

# New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 44.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

Supplied to the Public without

**EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY INTERVENING PROFITS OF AGENTS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, AT THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF**

**KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW FURS.**—Muffs and Collarettes in Sable, Beaver, Ermine, Miniiver, 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, TWEEDS, 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.

**M I S S B R O W N L I E,**

(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. R O B E R T S,**

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

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

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-  
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

**R. W I L S O N A N D C O.,**  
IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Bond and Jetty Streets,  
Dunedin.

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

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

FINDLAYS & WATSON,  
Octagon.

**CITY COAL DEPOT.**

**O N S A L E** AA Newcastle, Kaitangata and Green Island Coals, Coke, Charcoal and Firewood in any lengths.

MARTIN AND WATSON,

Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

**W M. B A C O N & S O N S,**

QUEEN'S LIVERY & BAIT STABLES,

Great King street and George street,

(Right-of-way, next A. and T. Inglis.)

**H A V I N G** made extensive additions to their Stables, and procured several new carriages, in anticipation of the Spring and Summer business, are now in a position to supply superior Saddle or Harness Horses, and Carriages and Buggies of every description at the lowest terms and the shortest notice.

Commercial Travellers furnished with journey horses and Traps. Wedding and picnic parties supplied with Close and Open Carriages.

Ladies and gentlemen's Saddles, and every description of Harness for sale and exchange. New and second-hand Buggies, Saddle and harness Horses for sale or exchange.

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

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

**H. P A L M E R,**

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

**G. M U N R O ' S** Monumental Works,

George Street, Dunedin. Designs

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

**J. R E A N Y,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

**STANDARD BRANDS.**

**O U R** "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. B E I S S E L,**

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.

**W I L S O N A N D M O R R I S O N,**

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.

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

Manufacturers of

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

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

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

**IN CASES, HHDS., & QR-CASES:—**  
 Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne  
 Ginger Brandy Bitters  
 Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial  
 Orange Bitters Clove Cordial  
 Lake'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 LANOFORTE 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.

**M R. J. P. ARMSTRONG,**

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

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

Attendance from 10 to 4.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

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

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

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

**G E O R G E Y O U N G ,**  
**IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,**

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

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

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

**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT,**  
 Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin,  
 Established 1863.

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

Letters promptly answered.

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

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

**SHIPPING SUPPLIED,**

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

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

**UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER, AND UNDERTAKER,**

**GEOGE STREET DUNEDIN.**

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

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

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

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

**A. M C D O N N E L L**  
**A. PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,**

**WALER STREET, DUNEDIN,**

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

[A CARD.]

**J. M J L N E E**  
**AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,**  
and  
**GENERAL SALESMAN.****DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE WAREHOUSE,**

George street.

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

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

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.**

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

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

**GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.**

Princes Street, South.

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

Wholesale and Retail

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.**

George Street.

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

Has on Sale—

Clover Seeds, Crop of 1873, just Arrived at greatly reduced prices. Also Rye Grass, Timothy and Rape Seed.

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

**G O V E R N M E N T L I F E I N S U R A N C E .**  
Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

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

Settlement Policies in favor of wife and 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.  
th Unlimited Liability of Shareholders

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

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

**SUB-AGENCIES.**

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,  
Agent for Otago.

**VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**FIRE AND MARINE.**

Established 1849.

Capital.....£200,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NEW ZEALAND  
Manse Street, Dunedin,

Insurances of every description effected at lowest current rates, and claims promptly met. Losses can be made payable in any part of New Zealand or the Australian Colonies.

W. D. MEARES,  
Resident Secretary.



**COBB AND CO'S**  
Telegraph Lines of

**ROYAL MAIL COACHES**

J. 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.**

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

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

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

Respectable references are required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Children taken instantaneously in any weather.

Operating Artists: Messrs **CLIFFORD and MORRIS.**

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

Tinting and Coloring by Mrs **CLIFFORD and Assistant.**

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

Negatives carefully preserved.

Carte-de-visite copies to be had at any time, 1s each. 2,000 specimens always on view. Pictures delivered to all parts of town and country.

The Galleries are open from 9 a.m. till 7 p.m.

Note the Address—  
**FLEET STREET, DUNEDIN**

**T**HE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT  
**STABLES,**

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G DODSON - - - Proprietor.

[A CARD.]

**T H O M A S R O B S O N,**  
**TAILOR, CLOTHIER,**  
**AND HABIL-MAKER,**

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

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

Princes street, south.

**TO THE CATHOLIC PUBLIC.**

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

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

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

**PRAYER BOOKS.**

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

**GROVES BROTHERS,**

**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,**

**HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.**

Repairs receive prompt attention.

**J A M E S W A L L S**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
**I R O N M O N G E R,**

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

**R O B I N A N D C O.,**  
Coach Builders and Importers,

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

**BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGOY**

Repairs receive prompt attention.

**J A M E S M N E I L S I M P S O N**  
(Late of Simpson and Asher),  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,**  
**O T A G O B U T C H E R Y,**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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,**

Specially 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 MANTLES JACKETS SHAWLS MADE DRESSES UNDERCLOTHING	} }	SHOW ROOM  Great Reductions
--	--------	-----------------------------------

PRINTS GINGHAMS PRINTED MUSLINS SUMMER TWEEDS	} }	MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT  Great Reductions
--	--------	---

PRINTED LLAMAS MOHAIRS LUSTRES FANCY DRESS GOODS GRENADINES SKIRTINGS	} }	DRESS DEPARTMENT  Great Reductions
--	--------	--

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

N.B.—The Silk Department is in magnificent order. Splendid 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

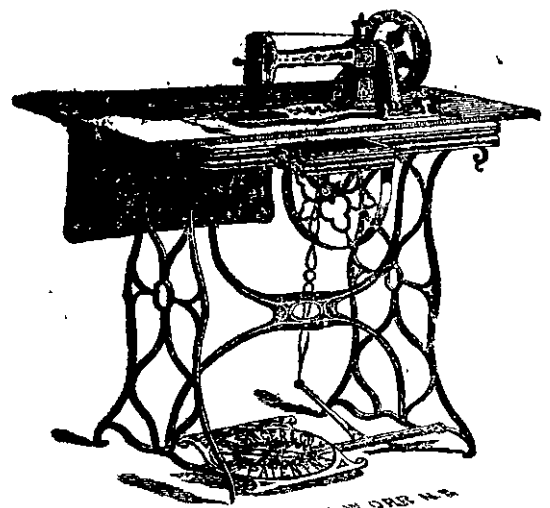
**GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.**

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.

SHORLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND  
BROUGHAM-ST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

**CAUTION.**

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART and Co. report as follows for the week ending February 25th:—

**Fat Cattle.**—80 head were yarded at the Kaikorai to day, but being for the most part of ordinary quality, only moderate prices were obtained, bullocks realising from £5 to £7 7s 6d; and cows, from £4 10s to £6 10s. We sold on account of Messrs G. M. Bell, Alex. Ironside, and others, 36 head; and have placed 40 head privately for forward delivery. We quote prime quality at from 20s to 21s per 100 lbs; ordinary to middling, 15s to 17s 6d.

**Fat Sheep.**—About 700 of various sorts were penned. 126 cross-breds were sold at 11s 6d, and 350 merinos at 7s to 10s; old ewes, at 5s. There were 200 merinos turned out unsold. We sold at the yards 300 at above prices, and have placed 500 half-breds and 250 merinos at 2d for former, and 2d for latter, which may be quoted as the present current rates.

**Fat Lambs.**—160 were penned, all of which we sold at from 5s to 9s 6d, according to quality.

**Store Cattle.**—No large lots have changed hands during the week. We have, however, placed privately about 120 head at £3 to £3 10s for cows, and £4 10s to £5 for bullocks. There is a good demand for quiet grown cattle at above rates.

**Store Sheep.**—There is a very large demand for almost every description of sheep, particularly young merino ewes from well-known flocks. We have during the week placed 7500 at the following rates:—Cross-breds, 2-tooth and upwards, 8s 6d to 10s; cross-bred lambs, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; merino wethers, 2, 4, and 6-tooth, 6s to 6s 6d; full-mouthed, 5s to 6s; young merino ewes, 6s 6d to 7s 6d.

**Wool.**—Since the date of our last, we have not held a public sale, but privately have placed several small lots at fair prices. On the whole, however, the market is languid, and buyers appear disinclined to operate save at a reduction in the rates ruling earlier in the season.

**Sheepskins.**—At our sale on 16th inst. there was a full attendance of buyers, and fair competition throughout. We sold 1075 skins, at prices as follows:—Full-wooled merinos, 4s 6d to 5s; medium do, 2s 7d to 3s 9d; pelts, 9d to 21d; lambskins, 17d to 21d.

**Hides.**—We catalogued and sold 178 on the above-mentioned date. The demand was, however, less active than lately experienced, and prices a shade easier. Light hides fetched 13s to 16s 6d; medium to heavy do, 17s 6d to 21s.

**Grain.**—Wheat is in good demand, as the market is now quite bare of old stock, and there is scarcely any of the new crop offering. Prime samples would fetch 4s 9d to 5s. Fowl feed and inferior grinding may be quoted at 3s 6d to 4s 3d. Oats are very scarce, and in demand, and fair samples of old crop are saleable at 4s.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

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

THIS PURELY LOCAL OFFICE

PRESENTS MANY ADVANTAGES TO THE INSURING PUBLIC.

THE CAPITAL AND PROFITS  
ARE RETAINED IN THE COLONY.

THE HEAD OFFICE

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

RATES AND TERMS

Equal to those offered by any Company in the City.

A. HILL JACK,  
General Manager,

Offices: Manse-street.

GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING,  
AND SUMMER MILLINERY  
AT  
MISS WARD'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT  
Princes street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

Note the address—

MISS WARD,  
Princes street, Dunedin.

OTAGO DYE WORKS, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Opposite the York Hotel.  
MESSRS ROBERTSON AND CO.  
DYERS, FINISHERS, AND HOT-PRESSEERS,  
Beg to announce to the Public of Dunedin and up-country Districts that they have opened the above Premises, where they are carrying on Dyeing and Finishing in all its branches.  
Town and Country orders punctually attended to.  
Up-country agents wanted. Terms liberal.

ART UNION IN AID OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL, ROSS.

LIST OF WINNING NUMBERS AND PRIZES:—

Tkts.	Prz.	Tkts.	Prz.	Tkts.	Prz.	Tkts.	Prz.
524	93	124	86	3350	46	4881	36
2538	57	2982	15	2733	14	2005	74
3214	33	2963	96	5359	65	3416	13
2945	81	5197	25	2110	17	775	10
3819	71	1284	21	4850	68	3316	37
5994	92	3100	42	8446	98	820	41
5271	12	2721	97	5579	5	4480	62
848	48	5441	89	5209	16	2338	1
2889	51	543	64	5521	73	755	77
2801	45	3855	37	2723	70	4527	26
4859	68	4516	19	977	29	2066	31
4100	40	5227	18	690	6	4800	24
4951	60	549	38	185	85	4352	79
3572	82	4528	59	5321	75	2590	39
5935	44	2633	91	472	22	4784	27
2799	88	5311	3	285	99	2172	32
3502	78	3414	54	2062	52	5546	94
5432	20	2562	7	5106	43	1819	83
4827	80	2915	2	3578	9	3034	61
733	67	354	34	4828	49	955	4
5404	66	421	90	5568	72	4299	56
468	58	4976	47	883	55	3515	53
390	69	5117	11	956	84	4215	23
5934	8	2382	76	2732	50	4255	28
2655	30	3220	100	2391	35	174	95

We, the undersigned, have examined the above, and found it correct.

W. HENDERSON,  
A. KAUFFMAN,  
JOHN OWENS,  
DAN. COGHLAN, } Scrutineers.

Ross, January 20, 1874.

1100 of the intermediate numbers unsold were not drawn.

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

BISHOP MORAN'S APPROVAL.

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

Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 1873.

