

# New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 40.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 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, Polonoises, and Costumes for Infants, Girls, and Ladies, from 2s. upwards.

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

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT is replenished with a Fresh Stock of Novelties, in Scotch, English, and French Fabrics, comprising all the new tints and coloring in SERGES, TWEELS, 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 WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

NOAH'S ARK STABLES,

Market Street Dunedin.

**PATRICK POWER** begs to inform 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 Nioline, 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 flower that blows  
From vulgar snobs a wail a-rose,  
When Crispin's surgeon healed my toes

M. Fleming

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

Thanks, Fleming

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

**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,**

J.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLERY

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Fovel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

**A. 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. BEISSEL,**

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 Cantharidite 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 Winnowing Machines  
Vulcanised, India-rubber and Leather Belting  
Horse Powers, &c., &c.,  
**T. ROBINSON & CO.,**  
Princes Street, Dunedin.

**HOGBEN'S PATENT.**

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

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

**THOMSON & Co.,**

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

*Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.*

**REEVES & CO.,**

Manufacturers of

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

**IMPORTERS OF**

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

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

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

**LONDON IANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.**

For Sale or Hire—

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

**BEGG & ANDERSON,**

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,  
Princes Street North.

**MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,**

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Quart st., (opposite the Wesleyan Church).

Attendances 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, varnishes, and brushes, and every article in the trade.

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

**JOHN HISLOP,**

(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago-Princes st

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

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

**GEORGE YOUNG,**

**IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,**

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

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

**JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE**

Wholesale and Retail

**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT,**

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

**JOHN GARDNER,**

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

**SHIPPING SUPPLIED.**

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

**R. LAMBERT**

**UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER, AND UNDERTAKER,**

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

**CRAIG AND GILLIES**

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

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

**A. McDONNELL**

**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. J. L. N. E. R.**

**AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,**

and

**GENERAL SALESMAN.**

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

George street.

**A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.**

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

Picture Frames of every description made to order.

**M. AND J. MEENAN,**

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.**

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

**MICHAEL FLEMING**

**GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.**

Princes Street, South.

**FRANCIS MEENAN**

Wholesale and Retail

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.**

George Street.

**GEORGE MATTHEWS,**

Has on Sale—

Clover Seeds, Crop of 1873, just Arrived at

greatly reduced prices. Also Rye

Grass, Timothy and Rape Seed.

**THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

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

Agents Otago Branch.

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

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

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

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

**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.  
The 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.**

|               |     |                   |
|---------------|-----|-------------------|
| Pora 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    |
| Otagopo       | ... | 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. CHAPLIN AND Co.,.....Proprietors.  
Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.  
CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,  
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO,

Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel.

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

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

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

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

Respectable references are required.

THE TERRACE, WELLINGTON.

**PREPARATORY 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.

**ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, INVERCARGILL.**

Patron—Most Rev. Dr MORAN.

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 computed 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.

**JOHN PERRY,**  
RETAIL CABINETWORKER,

GREAT KING STREET, Opposite the Police Station, Dunedin.

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

**J. A. MACEDO,**  
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.

**JAMES WALLS**  
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.

**ROBIN AND CO.,**  
Coach Builders and Importers

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGON

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

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

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

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

THE 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.

**T**HERE is no branch of Trade where there is more Competition than in the DRAPERY.

To be a successful Competitor, the Goods submitted to the Public must be genuine in every sense of the word, carefully selected from the best Manufactories, well bought, and marked with the smallest possible profit.

A. R. HAY imports direct none but  
**FIRST CLASS DRAPERY,**

pecially for the Otago Trade; and from the large amount of satisfaction given to the many purchasers at his Establishment, the following List is quoted at the Greatly Reduced Prices, in consequence of fresh arrangements for the

**AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS.**

Determined to make a clearance of a large quantity of useful  
**SUMMER DRAPERY,**

Little notice has been taken of the Home Cost; therefore, at no previous Stock Taking has there been a more Liberal Scale of Prices, or a better variety in each and all of the Departments.

It has been pointed out in the TABLET during last year the various Consignments arriving almost monthly, and the Goods now re-marked at such low prices are the remains of those Shipments.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| MILLINERY<br>MANTLES<br>JACKETS<br>SHAWLS<br>MADE DRESSES<br>UNDERCLOTHING | }<br>SHOW ROOM<br><br>Great Reductions |
|--|--|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| PRINTS<br>GINGHAMS<br>PRINTED MUSLINS<br>SUMMER TWEEDS | }<br>MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT<br><br>Great Reductions |
|--|--|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| PRINTED LLAMAS<br>MOHAIRS<br>LUSTRES<br>FANCY DRESS GOODS<br>GRENADINES<br>SKIRTINGS | }<br>DRESS DEPARTMENT<br><br>Great Reductions |
|--|---|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| RIBBONS<br>HOSIERY<br>GLOVES<br>TRIMMINGS<br>FANCY GOODS<br>MUSLIN TIES<br>COLLARS & CUFFS | }<br>FANCY DEPARTMENT<br><br>Great Reductions |
|--|---|

N.B.—The Silk Department is in magnificent order. S j c  
assortment, and very superior value.

**A. R. HAY,**

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

**D U N E D I N**

**D A V I D R . H A Y**

(By Special Appointment)



**TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,**  
TO  
**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE FERGUSSON, K.G.C.M.**

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have a  
**MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT**  
OF  
**TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,**  
Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

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

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

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

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

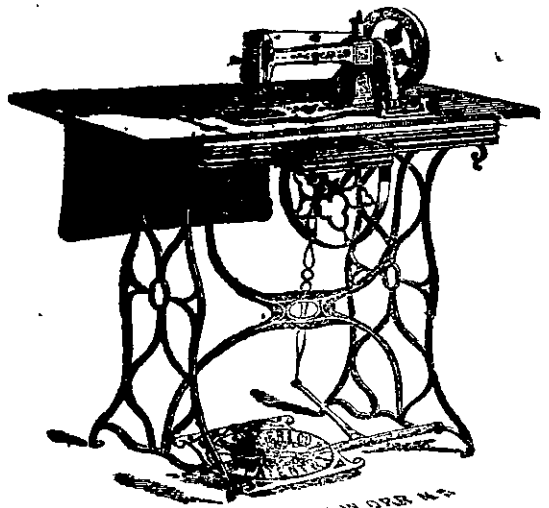
**GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.**

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.

SHOPLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND  
BROUGHAMST. NEW PLYMOUTH.

**CAUTION.**

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

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

147, Cheapside, London.

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

**STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.**

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART, AND CO. report as follows for the week ending January 29th:—

**Fat Cattle.**—A fair supply of 80 head was yarded to-day, of which about one-half were good to prime, and the remainder of very ordinary quality. We sold 53 head as follows:—Bullocks, at from £5 10s to £8 15s; Cows, at £4 10s to £7; or equal to 20s per 100lbs for prime quality, and, say, 18s for middling. 27 head were turned out unsold. We account for such a limited number being taken by the trade by the fact that many had stocks over from last week, and that the cattle turned out were of very indifferent quality. We have placed 30 head really prime Beasts at 20s per 100lbs, privately.

**Fat Sheep.**—1250 were penned to-day, again in excess of requirements, but the quality throughout being good to prime, the greater number were taken by the trade. We sold 200 merino wethers at 8s, and 100 half-breds at 12s 6d; and we quote prime cross-bred mutton at 2½d, and merino do, at 2d per lb.

**Fat Lambs.**—The large number of 350 were penned, of which we sold 70 at 7s 6d to 10s 6d. Other sales were 200, at from 7s to 10s.

**Store Cattle.**—Quotations for this class of stock are unchanged. We have to report the sale of 720 head mixed cattle, at prices ranging from £2 5s to £3 15s.

**Store Sheep.**—The enquiry for all classes continues brisk, but particularly for young breeding stock, and 4 and 6-tooth half-breds for paddocks, the latter description being scarce—so much so that some graziers are purchasing fat sheep to put on and hold over for winter demand. We quote cross-breds, 2-tooth, 8s 6d to 9s; do, 4 and 6-tooth, 9s to 10s 6d; do, lambs, 7s 6d to 8s 6d. Merino wethers, 2, 4, and 6-tooth, 6s to 6s 6d; do, full-mouthed, 5s to 5s 6d. Merino ewes, 2, 4, and 6 tooth, 6s to 7s; and full-mouthed, 3s 6d to 4s 6d. We have placed 3000 merinos, mixed sexes, and 2, 4, and 6 tooth wethers, at 6s.

We have to report the sale to the Hon. H. B. Russell of Napier, of a young bull, from the celebrated herd of G. M. Bell, Esq., Waimea Plains, for the sum of one hundred and fifty guineas. This bull, calved July, 1872, is a rich roan, by Prince Frederick, dam Waimea, Waimea's dam Jessamine 4th, grand dam Jessamine 3rd, imported. Vide Herdbook.

**Wool.**—Our sale of this week will be held on Friday, 30th inst. Privately there is a good demand for choice light greasy wools, and sales of several large clips are pending.

**Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow.**—No sales have been held since date of last report. We shall offer a considerable quantity on Friday.

**Grain.**—Wheat is without change, the demand being very trifling. We have had more frequent enquiry for oats during the week, but stocks are now considerably reduced, and no important transactions have transpired. Prices remain from 3s 9d to 3s 10d for 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 'C O R M A C K & D A I L E Y,

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.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

MEMBERS and intending Members are informed that the Medical Attendant's (Dr Cole) consulting rooms are in Banks' Buildings, Princes Street. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m. Dr Cole may be found between those hours at the Imperial Hotel.  
FRED. J. BUNNY, Hon. Sec.

ART UNION.

S T. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,  
ARROWTOWN.

THE Drawing of Prizes in connection with the above, will take place on the 7th Feb.

The winning numbers will be published in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

REV. J. MACKAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Article from the 'Baptist Magazine,' on Good Templars, will appear next week. The 'Magazine' holds that Christians cannot become members of this society.

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.

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

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1874.

THE EDUCATION RATE AND CATHOLICS.

We publish this week a circular from the Catholics of Christchurch in reference to the payment of the rate for the maintenance of education. The Catholics of this town have resolved upon two things, and, whilst informing their fellow Catholics of the Province of Canterbury of their resolutions, invite suggestions and co-operation. Regarding the education rate in the light of a grievous wrong done to themselves and all Catholics in the Province, they have resolved to oppose the collection of the rate by every legitimate means; and in the second place they remind their co-religionists of the necessity of registering in order that they may be able to bring their due weight to bear at the next general elections on the all important question of education.

With regard to the necessity and policy of Catholics registering in order to be qualified to vote, there can be no second opinion; and we hope, therefore, no time will be lost in setting on foot the machinery necessary to place on the list of voters the names of all Catholics who have the required qualifications. Indeed, a permanent organization to secure the registration of Catholic voters ought to be established; in no other way, as it appears to us, can Catholics hope to obtain from our legislators due consideration of their rights and wants. It would be well, too, if Catholics throughout the entire Colony would take the hint and follow the lead of Christchurch in this matter.

As to resisting the payment of the rate for the support of schools, we do not see our way so clearly. The Christchurch circular shows that the Committee which drew it up does not entertain any hope of success, and is of opinion that the rate can be enforced. The resistance, then, that is recommended is not for the purpose of evading or escaping payment. Payment will have to be made with the additional aggravation of law expenses. But the object in view is to make a striking and solemn protest, and to give expression to the very natural sentiments of indignation which men cannot but entertain at seeing themselves the victims of injustice and tyranny.

