A M A R U H O U S E.**

D. TOOHEY,

**DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,**

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

**MANCHESTER HOUSE,**

Ross Place, Lawrence.

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

**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.

**KERIN CLOFFEY,**

Storekeeper,

**M A C R A E S F L A T .**

GOOD STABLING.

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

And General Store,

**N E V I S .**

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

Provisions, Drapery, &amp;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, Waggonettes, &c., always on hire.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

**S T A R O F T H E W E S T H O T E L ,**

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)

**MESSRS RESIET 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.

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.'

**JUNCTION HOTEL**

ARTHUR'S POINT.

**SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR**

TRAVELLERS.

Good Stabling and good grass Paddocks.

D. MOLONEY.

Proprietor.

**MORNING STAR HOTEL,**

ARROWTOWN.

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

**R E L I A N C E H O T E L ,**

OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

**MELBOURNE HOTEL**

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

**KYEBURN HOTEL, NASEBY.****FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION**

For Travellers.

Billiards and City Baths.

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN - - Proprietor.

**GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA**

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

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

**G R E Y H O U N D H O T E L ,**

Corner of

**QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.**

Opposite Union Bank of Australia, Auckland.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Superior Billiard Saloon.

Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Choicest description always in Stock.

M. CORCORAN, - - Proprietor.

A Night Porter always in attendance.

**JAMES'S GOLDEN FLEECE HOTEL**

Main North Road, Waikouaiti

First-class Accommodation for Travellers,  
Visitors, and Families.

Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c., of the very best brands.

Superior Billiard Table.

Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

**CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL**

AND

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

A. FAGAN (late of Dunedin) - Proprietor

GOOD STABLING.

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,**

BEACH STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

**A** COMFORTABLE house for Travellers.

All drinks of the best quality.

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MBRIDE,

Proprietor.

**S H A M R O C K F A M I L Y H O T E L ,**

Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

**J O H N M A R S H .**

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

**BRIDGE HOTEL,**

CROMWELL.

**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.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL**

Peel Street, Lawrence.

**A**LEXANDER ARMSTRONG begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Tuapeka 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.

**W H I T E H A R T H O T E L ,**

THAMES TREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions

Private Rooms for Families.

The WHITE HART is situated in a most central position, and within three minutes' walk of the Post office.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY,

PROPRIETOR.

**J . C A H I L L ' S**

BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT,

SEVERN STREET, OAMARU.

This house is in the very centre of Oamaru, within three minutes' walk of the Post Office.

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

J. CAHILL,

Proprietor.

**M A R S H A L L & C O P E L A N D ,**

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ATCOCK AND Co,

Billiard Table Manufacturers

**T H E N E W Z E A L A N D D I S T I L L E R**

COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKEY, GIN, OLD

TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.

**H E N R Y K N O T T**

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,  
Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to

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