† P. MORAN,  
Bishop of Dunedin.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

THE 'DAILY TIMES' AND THE OTAGO CLERGY.

OUR contemporary published on Monday last a Leader, which deserves a wide circulation. Modern ideas and progress are well exemplified in it. The writer, too, has the interest of religion at heart. At all events his words seem to say so. Here they are—"The trumpet of public opinion declares with no uncertain sound that the men who man our pulpits do not wield that power begotten of ability which, in the interests of religion, we could wish them to possess." This lamentable state of things is attributed to low salaries. The modern idea is that money is the great panacea for all evils spiritual and temporal. Christianity preaches and canonises poverty; but modern religious men have outgrown all that, and in the interests of religion, nothing less than two or three thousand a year should be the salary of a Minister, at least for the First Church. It is idle to expect to secure the services of a Minister, who can think, for less. But it would be a pity not to give the words themselves of the writer. They are unique, the latest, too, of modern progress. "We have men amongst us of irreproachable life, who carefully disassociate themselves from every church, not because they do not believe in religion, but because religion is so poorly expounded. Whether it be the cause or effect of this wide-spread and spreading indifference,

It is quite clear that the infamously poor pay given to ministers of religion has much to do with their incompetence. We are quite aware that there are qualities required in a minister, which money never has, and never can buy; yet we say, that if the churches want able ministers, they must be prepared to pay them salaries computed on the basis of the average earnings of lawyers in full practice; doctors when the ball is at their feet. There was a proposition some time ago, to send home for a minister for the First Church, offering a salary of £1000 per annum. Had the amount been doubled or trebled, it would have been a manful effort upon thoroughly sound principles to do the very best that could be done for religion."

The 'Times' considers it as something outrageous to ask lawyers, for example, who are earning, say one, two, or three thousand a year to attend public worship conducted by a minister who had held a lower place than himself in class, when they were at school or college, or who has been unable to secure a yearly salary of one, two, or three thousand a year; for the absence of such a salary is, of course, a proof of inferior ability and acquirements. It appears ridiculous to the writer in the 'Times' to expect successful lawyers to frequent the churches of poor ministers, who happened to be slower in their young days than some of their precocious and fortunate competitors, no matter how steadily and wonderfully the intellectual powers of the poor ministers may have developed, as not unfrequently happens, or how extensive may have become their acquirements. The 'Times' says, in reference to asking lawyers to go to church, "But what a demand it is. A. B. is a first-class man, a graduate in honors, a man of wide culture, full of sweetness and light. C. D. has, by dint of hard work, satisfied the examiners, and being of blameless life and character, is admitted a student for the ministry. They meet five years after their studies are ended, the one, we will say, as lawyer, the other as minister. Is it likely that A. B. will care to listen to, or be advised by C. D., whom he has known for years as his inferior in almost every conceivable matter, only saved from contempt by the innocence of his life?"

It is not improbable that the above paragraph has set people to count heads with the view of finding out who are the Dunedin lawyers who never go to church, and then investigating which of these are the graduates in honors, of wide culture, full of sweetness and light. Possibly, the writer himself is this gentleman so full of sweetness and light, both of which are so well exemplified in the following passage with which this singular Leader ends:—"We must not be understood to say that the present ministers of Otago are underpaid. This is quite another matter from saying that the rate of salary given to ministers of religion in Otago is infamously small. We question very much whether many a minister is not very much overpaid, if a fair reckoning be made of his ability, his worth in the world's market." And we very much question if the least able of them all is not competent to teach the writer himself, for nothing is clearer than that he stands in need of being catechised in the Christian doctrine, with which he appears not to have the slightest acquaintance.

#### THE NEW POLICE MAGISTRATE.

MR. STRODE, after many years of service as resident Magistrate of Dunedin has retired, and the late Minister of Justice takes his place. Mr Bathgate's public career is instructive. It began, we believe, at meetings of the Bible Society, where he presided at least on one occasion, and where he delivered fervent speeches on the dissemination of the Word of God. From this position he rapidly rose to high office. The pious people of the capital of Otago sent him as their representative to the Provincial Council, and the House of Parliament. Ministerial functions awaited him in both. He soon became Provincial Solicitor, and after maintaining for some time the character of an independent member in the House of Representatives, calmly surveying the situation and like a stoic waiting on events, he candidly declared in the House he had got all he wanted, and then magnanimously cast in his lot with Mr Vogel's party. The great public works and immigration policy won his admiration, and to show his appreciation of it, and help it to a great success, he disinterestedly accepted the office of Minister of Justice, which was the only one then in the gift of the Ministry for which his previous training had fitted him. Unfortunately, however, for the great policy, Mr Bathgate's services became necessary in Dunedin; and here again we find another instance of the honorable gentleman's magnanimity and self sacrificing spirit. As

Minister of Justice, the highest judicial situations were of course within his reach. But nobly sacrificing the promptings of legitimate ambition he discarded such considerations, and has condescended to subside into the Police Magistrate and District Judge of Dunedin. Mr Bathgate's public spirit cannot but be admired, and a grateful public will no doubt revere and remember it. But it is a question for serious consideration, whether it is for the public interests, all things considered, to allow deserving public men thus to sacrifice themselves. The idea of a Minister of Justice humbling himself so far as to content himself in a Police office, is, we fear, somewhat revolting according to modern ideas.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME.

A SUMMONED meeting of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73, H.A.C.B.S., was held last Monday evening. Messrs J. Gorby, Thomas O'Donnell, and James McEwen were duly initiated as benefit members. It was resolved to celebrate St. Patrick's Day with a dinner, the tickets were fixed at 10s 6d, and may be obtained from Messrs Robert Carroll, E. Carroll, Bunny, J. Toal, Bourke, Moroney, J. Meenan, Connellan Brennan, Cantwell, and members of committee; from J. Macedg, bookseller, Princes-street, or from any of the members. Conclusions have been come to with Mr John Carroll, Hibernian Hotel, to supply the dinner in his best style. We understand that it is the intention of the members to present Bro. Fred. J. Bunny, who intends shortly to remove from Dunedin, with a watch on the occasion, for services rendered to the branch.

THE 'Lake Wakatip Mail' during a long career in observing public affairs cannot remember anything approaching the bungle that has just taken place in our governing circles in not proroguing Parliament in due time, owing to the Governor being on a yachting cruise. The 'Mail' thought that when the appointment of Sir James Fergusson as Governor was announced, we were to live under the viceregal control of an official who possessed superlative merits as a keen man of business. One of his points favorably commented upon by the Hon Mr Waterhouse was that he would not sign documents in blank as his predecessor had done. "Really," says the 'Mail,' "we cannot see so much business tact in the new Governor's habits as the hon Mr Waterhouse certified to. It appears that the officials after all were not in the wrong. That it was not a clerk's omission that has caused this absurd dilemma, but that the message for Sir James' signature was, according to later information, 'drawn up on the 10th January, and has been chasing the Governor for some weeks.'"

THE 'North Otago Times' regards the attempt to smuggle Sullivan out of the colony as "a mean action on the part of the Government, and one that will very properly be resented as a downright insult. A pretty piece of consistency New Zealand exhibits in protesting against convicts being sent to her shores, and at the same time absolutely trying to smuggle away the deepest-dyed of her own to another and friendly country."

THE 'Bruce Herald,' speaking of the action of the Government in regard to getting the murderer Sullivan out of the colony, says:—"We cannot help adding that the action of the Government in attempting thus surreptitiously to dispose of so dangerous and desperate a criminal, and to palm him off without any warning upon a country with which we are on terms of close commercial relationship, was utterly unjustifiable. It is an action unworthy of the colony, and, we have no doubt, it will meet with the unanimous condemnation of the Press and the people."

It appears that another delegate from the National Agricultural Laborers' Union is about to visit New Zealand. An English paper received by last mail says:—"At a meeting at Leamington of the Executive Committee of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, Mr Arch stated that in a few weeks Mr Leggett, secretary of the Oxford district, would accompany a party of 500 emigrants from England to New Zealand."

MR R. H. RHODES having resigned his seat in the General Assembly for Akaroa, Mr W. Montgomery, President of the Canterbury Provincial Executive, and Mr Pejut, formerly the Resident Magistrate at Akaroa, have offered themselves as candidates for the vacant seat.

THE 'Westport Times,' referring "to the fearful lack of employment in the United States, and the emigration from there, observes:—"America's adversity is New Zealand's opportunity, and there is little doubt that emigration to these shores will receive a considerable impetus."

THE 'New Zealand Gazette' contains a notification that a bonus of sixpence per gallon will be paid on kerosene produced within the colony to an extent not exceeding 500,000 gallons, and on quantities not less than 10,000 gallons at a time. The kerosene must be approved by the Government, and sold at a fair market price.

By the out-going Suez mail from Invercargill, the local immigration officer (Mr Pearson) despatched 250 nominations. Several very encouraging letters written by recent arrivals accompanied the nominations.

THE Government have received information by telegraph from home that £500,000 unguaranteed four and a-half per cent debentures, without a sinking fund, have been sold at £98; also that £200,000 of the debentures guaranteed by the Imperial Government have been sold at £3 premium.

The following ships have sailed during January from Britain for this colony. [The names are in some cases so incorrect in the telegram that they cannot be guessed]:—Annette, for Auckland, 300 souls; Navie, for Bluff, 300; Asia, for Otago, 500; Pennington and another, for Wellington, 600; Varina and another, for Canterbury, 600 souls. The screw steamship Atrato was to sail on February 5th for Otago and Canterbury direct with 700 souls. Three were to sail during February, 6000 tons (query for shipping in all). A large quantity of railway

plant was to be despatched during February, including three locomotives and six carriages.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Queensland, at the opening of the Colonial Parliament, stated the construction of the telegraph cable from a part of New South Wales to a part of New Zealand has been ratified by the Government of the latter Colony. Queensland now only awaits the action to be taken by the New South Wales Parliament.

MR VOGEL was entertained at a banquet by the citizens of Gramhamstown on Tuesday evening. To judge by the following, the wind-up of the telegram to the papers, there was great flow of sentiment on the occasion. Mr Vogel said:—It was a memorable day to him. It happened to be his birthday—(applause, and glasses filled. Cries of "Many happy, happy returns of the day")—and he was happy to spend it with them.

We are not quite sure that the following appointment is to be found in the 'New Zealand Government Gazette':—"Mr Henry Clayfield, of Tuapeka, has been appointed tinsmith to His Excellency Sir James Fergusson."

THE RIVERTON Star indignantly enquires:—"Will it be believed that the people of Riverton are asked to pay the horse hire of the Governor? We confess we could not credit the statement when we heard it made, but subsequent enquiry proved it to be correct. We wonder what manner of men His Excellency imagines reside in this district? He first treats us with contempt, snubs us, rejects our proffered hospitality, 'sits upon' our well-meant demonstration of loyalty, and then coolly asks us to pay £5 5s for the four horses that carried him away! What next?"

SULLIVAN remains in Auckland. He was sent to Onehunga to embark on the Phoebe, when he declined going, consequently the warder remained with him. The Auckland authorities are said not to know what to do with Sullivan.

THERE is said to be a great influx of people from Auckland to Canterbury, to settle in the latter Province. Numbers are also coming from Auckland to seek their fortunes in Otago.

THE Auckland correspondent of the 'Daily Times' writes:—The Superintendent and his Executive are at Tauranga, and their East Coast tour is likely to occupy some time. Wherever he goes, Mr Williamson is received with warmth—almost with enthusiasm. He has much of what the Yankees call the "magnetic" about him, but in addition there is the most perfect reliance on his ability to steer Auckland through the difficulties threatening her, and on his disinterestedness in doing so.

A MEETING called by the liquidators of the Pioneer Steel Company has been held at New Plymouth for the purpose of shareholders passing a resolution that, to avoid litigation, the liquidators be authorised to make a call of 15s upon the holders of unpaid shares, the proceeds with other assets to be divided amongst the other shareholders in proportion to the amount paid up. The meeting got noisy, and was adjourned for a fortnight. The paid-up shareholders are the original promoters, who hold three-fourth of the shares. Others have paid half the value of the shares; and as the company is in liquidation, they object to pay more, as in a division of proceeds the promoters will receive the greater part of the funds.