Under this point of view the movement has our sympathy; and were we residing in Canterbury we should certainly act in accordance with the suggestion of this circular. But at the same time, to call on poor Catholics to pursue a course which cannot but subject them to considerable pecuniary loss is to incur a very serious responsibility, especially when it is very doubtful whether any good result would ensue. If we might venture to make a suggestion, we should say that no decided action in the way of general resistance should be made unless or until the Committee in Christchurch is in a position, from the amount of contributions sent to it, to pay the legal expenses to which poor people may be put by following its advice. We are aware that there is general and deep indignation on the part of Catholics both at the injustices done them and the contemptuous manner in which it has been done, and that at present smarting under a sense of these, Catholics are prepared to make fight, and pay the penalty. At the same time we are aware that a conviction of the hopelessness of a struggle soon damps people's ardour in the struggle, and induces apathy and despair as successors to hope.

It appears to us, therefore, that nothing ought to be done that lacks the conditions of perseverance. Better not to begin a work at all than to fall away from it quickly and weakly. There is another suggestion we would beg to make, though to do so is, we are certain, quite a work of supererogation. It

is that nothing illegal shall be done or attempted. If resistance by legal means be possible, then we say, by all means, let there be resistance. If legal resistance be hopeless, then when people are able to bear the loss of passive resistance let them resist passively.

But the great work before Catholics is to register, and at the polling-booths, when they can do nothing else, always to vote against the men who have refused them justice in the Councils and Legislatures, no matter who may be their opponents.

#### GERMAN PERSECUTION—WHY?

Most people were lost in amazement at finding at the end of the Franco-German war that one of the first acts of the new German empire was to inaugurate a fierce persecution of the Catholic Church. During the war none had fought more bravely against the French than the Catholics of every part of Germany; and amongst the best and bravest, and most enthusiastic for German unity were to be seen the leading Catholics. Not, indeed, that there were wanting many amongst them who had sore misgivings as to the ultimate result; but a sense of duty and the old Catholic principle of loyalty carried even these over the dead point, and sent them forth to do what they conceived to be a present duty, under the strong faith that Providence would provide for the future. On the battle-field, too, priests and nuns freely exposed themselves to all the dangers of such a place in the performance of the duties of humanity and Christian charity. And amongst these none were more devoted than the heroic sons of Ignatius of Loyola.

But no sooner was the war at an end, and the victorious regiments recalled, than the Government of the new empire forgot all the great services of her Catholic subjects, and began to treat them as enemies. And yet in the meantime the Catholics had done nothing to merit such ingratitude and injustice. It was said, indeed, as common decency demanded some sort of excuse, that Catholics, after having fought so well for their country, had, on the morrow of her triumph, suddenly become dissatisfied and disloyal. The statement is intrinsically improbable, and in support of it there is not a tittle of external evidence. Catholics in Germany challenged the Government to prosecute the disloyal and such as were guilty of treasonable projects. But the challenge was not taken up. Can any stronger proof be given of the utter groundlessness of the charges brought against Catholics and their Church? That Catholics had in nothing violated the laws of their country is evident from the fact that the laws existing at the time when peace was made by France and Germany did not authorise or enable the Government to banish Catholics from their native country, or impede the ordinary action of the government of the Catholic Church. In order to a legal persecution, it was necessary to enact a new code, to create and define new crimes, to arm the Executive with new powers.

Up to this moment the Catholics had not given even passive resistance to any law whatever of the State. They were generally satisfied with their position under the constitution, and were living in harmony with their fellow-citizens of other denominations under the protection of the constitution of the country, and equal laws, to which they could submit without any violation of their duty to God and His church. We do not say they had nothing to complain of, but they had not much to complain of, which they could not comply with consistently with the obligations of their conscience.

Suddenly, however, a mighty change takes place. Prince Bismarck finds it necessary, he says, for the good of the new empire, to banish the Jesuits and kindred orders, to turn all the Christian brothers and nuns out of Catholic schools, to withdraw these from the control of the Church, to punish bishops for censuring heretical and immoral ecclesiastics, and to prevent the authorities of the Church from exercising the functions of their spiritual office. New law followed new law in this direction till the state has in reality decreed that the Catholic Church shall no longer exist on German soil. Legally, the Church has at this moment no existence in Germany. The faithful are reduced very nearly to the state to which our forefathers were reduced by the tyrannical Elizabeth, of England, and canting Cromwell of infamous memory. To arrive at this state of things, it was necessary to violate the constitution, and, as has been comically said, amend it. The constitution under which the people lived—the pact by virtue of which citizens had agreed to constitute a nation—had to be violated in order to enact these iniquitous

measures. And what renders the injustice and tyranny more striking is, that this pact was broken in spite of and in defiance of the protest and determined and unanimous resistance of one of the contracting parties. It is a case of "might versus right."

But why is this? Such a line of proceeding cannot but weaken the empire. It is most dangerous to the peace and well-being of the country to alienate the affections of fourteen millions of men, and by injustice supply them with strong motives for desiring the defeat and humiliation of the Government of their native land, and bitterly regretting the triumphs of their country. So it is, however. German Catholics do sincerely regret the triumph of Prussia over France, and would now rejoice to see the order of events reversed. Prussian statesmen are well aware of this; and no man knows better than Prince Bismarck that his persecution of the Catholic Church is a source of weakness to Prussia. Why, then, it may be asked, does he persevere in this course of insanity? There is but one way of accounting for his madness: and it is that spoken of in the extracts which we publish elsewhere from the London 'Tablet's' German correspondent. The impression amongst German Catholics is, that Bismarck, in order to aggrandise his native Prussia, struck a bargain with the Freemasons of the Continent of Europe, and that this was the bargain: "Help me to break the power of Austria and France, and I will help you to destroy the Catholic Church." Prussia has succeeded so far in humbling both Austria and France, and now the Freemasons press for the fulfilment of the promise made to them in consideration of their support of Bismarck's policy. It is to please the Freemasons, therefore, as German Catholics believe, that Prussian statesmen are now persecuting the Catholic Church.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME.

CONFERENCE of the Diocese of Dunedin was held at the Bishop's residence, on Wednesday last. The clergymen present were: the Bishop, Very Rev. Wm. Coleman, Revs. E. Royer, Wm. Larkin, J. Donovan, J. Mackay, J. Lenihan, J. Crowley.

THE Melbourne correspondent of the 'Daily Times,' who is an humble imitator of the 'Argus' has been making much capital lately out of the Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney. But he is about as truthful in regard to Catholics, as the journal whom it pleases his small mind to ape. Lately the 'Argus' gave four leading articles and a review on a work on education, which it alleged was written by the distinguished Sydney prelate. Subsequently a letter appeared, disclaiming on behalf of the reputed author, the authorship of the work on which the 'Argus' had worked itself up into a state of vigorous and virtuous indignation. After this exposure the Victorian Jupiter must have felt very small.

A London telegram of January 15th says:—"The Ultramontanes have gained thirty seats during the recent general election in Germany." This will appear odd news when it is stated that the result of the elections is given in the English Catholic Weeklies of Nov. 22 last, at which time the strengthening of the Catholic ranks by 35 members more than at the previous Landtag, was regarded as a significant fact in the face of Prince Bismarck's policy. The sending of the telegram at this date would seem to indicate that the general public had awoke to the importance of the matter, and were now discussing it. Upon no other assumption can we account for the transmission of news eight or ten weeks old.

LONDON telegrams of latest dates say:—"The Nord Deutscher Zeitung says the relations between France and Germany depend on the attitude France assumes towards the Ultramontanes." Precisely so. As the remarkable article we republish to day indicates, the gentlemen to whom Bismarck sold himself, are clamouring for their wages.

A SPECIAL session of the Provincial Council of Nelson was opened on the 27th inst. The Superintendent proposed to borrow £25,000 for certain specified public works, and also to apply for immigrants at the rate of 150 per month. He asked the Council to authorise a temporary advance in anticipation of a loan for the completion of the coach road from Nelson to Greymouth and Westport.

THE Provincial Council of Canterbury was prorogued on the 22nd inst. The total sum voted during the session exceeded £1,000,000.

THE action for libel brought by Captain Orkney, Deputy Harbor Master at Dunedin, against Mr George Bell, proprietor and editor of the 'Evening Star,' has been tried in Dunedin. The action was brought for the recovery of £1000 damages, on account of a letter published in the 'Star' in October last, containing some comments upon Captain Orkney's conduct as Deputy Harbor Master and calling him a "Bumble." The Jury—a special one—brought in a verdict of £50 damages.

THE 'Timara Herald' chronicles the arrival of men "from the non-agricultural parts of the Colony, probably attracted by the high rate of wages at present ruling in this locality."

THE detailed reports published by the 'Lyttelton Times' regarding harvest prospects in Canterbury show that caterpillars are very numerous in some of the districts. In one place it is stated that these pests "might have been taken up in bucketsful."

A DECISION of great importance to persons who intend to take up land under the Otago deferred payments system, has been come to at a meeting of the Waste Lands Board. Three applications made to take up land at Waipahae had been rejected by the salesman of the Land Office on the ground that they did not comply with the Act of 1872—the particular ground of rejection being that under section 49



personal application was necessary—application by agent not being allowed. The board were of the same opinion, and while they did not think the course laid down was in accordance with sense, they of course had to administer the Act as they found it.

MESSRS DRIVER, STEWART AND Co. have sold by auction 4000 acres of the Winton Estate for £19,000. Other properties were sold by the firm for £8000.

THE case of Captain Johnson, who was arrested on warrant charged with negligence whilst master of the stranded vessel Surat, is being proceeded with. Counsel for the accused has commented upon what he termed the shameful manner in which Captain Johnson had been treated, and also the unusual proceeding of arresting him on warrant for a summary conviction, instead of serving a summons upon him.

A MEETING of ship masters at Port Chalmers has passed resolutions of sympathy with Captain Johnson, and started a subscription for him which has since reached over £100.

THE 'Herald' states that the complaint of the want of sufficient house accommodation in Auckland still continues, and although buildings are being run up in all the outside portions of the city and suburbs, the cry is still for more, as no sooner is the roof on a new tenement, and the windows and doors fixed, than it finds a ready occupant.

SEVENTY-FIVE sashes arrived from Melbourne per Omeo for St. Patrick's Branch No. 74, H.A.C.B.S., Naseby.

IN our report of the meeting of the H.A.C.B.S. at Naseby, the auditors were stated to be Messrs A. O'Connell and J. Clancy, whereas they should have been Messrs B. Gordon and J. Clancy.

AT a meeting of clergymen and others at Auckland, it was resolved to wait on the Colonial Secretary and protest against running excursion trains on Sundays, as at present.

A TAURANGA telegram of the 23rd instant reports.—About twenty shocks of earthquake have been felt during the last three days. Some particularly severe shocks were felt this morning.

AT a meeting of carpenters held at Nelson, it was resolved to strike in a fortnight for 10s per day. Hitherto the men have been receiving 9s per day.

MR. JOHNSTON, surveyor, has died at Tokomairiro from the effects of an accident, the result of his being thrown from his horse. Mr. Johnston was a gentleman of quiet and unassuming manner, greatly liked by all who knew him, and his loss is much regretted.

AN emigration from Tasmania has set in for Otago.

BURNS'S anniversary was celebrated in the orthodox style at Dunedin and Mosgiel.

THE nationalities of the immigrants applied for through the Immigration Office, Dunedin, between the 24th December and January 20th are—English, 64; Scotch, 90; Ireland, 30; Denmark 3. The Irish on this occasion applied for are in proportion considerably less than usual.