We take the following from the 'New Zealand Herald':—The members of the police force stationed in Auckland have subscribed the sum of £13 9s 6d towards the proposed monument to the late Commissioner, Mr St. John Branigan—a very creditable sum, indeed, considering the miserable pay which is doled out to them."

At Auckland a deputation has waited on Mr Vogel, urging the necessity for legislation in allowing the use of dams to drive timber down the creeks. Mr Vogel regretted that the legislation of last session was influenced by personal disputes.

MR B. SMITH has resigned his appointment as Provincial Auditor of Wellington. A great deal of inconvenience is felt amongst the tradesmen in Wellington in consequence of the duties of the office not being performed.

THE foremost hands of the steamer Albion struck work as the steamer was leaving Wellington a few evenings ago. The vessel had to be taken on by the cooks, stewards, and firemen.

At a meeting of iron workers at Auckland, it was resolved to give one day's pay weekly towards the support of their fellow craftsmen in Sydney, now locked out.

THE City Council of Auckland have passed a resolution approving of the Western Springs, as recommended by Mr Moriarty, the Sydney Government Engineer, as the source of the water supply.

A PROPOSAL is being mooted at Wellington to form a company to purchase land upon which to erect working men's cottages.

THE Catholic Church at Naseby has to be removed on account of a party of miners taking up as an area for a claim the site on which it is situated. A contract has been entered into for the sum of £220 for its removal and rebuilding.

THE Catholic Church at Arrow will be opened by the Right Rev. Dr Moran on Sunday, 15th March.

At Clyde, on the 20th inst. over 1000 acres were applied for at the District Land Court in the Roxburgh block.

THE simple manner in which a man may be dragged into an awkward position by mistaking the identity of an article of wearing apparel was commented on by Mr Strode at the Resident Magistrate's Court a few mornings ago, when dismissing a charge of stealing a coat. A rather ludicrous confirmation of the opinion expressed by the magistrate took place immediately afterward, the prosecutor in the coat-stealing case laying his hands summarily on the hat of a representative of the Press and walking quietly off with it, to the entire amusement of those present in the Court.

THE street improvements in York Place, Dunedin, which were interrupted through the death of the contractor, are now being continued. The contract has been re-let to Mr Crawshaw for £5020.

THE Dunedin Athenæum is now open every Sunday from two to four o'clock.

A MEETING of Dr Sorley's friends was held at the Dunedin Athenæum a few nights ago to take into consideration the circumstances of the case Hunt v. Sorley. There were about a dozen

gentlemen present. A letter was read from Dr Cole, in which he stated that as a professional brother he sympathised with Dr Sorley. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Dr Sorley as a mark of their sympathy and confidence in him, after the hearing of the case that had lately been before the Court.

At a meeting of Dunedin dairymen it was unanimously resolved that the price of milk should be raised to 5d per quart for the six months commencing 1st March next.

A LARGE number of bakers were in attendance at the Resident Magistrate's Court, Dunedin, a few days ago, to hear a charge laid against one of their number named Walls to the effect that contrary to the law he had sold some bread known as household bread without having first stamped it with "a large Roman H." A miller stated in evidence that all flour—the finest made here—had bran in it. He never saw any flour in New Zealand with no bran in it. The millers cleaned the flour as well as their machinery would allow. There could not be flour made in this country without any admixture of the bran and hull. Household bread was made from wheaten flour. The flour for this purpose was not differently prepared. Household bread was not made from "seconds" flour. The presiding magistrate, Mr Watt, said that he was of opinion that the case had not been proved. A reasonable construction must be placed upon the law, even if it had been proved that the flour of which the bread was made had a certain quantity of bran retained in it. There was nothing before the Court to prove that the flour used was not of the first quality, and the information would be dismissed.

In a case at the Dunedin Resident Magistrate's Court the other day, in which the defendant was charged with having sold a bottle of ale that had not been capsuled according to the Act. Mr Watt said that this tinfoil (which it appeared was ordinarily used) was not, according to his interpretation, a capsule. Being the first case of the kind only a small fine was inflicted.

A CARPENTER named George Dutch met with a serious and painful accident, on Friday last week, whilst at work on the new brewery being erected in Cumberland street for Mr James Copeland. Dutch was walking on a plank nearly as high up as the roof, in the highest part of the unfinished building, when the plank broke at a part where there was a knot in the wood. The unfortunate man fell down nine feet on the beams of an unfinished floor, fell through these down ten feet, his head striking on the edge of a floor-beam. He got a terrible cut which extended all round the left side of the forehead, and to the left temple. He was brought to the Hospital in an insensible state, and attended to by Dr Yates. The cut being a clean one, required comparatively few stitches. The wound, though serious, does not appear to be a dangerous one. Bad as the accident is, it is fortunate for Dutch that he did not fall through the beams on which his head struck, there being about another 20 feet and another row of beams between him and the ground.

THE fire-bell rang out at about ten minutes to five on Sunday morning, and soon large numbers of citizens were seen hurrying through the streets and gathering round the shop of Mr Walter Wright, baker, Rattray street, in the rear of which the fire was. The fire was soon put out, and those who left their houses at the alarm of the fire-bell trudged home again without the satisfaction of seeing a blaze. The fire was discovered by Sergeant Deane, and with a plentiful supply of water was soon extinguished by the Police and others. It originated in the bakehouse at the back of the shop, at the top of the oven, and spread to the shingle roof over the oven, where its progress was checked. It appears that a baker in the employ of Mr Wright left the bakehouse at about ten o'clock on Saturday night after taking some small boards out of the oven and throwing them on the top; and it is conjectured some fire may have been among them. Mr Wright, who lives on the premises, looked into the bakehouse about 12 o'clock, immediately before retiring to bed, and everything appeared to be then all right. The premises were insured in the Victoria Insurance Company for £200, and the stock was not insured. Mr Wright estimates his loss at about £5.

OUR Auckland correspondent reports:—February 24th.—Custom Duties received to-day were as follows:—Ad valorem, £164 6s; tea, £33 12s; tobacco, £130 5s; sugar, £51 12s 11d; cigars, £38 6s 3d; brandy, £174 3s 6d; whiskey, £39 0s 8d; wine, £20 4s; rum, £45 3s 7d; geneva, £54 5s; beer, £14 5s 11d; gin, £5 5s; sundries, £1 19s 9d—total, £769 7s 8d. February 25th.—National Bank, 65s; South British Insurance, 45s; National Insurance, 23s 6d; Albionia (new issue) 5s 6d, 5s 9d; City of London, 20s 6d; Golden Calf (new issue) 10s; Golden Calf (double issue), 22s, 24s; Old Whau, £3 17s 6d; Central Italy, double, 10s.

#### THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS.

LONDON cablegrams of the 9th instant, are as follows:—

Gladstone's resignation has not been confirmed, but it is inevitable. Five hundred elections have been completed. The Conservatives gained 75, and the Liberals 27 seats.

Numerous home rulers have been elected in Ireland. Out of 536 elections, the Conservatives gained 80 seats, the Liberals 23. Jenkins, author of Giux's Baby, has been elected.

#### AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

On the morning of the 9th, a small box, containing an explosive compound, was sent to Mr Maxwell Reynolds, Melbourne. In the act of opening it in the presence of his old partner, Mr English, it exploded. Mr Reynolds was killed, and Mr English injured. The police are endeavoring to trace the mystery. An inquest has been opened, but adjourned.

Sir Gavan Duffy has declined a demonstration in Sydney. He goes home in April.

## FREE EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

The following letter from Mrs C. C. Howard, late of Dunedin, to the editor of the 'Waterford Daily Mail,' is published in a late issue of that journal:—

40, King-street, Waterford,  
November 8, 1873.

Sir—May I trespass on your valuable space for the purpose of explaining to your readers that the above announcement in your advertisement really means what it expresses?

In my capacity as Agent for Free Emigration, I am assailed at all parts of your city with the enquiry, "But how long must I serve for it?" or, "How much must I sign for to repay it?" That which has to be repaid is not a free gift!

I beg to state that the passage from London to any port in New Zealand that the emigrant desires to go to, is a free grant from the New Zealand Government, and that there is no bond, no tie, no repayment required. That the emigrants go out with the intention of working for wages, is perfectly understood in the form of application. What else is to support them? But that they are free to choose both employer and employment on arrival in that colony, I take this opportunity of declaring; and that, when I add to this, that there is abundance of work, at good wages, plenty of food and firing at low prices, with an unrivalled climate, in a country abounding in mineral wealth and agricultural qualifications of the highest order, under the protection of the British law, and where every religious denomination has its representative clergy and privileges, I think the poor of this country should gratefully avail themselves of the liberal offer the Government of New Zealand is making to them, of free passages in good ships—well provisioned—to this "Britain of the South."

Our Agent-General has been accused of neglecting Ireland in this matter, by wealthy settlers in the Colony who "hail from the Emerald Isle," and who read of the vast numbers who yearly flock to America, and these settlers feel assured that if these poor people were rightly advised that they would find much more prosperity awaiting them in New Zealand, the small cottier class from Ireland would find such a desirable field for their labour, where a year's wages would enable them to commence buying good freehold land at a pound an acre. A second year's wages would stock it, and in ten years they would, by careful industry, be living in comfort and abundance on their own thriving farm, in peace and prosperity, such as they could never hope to attain in a life-time in America.

If the people will emigrate, surely it is the duty of those in whom they have confidence to advise them as to the best land to try their fortunes in, and no enlightened, or well-educated person can plead ignorance to the advantages of New Zealand over any other country for the emigrant, both in nature's lavish gifts, and for its most genial and health-giving climate.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CAROLINE HOWARD.

## NEWS OF LEICARDT'S EXPEDITION.

ANDREW HUME, who was despatched by the Sydney Government in 1872 to search for traces of Leichardt, and to recover relics of the expedition, has arrived at Sydney by the Boomerang. He reports that he found Clapan, Leichardt's second in command, with the blacks at the head waters of Steward's Creek. Clapan was getting very decrepid, and anxious to return to civilised life, but was prevented by the blacks. Clapan wrote an account of the failure of the Leichardt expedition. It appears that Leichardt's party, after a struggle with the leader, left him, when pushing on to the north-west coast. Clapan at the time was searching for water, and when he returned he found Leichardt insensible, and the camp broken up. The horses and most of the equipments were carried off by the men. Leichardt died five days after meeting Clapan, who can point out where Leichardt's remains are.

The blacks say that Leichardt's men made for the settled districts in South Australia, but were killed on the way by the natives. Hume has in his possession Leichardt's quadrant, a watch, and about seventy-five pages of Leichardt's records.

## THE BATTLE RAGES—A STORM THREATENS.

Auckland.