A PERSON who has arrived from the scene of the wreck states that the Surat was, unfortunately, grounded upon a rock, which, in all probability, will break her back. At one time, during a high tide, she was afloat, and could, with the aid of a steamer, have been run upon the beach; but no such aid was at hand, and there is now no hope of saving her.

A LUNATIC, who had divested himself of all clothing, attempted to attack people in carriages and on horseback, on the Saddle Hill Road late on Monday night. The adventures of those he pursued are more pleasant to read than to have been concerned in. He was, early next morning, to the great relief of the inhabitants of the district, captured, and is now in safe custody in the Lunatic Asylum.

THE political meeting of aborigines at the Maori settlement at the Heads took place on Thursday week. The meeting was a political one, the object being to discuss the question of applying to the Government for the sum of £2,000,000, compensation for unfulfilled promises in respect to the sale of land within the Province of Otago. Mr I. N. Watt had been engaged on the previous day, and was engaged on that day, in paying over the sum of £4720, compensation given by the Government in connection with the Princes street reserve. A new Council house was opened, and a flag, a present from the Premier, hoisted. After the question of the claims had been discussed, the Hon. W. Katene said he thought the best to do with the matter was to place it before all the Ministers, and let them settle it. That was all he had to say. The gathering was distinguished by great festivities, and much hospitality was shown to the numerous Pakeha visitors.

AT the annual meeting of the Grahamstown branch of the H.A.C.B.S. the following officers were elected:—Bro. J. Corbett, President; Bro. Wilson, Vice-President; Bro. Norton, Secretary; Bro. J. M. Foy, Treasurer; Bro. E. Clark, Warden; and Bro. M. Riley, Guardian. The amount to credit of sick fund, £387 5s. 11d.; incidental, £69 2s. 10d.; funeral, £88s. 2d.; total, £464 16s. 11d.

OUR Auckland correspondent telegraphs, business done:—National Bank, 6s; South British, 45s; Caledonian, £11; Golden Calf, (new issue) 3s 6d; Thames G.M. Co. £3 2s 6d.

#### HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY—DUNEDIN

A SUMMONED meeting of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73, was held last Monday evening for the purpose of settling the disagreement with the Medical attendant. The secretary read the correspondence which had passed between Dr Bakewell and himself. It was decided to accept a proposition made by Dr Bakewell, viz.—that his agreement with the Society as "Medical Attendant," should be cancelled forthwith.

The Secretary then read an application for the appointment of "Medical Attendant" which he had received from Dr Cole, and after reading the diplomas and testimonials which he (Dr Cole) had furnished, Bro. James Kennedy proposed, and Bro. M. Connel seconded,—“That Dr Cole be appointed Medical Attendant.”—Carried unanimously.

Bro. Fred. J. Bunny's resolution regarding a Juvenile Contingent

in connection with the Branch, was seconded by Bro. J. J. Connor, and carried unanimously. Messrs. F. McGrath and Gallagher were duly initiated Benefit members. Fees received: £7 11s 6d.

The meeting closed in the usual manner with prayer.

#### THE OTAGO EDUCATION BOARD.

AT a late meeting of this body, among the matters that came up were the following:—

##### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS IN OTAGO.

A lot of correspondence and evidence on this subject, and understood to embrace the evidence taken at the late enquiry regarding the giving of religious instruction in the Tokomairiro Grammar School, came up.

His Honor: The question is, should this be printed?

Mr Bastings: I think it should.

Mr Gillies: I think it should be printed.

His Honor: With the evidence?

Mr Gillies: Yes, with the evidence—not for the value of it, but for satisfaction.

It was agreed that the correspondence and evidence be printed.

##### INFORMING PARENTS, & WITHDRAWING CHILDREN.

Mr Gillies, during discussion of a matter, made a suggestion that the clause of the Act bearing upon withdrawing children from religious instruction should be printed on the school fee accounts to ensure that parents saw it.

His Honor (to Mr Gillies): Do you wish to make a formal motion on what you were suggesting? (To Mr Hislop.) I would like to hear your opinion.

Mr Hislop: Would it not be sufficient when a child entered a school that a letter should be sent to the parents?

Mr Gillies: The difficulty, as in the case of Father Coleman, is to find whether the child conveyed the message to the parent. If the matter was printed on the fee account there would be proof that it had been made known to the parent. In Ross's case, Ross swore he told the boy to tell the father. The boy said he did, and the father that he did not.

His Honor: It is bringing the matter more prominently forward than is expedient.

Mr Gillies: It is the reverse in my opinion. I am of opinion we have given it too much prominence by instructing committees and teachers.

Mr Turnbull: There is a very strong impression out of doors, in which I share to an extent, that the tone of these regulations is favoring to those who wish the Bible banished from the school or anywhere else.

His Honor: It is in that light that I make the remark.

Mr Gillies: Our instructions I think have placed the matter in that light. If the parents are informed, the schoolmaster is relieved of the responsibility—if the parents don't withdraw their children it is their own fault. The difficulty in the case of Father Coleman was to prove that the parent got the notice. You can't expect to go round to each parent and mention the matter personally.

Mr Bastings: I think, too, it is giving the matter too much prominence. I think there is hardly a person in the Province who has children who is not fully aware of the effect of the regulations.

Mr Gillies: I think so. I think the prominence has been given by the special instructions. I think it a pity the Board went out of its way to give instructions.

Mr Hislop explained. The instructions issued by the Board were based on resolutions of the Provincial Council, and were almost in the very words of the Council. The Board was almost instructed by the Council.

Mr Gillies said he was not blaming the Board.

Mr Turnbull: Well, I am almost inclined to agree with Mr Gillies's suggestion. Parents without such an arrangement might shelter themselves under the plea that they had no knowledge.

His Honor: I am inclined to agree with Mr Bastings, and let it stand as it is in the meantime.

The discussion then dropped.

#### THE CANTERBURY CATHOLICS AND THE CANTERBURY EDUCATION TAX.

A MEETING was held at Christchurch on Sunday, 4th inst., of the "Education Rate Committee" appointed by the Catholics. The meeting took place after Vespers. There were present—Mr Sheath, sen., Mr Corr, Mr Loughnan, sen., Mr Bowerman, Mr Lee, Mr Bonnington, Mr Ridley (also Father Ewyer, but not on committee). A resolution was passed that the circular read to-day at the meeting in the schoolroom [at which meeting the action of the committee was approved of, and it was recommended that the circular be submitted to the Bishop and afterwards published] be forwarded to His Lordship Bishop Moran with a request that His Lordship would be kind enough to hand it to the TABLET for publication. The circular is as follows:—

To the Catholics of Province of Canterbury:

You are no doubt aware by this time that the Education Rate is due, and is now being collected in the various parts of the province. The injustice of this tax has been a subject of general discussion among Catholics both privately and publicly; and this circular is to inform you that at a meeting held in the Catholic schoolroom, Christchurch, on the 4th inst., a resolution to the following effect was carried unanimously:—"That payment of the Education Rate be resisted by all moral and legal means; and that a committee be formed for the purpose of considering the best measures to adopt in resisting the payment of the rate." The committee appointed at that meeting have considered the matter, and have arrived at the following conclusions:—First. The committee, so far as they can at present judge, are of opinion that the tax is legal, and one which the Government will probably have no difficulty in enforcing by legal process, should any of you refuse to pay otherwise. Secondly. The committee are of opinion that, although the tax may be a legal one, it is so pointedly

oppressive on Catholics that it ought not to be paid by them willingly; and further, the committee believe that if Catholics generally decline to pay unless compelled to do so under legal pressure, that an united action of this nature would convince the Government more forcibly than any other mode of procedure how deeply the injustice of the tax was felt. Thirdly. In conjunction with the mode of action inimated above, the committee recommend that a strong effort be made to get all Catholics who are entitled to a vote duly registered before the next elections take place, so that as much influence as possible may be brought to bear on candidates for election on the education question. Having arrived at the above conclusions, and being willing to assist as far as possible in carrying out their views, the committee beg to invite the co-operation of all those who hold similar views; and they beg to state that they will meet every Sunday after Mass in the school-room until further notice, where they will be glad to receive any suggestions or give any information or assistance in their power on the subject. Subscriptions will be received for the purpose of defraying legal and other expenses, and also for expenses incurred in the registration of votes.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—My attention has been called to an account of a meeting of the St. Joseph's Lodge, No. 73 of the H.A.C.B.S., at which a resolution was proposed and carried, giving me the necessary notice for dispensing with my services as medical attendant. In this resolution it is stated that I advertised in the 'Evening Star' for a servant, excluding Irish servants on account of their nationality. The same impression is conveyed by another paragraph from the Editorial pen. Now it would I think have been only fair to have given the advertisement in full; it was as follows:—General servant wanted, Scotch or English, apply to Mrs Bakewell, Duncan-st.—There was no mention made of Irish, and there was no phrase used which could be tortured into an exclusion of the Irish on account of their nationality. What we wanted was a Protestant, and an Irish Protestant would have answered as well as any other. Not that I mean to deny for one moment that of two equally good domestics, I would not prefer my own countrywoman to an Irish or Scotch woman. I certainly would. I am not sufficiently cosmopolitan to have no national prejudices, and being an Englishman I would rather, *ceteris paribus*, have English around me. But I would rather have good Irish or Scotch servants than bad English ones. However, the reason we wanted a non-Catholic servant was simply this,—my wife and children are Roman Catholics, and as your readers will readily understand, are under the necessity of attending Mass every Sunday and Wednesday. When we first came to Dunedin, Mrs Bakewell engaged an Irish orphan Catholic girl, who was a "new chum." She did so in preference to any English or Scotch girl, because she thought there might be a prejudice against the Catholics as servants here. The girl stopped some months, but as she had come out to New Zealand on account of bad health, and she did not seem to improve, I advised her to try the country air. We found it so very inconvenient to have a servant who was obliged to go to mass, that Mrs Bakewell determined to have a Protestant for the future. When we had, as in the West Indies and at home, from two to four servants it did not matter much, as one could always stay at home to get breakfast, &c; but here having only accommodation for one the inconvenience was excessive. Mrs Bakewell could not very well advertise for a Protestant, and so we put in English or Scotch, knowing that it was very unlikely that any Catholic would apply. Such is the simple explanation which would have been given to the St. Joseph's Lodge, if the fiery individuals who compose it had asked me privately for it. I have done with them, and should not have given this explanation except for the sake of your readers at a distance.

It is rather amusing for me to have been accused of prejudice against the Irish, considering that during a professional life of more than a quarter of a century, I have attended them and been popular among them. I am one of the very few Englishmen who have always been in favor of the National Independence of Ireland, and have invariably argued—often against Irishmen themselves—that we obtained dominion in Ireland by fraud and violence, and that we ought to let her separate entirely from England. I go farther than the repealers or the Home Rule.

To avoid any possibility of doubt, it may be better to state that the advertisement I have quoted was the only one ever inserted about servants, and that those containing the words "No Irish need apply," were put in by some designing person, with the object of raising a feeling amongst the Irish against Mrs Bakewell and myself. They have not frightened me, but they have succeeded in so frightening her, that she is afraid to go to Church or into the town.

Trusting that you will, in common fairness, insert this explanation.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. H. BAKEWELL, M.D.

Princes Street, Dunedin, January 16, 1874.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

FROM our exchanges to hand we compile the following:—

IRELAND.

During the month of November numerous Home Rule and amnesty meetings took place not only in Ireland, but in England; all were distinguished for the large attendances at them, and the enthusiasm displayed. Speeches to constituents were delivered by Messrs Butt and Mitchell Henry, two out of the only four Irish M.P.'s, who have adopted the practice of giving an account of their stewardship.

John Mitchell's brilliant articles in reply to Froude, and his history of the rise and decline of the "Repeal" agitation under

O'Connell, and of England's "Famine policy" in Ireland, in 1846 '47, and '48, (written under the title of "The Last Conquest of Ireland (Perhaps)," have just been published.

"The indiscreet article in Mr Gladstone's London organ (the 'Telegraph'), the other day—chuckling in anticipation over the wasting disputations and 'Irish rows' about 'the meaning of Home Rule,' which were to break up the forthcoming Conference—has disclosed the game of the enemy. But they reckon without their host. The Conference is summoned on a basis which precludes that chance of mischievous or malevolent attempt; a course the wisdom of which some persons did not at first recognize, but which will now become more apparent."—'The Nation.'

Mr Butt has appeared before his constituents in Limerick, and given an account of his Parliamentary action during the last session. The honorable and learned gentleman ably enunciated and proved that the Imperial Parliament was altogether unable to legislate for Ireland. He declared that the Government had refused to liberate the political prisoners, in open disregard of their avowed intention to do so when the country was tranquil, although when they were asked to do so everywhere in Ireland the judges were congratulating the juries on the almost total absence of crime. Referring to the abortive University Scheme, he again professed his devotion to the denominational system, after which he complained of the want of completeness in the Land Act in failing to secure the tenant against wanton eviction. He again criticised the recent article in the 'Times,' and awoke loud applause by stating that his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam had signed the Home Rule Requisition.

Mr Mitchell Henry has received a hearty welcome from the people of the archiepiscopal city, whom he addressed on Home Rule and other subjects connected with his representation of Galway. The chair was taken by Mr Gannon, J. P., and many of the clergy of St. Jarlath's were present. On the motion of the Very Rev. Ulick Bourke a most gratifying resolution of confidence and approbation of Mr Henry's conduct was passed unanimously.

The "Gentry" and Home Rule.—Now that the English "organs of public opinion" have criticised the speech given by Mr Butt at Limerick, it may be worth while to consider in what light the oracles regard it. First, in the list, as its malignity deserves, is the 'Standard,' which finds cause for gratulation and encouragement in the fact that the "gentry"—the Cromwellian "gentry" whose ancestors never took their crests and mottoes from the vocations they exercised when first they landed in Ireland, as the great dearth of drumsticks in their escutcheons show—"hold aloof from" signing the Home Rule requisition. These folk, whom the Irish have hitherto known as *shoneens*, the 'Standard' calls the "natural leaders of the people," but if our Tory contemporary believes that their abstention will prove fatal to Home Rule, we wish it joy of the delusion.

The 'Telegraph' attempts to answer Mr Butt's speech, but it does so illogically and shirkingly that its space might have been better employed, or a better hand set about the job. Among the other papers the 'Globe' tries to make Mr Butt a fool; its success is, to say the least, very doubtful. The 'Hour' wisely—from an English Conservative standpoint—takes the 'Times' to task for its recent encouragement of the Nationalists, a half-promise of which, it says, Mr Butt was by no means unwilling to accept.

Was the recent remarkable article on the amnesty agitation in the 'Times,' following close at the heels of the Blackheath demonstration, an inspired "feeler"—the preliminary note of an announcement of ministerial abandonment of a false position? Noting the mitigated truculence of the article in question, the 'Cork Examiner' says:—"It states the accusations of ill-treatment of the Fenian prisoners have been disproved. This is untrue. No doubt, some of them were exaggerated. But despite the disadvantages under which the enquiries were held, it was clearly established at all events that O'Donovan Rossa was treated with shocking and exceptional harshness. Notwithstanding the acquittal referred to by the three judges, there can be no doubt that Mr Reddin was dealt with in a manner wantonly and unnecessarily severe. The 'Times' writes for the world. It is endeavoring to relieve England from the odium of keeping up a sort of Siberia for Ireland. But no amount of leader writing can get rid of the fact that an abortive insurrection, which arose out of a discontent admittedly well-founded, has been followed by fierce and vindictive punishment, and that in the heart of England at this moment there are groaning in convict prisons a number of men whose leading offence was a mistaken love of a wronged and oppressed country.

Mr Pim, one of the members for Dublin, has refused to sign the Home Rule requisition; but he has written a letter, in which he says the movement is not to be ridiculed, and statesmen must deal with the complaint that Irish affairs are neglected in the Imperial Parliament.

It has been suggested that the Irishmen throughout the world should subscribe from £20,000 to £30,000, as a testimonial to Mr Isaac Butt.

The Home Rule movement is looking up, even from an English journalistic point of view. Not many weeks ago it was treated as an agitation countenanced by a small section of the uninfluential and reckless portion of the people of Ireland and as utterly unworthy of serious attention, and even members of parliament wished to make it appear that they never even heard of it and knew nothing of its objects. Yet, lo and behold! the journalists to whom we refer have since then come to fully acknowledge the importance and significance of the movement and to ask themselves and their readers what's to be done. Even the "Great Thunderer" itself is obliged to descend from its high mightiness to notice the movement and positively patronize it. Hear, ye Home Rulers throughout the United Kingdom, and in Ireland most particularly, what the 'Times' says and thinks of your movement:—"If the demand for Home Rule proves really to be the demand of the Irish people we shall be compelled seriously to consider in what way it may be yielded to them with least mischief, and to devise the various checks and safeguards on which it would be necessary to insist."

This, says the 'London Universe,' is really wonderful! It is positively an admission from the highest source of English public



opinion that if the people of Ireland prove that their demand for Home Rule is genuinely national the demand should be granted. Let the Irish people see to this, if they really want Home Rule, as we most certainly believe they do. Meanwhile, it is interesting to notice that at the last meeting of the Home Rule Association a formidable list of new members was submitted, including the names of over fifty well-known clergymen, and of laymen from every part of Ireland, made up of magistrates, traders, farmers and persons of every rank and avocation.

There was a very imposing Amnesty demonstration in the metropolis, with the double object of celebrating the anniversary of the three Irishmen hanged at Manchester in 1847, and also of closing the Amnesty Meetings for this season. The Trade Guilds, with their bands and bunting, turned out in large numbers, and walked in procession to Glasnevin, where 70,000 persons are said to have attended. There were several representatives from England and Scotland. Mr Butt, Mr Ronayne, and others, addressed the meeting advocating Amnesty. The magistrates on the bench of the police-courts complimented the meeting on its highly orderly character, only a single case arising out of it having come before the bench.

Trinity College.—Old Trinity has conferred the first Professorship in Arts ever given to a Catholic, upon Mr Brady, a distinguished classical scholar, son of the late Dr Brady, who held a Medical Chair in Trinity College. Unlike the Catholic University, the "gagging clauses," of which we heard so much last spring, are in full operation in Queen Elizabeth's Foundation. Mr Roche, auditor of the College Historical Society, prepared an address, to have been delivered some days since, but the College Board having inhibited him, he resigned his office. What is the more remarkable is, that the address was *against* not for Federalism.

Emigration.—The returns just issued show that the net increase in Irish emigration in the first ten months of this year is 13,677 persons over that in the same period of last year. The accounts of the sad state of distress in America have spread great alarm here, and must check emigration next spring.

English School Board Elections.—Great gratification is felt in Ireland at the general success of the religious education candidates at nearly all the School Boards in England, and the defeat of the Secularists. The Catholic vote was admirably organized.

Mgr. Woodlock, rector of the Catholic University, has published a letter in which he says that the Pope has authorised it to confer degrees, and states that it intends, besides affiliating colleges, to train masters for the primary schools throughout Ireland. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy, calling their attention to the circular of the Rector of the Catholic University. As bearing on the University question, the pastoral is a very valuable and most opportune production. Everything looks most cheerful in the aspect of the future of the University. The number of entrances is large in quantity and, what is better, superior in quality. The colleges and diocesan schools are rapidly intimating their demand for affiliation, under the declaration in the recent Episcopal Resolutions. The Jesuit Fathers are establishing thorough discipline in the collegiate houses in their charge. And the subscriptions to the special building fund, although the committee for that purpose is not recognised receive important additions.

A Weed in Waterford.—Mr Bernal Osborne has been speaking at an agricultural dinner at Waterford, and in the course of his speech, amongst other practical advice given to the farmers, he exhorted them to show a little less antipathy to the task of "spudding up" the weeds in their fields. Commenting on this a Dublin paper remarks that the "worst weed in County Waterford at this time is Mr Osborne himself. There is no more noxious weed in any country than he, who, by some chance or other, gets temporary hold of a respectable constituency, and then disregards the wishes and misrepresents the opinions of the people whose representative he claims to be.

Irishmen are, indeed, but too apt to be "idle in respect to their weeds" . . . but the weeds that most try their patience and most shame their skill and energy, and do them most harm, belong to a class of which they intend to rid themselves at the next election, and amongst them the first to be cleared out of the field is Mr Bernal Osborne."

The question of electing John Mitchell at Tipperary.—A Dublin paper says that if John Mitchell, who is neither conditionally nor unconditionally pardoned, were to be elected, all his opponents would have to do—Mr Butt is the authority for the statement—would be to serve a notice that Mr Mitchell was disqualified, and then poll half a dozen votes, after which he might claim and receive the seat, and this opponent might be a rabid Tory or a coercionist of the school of Messrs Heron and White, who have no chance of again representing the county.

At the opening of the medical school of the Catholic University, in Dublin, Dr. Lyons stated that whether the momentous question of higher education were to be settled at Westminster or at home, not one iota of principle should be sacrificed. In future, the Catholic University would be a body with its apex in Dublin and its base in every place in Ireland, where there was a Catholic School. He also spoke highly of the Jesuit Fathers, and of the great benefits they have conferred on education.

Col. J. R. Glyn, C. B., has already assumed the duties of assistant adjutant-general for Auxiliary Forces in Ireland, vice Col. Maude, V. C., C. B., who has vacated his appointment as deputy inspector-general.

Lord Cairns, who is on a visit to Belfast, delivered a lengthened address at the annual meeting of the Belfast Nurses' Home, over which he presided.

In consequence of the attempt of the Orangemen to march in procession in commemoration of the fifth of November, some serious rioting occurred at Portadown.—An extra force of 150 policemen had been drafted into the town in anticipation of disturbances, and these were drawn up in cordons separating the Roman Catholic and Protestant parts of the town. The Orangemen arrived in procession about mid-day, and attempted to pass through the Roman Catholic district, but were stopped by the police, under command of Mr Sheehy, R.M.

Frequent attempts were made to break through the police, and it was found necessary to charge on the mob with fixed bayonets. Several persons were seriously stabbed, and a number of the police were also badly injured. The mob became so violent that the police retreated, the Riot Act was read, and the police were ordered to make ready to fire; but the stone-throwing then became worse, and the police further retreated; and the Orangemen carried out their original intention. Several prisoners were made. Sub-Inspector Warren was knocked down with a brick-bat, and several of his ribs broken. It is said that while the riot continued, there were persons lying about the streets apparently dead. The fighting continued for several hours. Part of the 16th Regt. and 100 additional constables arrived in the evening, but the rioting had ceased. The shopkeepers, anticipating disturbance, closed their shops. The Orangemen left the town shortly after sunset.