I KNOW not what influence your contemporaries the 'Star' and 'Guardian' may exercise over the public mind in Otago, or what reputation their respective conductors may possess in the republic of letters; but it is plain to a demonstration that in the recent controversy which they have provoked with you they have met their match, and have got more than they bargained for. Yet it will be bad for our cause if the whipping they have got should make them sulky and silent about the "Papists." Samuel Laing I read many years ago, and being myself Scotch, I was not only delighted but surprised at his testimony in favor of Catholicism on the continent. Kay, I also read many years ago. His book is a most valuable one, as bearing on the question of Catholic education and its results. His description of the moral or rather immoral state of the English Protestant masses, both for town and country, struck me as something sickening, humiliating, and even revolting. Good God can this really be the pattern Protestant country which such journals as the Dunedin 'Star' are for ever holding up as an illustration of the happy moral fruits of the Lutheran reformation. I read lately a lecture by Bailie Lewis, an old and experienced Edinburgh Magistrate, on the moral condition of Edinburgh, and I must say that unless the Worthy Bailie be exaggerating greatly, and maligning the character of his countrymen and country women, Edinburgh and Scotland, must be unmatched for wickedness among all the towns and countries in the world, and what is worse, they are advancing further and further every year in their course of iniquity; drunkenness and impurity being the prevailing sins. Yet we are always told that the Scotch system of education, of which the entire people get the benefit, is the model system, and for which they are indebted to the saintly and meek John Knox, "The Great Scotch Reformer." Did your Otago contemporaries ever read "Barrow's

Bible in Spain." If they did they they must have read the testimony which this honest Protestant missionary bore to the superior purity of morals among the Spanish masses at that time, long before they were spoiled and debauched by the modern revolutions of the past thirty years. He said he had mixed with all ranks of Spaniards from the peer to the beggar, and he never yet saw among any of them anything in the way of gross immorality. These were the pupils of Jesuits and other priests. Would any Catholic missionary from the continent ever be able truthfully to say as much of the English after mixing with the peers, middle class, and beggars in that moral country. Barrow had even the candour and justice to admit that the Jesuits were popular among the Spanish people, because they were good teachers or school masters, and public benefactors in short. The revolutionary convulsions on the continent of Europe which English and American Protestant emissaries, political and religious, have done so much to foster during the past eighty years, have proved a curse to the people—a heavy curse—and have sunk them down to their present state of ignorance and depravity. Yet such writers as those in the Dunedin Protestant Press have now the effrontery to turn round on the Catholic clergy and reproach them with the very calamities which these reckless and selfish Protestant, political, and religious missionaries have brought on the Catholic masses on the continent. England has been guilty of great crimes against religious liberty and humanity on the Continent of Europe since the calamitous period of the reformation, and especially during the past eighty years, in consequence of her hostility to the Catholic Church. The justice of heaven may call her to a reckoning for these national crimes at a time, and in a manner which she does not anticipate. She plumes herself on her wealth and her power, and laughs to scorn nations and people less powerful and wealthy than herself. But let her beware. The same Being who for his own wise ends has raised her to such a pitch of grandeur, may, if He thinks fit remove her candlestick out of its place, and humble her to the dust, and bring some other people in her room. There are some mutterings of a coming political tempest, at no remote time, which may lead to unlooked for changes. Ireland and Rome are moving; and France is watching. Germany is uneasy. Italy opponents would add to their library, and peruse diligently ere they again come on to break a lance with you in this controversy,—I mean, Sir John Forbes' "Notes of a Tour in Ireland," and Mayhew's "London poor." Sir John was no Catholic, but a worthy Protestant Scotch doctor, and latterly an officer of Her Majesty's Household. Yet he bears testimony to the superior purity of manners, and power of Christian piety among the Irish Catholic masses. What is more, he attributes their marked superiority in these respects to the influence of the priests on them, and to their peculiar religious duties as Catholics. Mayhew tells that among all the poor coagulated in the great modern Babylon there are none so virtuous and devout as the Irish Catholic women—the young girls especially. Sir, it is not an unreasonable supposition that the Scotch and Irish immigrants now landing, in such numbers on our shores, may bring along with them both the virtues and the vices which mark their respective characters in the countries from whence they came. If so, the Irish Catholics already in New Zealand will have no reason to be ashamed of the new arrivals, among those of their own communion, taking them in the gross. There are black sheep of course in every flock. It is only to be hoped the good among them will retain the pious and virtuous habits in which they were reared, and not suffer themselves to be ever infected with the irreligious and immoral habits which are but too prevalent among old Colonial Catholics and their families. They will have faithful pastors and good Catholic schools for their children, in most places, and it will be entirely their own fault if they ever by their misconduct bring reproach on their Church and "the land of their sires."

OLD IRELAND.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF ROME.

NO. VIII.

I THINK that in every country there is some especial day in the year when little girls expect to get dolls, and big girls consider themselves ill-treated if they are no earrings or lockets forthcoming. On the "jour de l'an" French children give bouquets and kisses to their parents, and receive in return wonderful toys and books. In Germany Santa Claus comes down the chimney on Christmas eve after the bairns are in bed, and fills the stockings of good children with playthings and bon-bons, choosing for each the gift he most desired, as cleverly as his mother could have done; and with us, only a very busy or careless papa would come home on Boxing day without something good in his pocket, and probably a parcel in his hands as well, if his means are as large as his desire to give pleasure to the little people. The young Romans are looked kindly after by a sprite called "Pifana," who comes on the feast of the Epiphany laden with all kinds of rewards for good children, but having only whips for the idlers. For days before the feast the toy-shops swarm with dolls of every price, from the bit o' wood tied up in pink calico, to the aristocratic-looking Parisienne, with real hair on her head and real lace on her elegant fitting costume. And then the horses and toys, the balls and hoops, the gilt carriages filled with lovely ladies, the sheep that say "baa," the whistles, and trumpets, and drums, the sweetmeats and gingerbread, all together make up an earthly Paradise where dark eyed children wander hand in hand, wondering which of these lovely things the dear Pifana will bring with her when she comes, and whether she will be sure to remember that Berta's dolls must have blue eyes like the angels in heaven and the darling English *combinetta* who lodges on the next floor; and oh, "Pifana mia," be sure to sound many drums before you choose Angelo's, which must be louder than the one you brought him last year, for he is a six now and almost a man.

But even for grown people to whom Pifana forgets to bring gifts the feast of the Epiphany is a time of rejoicing. The Holy Father says mass in the Sistina Chapel, and there is a special service in the Greek Church of St. Athanasius. There, mass is performed according to the ritual of the Greek church, and as this only takes place in Rome



on the one day in the year, it excites a good deal of curiosity. The principle difference from the Roman mass is that the altar and vestments are ornamented with Greek crosses, and that at the moment of consecration a veil is drawn before the altar which is shut in until after the elevation. The officiating bishops and priests wear long beards, which to an unaccustomed eye look very clerical. But the great ceremony of the day takes place at the Church of Santa Maria di Ara Cœli. This is a curious old building, said to have been dedicated to the Queen of Heaven by St. Gregory the Great. Like many of the Roman churches it stands on the spot where once stood a pagan temple. Were it not for the altars, the pictures of saints, and the number of people at their prayers, one might almost fancy that the Ara Cœli was a museum of curiosities rather than a church, so crowded is it with spoils from ancient palaces and temples, some of them still bearing their original inscriptions. There are no less than twenty-two columns of different sizes and materials separating the naves from the aisle, and as they are all of unequal height the shorter ones are raised on pedestals. But these Pagan relics do not prevent its being one of the most devotional churches in Rome. As there is joy in heaven upon one sinner that doth penance more than upon ninety-nine just who need not penance, so I think that these temples or decorations which were first fashioned in honour of Jupiter or Diana, when christianised, give more glory to the true God than the churches which are his from the beginning. The great treasure of the Ara Cœli is a figure of the Divine Infant, believed to have been painted by St. Luke. On the feast of the Epiphany it is placed on a kind of stage, surrounded by life-sized figures of the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, and the Wise Kings, and before it little girls are brought to recite hymns and declaim sacred dramas in honour of the birth of our Lord. I don't know how the children are selected, whether they come from some particular school, or whether any child who presents herself is allowed to take a part. However it is arranged, the little ones (who are never more than seven or eight years old, and sometimes much younger) are wonderfully trained, and show much dramatic capacity. They clasp their hands and weep, as they tell of the sufferings of the Santissimo Bambino, and when they ask him to make them meek and humble as he was, they look as fervent and pious as little Samuels. These dear little maidens are very lovely, and though they have not the rosy cheeks and lips which with us go so far in making the beauty of childhood, their soft dark eyes and sweet modest expression make them very charming. They are the daughters of the poorer classes, and many of them wear the picturesque costume of the Campagna. It is a very pretty sight to witness how delighted the parents are with the success of their children, and how anxious they are that every one should hear the little voices. The adjoining Franciscan monastery is very extensive, and is the residence of the head of the Order. The church and monastery are reached by a magnificent flight of steps of Grecian marble, which belonged originally to a temple of Romulus. The ascent is rather fatiguing, as there are one hundred and twenty-four steps to mount. At certain hours on certain days these steps are thronged from bottom to top with poor people who get their dinners from the monastery. It consists of some kind of savoury stew or soup, which has quite an appetizing odour. Sometimes you will see whole families eating from the same dish, and looking very jolly beggars indeed. I remember seeing one woman pick out the pieces of meat for her children, and content herself with the liquid portion—showing thereby that mothers in Rome, as elsewhere, love their children better than themselves. The young people behaved very well during this division—much more politely than those of a better condition sometimes do out of Rome. The Church of Santa Maria di Ara Cœli is on the Capitoline Hill, close to the palace of the Senators.

At the foot of the stairs leading up to the Hill are the two Egyptian lions, which the readers of Bulwer's 'Rienza' will remember as being connected with most of the misfortunes of the great Tribune's life. The centre of the piazza in front of the palace is occupied by the magnificent equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. It is the only bronze statue of antiquity which has come down to us in perfection, with no parts missing. It was originally gilded, and some traces of gold still remain on the horse's head. The action of this noble animal is so life-like that it is told of Michael Angelo that he feared to say "march" in its presence, lest it should gallop away. This horse, unlike the lions of the Capitol, was friendly to Cola di Rienza, and on the festivities which took place when he became Tribune was used as a fountain, water being made to flow from one of its distended nostrils, and wine from the other. The great bell of the Capitol hangs in a tower of the palace of the Senator. It is rung only for the opening of the Carnival, and on the solemn occasion of the death of the Pope. The museum of the Capitol contains many of the great statues of the world: The Dying Gladiator, of which every one has seen copies; the Antinous of the Capitol, which rivals in beauty the Apollo Belvidere, and the Fann of Praxiteles which gave Hawthorne the idea of writing his exquisite tale "Transformation." There are many statues and paintings there, fit to inspire other poets and romancers, and indeed Bulwer tells us that Domenichino's picture of the Cumean Sibyl suggested to him the character of Nma, the wife of Rienzi. But it is now time for us to descend the steps and go home. Perhaps we shall find that "Pifana" has brought us some gift while we have been away. If not, we are driven to the painful conclusion either that we are bad children and deserve nothing, or that we have grown too old to interest Pifana any more.

S. G. D.

#### THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE ENCYCLICAL.

THE important Encyclical Letter of his Holiness, which we published as a supplement last week, has furnished a text for leading articles to most, if not all, of our Protestant contemporaries. The article which appeared in the 'Times' on Tuesday, is an example of that species of mystification which is effected by innuendo. We comment on it at greater length elsewhere; we will here merely point out that the 'Times' bolsters up the Emperor William's charge that the Catholic clergy "had for some time taken a line incompatible with the respect due to civil government," with the following gloss:—"The line in fact, of the Vatican decrees." "The Pope," it adds, "speaks as if their

offence consisted in their resistance to the new laws." We confess that we thought it was this they were being prosecuted for. But it is, perhaps, for belief in the decrees concerning God, Divine Faith, and the organ of the Church's infallibility, that bishops are being fined and priests imprisoned, and that Archbishop Ledochowski is to be expelled from his see. The device is, to say the least, ingenious. And when the excommunication of Bishop Reinkens and his diminutive sect is treated by implication as a kind of excuse for the policy of the Prussian Government, we would ask which was the first in order of time, the appointment of that official, or the passing of the May Laws? and if it be replied that some other ecclesiastics were already excommunicated before the Falk Laws were enacted, we would ask further whether it is any new thing that the Church should cut off from her communion those who have already separated themselves from her, and whether that is a matter in which the Civil Power has any conceivable right to interfere. As a contrast to this kind of plastering—intended to make oppression appear liberal and persecution patriotic—we cannot refrain from reprinting the following manly remarks of the 'Manchester Guardian,' which may serve to show the Prussian Ministers what English independent Liberal opinion really is. We have been carefully informed that they are much gratified by the sympathy expressed towards them in this country, and it is only fair that they should learn the limits to which that sympathy extends:—

"The Liberals of Prussia—the men who fight under the standard of civil and religious liberty—crowd to the support of a Minister whose name is associated with the most tyrannical laws of the nineteenth century. And, what is more curious still, we are to have an Exeter Hall gathering, with Lord Russell in the chair, to wish the Prussian Premier 'God-speed' in his work. On this question—with deep regret we say it—we must keep aloof from both the Prussian Liberals and Exeter Hall. They cannot like the doctrines of the Syllabus less than we do; but we contend that the laws of May are in their essence unjust, and that no more effective method could have been conceived for converting every moderate Catholic into an uncompromising Ultramontane, and so aggravating and rendering infinitely more formidable the very evil which Prince Bismarck has considered himself bound to combat. As Englishmen, hating oppression in every form, we can only view these laws with profound concern; while as Protestants we have no reason to be grateful, but very much the reverse of that, to the Minister who framed them. Notwithstanding the encouragement which he has received from so many quarters, Prince Bismarck can scarcely be unconscious of the fact that he has attempted more than it is possible for him to perform. The news of agitation in Posen—the Ireland of Prussia—is ominous, and can he be insensible to the true meaning of the suddenly assumed democratic attitude of the Ultramontane party in the Diet, with their measures for an untaxed press and a really popular basis of representation? It would undoubtedly be a humiliation for him to retrace his steps, but when a blunder has been committed it is the manliest and safest course to acknowledge the fact and get out of the unpleasant position you have created for yourself with all possible haste. Prince Bismarck may, perhaps, remember that the British Parliament once passed an Ecclesiastical Titles Act, that that Act was never put in force, and that, after a time, it was struck out of the statute-book—for reasons which would tell with a thousand-fold force if applied to the ecclesiastical laws of Prussia.—'The Tablet.'

#### NEWS BY THE MAIL.

FROM our exchanges to hand by the last mail we compile the following:—

##### IRELAND.

For liberality and a genuine interest in the welfare of the sick poor the Catholic and Protestant gentlemen who constitute the Tipperary Board of Guardians have set an example worthy of general imitation. They have with the utmost unanimity elected two Sisters of Mercy to be nurses of their infirmary, and the sisters appointed have expressed their thanks alike to the Catholic and Protestant guardians. We are told that the question was treated throughout, not as a matter of religion, but simply as a point of solicitude for the poor.

The opinion has been expressed by Mr Ryan, a Limerick magistrate, that the great majority of the drunken outrages, and indeed of the general crime, committed in Ireland was the result of a lacerated liquor. Lately a maddening drink of American manufacture has been on sale in Dublin, and of which either is an element.

The Commissioners to inquire into the condition of the Civil Service department in Ireland, not of a judicial nature, have at last been appointed. They are three in number. The senior member Mr Gladstone's son, Mr William Henry Gladstone, M.P. and a Junior Lord of the Treasury; Mr Herbert H. Murray, Treasurer Remembrancer and Deputy Paymaster in Ireland; and Mr R. G. C. Hamilton, Accountant of the Board of Trade. Mr E. W. Hamilton of the Treasury, is to act as Secretary to the Commission. The latter gentleman was one of the two secretaries to the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Lowe. It will be seen that with the exception of Mr Hamilton of the Board of Trade, two of the Commissioners and their Secretary are Treasury employees. It is true Mr Murray has been in Ireland for the two past years and more, but still it will be seen that a preponderance of English officials with English ideas about Ireland is the composition of the Commission.

"The Gentleman Organ Grinder."—This musical phenomenon made his debut in the metropolitan thoroughfares on Tuesday, 11th November. His appearance created intense excitement and curiosity. About one o'clock a handsomely caparisoned donkey, drawing a neat cart, entered Sackville-street by Castle bridge at the head of a large crowd who seemed fascinated by the performance of an elderly personage seated in the vehicle and solemnly grinding the "Boys of Kilkenny" from a small organ. The mysterious player took his triumphal progress quite as a matter of course, and was not in the least disturbed when a couple of policemen informed him that he caused a public obstruction and must "clear off." He calmly defied the constable and, changing his measure, drowned both their threats

and remonstrances in a lively discord of "Rory O'More." The "gentleman" player seemed a man of about forty-five years, of decidedly well-bred features and presence. He was dressed in excellent quiet taste, and, if really out of his sphere, comforted himself in his unaccustomed situation with the repose and *sang froid* supposed to mark the man of high social caste. Indeed, so far from looking at all uneasy or abashed, he kept rather a marked eye upon the public pence, and seemed altogether as though his occupation were pursued much more for profit than pastime. He drew quite a fashionable congregation, among whom were several ladies. This audience attended the performer as he moved imperturbably and slowly on. The belief was freely expressed that he was, beyond doubt, "a gentleman," and had no object in his melodious vagrancy but to win a big wager. The better class of those who followed his donkey cart partly sympathised with the pleasant eccentricity of the "gentleman," but were evidently rather ashamed of him for letting himself down to a rather suggestive level. The mixed herd of cabmen, idle labourers, and street Arabs entered more unreservedly into the form and condescension of the thing, and cheered "his honor" most vociferously. The grinder took the attention of the crowd with the same cold *hauteur* of manner, except when they gave him a copper. He never failed to acknowledge the coin, but more as a tribute than a bounty.

The Grattan Monument.—Appeals are being made by the committee to hasten the completion of the Grattan monument, and several large subscriptions are flowing in. The committee seek from the Corporation a site in College Green, midway between the National Bank and the Irish House of Parliament, now the Bank of Ireland, which doubtless will be granted. The National Board have so far advanced in recognition of distinguished Irishmen, that their sixth, or most advanced reading-book, just published, contains sketches and portraits of Grattan, Burke, Sheridan, and Goldsmith; to three of whom there will soon be public monuments, besides that to Moore in College Green. The only reference to Grattan, however, in the new book, is his portrait, under which is Moore's well-known magnificent elegiac poem, beginning:—

Shall the harp then be silent, when he who first gave  
To our country a name is removed from all eyes?  
Shall a minstrel of Erin stand mute by the grave,  
Where the first, where the last of her patriots lies?"

But not alone was the National Board afraid to cite any of his speeches, but they have actually mutilated the elegy of its best and most important stanza, describing Grattan's great work, the independence of the Irish Parliament—

When a nation o'erleap'd the dark bounds of its doom,  
And for one sacred instant touch'd liberty's goal,

And similarly they have mutilated several of the best of the lyrics of Moore, Lover, and other Irish poets; yet this is the Board of National Education.

The Amnesty agitation, which had so splendid a commencement at Clontarf in September, was brought to as splendid a conclusion on Sunday, 23rd November, in Phibsborough. About one hundred and fifty thousand persons took part in this final demonstration in favor of the release of the political prisoners. And it was not Dublin alone that was represented on the occasion. Almost every part of the provinces and every part of England and Scotland in which Irishmen reside in considerable numbers sent delegates to the vast assemblage. It need hardly be said that the trade organisations and friendly societies of Dublin threw themselves heartily into the demonstration. It is estimated that the procession took nearly two hours in passing a given point. When we add that everyone seemed thoroughly impressed with the solemnity of the day's proceedings, and that the most admirable order and decorum were preserved throughout, an idea may be gained of the grand, imposing, and picturesque nature of the spectacle. The meeting was held in a large field in Phibsborough, within view of Mountjoy Prison on one side and of the monument to O'Connell in Glasnevin Cemetery on the other. This field contained probably one hundred thousand people. At about half-past one o'clock the head of the procession entered, and for an hour and a half the imposing column and the thousands who accompanied it continued to pour into the area. On the platform were Mr Butt, M.P., Mr Ronayne, M.P., Mr Martin, M.P., and the principal delegates. The proceedings here did not occupy much time, only one resolution having been adopted or submitted. That resolution declared that the voice of Ireland had been sufficiently expressed on the subject of amnesty, and it requested Mr Butt to prepare a general statement of the grounds on which complete and unconditional amnesty is claimed. Mr Ferguson, of Glasgow; Dr Commins, of Liverpool; Mr John Martin, Mr Ronayne, and Mr Butt having addressed the meeting, the procession commenced to return to town in the same manner as it came out, and some hours afterwards there was no trace of what was undoubtedly one of the greatest demonstrations Ireland has ever witnessed.

Simultaneously with the meeting in Phibsborough, there were being held for the same purpose meetings in Carlow, Bradford, Liverpool, Sheffield, and in many other places in England and Scotland; and it is a most noteworthy circumstance that amongst the communications alluded to by Mr John Nolan, Secretary of the Amnesty Association, on the platform on Sunday, was a telegram from Chicago, addressed to Mr A. M. Sullivan, and announcing that at the same hour as we here in Dublin were demanding the completion of the amnesty, the Irishmen of the great city of the Western Continent were swelling the cry.

The Home Government Association has held its second last meeting in the Pillar Room of the Rotundo, Dublin. Twenty-six new members were admitted, and then the Rev. J. A. Galbraith, F.I.C.D., proposed that a committee be appointed "to draw up a report preparatory to winding up the affairs of the Home Government Association, in consequence of the formation of the Home Rule League." The motion was adopted. The meeting closed with an announcement by Professor Galbraith that there would be one meeting more of the Association to receive the report thus ordered. The rev. gentleman in his opening speech most effectively criticised some recent hostile utterances on the subject of Home Rule—including Mr Disraeli's reckless

and mendacious assertions at Glasgow, and the fierce but empty declamation of the Dublin Orangemen at the Rotundo.

Within a few weeks of its inception the national testimonial to our honored countryman, John Mitchel, has already attained to most creditable dimensions. No movement of the kind undertaken in our day will have more powerfully or more purely attested the grateful devotion of the Irish people to those who suffer and sacrifice for country, than this tribute to the heroic courage and stainless patriotism of John Mitchel. How can Irishmen best help this national undertaking? By following the example of Tuam and Charleville, and forming local committees for the more effectual accomplishment of such a labor of love and duty. There ought to be no town, village, city, or district, without its local organisation and special collection; so that the world may see that the man of all our exiles who alone is forbidden to see the land of his affections has not been forgotten by the people of Ireland.

The Home Rule member for Kerry, Mr R. F. Blennerhassett, has met his constituents in public meeting, and addressed to them a long and eloquent speech on the political situation. It is needless to say that his utterances, from first to last, were all that could be desired in a popular representative. That they were also in perfect conformity with the wishes and convictions of his constituents was abundantly manifested by the cordial and enthusiastic manner in which they were received. One of the foremost priests of Kerry, in learning, in intellect, in influence, and in patriotic endeavour, the Rev. Michael O'Sullivan, P.P., Ballylongford, moved a vote of thanks to Mr Blennerhassett, and in doing so took occasion to observe that the county would never again send any one to Parliament but a supporter of the national demand for Home Rule. The Rev. John O'Connor, C.C., one of the bravest and patriotic young priests in Ireland seconded the motion, which, of course, was adopted by acclamation.

The infamous, because utterly despotic, nature of the "Coercion Act" is sufficiently well established; but that the measure would be made to appear ridiculous as well as tyrannical had hardly entered into the imagination of those even who knew the facility with which extremes may be made to meet. That this Draconian law, however, has its ludicrous side is amply attested by the annexed incident given in the 'Irish Times,' as having occurred in a Belfast court, in which a "learned" Judge and an "educated" monkey (learned and educated may here be taken as interchangeable terms), were the principal *dramatis personæ*:—A bewildered itinerant showman, an Italian, named Angelini Jenni, was charged before the "Custody Court," Belfast, with having arms in a proclaimed district. The poor fellow owned a monkey and lived by the monkey's tricks. He had taught Professor Darwin's progenitor to fire off a toy pistol; and, for this his master was seized, and charged with "having arms in a proclaimed district!" Seeing that the monkey—not the man—had the pistol, the monkey should have been in the dock—not the man. We suppose the magistrates felt a difficulty about committing a monkey to prison. The question would arise, too, whether the monkey was a rational being, accountable according to law. The magistrates came to what we think was a hasty decision. They ordered the "Italian, pistol, and all," to leave the town within three days! Could not the magistrates be tried for "giving arms to an unlicensed person in a proclaimed district?" Here is plainly a case for the Castle Adviser, and material for a terrible bill of costs.