The number of persons injured in the collision between the Orangemen and the police in Portadown, on the 6th, when the former were celebrating the Gunpowder Plot, is larger than was supposed. The town Commissioners met and passed a resolution blaming the police, whose blocking up of the streets caused, as they allege, the riot. The Rev. Mr Andrews, Presbyterian Minister, utterly condemns the Orange proceedings and those who abet them, concluding with the following emphatic words, implicating especially the Episcopalian Protestants:—"This rabblement of rioters I would indignantly disown. Can any reasonable man believe that such people or their secret supporters have really at heart the Christian cause? Rome is triumphing at this moment in spite of mobs. It is an instructive fact—the Church which mainly produces these anti-Romish mobs is the Church in which Rome is making the most astonishing havoc. And yet we are twitted as not good Protestants by these ignorant anti-Romish mobs, because we do not see that Christianity requires us to take up their political battle-cry."

The Queenstown Commissioners have adopted a memorial to Mr Gladstone, praying for the release of the remaining political prisoners.

The clergy of Ennis and Home Rule.—At a meeting of the Catholic clergy of the deanery of Ennis, at which forty were present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That it is our conviction that Ireland as a nation has an undeniable right to self-government. That, believing the Act of Union an act of usurpation, fraudulently forced upon the people, from which dates the annihilation of trade and the decline of our country's prosperity, we regard with hearty approval every well-directed effort to restore our Irish Parliament. That we will use all our influence in opposing the return of any candidate to parliament who does not pledge himself to advocate perseveringly the demand for Home Rule, denominational education and a satisfactory land bill. That we will not support any candidate whose previous political character does not afford a sufficient guarantee of the sincerity of his pledges.

Addressing the clergy of the diocese of Limerick at the annual conference, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick, dwelt at some length on the question of education. He said that recent legislation plainly showed them that the people of Ireland had but little to expect from either of the parties which constituted the English House of Commons, and that public events were rapidly tending to show that it was to Irishmen legislating for Ireland that Irishmen should look for those remedial measures so much needed for the country. His lordship urged on the clergy the necessity of sustaining by their individual exertions the resolutions just adopted by the Catholic Hierarchy.

A letter on the subject of the Catholic University from His Eminence Cardinal Cullen to the clergy, secular and regular, of the Diocese of Dublin, read in all the churches and chapels of the city, makes a reference to France, and concludes as follows:—"We are now more bound than ever to pray for France, because her destinies are in the hands of a great warrior of Irish descent, filled with the same faith which animated his forefathers in the dark days of persecution.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is about to return to Ireland from Australia, and will, it is said, be a candidate in the Home Rule interest at the coming election. Should the rumour prove true there is more than one constituency that would be proud of being represented by him. What say the electors of the King's and Queen's counties? It is stated that at the general election Colonel the Honourable Charles Vereker will contest the City of Limerick on the Home Rule platform. The honourable gentleman is said to have already begun his canvass, but this rumour wants confirmation. Colonel Vereker is the commander of the Limerick Artillery Militia, and is very popular.

The Hierarchy.—On the departure of the mail the esteemed and venerated Bishop of Cloyne was dangerously ill. The Bishop of Ardagh and the Bishop of Raphoe have left for Rome.

New Irish Port of Call for American Steamers.—Mr Inman and one of the managers of the company of which he is the head have been in Galway, on a visit of inspection as to the accommodation which that port is likely to afford in the event of their making it a point for the steamers to touch at on transatlantic voyages.

## ENGLAND.

General McLellan, who is well known in connection with the late American war, was amongst the passengers who arrived at Liverpool in the Cunard steamer Russia, from New York. The Russia also brought Baron C. von Saebs, Count Costo, and Colonel Bonaparte.

Major Luke O'Connor, of the 25th Regt., whose gallant conduct at the Alma won for him the Victoria Cross, and subsequent promotion, has embarked for the gold coast with his battalion. He was offered promotion, with liberty to remain in England, but he refused to be separated from the regiment in which his laurels were earned.

The Congregationalists have declined to join a "vigilance committee" against the Ritualists, because they regard "doctrinal anarchy" as an argument for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. Rather a crafty though we trust a barren policy.

A considerable consignment of ammunition, artillery, firearms, and shells, which, it is ascertained, were manufactured by Birmingham firms to the order of Curist agents in London, has been intercepted at Newport, Monmouthshire. The goods were consigned to a merchant in Cardiff, who had, it is stated, arranged with a shipper at Newport to get them placed on board a steamer chartered for Spain. The me-

terial is now in charge of the police authorities, who await instructions from the War Office.

**An appeal for Italy.**—Under this heading the "Bible Society for Italy" advertise in the 'Times' for funds to enable them to issue a family Bible for circulation in Italy. They have the cool impudence to assert that "the Bible has been so long and so assiduously discredited by the priests of Rome as a bad book." This precious document bears the signatures, amongst others, of Lord Shaftesbury, Admiral Fishbourne, and Mr Spurgeon.

**Catholic Progress.**—In an article on "The Revival of Paganism," gives an account of the revival of Brahmanism in India, after having been for some centuries superseded by Buddhism. The writer holds that Europe may witness an analogous phenomenon, and points to the fact that "the whole state of Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, seems to point to a great Pagan revival."

The Marquis of Salisbury, who appears to have dipped his tongue in an extra dose of aquafortis, has been denouncing Irish priests and Irish peasants for their insolence and turbulence, and he is especially furious against Home Rule. To the suggestion that the Irish nation will return a majority of Home Rulers at the next election, his answer is that both parties in England will combine to crush them. This is a naive expression of the Tory idea of "constitutional Government" in Ireland. It was practically illustrated on the Educational question.

The Catholics of Manchester have nobly performed their duty at the School Board Election. They have returned three Catholics, two of whom, Canon Toole and Mr John O'Reilly, were at the head of the poll. In this great provincial centre of industry, Secularism has met with a signal defeat. Fifteen candidates have been returned, of whom ten are "denominationalists," the five secularists being lowest on the list. Six candidates were rejected, two of them being described as unsectarian, two Wesleyans, one Republican, and a teetotaler.

**Home Rule at the Cambridge Union.**—A deputation of Oxonians came over to the Cambridge University Union and advocated Home Rule for Ireland. Mr McNeill (Christ Church, Oxford), of Dublin, proposed a resolution, stating that Home Rule was absolutely necessary for the welfare of Ireland. The English Parliament neglected domestic affairs of importance to legislate for Ireland, and the result was that Ireland was in a worse state now than in the time of Charles II. Mr Campbell (Exeter College, Oxford), and Mr Henry Downing (College, Cambridge), supported the motion, the last-named gentleman saying that the country producing Wellington, Castlereagh, Canning, and Mayo, ought to produce statesmen to govern itself. Messrs Griffith and Sydney Lawrence (Corpus), Fisher (Sydney), Phillips (Trinity Hall), supported the motion. The debate was adjourned for a week, on the motion of Mr Munro Sydney. On the debate being resumed a week after, the following motion was, at its conclusion, carried:—"That local legislation in local affairs is absolutely necessary for the welfare of Ireland." The house was densely crowded, and the debate was long and well conducted. It is hoped this example of fair and impartial treatment will be imitated in another house when the subject of Home Rule has to be considered.

The London School Board election took place too late for the result to be in the Catholic weeklies of the 29th November, the latest we have to hand. We rejoice to find that, so far as they have gone as yet, the elections have been everywhere successful. Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Nottingham, have each brought in a Catholic; Bradford, Leeds, and Gateshead, two; and Manchester three. It is at Liverpool, however, that the most decisive result has crowned the Catholic effort made in accordance with the Pastoral of the Lord Bishop. Five Catholics stand first in the list of 15 members elected. It is a triumph; but one barely commensurate with the proportions of the Catholic population.

At the late banquet given by the Oxford Union, we are told that the Margaret Professor of Divinity, Dr Hurtle, seeing that his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster was placed above two bishops of the Establishment, rose from the table and left the room. Poor man!—was he frightened that the proximity of the archbishop to the lord chancellor would have a prejudicial effect upon Protestantism? The fact is that the managers of the banquet allotted the place to the archbishop, and by doing so gave proof that bigotry had no place in their arrangements.

The political world has again been taken by surprise. Dr. Lyon Playfair has been appointed Postmaster-General, and his address to his constituents of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews' has been issued, in which he announces his acceptance of the office. Thus, another concession, or perhaps we should say another promise of future concessions, has been made to the Birmingham League, Dr Playfair being a Secularist and a thorough advocate of mixed education for Ireland. He is, we suppose, "canny" enough to learn anything, but we cannot refrain from expressing both our own and the country's opinion—namely, that his total inexperience of administration, and his comparative newness to public life, must combine to render him a failure in his new position, a position just about to be vacated by a gentleman who has been, as even the Conservatives admit, the best Postmaster-General we have ever known—judged impartially by his official acts.

Sheffield has set an example which should be followed by every Catholic community all over the world. The Catholic Association of that town has sent addresses to the Archbishop of Cologne, the Auxiliary Bishop of Geneva and the Catholic clergy and laity of Germany, encouraging them and expressing deep regret at beholding the sufferings to which cruel and godless men have subjected them. Surely the Catholics of the metropolis of England will have something to say on the subject.

The return of the 5th of November brings us metaphorical as well as literal squibs and crackers—witness Mr Newdegate's speech at Coleridge and his subsequent letter to the 'Times.' He has accused the Archbishop of Westminster of declaring that Guy Fawkes was a martyr, and in support of his charge he adduces a sermon in which the Archbishop declared that certain Jesuits were martyrs. Therefore we suppose, by parity of reasoning, if Foxe's heroes were martyrs under Queen Mary, Wyatt and his fellow-conspirators were martyrs

too. They were conspiring in the Protestant interest, at least as much as Guy Fawkes and his friends were conspiring in the Catholic interest; and if there can be no Catholic martyrs without letting in also Catholic conspirators, we do not see how the Protestant worthies can escape the application of the same rule. A letter from the Archbishop's solicitors, shows that his Grace, having on a previous occasion resorted in vain to the method of courteous personal remonstrance, now feels obliged to have recourse, when Mr Newdegate is the offender, to other means of obtaining redress.

In justice to a member of its own staff, the 'Times' is obliged to confirm the general disbelief in Prince Bismarck's veracity. But it does so in that sneaking manner which characterises all the "leading journals'" references to the big bully of Berlin. Everyone remembers the account of the interview between the King and the Emperor, sent by Mr Russell to the 'Times' after the battle of Sedan, and remembers also the formal denial of the truth of that statement published by Bismarck's order in the official Berlin organ. Now Mr Russell had his information from the Crown Prince, who had derived his knowledge of what occurred partly from the use of his own ears at the door during the interview, and partly from his father's lips afterwards. The lie, therefore, which Bismarck published was a contradiction directly to Mr Russell, and indirectly to the Crown Prince and to the King of Prussia. This fact will give the measure at once of the man's mendacity and audacity. But our miserable "leading journal" is still bursting with admiration of Bismarck's "shrewd, unscrupulous, yet manly character!" We always thought that truthfulness was no part of maunliness; but the 'Times' seems to think the reverse. The bigger the liar the better the man!

The Liverpool Orange Lodges have this year commemorated the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory," of Dutch William and "Cecil's Holiday" at one and the same time. The brotherhood have given balls, soirees, and tea-meetings with but very indifferent success, the attendance being remarkably poor. The oratory, however, was of the well-known type, being perhaps a little more perfidious than ordinary, which is, to say the least, very remarkable, considering that the cup indulged in was that which cheers but not merrifies. A Mr Ball, "D.G.M.," gave expression to the feelings which burned in his bosom by declaring that "we want an Emperor William in this country, or a Bismarck, or a Cromwell!" It is, perhaps, fortunate that duplicates of these three paragons cannot be made to order, or the virulence and deadly animosity of the Orangemen would give Englishmen much trouble. England will assuredly say *adieu* to this benevolent wish of the "D.G.M.," and the Jesuits whom the bigots of Liverpool so violently denounce, will still continue to find in this free country a refuge from the impious tyrants who delight to persecute the unoffending, and to embitter the lives of the helpless and unresisting ministers of the Church.