A testimonial is proposed to one of "the O'Hara Family."—A numerously attended meeting composed of the leading citizens and many of the country gentry, including the High Sheriff, John Murphy, Esq., has been held at the Athenaeum, Kilkenny, to initiate a movement for raising a subscription to present a suitable testimonial to Michael Banim, Esq., late postmaster, on the occasion of his approaching departure from his native city. The meeting was presided over by James Sullivan, jun., Esq. Several gentlemen spoke of the many claims which Mr Banim possessed on the gratitude of his townsmen, and of Irishmen generally, in consequence of his vast literary talents, which, in conjunction with those of his brother John, had accomplished so much for the reputation of his country and its people by the "Tales of the O'Hara Family." Allusion was also made to Mr Banim's claims by his long life of usefulness as a citizen of Kilkenny, and for the admirable manner in which he had discharged the duties of chief magistrate, as mayor, and also those of his late appointment. The necessary steps to make the movement a success having been taken, the meeting adjourned.

Every man in Ireland knows that five times the number of signatures that were affixed to the Requisition calling the National Conference might easily have been obtained had there been the slightest wish or necessity on the part of the committee; but, in view of the comments of the London press on this matter, it may not be useless to show, as the 'Roscommon Messenger' does show in the following paragraph, how easily the thing might have been done:—It may not be out of place, when certain of our English contemporaries speak in disparaging terms of the numbers who signed the late Home Rule requisition, to relate a local circumstance connected therewith, which will go to show that if hundreds of thousands of signatures were not attached it was not because the masses of the population were indifferent as to the result. There are 4300 ratepayers in the Strokes-town Union, and when a late appeal was made to them by circular to influence the elected guardians of their respective divisions to support the resolution in favour of Home Rule at the board room, an aggregate number, reaching to 3200, attached their names to memorials to that effect. The number would be very considerably increased but for the circumstance of one parish priest, apprehensive of any further grounds for political excitement arising in his district, requesting of his flock to abstain from forwarding a requisition to the guardian. We must not forget to add that the circular was only posted on Monday, and the requisitions were forwarded on or before the following Thursday. So much for the pretence that the masses of the people are indifferent to Home Rule.

At the meeting of the Catholic Union held in Dublin, Lord Granard presided, and twelve Catholic bishops were present. The members of parliament attending were—Messrs Cogan, O'Reilly,

Smyth, Gavin, Dease and Redmond. The first speaker boasted that the Catholic Union had now its members in all the parishes of Ireland. It had during the last year protested against the manifold indignities inflicted on the Pope, and had expressed sympathy with the persecuted bishops and clergy in Germany and Switzerland. There are many grievances, said Lord Granard, under which Catholics labour which have been repeatedly under the notice of the council of this union. There are many matters connected with the internal administration of the country which require reform and the zealous attention of all Catholics so as to see that their interests are not sacrificed. Last, though not least, we have the great educational settlement still in abeyance. A letter was read from Lord Denbigh, in which he said, "I am rejoiced to see the resolute tone which is maintained in treating with her majesty's government on the education question. Of one thing I feel certain, and that is that it depends on the Catholics of the United Kingdom themselves, but more especially on the Catholics of Ireland, whether we can succeed in extorting justice from any government on the subject of denominational education in the higher studies, or, in other words, permission to Catholics to have a university for their own use, capable of conferring degrees ratified by the state." Archbishop Leahy also spoke, describing Victor Emmanuel as the Henry the Eighth of our time.

At the same meeting a series of resolutions were passed. The first declared devoted attachment to the Holy See, and to the successor of St. Peter as Vicar of Christ and infallible teacher of the Universal Church. The second conveyed expressions of sympathy and admiration to the persecuted bishops and Jesuits of Germany and Switzerland for their constancy and courage. Another expressed affliction at the spoliation of Church property in Rome; another pledged the Union to carry out the principles of Catholic education proclaimed by its bishops. Another complained of the distribution of patronage in the dispensaries, and other departments of the Poor-law system, and recommended that steps be taken to obtain for Catholics an equitable share of the appointments; another disclaimed all connection with the party politics.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Robert McClure, the famous Arctic explorer. Sir Robert, like so many famous men whose deeds have illustrated the annals of Britain, was an Irishman. He was born at Wexford sixty-six years ago, and was the son of Captain McClure of the 86th Regiment. Entering the naval service at an early age, Sir Robert, before he had attained his thirtieth year, became associated with the expeditions to and discoveries of those Arctic regions, whose mysteries, whose beauties and whose horrors have been laid bare by the dauntless intrepidity of the sailors of the world. In command of the Investigator, he, in 1850, solved a geographical problem which ranked with the sources of the Nile and the condition of Central Asia. For many generations a favorite scheme had been to discover a channel by which a ship from Europe may coast by the northern shore of America, and thus pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Captain McClure at once solved this problem, and showed the practical utility of the scheme. He passed from ocean to ocean, but the record of his hairbreadth escapes and wonderful adventures showed that the Northwest Passage never could be a high road of commerce. The daring and enterprise of the gallant navigator were, however, acknowledged, and a knighthood and a reward of £5000 were amongst the tokens by which the country showed the sense of his service. This was the most famous but not by any means the only service rendered by this gallant, distinguished and much-loved officer.

With feelings of profound regret we have to announce the death of the Very Rev. Nicholas Canon Roche, pastor of the united parishes of SS. Michael and John, of Dublin. After a long and an honoured life this most exemplary and beloved priest passed calmly and happily away.

Drunkennes Filling the Prisons.—All our prisons in Munster and Leinster have a large per centage of increase of prisoners compared to this time twelve months.

The Hibernian Bank dividend at the rate of 12 per cent is the satisfactory result for the shareholders for the past year ending 31st October. If testimony were wanting of the excellent branch management referred to in the report of the directors, we could, perhaps, afford, so far as the public requirements and accommodation go, the best and most agreeable proofs of the advantage and profit to the community through the Hibernian Bank.

It is sad to write of the death of a great and a good man. Surgeon Robert Smith, whose name is known wherever surgery is practiced, has breathed his last. Surgeon Smith was founder of the Dublin Pathological Society, the first of its kind in the Kingdom. He was connected with several local hospitals, and was beloved and respected by rich and poor. Surgeon Smith suffered, comparatively speaking, very little illness; and it may be truly said of him that, like many another great Irishman, he "died in harness." His loss will be keenly felt by the poor of Dublin, to whom he was ever a kind and generous friend. The death-roll of eminent Irishmen has, indeed, received many recent additions.

Small-pox in Londonderry.—Small-pox of a malignant type has made its appearance in a low-lying district of Derry, in the heart of a poor and populous locality. There have been two deaths. The malady is said to be what is commonly called the purple pox. Every precaution is being taken against its spread.

"Drunkennes."—The 'Mayo Examiner' says:—"Drunkennes is much talked of, but we are clearly of opinion that the reflections sought to be cast on this county are undeserved by the population. We are not the apologists of drunkards or tipplers. We pity them and their families, and we regret the censure their greed for drink brings on the country. But the masses ought not to be branded for the acts of the comparatively few."

"United in Death."—On Saturday there died at Parsonstown a man named Brian Dunne. His wife, who was very much attached to him during life, took ill suddenly, and died in half an hour afterwards. They were both buried together.

Catholic University.—The collection in the Diocese of Dublin and throughout the provinces, so far as the accounts have reached, has

been eminently successful, and such as to gratify every friend of Catholic education.

Callan.—The Rev. Mr O'Dwyer, the suspended Friar who acted as curate to the Rev. R. O'Keefe, has publicly recanted his schismatical conduct and retires to Rome from the seat of his scandal.

The O'Connell Monument, as far as the sculptural work is concerned, is still in the hands of Foley, the artist, who intends to make it the great work of his life. The foundation stone of the monument was laid some years ago, and a temporary fence placed around the site in Sackville-street, but the Orangemen objected to the fence being kept there, on the ground that it was unsightly, and so, for peace sake, it was taken down; but the site is there nevertheless. We may expect to see the monument erected on the centennial anniversary of O'Connell's birth. He was born in 1775, so that in 1875, two years from this time, the visitor to Dublin will likely find this monument in the place assigned to it. It will be a very elaborate affair, and will stand about 40 feet in height; the base, or pedestal, will be surrounded by figures illustrative of his life and labors, and the whole surmounted by a colossal figure of himself.

Mr Barry Sullivan.—This distinguished tragedian passed through the city yesterday *en route* for Limerick, where he will to-night commence a brief engagement extending over Thursday and Friday. Mr Sullivan's recent visit to Liverpool resulted in extraordinary success, £1014 falling to him as his share of the proceeds of twelve nights' entertainments. This, we believe, is unprecedented in the history of the British stage, and we heartily wish Mr Sullivan many more such triumphs.—'Irish Times.'

His was no ordinary career whose adventurous tenor was temporarily diverted by a sentence of five years' penal servitude passed at the Manchester Assizes on Tuesday. Mr Edwin Harvey Wadge is the victim of his own enterprise. His vaulting ambition has overleapt itself, and landed him in the convict prison. Mr Wadge may console himself with the reflection that he labored diligently for the end he has attained. The field of his efforts was a wide one, and embraced half-a-dozen countries. Among these was Ireland. He made his advent in Dublin some years ago. A good many English gentlemen, it is true, had come over before him to regenerate Ireland—to revive her industries and develop her resources. But none had ever come like Wadge—a mixture of millionaire and philanthropist, who was determined to spend every penny of his enormous wealth in working up the national capacities. His mode of life was in keeping with the magnificent reputation which grew and spread about him. But this remarkable individual was withal a practical man. He took the lead in a project for developing the material wealth of Wicklow and Wexford. His designs were mostly stupendous in their magnitude, but, like all master minds, not only had he faith in himself, but he inspired faith in those who might have shrunk from speculations so gigantic. So the grand drama progressed, one section of society sneering and doubting, another willing to swear by Wadge. The *dénouement* was a sudden and complete collapse; amazement, anger, and a good deal of laughter. The final scene was played out in the Court of Bankruptcy, and then the chief actor took a hurried departure from Erin. With his disappearance came oblivion, and he was forgotten in Ireland and lost generally to public view till the other day, when he turned up again in the dock at Manchester. In the interim it seems he had been to Canada, to France, and other countries, and, nothing daunted by his Irish mishap, had once more embarked in mining business on a vast scale. Unluckily for Mr Wadge, his later speculations seem to have been less guarded than previous essays. His freshest enterprise, the "North Curador Mining Company," was a bubble, and it brought its gifted projector to grief.

#### ENGLAND.

According to the London correspondent of the 'Freeman' the following gentlemen will constitute the Senate of the English Catholic University:—The Presidents of St. Mary's College, Oscott; SS Peter and Paul, Prier Park; St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; St. Edmund's College, Ware; Dr Newman, the Rev. Canon Crookhall, Rev. Mr MacMillan, Monsignor Capel, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Denbigh, Rev. Canon Toole, Marquis of Bute, Rev. Canon Teaba, the President-General of the Benedictines, Lord Petre, the Provincial of the Jesuits, Lord Howard of Glossop, Sir Robert Gerrard, Lord Aundell, Sir George Bowyer, the Provincial of the Dominicans, the Rev. Mr Daiguirns, Lord Clifford, Mr Bagshaw, Mr Basil Fitzherbert, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Mr John Day, Mr John Herbert, Mr Stuart Knill, Mr Charles, Mr William Ford, Mr Daniel Lee, Mr Richard Proctor, Colonel Vaughan, Mr T. W. Blundell, Mr Charles Langdale, Mr G. Moivart, Mr J. Hardman, Mr Scott Murray, Mr W. Ward, Mr J. Pollen, Mr Denis McCarthy, Mr C. H. Sharples and Mr Aubrey De Vere. The university building will be erected on a site, already purchased, adjacent to Monsignor Capel's house, Kensington.