"Plundering and Blundering."—Mr Disraeli's letter to his "Dear Grey," that ill-advised and indirect appeal to English Protestant prejudice and fanaticism, will not further the "Conservative reaction" in Ireland where Toryism and Orangeism are convertible terms. The 'Nation,' which was not less consistently than strongly against the re-election of Mr Henry James—the reviler of the Bishops and clergy of Galway—instances this manifesto of the ex-Premier and the Taunton election to show how impossible it is for Irishmen to sympathise strongly with either of the combatants in an English party fight, because "these are circumstances which would render a Conservative triumph at a Taunton, had it occurred, almost as unwelcome as that of Mr James." Our contemporary continues:—In Ireland, where the exigencies of English parties are little regarded, the result at Taunton will be rather regretted than welcomed. In the successful candidate Irishmen see one of the bitterest enemies of their faith, one of the most unscrupulous defamers of their country that ever sat in the House of Commons. The Tories chose deliberately to stake their chances of success on an appeal to English prejudice and fanaticism. They select No-Popery as their watchword, and gave the key-note of their policy in the phrase which described the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland and the reform of the Irish Land laws as "plundering." Partial in their operation and circumscribed in their effects as these measures are known to be, yet Mr Disraeli can only express his aversion to the principle of justice on which they proceed by stigmatising their policy as one of plunder. To find any English constituency endorsing views such as these would be a very unsatisfactory phenomenon, and, so far as the result at Taunton constitutes a reply to Mr Disraeli's manifesto, it leaves us nothing to regret.

The intended formation of an English Catholic University has been under the consideration of the Hierarchy ever since the Provincial Synod, and a plan, agreeing in its main features with that adopted by the Irish Episcopate, has been since then in course of preparation. Moreover, the details of the arrangements are sketched out, but as these are still under consideration, it would be premature at present to publish the particulars of the scheme. We are very glad, however, to be able to confirm the announcement that the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Capel has consented to be Rector of the University. His well known talent for organization and his vigorous initiative will be a guarantee that there will be no unnecessary delay in getting the young University into admirable working order.

#### SCOTLAND.

Mr Disraeli at Glasgow:—But there was one subject on which, while addressing a Scotch audience, Mr Disraeli at Glasgow, was sure to touch, and this was the "great" religious "question that is now rising in Europe." From this, he said, "it would not easily be in the power of England entirely to withhold itself." He contemplates struggles—"perhaps war and anarchy, ultimately"—and believes that "our connection with Ireland will then be brought painfully to our consciousness." And what is the remedy which under these circumstances Mr Disraeli is prepared to suggest? It is that England should "again take a stand upon the Reformation," and "guard civilization alike from the withering blast of atheism and from the simoom of sacerdotal usurpation." Sacerdotalism is, of course a "simoom" because it begins with S, but we confess ourselves utterly unable to see any signs of such "usurpation" in the struggle on th

Continent to which Mr Disraeli refers. On the contrary, the battle which the Catholics are fighting in Germany and in Switzerland has for its avowed and sole object the maintenance of the *status quo ante*, and if Mr Disraeli were to take any such part in the struggle as his "stand on the Reformation" would seem to prognosticate, he would be guilty of most distinct "usurpation," and of encroachment on the rights of conscience, and on that civil equality, of which he declared himself last week the champion. He probably, however, did not mean much more than this—that he and his party were the real Protestants, and ought to be supported by Scotchmen.

## FRANCE.

The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Osmanie upon the Duc de Broglie, and the same decoration set in brilliants upon Marshal MacMahon.

Several provincial deputations have taken on themselves to inform Marshal MacMahon that they cannot answer for the maintenance of order if the Monarchy is proclaimed. The Marshal politely informed them that he had no fear on this head, and would answer for it himself, in the name of his colleagues and the army.

All hopes are concentrated at present in Marshal MacMahon, and there is no exaggeration in saying that he holds the destiny of the nation in his hands, and that because, almost alone among all the men who held high position and influence, he remained faithful to his trust, and bore his unsought honors with modesty and energy. "*C'est un des plus beaux caracteres des temps modernes*" has been said, thought, and written almost every day within the last week, but all this incense and just praise never reach or affect the illustrious soldier, who, like his glorious ancestors, is ready for every sacrifice to save his adopted country.

"*Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret*," says the poet, which, when rendered into the Queen's English, doth signify that although you subdue Communists by bullet and bayonet they will not the less continue to plot and conspire. A pretty little plot has just been unravelled in the provinces of the Saone and Loire. The radicals had determined to secure the establishment of a republic after their own ideal by seizing the wives, children, and parents of the Conservative members of the Assembly, and by holding them as hostages. What the fate of these hostages would have been if the detestable plot had succeeded, our reminiscences of La Roquette sufficiently indicate: but the agents of the Government were too early on the alert for the Reds. Madame La Marquise de MacMahon was, above all, to be seized and used as a means of bringing her gallant husband to terms. Documents have been secured which leave no doubt of the culpability of certain Deputies of the Left, and we sincerely trust that all concerned will be made to rue their evil design. As it is the discovery of this little plot has given additional ill-odour to expiring Radicalism.

In the French Assembly the proposition of Marshal MacMahon for the prolongation of his powers for the term of seven years was ratified by 378 votes against 310. This turn in French affairs is announced to have given serious umbrage to the German Government, who are also manufacturing as against France a new grievance, in a pastoral lately issued by the Bishop of Nancy, part of whose diocese is in the ceded provinces.

Fifty bishops have promised to be present at the laying of the first stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre.

Père Hyacinthe becomes Hyacinthe Père.—Mme. Loyson has presented the "happy father" with a son. Hélas! le fils est l'enfant de père Hyacinthe, oui, d'Hyacinthe per du!

Bonapartist Activity.—Three hundred thousand photographs of the Prince Imperial have just been distributed through the workshops of Paris. It does not appear that the authorities made the least objection to the distribution of those portraits. Under the present state of things the Republic lets people do pretty well as they please.

A new Idea.—We are going shortly to borrow from Belgium one of her best institutions. It is called the *Œuvre du Carton Catholique*. The *modus operandi* is to buy up the works of Voltaire and Volney, the "philosophers" of the eighteenth century, Dupuis, Rousseau, and the rest, and work them up into excellent pasteboard, which is sold, and benefits the Peter's Pence.

## ITALY.

The relations between France and Italy are suspiciously cordial, if not precarious, owing to the present uncertainty of the future policy of France. Disquieted by a guilty conscience, the Italians cannot console themselves with the fact reiterated, that France will not blindly rush into "a war of revenge."

No need to say how much excitement the Pope's autograph correspondence with the Emperor William caused here. Who can say what is coming next?

The Roman Liberal prints are very indignant at the gloomy views of the 'Times' correspondent, regarding united Italy.

Reuter made the Holy Father utter an Allocution objurgating the Religious Orders and telling them that their present afflictions were a judgment on them for their dereliction of monastic strictness and non-observance of their religious rule. "The suppression of religious corporations was a visitation of Providence upon those bodies for failing to observe their fundamental rules of discipline, and for having allowed corrupt manners to creep in among them." The whole story is "an impudent fabrication." The Pope never uttered those words, or anything like them.

Rome presents, just now, to the Catholic visitor the appearance of a city which has undergone a military occupation. The prevailing tone of thought among the present railway servants must be decidedly anti-clerical, if the words *Morte ai preti*—Death to the priests—scrawled on the buffed windows of the ante-room for the custom-house servants may be taken as the evidence.

The topic of all the newspapers is France. The anxiety to know the issue of the present efforts of the monarchical party is intense. The tone of the Italian papers continues to be most irritating and provoking towards the nation to which Italians are so much beholden. Individual Frenchmen have been insulted in public places, while the

Prussians and Germans of all kinds are flattered and made much of. The ill-feeling now displayed towards France seems to be purposely excited and fanned by malicious persons who are desirous of a rupture with the French, and of a war if possible.

"The Latest Sacrilege."—The announcement that the sacrilegious Piedmontese have seized the Church of San Pietro di Montorio has deeply pained the heart of Catholic Ireland, and the soldiers of the Piedmontese Robber have occupied the monastery, and ere long the graves of Erin's royal exiles will be dug up, and their ashes scattered to the four winds of heaven. It may be doubted if in the wide world's exposure there was a spot more sacred in the eyes of Irishmen than this, where—

Two princes of the line of Conn  
Sleep in their cells of clay beside  
O'Donnell Roe!  
Three royal youths, alas! all gone  
Who lived for Erin's weal, but died  
For Erin's woe!  
Ah! could the men of Ireland read  
The names these noteless burial stones  
Display to view,  
Their wounded hearts afeesh would bleed,  
Their fears gush forth again, their groans  
Resound anew

But not even the Gaelic bard, whose matchless elegy Mangan has given to us in English garb, imagined, in the deepest depth of his distress, that upon the men of Ireland would fall the still more cruel sorrow that is theirs to-day. That 'the men of Ireland' should endure all this, and no Irish sword be there to guard Pontiff, Church, or Tomb, is an anguish and a humiliation such as the Tyrcannel minstrel never contemplated for his countrymen.

Mgr. Liverani, who in 1860 left Rome, being then a canon of Sta Maria Maggiore, and wrote in Tuscany a pamphlet against the Pope and the Holy See, and has since consorted with ultra-liberals, has retracted, asked pardon of the Holy Father, and is now in retreat with the Passionist Fathers in Rome. *Deo Gratias*.

At Turin the monument erected to the memory of Count Cavour was unveiled. At the banquet given in the evening by the municipality to 500 guests, the British Minister, Sir Augustus Paget, "assured the Italians of the sympathy of England with the Italian cause, and its high admiration of the great statesman who insured its success." Sir Augustus went on (says a telegram to the 'Times') "with a touching allusion to his predecessor, Sir James Hudson, the old friend of Cavour, who had always admired, loved, and supported him throughout his glorious career." The Catholic Press has taken Sir Augustus Paget sharply to task.

A New Comet.—A new comet has been visible for several nights by aid of the powerful telescope at the Roman Observatory. It is described as most brilliant, with a tail of extraordinary splendour.

## PRUSSIA.

The article, the first portion of which we publish this week,— "The persecution in Prussia explained,"—makes the reasons for the German persecution no longer difficult.

A correspondent of the 'Universe' suggests that an attempt will be made to get rid of the Catholic members of the Landtag, should their opposition annoy the Government, by imposing an oath of fidelity to the ecclesiastical laws on all the members of the House.

On the eve of the Prussian elections, and in the presence of the strength shown by the Catholic party, Prince Bismarck found it necessary to repudiate sentiments attributed to him by the correspondent of the 'New York World' in a report on an alleged interview. The correspondent asserted that Prince Bismarck, in the course of the conversation, avowed that he intended to crush Rome in order to crush Christianity. The Chancellor ingeniously replies that the phrase imputed to him is enough of its kind to bear the source and purport of the invention. "In America," he says, "people will, I trust, say to themselves that if a man were impious enough to entertain such thoughts he would hardly be stupid enough to avow them." Bismarck, however, does not attempt to deny that his chief strength is in the support of the anti-Christian faction, who detest all religion. If he is not "impious," he serves the cause of the impious.