Cities desirous of honoring the memory of their public men, should take pattern by the action of the Catholic population of Liverpool, England. On the anniversary of the death of Bishop Goss, a meeting was held for the purpose of deciding on the form of a memorial to the deceased prelate. It was resolved that this should take the form of public schools, to be erected in the most crowded districts of Liverpool. Bishop O'Reilly, who was present, remarked upon the increased zeal as to education which of late years had been exhibited by Catholics, and stated that in Liverpool they had now accommodation for 5000 more children than they had three or four years ago. This result, he said, could be ascribed chiefly to the late Bishop's energy and zeal in advocating the cause of education, one of his cardinal principles being that education should never be separated from religion. Resolutions to proceed with the memorial were adopted, and one thousand five hundred pounds were subscribed in the room, including a donation of five hundred pounds from Mrs Stapleton Bretherton, of Rainhill.

The Earl of Derby presented the prizes at the Liverpool College. In addressing the boys, his lordship said—"First let me congratulate the winners of the prizes. They may well feel glad, and perhaps a little proud of what they have done. But let them recollect, as a caution, and let the losers recollect, by way of encouragement, that an

early success, though it gives a lad a good start, gives him little ease; that the race of life is a race which tests endurance more than speed; that some of the most hopeless failures in latter years have been of the dashing brilliant, clever young fellows who seemed at school and college to carry everything before them; and that the slow, plodding lad, who seemed to have nothing in his favour, except a dogged determination to go on, often comes out higher than either he himself or any of his friends expected."

"How the old time comes o'er me!" The papers are ringing with the following paragraph:—"A request made by Prince Arthur to be allowed to volunteer for service on the Gold Coast has been refused." How good of "the sweetest young prince," and how thoughtful of the Horse Guards! I can recall, during the siege of Sebastopol, when the English troops were perishing of cold and starvation in the trenches before the badly beleaguered city, that a similar request was made to the Queen by the Prince Consort. Her Majesty naturally declined to listen to it. 'Punch,' at which people used then to smile, immortalised the incident by a cartoon, in which Albert the Good was represented, kneeling on one knee before Majesty, his finger to the side of his nose, and these sincere words in his mouth:—"Pray—do let me go to the Crimea!" The whole world laughed, as all London is laughing now.

The 'Echo,' which for a long time past has subsisted on the crutches of impotence, is occupying theological ground with a display of skirt and a height of heel which would have been creditable to a withered belle of the Renaissance. In an article on Irish affairs one fearful contributor writes—he is rejoicing over the protest presented to the Cardinal respecting the management of the Catholic University—they (the Irish papers) "Evidently fear to provoke the unpleasant reminders . . . or to evoke remarks on Galileo, or the celebrated lecture in which Dr Cullen proved conclusively that the sun goes round the earth—a theory which every staunch Roman Catholic is now bound to hold since the definition of the Infallibility affects the decree of every past Pope." This is not bad of the 'Echo,' when you consider that Father Secchi of the Papal Observatory is the most renowned astronomer in the world—Huid, Lockyer, and Huggins counting for what they are worth—and when you remember that the Cardinal never did say what this enlightened print avers he did say. However, there is no abuse so refined as a gentleman's.

The 'Times' declares that the substitution of Dr. Lyon Playfair for Mr Monsell is intended by the Prime Minister as a significant hint to the Irish Catholics that they need not look for any more attempts to conciliate them of the kind typified by the Irish University Bill of last Session. If this be so, we can only say first, that it is extremely unfair to throw over a good Postmaster-General, who has given all the support in his power to Mr Gladstone's Irish policy, for such a reason as that; next, that it will not increase the content of Ireland to know that the best Irish Members are less eligible than before for Imperial duties; and lastly, that there is something a little ignoble in such an attempt to conciliate the bigoted Orange feeling, especially when it takes the form of slights to old political allies.

When the judge took his seat in the Central Criminal Court, London, on Monday, to take stock of the month's vice, he was confronted by forty-five prisoners, two of whom were charged with wilful murder, one with manslaughter, five with forgery, one with arson, three with robbery with violence, and three with wounding feloniously. The remainder were cases of an ordinary description, such as beating wives biting off friends' noses for fun, and thrashing children's heads with pokers and flat irons. We are becoming eminently respectable. On Monday, too, by the way, Mr John Henry Yeates, who recently pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with forging dividend warrants by which he robbed the Great Eastern Steamship Company of £40,000, was brought up for sentence, and sent for ten years' penal servitude. You see he had touched "pruputty," and caught it hot accordingly. If he had only killed his wife he might have escaped through the benefit. Nothing short of a real luxury would satisfy him, and he suffers accordingly.

The defeat of the Whigs at Exeter adds to the uncertainty already pretty strongly associated with the results of the General Election in England. In 1868 the city returned two Liberals; it is now represented by two Conservatives; but the majority in each contest was small and no one can tell how the scale may incline on the next occasion. To us, we confess, the return of Mr Mills is not distressing. It helps to prove that neither Whig nor Tory will possess a preponderating strength in the next Parliament, and that the balance of power will really rest with the Irish members. If our countrymen profit to the full extent by the opportunity thus presented to them, we may expect the triumph of Home Rule in the new future.

It is seldom that England voluntarily does honour to an Irishman's memory. But we are glad to record one of the exceptions. A movement is on foot to promote the erection of a monument to Oliver Goldsmith, in London, and it is proposed, if it should be necessary, to take a commemoration at the Crystal Palace on the centenary of Goldsmith's death, the 4th April next, in order to raise funds.

#### GERMANY.

Germany Preparing for the Next War.—The Germans, it appears, are hard at work preparing for the next war with France. Their attention is at present directed chiefly to strengthening the fortified places—Metz, Strasburgh and the others—on the frontier.

The debates in the Prussian Parliament makes clear the fact that "nobbling the press" is a feat just as successfully practised by Prince Bismarck as it was by Lord Clarendon himself. Bismarck, indeed, does not go so clumsily to work as the English prototype; he manages to get the "Ultramontanes" abused for a bribe without resorting to the vulgar expedient of paying specifically so much a column for each article. The thing works somewhat in this way. There is in Berlin a Government Press Office called the 'Literarische Bureau,' in which correspondence, articles, and paragraphs are manufactured by Government clerks, and these are forwarded, gratis, to the various newspapers in Germany disposed to accept them. As they all contain news not otherwise obtainable, they are generally inserted; but the Government

gives its news conditional on the publication of the commentary with which it is flavoured, and we need not say that a favourable tone towards the Ministry in the editorial columns is also expected in return for the free despatches. It is as if the Government in England spent the public money in organising a newspaper telegraphic agency, such as that of the "Associated Press," and then sent its bulletins—spiced with the regulation flavouring—gratuitously to certain public journals.

We have now before us a slip of paper which illustrates the means which are being resorted to for the purpose of influencing European public opinion in a manner injurious to the Catholics of Germany. It is part of a lithographed correspondence drawn up under the direction of the Prussian Government, and circulated throughout Europe in English, French, Italian, and other languages. The copy in our possession is in English, and was lithographed at Berlin in English. It contains the Government version of two facts connected with the persecution with controversial comments on them, and is evidently intended as an "inspiration" for the English press.

In the Prussian Diet Herr Camphausen, in the name of the Government, rejected the proposal presented by Herr Bernard on behalf of the Catholic party for the repeal of the newspaper stamp tax. He declared himself a confirmed partizan of a free and unshackled press, but added that the Prussian Cabinet had referred this matter to the Imperial Government and would await the result of the steps which it had taken. Notwithstanding this declaration the House gave a striking proof of the state of public feeling upon the question by deciding in favor of the proposal by a majority of 351 votes against 6.

John, King of Saxony, died the 29th October in the 72nd year of his age and the twentieth of his reign. A Catholic King, ruling a Protestant people, he had contrived better than most of his predecessors to secure the respect and good will of his subjects.

Archbishop Ledochowski has sent a great number of clerics belonging to his Seminary to an ecclesiastical Seminary at Innsbruck:

Bismarck and "His Majesty."—There are people even yet in Germany who do not seem to be animated with Evangelical respect for the architect of the empire. On a dark night recently, an artist surreptitiously ornamented a wall in one of the German cities with a mammoth drawing of a cathedral; around it was a rope at which Bismarck was represented tugging away with all his might, while the devil stands by curiously regarding his efforts. The interpretation was furnished in the following dialogue, printed in large, bold letters beneath the scene:—

His Satanic Majesty—"What the devil are you doing there?"

Bismarck—"I am going to pull down the Church."

His Majesty—"Oh! indeed? You are going to pull down the Church! And how long do you think it will take you?"

Bismarck—"About three or four years."

His Majesty—"Indeed! Well, I have been at the same job these 1800 years and have not accomplished it yet. If you do it in three or four years, I will resign my office in your favor."

#### "MARY OF THE SNOWS."

A LETTER from Estella (Navarre) in the 'Daily News,' dated October 27, says:—"Our state of inaction has been pleasantly disturbed by the arrival of Prince Alfonso and his wife, Dona Blanca. He is a fine young man, though not so tall as Don Carlos. His wife is handsome, and has golden hair—a veritable princess of romance. In her semi-uniform of a blue Hussar jacket trimmed with fur over her black riding habit, and with a white Carlist cap and golden tassel, she looks exceedingly well. Their reception was most enthusiastic.

A letter in the 'Times' reminds us that Maria de las Nieves, or Mary of the Snows, is the daughter of Don Miguel, late King of Portugal, whose other child is the sister-in-law of the present Emperor of Austria. The princess herself, two years ago, married Don Alfonso, and during the last ten months the youthful pair—for she is only twenty-one and her husband twenty-four—have gone through all the hardships of the war in Catalonia. As a natural consequence she is idolized in Catalonia, and her presence in a battle was looked upon as a sure harbinger of victory. Dona Blanca's fame has long since reached the King's followers, and his hot-blooded and passionate Navarros were all burning with eagerness to see that lady of whom they heard so much. I determined, in consequence, to ride over to a village in the neighborhood of headquarters, so as to meet the royal cortege, and thou witness the welcome sure to be given to Don Carlos's sister-in-law. General Dorregaray rode past, conversing with Don Alfonso, a slight-built young man, very like Don Carlos in face, but a pigmy compared to him in stature. A few yards in rear of her husband came Dona Blanca, the heroine of a thousand stories which are freely circulated in the Peninsula. Slight, fragile, and rather under than over the usual stature, Dona Blanca sat on a coal-black Barbary charger, which once belonged to the enemy, with consummate ease and skill. She was attired in an Hussar's dark blue pelisse jacket, embroidered round the waist, and worn over a riding habit of the same color. Very prepossessing and decidedly pretty would have been the verdict, if a jury composed of London dowagers, and with daughters of their own to bring out, could have been asked to pass a judgment. But Mary of the Snows was eager to reach her destination, and after only a quarter of an hour's rest at Aranza, to take some refreshment at Valdespina's house, we continued the journey, accompanied by hundreds of the inhabitants of Estella, who had purposefully walked out to kiss the hand of their renowned princess. The escort kept slightly in the rear, as there was no need of its services. The only self-constituted guardian who walked by the side of the princess was an old cura, who from time to time, when he saw his parishioners were too intrusive, freely boxed their ears, and cuffed them with his priest's cap. At last we reached Don Carlos's headquarters. The streets here were literally paved with human heads, and the resounding vias for Dona Blanca that rent the air as she rode into the square might have recalled a British cheer. Don Alfonso himself was almost unnoticed in the rapturous applause given to his lady.

## HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

(Translated from the French for the 'New Zealand Tablet'.)

## 10. PURIFICATION OF MARY IN THE TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM. THE OLD MAN SIMEON. ANNA THE PROPHETESS.