As to the elections for the Landtag. From the comparatively moderate articles of the sober 'Borsen Courier' of Berlin, we take a paragraph which will sufficiently depict the situation as viewed by the more thoughtful portion of the Liberal coalition. "The Ultramontane party can look back upon its success with the most complete satisfaction. It has conquered along the whole line. It will return to the Parliamentary arena ninety strong, and from its zeal in the sessions of the Landtag, it will be in a position to exercise a most powerful moral influence upon the undecided section among the deputies." In fact, if the Prussian Catholics are not absolutely ninety strong, they are certainly eighty-five, and by the co-operation of a handful of Christian Protestants, like the venerable President Von Geisach, their party may not improbably command a total of ninety-five German votes. The Centre Party, as the allied party of the Catholic and Christian Conservatives is styled in Parliamentary phraseology, entered the last Landtag in the spring of 1870 in possession of no more than fifty-two votes.

This success too is obtained in the face of the fact that although an almost universal suffrage is nominally the rule, the wealthier classes obtain such a factitious preponderance that half-a-dozen Jew usurers may have more weight than hundreds of Catholic farmers and artisans.

## SWITZERLAND.

The protest lodged by the "Ultramontanes" against the measures of the Berne Government, respecting the Catholic priests in the Jura, has been rejected by the Swiss Federal Council.

From the Catholic journal of Lugano we have the news, that in Swiss Catholic Jura a salutary reaction is beginning against the Radical persecuting Swiss Government. At some recent elections in the district of Delemont, the Conservative candidates obtained 1,500 votes, against 400 votes obtained by the Radical candidates.

## SPAIN.

The steamer "Vilu de Bayonne" has landed at Oudarroa 4,000 Remington rifles, and 1,000,000 cartridges for the Carlists.

At Madrid intelligence has been received from Manila that a Spanish man-of-war had captured two German merchantmen laden with 2,000 rifles destined for the pirates of Polo—a circumstance which has caused some sensation in the Spanish capital on account of the projects respecting the Philippine Islands which have been attributed to the German Government by the Spanish Press.

## RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter, dated October 5th, states:—The Protestant clergy of Russia have already made common cause with the schism and the Old Catholics; and an alliance, insincere, but prompted by hatred towards Rome, seems to show that these clergy will take a prominent part in the next Protestant synod. A few days ago, Lipinski, the Calvinist Superintendent-General of Vilna, arrived at St. Petersburg, and had many colloquies with the chiefs of the Russian clergy. A project is mentioned of a union of all the anti-Catholic sects, to assail the Holy See; and with this view there are appearances of a new Congress of Old Catholics.

Courland.—The Noblesse of Courland are pronouncing with decision for the Pope, and against Bismarck. It is a striking fact, that though there are vipers and scorpions in this world, there are also noble souls, who, by invisible yet real links of union, belong to the Church, and therefore belong to the Pope, let the Emperor William I. say and do what he pleases. His recent pretensions to be a theologian form a singular appendage to his reputation as a conqueror and a reformer.

## MALTA.

A welcome piece of intelligence comes from Rome concerning the British garrison stationed at Malta. Canon Taggiasco has presented a gold pen to the Pope, sent to his Holiness by the Catholic soldiers among the garrison of Malta. In an address accompanying the gift the donors express the hope that the Pope may soon be able to announce with it the triumph of the Church.

## THE PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA EXPLAINED.

(GERMAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE 'LONDON TABLET.')

## MYSTERIUM INIQUITATIS.

You are not expecting me to furnish you with a detailed account of the latest measures taken with reference to the Church in Germany. Your readers will have become familiar with them from what has been published in the newspapers. It will be my object in this communication to call your attention to the prime mover of the inconceivable persecution now raging, and to lay bare before your eyes the real springs by which the Imperial machinery is set at work.

We Germans have been asking ourselves ever since the termination of the war which was so fatal to France and to the Catholic Church, how it has come to pass that at a moment of unusual awakening of patriotic feeling, as well as of unmistakable need of internal harmony, an opportunity has been seized of introducing confusion into a nation that has so lately secured union, and of alienating the minds of at least fifteen millions of loyal Catholic subjects. This wondrous and mysterious political *faux pas* of Bismarck is indeed an enigma, and all the more so because when he was entering upon his 60th year he said out as plainly as words can speak: "I am no longer a young man, but were the theories of the enemies of the Church to gain the ascendant, I should be glad that my life were prolonged until the 'ship of fools,' freighted with modern theorists, was dashed to pieces upon the rock of the Church." Yet this is the very man who has ended by making himself the wildest champion of the most extravagant modern theories. This is the man whose great political ability no one can call in question, that has thrown the fearful torch of discord—a discord of creeds—into the fabric of German unity which has just been completed. This is the man who used to acknowledge that Catholics were the most loyal of subjects, who even complimented them upon the fact, and now makes a war of extermination upon the Church, having no other excuse than the miserable one of its fancied opposition to the State. And all this at a time when at any given moment he may take it into his head to involve us in a new war! How then is this riddle to be solved? Let me try to throw some light upon this "mystery of iniquity" through the mediums of some facts which partly came to my knowledge as early as December 1870, at a time, that is, when we Catholics in Germany were building our hopes upon Prussia, with more confidence as the sequel shows, than wisdom.

No sooner had the *quondam* Pomeranian Baron Bismarck, who filled an insignificant post in the Federal Diet of Frankfort, set sail upon his diplomatic career, than the Baron von Linde recognized in the poor country gentleman the cliff on which the ancient and historic German Constitution was to be stranded at no very distant period. Bismarck attempted no concealment about his enthusiasm for Prussian supremacy in Germany; his daring character urging him ever on to new designs, in which the downfall of Austria and the union of Germany under Prussian rule played an important part. Scarcely had he been placed at the head of the Ministry, when he pushed that military despotism, under which the people had already winced, to its last extremity. His project was rejected by the Chambers year after year, but this did not prevent him from levying the taxes on his own responsibility. Braving the national discontent, the term of three years military service was enforced by law, and he proceeded to erect a number of new and costly barracks, all of which were placed, so to speak, on a war footing. The Prussian army was not only to be equal in magnitude and efficiency to that of Austria, but was to be its superior in theory and practice. Scarce was the Schleswig-Holstein war—in which the Austrians fought with more valour and success than the Prussians—brought to a close, than a rupture threatened between the two great German powers. The impending quarrel, thanks to the treaty of Gastein, was for the moment averted; Prussia was seen to be too weak to compete single-handed with the Austrian Empire; it was forced to strengthen itself by union with another power, and it effected a union with Italy bound hand and foot to the Freemasons. This alliance between Bismarck and the Lodges took place in the spring of 1866.

I am well aware that some ascribe the date of this secret treaty to an earlier epoch, namely, to the very commencement of the above-

named year (the *Monde* January 29 30, 1872); and a foundation for this view is offered in the proclamation issued by the Chief Lodge of Berlin, in which document the "Brothers" were invited to put themselves in communication with the Government at the very time when the political conflict was at its height. But I think that this foundation is more apparent than real. For the tempest raised by the smaller Lodges against the proclamation was so terrible that the Chief Lodge was obliged to withdraw it; while, on the other hand, the party of progress, under the direction of the most notorious of the Freemasons, went to such lengths in their attacks upon the Prussian Premier that no one could possibly have suspected the existence of a secret understanding between himself and the Sect. And further, the Prussian Minister put forward on every occasion, with such prominence, his Christian and mediæval Conservative principles that modern Liberalism and its Masonic organization could scarcely have thought of a bond of union between itself and the man of whom it stood in dread.

But higher than Christianity, higher than sound political government and Germany, in the estimation of the country Pomeranian squire, stood the elevation of Prussia. To this idea he was ready to sacrifice any and everything. The hour of this sacrifice struck in the early part of 1866, when the war with Austria had been planned out. From this time a complete transformation took place in the principles of Prussian statesmanship. Let me explain my meaning.

The Christian portion of the Prussian people were thoroughly opposed to a war with their brothers of Austria; including Catholics, Lutherans of the Old School, Conservatives, such members of the "Junker" school, and even all those upon whom the mighty man who held the helm had been accustomed to lean. But the people, with the exception of the scum floating on the surface of the seething capital, would hear nothing of an unjustifiable attack upon peace-loving Austria; indeed here and there a menacing attitude was assumed towards the war. The danger was no slight one that the Landwehr, if called out, would refuse to fight against the Austrians. Now it would not have suited the purpose of the war-loving Premier to oppose the popular feeling: this would have entailed the loss, not only to his war-plan, but even of his own personal reputation; and to levy the income tax independently of, nay in opposition to, the vote of the Diet, (from which for three long years he had met with so much opposition) would have been a breach of the Constitution. In this quandary he grasped greedily at the only available support; he allied himself with the Freemasons. Immediately they placed at his disposal many trustworthy members, scattered over various portions of Germany, and further threw into the scale the whole weight of their moral influence, by means of which he was to be enabled to execute his plan of Prussianizing the whole of Germany, as well as in due time to carry out their own secret designs. Here we have the whole of the problem. Bismarck is the servant of the Freemasons, but at the same time he is their master: so long that is, as he keeps his word to them. The Secret Brotherhood will do his bidding to constitute a Prussian Universal Empire; but they will take a terrible revenge if he plays them false.

In the month of May, 1866, what went by the name of public opinion in Germany experienced a sudden and unexpected change: From the tone of the newspapers and the Liberals—these for the most part members of the three symbolical grades of the Sect—we should have been led to suppose that no fundamental objection could be raised to the war, since nothing short of an appeal to arms could suffice to settle the feud between Prussia and the rest of Germany, Austria included. The Sect of the Freemasons, whose very life is war with the Church, had to be held together with fair promises. So the Chancellor undermined and in part overturned the petty thrones around: a task which he found not so very difficult. He had made himself master of the diplomatic secrets of almost every Court in Europe. Things happened during the Campaign of 1866, and above all in that part of it which was entrusted to the *armée corps* of Bavaria and Baden, that cannot be accounted for on any supposition short of a secret understanding with the enemy. No sooner was the battle of Sadowa lost, and the Peace of Prague signed, than the Freemasons received an unparalleled acquisition of fresh force in both North and South, the first fruits of their labors. In the north of Europe, Austria, prostrated by her late reverses, and in despair at the prospect opened out before her, gave free scope within her territory to Liberalism and Freemasonry, violated the Concordat entered into with the Holy See, drove the Church out of the schools, persecuted the Clergy, and, in a word, severed herself from all that remained to her of the venerable traditions of her Catholic forefathers. Thus the Church and the Papacy were deprived of their strongest and firmest support. The Secret Society in the fair plains of the Danube were beside themselves with joy, and hailed the disaster of Sadowa as a victory for their party; whilst they put out a torrent of foul and unfounded accusations against everything Christian, whether in the Government or in society at large. To any one unacquainted with the jargon of the Lodges, it was not difficult to penetrate behind the scenes and to see what was really going on. In the south of Europe the Sect had gained a great step towards its end when the temporal power of the Pope was taken from him. We must not suppose that the busybodies who scoured Italy, had in their heart of hearts the realization of their watchword, "national unity." War with the Church has ever been, and is now, the real aim of all their actions. The plea of nationality was a mere mask—a trap in which to catch the simple—a bright colored ray meant to light up a deed of darkness. Defeated on sea and on land Piedmont was still able to get possession of Venice "free, gratis, and for nothing," and by this acquisition advanced many miles nearer to the walls of Rome. Let the French garrison now be ousted from the Eternal city, nothing more will stand in the way of accomplishment of the secret programme. Here again the plans of Bismarck were as one with the desires of the Brotherhood. Prussia had to condense her strength; the newly annexed provinces were to be united to the old territory under one organization; the Southern States of Germany were to be reduced to a state of vassalage; then would come the time to rid the world of the last remaining Catholic nation—France. Here we have the reason why the Prussian Catholics were treated with the greatest respect, and



why the Freemasons did not press any measures against them. It is noticeable that when, in the year 1868, Professor Gneist, Grand Master of the Lodges, and leader of the party of progress, had got ready a bill to be presented to the Diet, for the persecution of Religious Orders, a hint was enough and the bill was suppressed. The time for it had not yet come.

Still, in the four years that intervened, Bismarck contrived to render great service, in various places, to the cause of *de-catholizing* Europe. The Spanish revolution of 1868 was effected with Prussian gold: the creation of Bismarck's brain, it was carried into execution by a trio of Freemasons, Prim—Serrano—Topete. Poor Isabella II. had for some time held, nominally, at least, the reins of government; but she was a Catholic, and had even gone so far as to offer the Holy Father the aid of 20,000 men in case of an assault upon Rome. Accordingly she was to be set aside in the interests of the secret conspiracy against the Church. Bismarck lent his aid to the deposition of the Queen. The Catholic journals were in the right when, as early as the autumn of 1868, they maintained that the strings of the revolution in Madrid were being pulled in Berlin. But people were incredulous, and little notice of the saying was taken at the time. When however a Hohenzollern laid claim to the throne of Ferdinand the Catholic, a light was thrown on the events that has just taken place, and every eye was directed to the now imminently impending Franco-Prussian war. The thread of the plot had been lost, and the world had ceased to connect cause and effect. The Catholics of Germany were completely hoodwinked—to such an extent indeed, that it was dangerous even in the best-meaning circles to betray any want of confidence in Bismarck and his Government. Men had become so used to blind trust in the revival of the base policy of the Lower Greek Empire, that we cannot wonder how Catholic soldiers could throw themselves into the fight with a patriotism no less ardent than that of their Protestant Companions in arms. Even when, on September 20th 1870, Victor Emmanuel laid his sacrilegious hands on the Patrimony of the Church, the Catholics of Germany looked on with apparent indifference. Those who were at the time full of interest in the fate of Rome felt shocked at the scandalous apathy and misplaced confidence of those who had returned home from Northern Italy; but they consoled themselves with the hope that "as soon as the accursed French rascals were got rid of, our King would help the Pope." But those who were more far-sighted forebode the outbreak of a dreadful persecution, and were of opinion that the sooner it broke out the better. Doubt could no longer be entertained that Bismarck had, with servile cunning, first made and then thrown out his nets to bring, at the proper time and with true Prussian barefacedness, the unsuspecting fishes within the power of the Masonic Empire. Even enlightened Princes of the Church put their trust in this ally of the Secret Societies. As soon as the first flashes had left the heavily charged religious thunder-cloud, one of the most honorable of our Catholic noblemen declared in an assembly of brave sons of the Church, that in matters connected with the faith he stood unreservedly by the infallible Pope, but in political matters by the infallible Emperor. And it is this infallible Emperor, or rather I should say his first Minister, whom such persons are helping and *must* help to advance modern paganism, and to drive the Church of Christ down into the catacombs, of which the breathing vents are to be closed, that so the hated flock may die of suffocation. Thus will be worked out the consummation so devoutly wished, as one of the poets of the Sect sings in verse:—

"Humanity shall fresh and beauteous rise  
From national decay and from the death  
Religion brings in its train."—HERWICH.

Yes, the real question is that of the final victory of atheistic humanity over the Cross and over every form of positive religion. At this price has Prussia become what we now see her; and she must increase and wax still more mighty, in order that before the monster Empire of Central Europe, every other Power, whether in the heavens above or on the earth below, may be obliged to hold its peace.

I often call to mind how, towards the end of the Franco-Prussian war, when every day fresh reports reached us of new victories gained, a Catholic Countess broke out, at a highly aristocratic table in North Germany, into the following words: "In every additional victory of ours over the French, I suspect an additional danger for the Church." The lady was right. The subjection of France involved nothing less than the annihilation of the last of the Catholic powers. For France has at all times, and especially in her outward action, been a Catholic Power. Napoleon the Third himself was forced into a semblance of Catholic policy; it was the sole means of making himself and his decayed and effete Cesarism possible in our age. No sooner was France humbled to the dust after the catastrophe of Sedan than the Piedmontese cannon thundered outside the walls of Rome. This, however, was but the first instalment paid to the Freemasons. But as soon as France lay prostrate and powerless, a *tabula rasa* was made of all the Catholic powers of Europe, and it was time to pay the full salary of Bismarck's secret allies. Amidst the shouts of military triumph could be heard the shrieks of the Sect exulting at the downfall of Romanism and the supremacy of Germanism—expressions significative of a religious rather than a political meaning. These birds of night screamed against Internationalists in black coats, against the ambition of a Pope who was in prison, against the political danger annexed to Papal infallibility. It was not a little remarkable that the most rabid agitators were notorious Freemasons.\* I may mention some leaders of the Sect, Gneist and Bluntchli. Immediately after the year 1850 the Paris and Brussels Grand Lodge set on foot another measure, the removal of the schools from the jurisdiction of the Church. This indeed was one of the earliest indications of the Empire having become Masonic. Henceforth the State alone and singly was to have superintendence of

\* The English Freemasons, we are told here are very tolerant, but on the continent the Sect distinguish themselves by their burning hatred of all positive religion. I recommend your readers to make acquaintance with a little work, the title of which is 'The Silent War of the Freemasons against the Throne and Altar, founded on Documents.' 'Der Stille Krieg der freimaurerei gegen Thron und Altar, aus Dokumenten.' Freiburg: Herder, 1873.

the schools. The Church and her Ministers were, by the well known law of *Pulpit Abuse* (*Lex Lutziana*, or § 130a) amenable to punishment for the free proclamation of the Gospel. The prosecutions, in virtue of this law were soon too numerous to be counted; they rained down upon the head of the poor Clergy. At the present time many a score of priests are in prison for so called seditious preaching, and of course when set at liberty they will be welcomed home by their flocks. It may well be imagined that in consequence of this arbitrary despotism the Catholics, even of the better classes, are kept in a state of continual excitement, and are afflicted with troubles that are becoming all but unbearable. Wherever there is a distinguished and therefore an influential priest, a telling and popular speaker, an apostolic preacher, there secret agents of the police are sent *ut capiant eum in sermone*, that they may catch him in his speech. It is not a matter of any difficulty to pick out a proposition which may be construed into bearing a mischievous meaning: the accusers are the witnesses also for the prosecution; and the judge, inspired from above, knows to what decision he must come. The victim is hurried off to "durance vile," under lock and key, while the people are for the time a guide the poorer, but in possession of a grievance and the objects of an injustice which they will not easily forgive.

(To be continued in our next).

## HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

5.—INVENIENTIS INFANTEM POSITUM IN PRÆSEPIO.

THE evangelical *Primogenitum* is, then, in itself alone, a demonstration. It supposes an entire order of doctrines and facts, which could only be familiar to a contemporary author; it implies a social state, constitution, laws, customs, an acquaintance with which might possibly have been acquired subsequently,—since by retrospective studies we know them to-day,—but which a foreign writer would never have thought of recalling, in a circumstance where the use of this word—*Primogenitum*—might seem not only superfluous, but further, evidently dangerous, by the improper interpretation that might be given to it. The Evangelists were not moved by any preoccupation of this sort; they registered a fact, precisely in the manner, and under the existing conditions in which it had been brought about. Nothing more, nothing less; and a very little reflection on this subject will convince one that this method of proceeding gives to their word a character of authenticity truly incontestable. The continuation of the narrative of St. Luke furnishes a new proof of the same kind. Having given birth to her first-born son, "Mary wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn." Transport the scene to any centre other than Judea, and the East in general; these indications, so precisely noted, lose their meaning, and will appear incoherent. Our expression, "inn,"—the nearest term to that used by the Evangelist—is yet far from conveying an exact translation of the word; and the idea it presents to the mind is completely foreign to the historical reality. There was no such thing as an "inn" according to our sense of the word, either at Bethlehem or in any other part of Palestine. Even in our day, the scant establishments of this kind, to be met with, are European importations; and the natives do not frequent them. Hospitality, among the Jews, continued to be held sacred in each family. The houses of the rich had an apartment destined for the reception of guests; the poor man's roof, or the tent of the shepherd, was alike generously shared with the stranger who presented himself. As in the time of Abraham, the custom still prevailed of washing the feet of the traveller. But at the entrance of each small village, a shed was erected for the men and merchandise of those caravans which were either not abiding there, or else were too numerous to have recourse to private hospitality. This is precisely what St. Luke means by the Greek term, *Kataluma*, (place where burdens are unloaded.) There, each traveller had to provide, as he thought proper, for his own wants. Beside the caravansary—for this oriental term suits better with the customs of the East—the animals had the "*Præsepium*," where they rested, and took the food distributed by their masters. These preliminary notes will enable us to understand perfectly the *ensemble* and each detail of the Gospel narrative. Joseph and Mary arrive late in the evening, at their journey's end. Bethlehem is filled with the crowd who resort thither to be enrolled; so true is it that the family of David—one of the most numerous and most important of Judea—was not extinct! All the houses in the town are filled, and in proof of this, the caravansary itself is encumbered. The illustrious travellers retire to the "*Præsepium*," a temporary shelter, which they share in very truth, with the animals. There, Jesus Christ, the Son of God—the Word made Flesh—is born into the world; and the Angel, the first Evangelist of these good-tidings, says to the Shepherds:—"Behold the sign by which you shall know the Saviour, the Christ, who this day is born to you: you shall find the infant wrapped in swaddling clothes, and laid in a manger." This sign, according to our modern notions, would be hopelessly vague. Where find, in the middle of the night, in one of our villages, the house which contained the blessed manger? But the shepherds know well what the "*Præsepium*" of Bethlehem means. They know it by experience, it is there they go themselves, in case of need, to shelter their flocks. So they do not hesitate for a moment; they hasten to the spot; they find "Mary, Joseph, and the Infant, lying in the crib." The sign indicated by the Angel is for them as precise a token, as it would be vague in one of our modern towns. The shelter which exceptional circumstances had forced on the Holy family, was, we say, temporary. In effect, when the magi come to adore the Son of God, they will no longer find him in the "*Præsepium*," which Joseph and Mary had quitted to take up their abode in a house of Bethlehem. "And entering into the house," says the Gospel, "they found the child with Mary his mother." "Here," adds St. Epiphanius, "there is no longer question of the "*Præsepium*," nor of the cave, but of the hospitable dwelling, which had succeeded the temporary shelter." 1.

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Meals at all hours. Beds, 1s. Meals, 1s.  
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 Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

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

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

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The best stone Stabling in the district.  
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Established 1862

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EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

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

**JOHN COGAN.**

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Billiards and City Baths.

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First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Superior Billiard Saloon.

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

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First-class Accommodation for Travellers,

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

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Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

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**A COMFORTABLE** house for Travellers.  
All drinks of the best quality.

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

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**JOHN MARSH.**

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

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**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.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.  
Good Stabling.

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**ALEXANDER 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.

**WHITE HART HOTEL,**  
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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions

Private Rooms for Families.

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FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.

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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,**

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**MARSHALL & COPELAND,**

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO,

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**THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLER**  
COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKY, GIN, OLD

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(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

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