"AND after the days of her purification, according to the law of Moses were accomplished, they carried the child to Jerusalem, to present him to the Lord, as it is written in the law of the Lord: 'Every male opening the womb shall be called holy to the Lord;' and to offer a sacrifice according to the law of the Lord, a pair of turtle doves, or two young pigeons. And behold there was a man in Jerusalem named Simeon, and this man was just and devout, waiting for the consolation of Israel; and the Holy Ghost was in him. And he had received an answer from the Holy Ghost, that he should not see death, before he had seen the Christ of the Lord. And he came by the Spirit into the Temple, and when his parents brought in the child Jesus, to do for him according to the custom of the law, Simeon took the child into his arms, and blessed God, and said: Now thou dost dismiss thy servant, O Lord, according to thy word in peace. Because my eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all peoples: A light to the revelation of the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel! Joseph and Mary were wondering at those things which were spoken concerning him. And Simeon blessed them, and said to Mary his mother: Behold, this child is set for the fall and for the resurrection of many in Israel, and for a sign which shall be contradicted. And thy own soul a sword shall pierce, that out of many hearts thoughts may be revealed. And there was one Anna, a prophetess, the daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Aser. She was far advanced in years, and had lived with her husband seven years from her virginity. And she was a widow until fourscore and four years; who departed not from the Temple, by fastings and prayers serving night and day. Now she at the same hour coming in, confessed to the Lord, and spoke of him to all that looked for the redemption of Israel." (1)

## 11. RITUAL CEREMONIES OF THE PURIFICATION.

The intrinsic signs of authenticity, which we have already noticed, as existing in the evangelical text, are manifested here with a like obviousness. The rationalistic hypothesis, which attributes this page of St. Luke to an apocryphal writer of the second or third century, becomes more and more untenable. What was this legal purification? How many days were supposed to elapse, for the young mother, between the joys of maternity and the pious duty of the presentation in the Temple of the first-born? None knew this—neither Greek nor Roman—among whom the supposed falsifier would have written. Yet, the author is at no pains to solve these problems. He pursues his narrative absolutely as if he were speaking to a generation already instructed in all the ceremonies and observances of the Jewish law. Unless the falsifier had avowedly taken upon himself the mission of writing a succession of enigmas, unintelligible to his readers, he could not have adopted such a method of proceeding. It is manifest, from the tone of moderation prevailing throughout the Gospel, in the details of this circumstance, that at the time it was written, the customs it alludes to were of public notoriety in Judea, and that they entered into the life and social practices of the Hebrews. Bring in the ruin of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jewish people, previous to the date in which this page of the Gospel was written, and orthodoxy you place the author, if he will be intelligible, under the necessity of explaining a thousand details, which it would have been sufficient for a contemporary writer to note in a cursory way. This general remark is of immense import, in order to a just appreciation of the truth of the evangelical text: all the sophisms of unbelief fall to pieces in the face of this law of history. But, if we study the facts in detail, the demonstration appears still more striking. Thus, each word of the narrative of the purification evokes a whole class of ideas, foreign to the genius of the Greeks and Romans, and bearing relation only to the Mosaic law. The Lord had said to Moses: "The woman who shall bear a man-child, she shall be unclean seven days; and she shall remain three-and-thirty days in her uncleanness. She shall touch no holy thing, neither shall she enter into the sanctuary, until the days of her purification be fulfilled. But if she shall bear a maid-child, she shall be unclean two weeks, and she shall remain under interdiction sixty-six days. And when the days of her purification are expired, she shall bring to the door of the tabernacle of the testimony a lamb of a year old for a holocaust, and a young pigeon or a turtle for sin, and shall deliver them to the priest, who shall offer them to the Lord, and shall pray for her. So shall she be cleansed. This is the law for her that beareth a man-child or a maid-child. And if her hand find not sufficiency, and she is not able to offer a lamb, she shall take two turtles, or two young pigeons, one for a holocaust, and another for sin, and the priest shall pray for her, and so she shall be cleansed." (2) Placed side by side with the Gospel narrative, these texts of the law enable us to understand all that is unexpressed in the sacred oracles. The Old Testament sheds its last rays of light over the cradle of Jesus, just as the expiring flame of the torch, blending its ray with the splendours of the rising sun, is confounded and lost.

## CHRISTIAN BURIAL IN CHINA.

THE following account of "Christian Obsequies" in China is taken from a letter addressed by the Rev. P. Desjardes, S.J., Missionary in Kiang-nan, to 'Les Missions Catholiques,' July, 1872:—

We know that the Chinese have a custom of religiously preserving in their houses the mortal remains of their friends, before confiding them to the tomb. Now, here is a fact which shows us to what an extent they carry this singular devotion.

In the prefecture of Song-kiang live an ancient Christian family named Tao, formerly one of the wealthiest in the town of Kuo-diao, at

present much beneath their former rank. It was in this family that on the eighth of April, 1872, the solemn interment of twenty-five coffins, many of which had been treasured in the house for upwards of fifty years, took place.

To defray the considerable expenses which this last act of religion towards the dead would incur, the family previously sold, at 3000fr., a house worth 12,000fr., and the construction of which had cost not less than 20,000fr. It had been formerly a pawn-office. A mandarin purchased it, to serve as his residence and tribunal.

More than a month beforehand all the relatives who lived within ten miles' distance were invited, and the Missionary promised to attend.

The twenty-two coffins taken from the dust where they had been, are cleaned, oiled, and arranged in lines in the reception hall of this great mansion, which now harbours as many dead as living.

The site of the tomb is in the midst of a cornfield. A thatched hut is erected to afford shelter to the workmen; bricks are piled all round, and the lime prepared for the construction of as many arched vaults as there are coffins; a special grave is constructed for the old mother of the family, whom the scythe of time had not yet cut down. A place beside her husband is reserved for her, and according to the custom of the country, a sort of communication is carefully arranged between the two vaults, so that the faithful couple may exchange the first salutations of the Resurrection Day.

Two days before this solemn feast the guests commence to assemble. Each one presents an offering. A secretary, installed in the porter's lodge, inscribes on a registry the name of the visitor. The most distinguished hosts are received by a triple discharge of cannons and the sound of music. The eve of the day the Missionary in black mantle, assisted by seven catechists in surplices, approaches the coffins and prays for the souls of their dear departed, while the Christians sing in choir the Office for the Dead.

At nightfall the women weep and chant their lamentations for half an hour. The same ceremony is observed the following morning at daybreak, again when the coffins are being taken from the house, and finally when lowered into the tombs. As to the rest, everything seems to breathe an air of joy; one would say it was a feast day.

At sunrise the masons and workmen are invited to an entertainment where there is no lack of wine; after which they set themselves diligently to work. At the first dawn the morning prayers are commenced in the chapel; the Office for the Dead is chanted in Chinese, and then the Holy Mass followed by a general absolution.

After these first devotions a copious breakfast is served, of which over three hundred guests partake. Where have all these people been lodged? This is a mystery. It is true our Chinese are not fastidious; they lie down to rest in the first place which offers itself, in their clothes, and frequently three or four under the same bed-covering.

A little before noon a procession is organised. At the head are two tamtams, then two enormous lanterns mounted on long poles. Then follow various triangular flags with numerous inscriptions on varnished tablets; then music, the processional cross, thirty of the Christians in surplices, reciting the Office for the Dead, and the Missionary in palanquin; lastly the biers, each one borne by eight men. The first, that of the grandfather, is covered with a red tapestry; the others with blue. Near each bier follow the nearest relatives in deep mourning, wearing mitres of coarse linen, corded cinctures, and straw shoes. A file of men wind off behind each corpse, then a row of women in white, reciting prayers.

At the first movement of the procession the fireworks, music, psalmody, tears, lamentations, the cries of the porters, the tamtam—all contribute to produce a stunning noise. But as soon as they cross the mortuary dwelling calm is restored, and the general procession wears a truly religious aspect; from each side of the narrow pathway on which the funeral cortege passes, the curious press in crowds to the great detriment of the harvest which covers the neighbouring fields. As soon as they reach the place of sepulchre, a profound silence ensues—a very extraordinary thing among the Chinese—passionate lovers of noise, and not less friends of the unceremonious. This silence, it is true, only lasts while the priest recites the last prayers. But scarce have these prayers been ended, the Missionary with his train of catechists withdrawn, than the uproar recommences louder than ever, to be renewed at the descent of each coffin into the vault destined for it.

At sunset all was terminated, and a feast enlivened by music crowned this family festival. A great mound is now raised over this row of tombs. At the next change of the dynasty it will be levelled, according to the Chinese custom, in order to restore to culture the precious piece of ground which it occupies. Nevertheless this custom was not observed since the accession of the present dynasty, and the land at present occupied by the tombs comes to be so considerable that they have become a great encumbrance to the living.

THE people of Kingstown were early one morning thrown into consternation by the sight of a large ship, all on fire, drifting before the wind into the harbour. She proved to be the *Nangpore*, from Calcutta to Liverpool, 1521 tons, laden with cotton, jute, saltpetre, and manilla. It appears that she took fire three or four days before, and the captain endeavoured to make for Holyhead, but was obliged to stand for Kingstown. The crew, exhausted at the pumps, were unable to take in sail. When within the harbour piers her two anchors were let go; but she broke from them, and came into collision with three of the vessels in the harbour, all of which foundered—one of them a schooner from Wicklow, is a total wreck. In the collision her captain, Thomas Ellis, was flung overboard and drowned. The crew abandoned the burning ship, which continued drifting in the harbour, a source of extreme danger. At nine o'clock the fire brigade went down from Dublin; but their efforts to extinguish the flames were futile. It was then resolved to try the extreme expedient of firing into her so as to sink her. The *Victoria*, acting guardship, discharged several shots at the *Nangpore*, sinking her in twenty-eight feet of water. Her cargo is said to be worth £10,000.

(1) Luc. ii. 22-28,

(2) Levit. xii. 2 ad finem.

## EXTRAORDINARY CLEARING SALE.

£37,000 WORTH

OF

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO THE ORIGINAL COST.

## BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

Being about to pull down their present building, previous to the erection of larger and more commodious Premises, are compelled to offer the whole of their VALUABLE STOCK at an IMMENSE REDUCTION, in order to effect a THOROUGH CLEARANCE before the 1st OF MARCH.

B., E. and Co. would intimate to their Customers and the Public generally that this being a COMPULSORY SALE, every article will be subjected to the same Sweeping Reductions.

## BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

PRINCES STREET AND MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

SALE WILL COMMENCE WEDNESDAY, 11TH INSTANT.

N.B.—Orders from the Country executed at sale rates, as if the purchaser present.

## BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS,

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description. Orders promptly attended to:

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN,

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,  
Princes street South, Dunedin (opposite Guthrie & Asher's).

## M. W. HAWKINS,

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

MR. HAWKINS is prepared to undertake all kinds of financial business; to negotiate Loans on freehold or leasehold properties, repayable by instalments if required; to make Advances on mercantile, pastoral, agricultural, or other approved securities; and to act as Agent for absentees, trustees, or executors.

## AKAROA.

THE COMMITTEE of the Akaroa Catholic Church are building a Priest's house, and as the Catholics in the district are poor, and but few in number, the Committee appeal for aid to their co-religionists elsewhere.

Donations will be received and acknowledged by Father Francis Del Monte, O.S.F.,  
JAMES D. GARWOOD,  
Hon. Treasurer Building Fund.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED for the Roman Catholic School, Naseby. Particulars as to salary can be ascertained on application to

REV. E. ROYER, Naseby.

YEEND'S SOUTHERN LINE OF COACHES.

LEAVING the Empire Hotel, High- 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.

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.

## T. J. L E A R Y.

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Princes street South.

Importer of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc.

## M R. B. T H R O P,

SURGEON &amp; MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

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

## W E L L P A R K B R E W E R Y,

Dunedin.

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

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

JAS. WILSON &amp; CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
Late of Frederick Street,

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

## NOTICE.

NO MORE HEADACHES.—The Panama Hat is a certain cure for troubles in the head, brought on by profuse perspiration. The superior ventilating qualities of the Panama, and its lightness obviates all uneasiness in the upper storey. Can only be had at V. ALMAO & CO'S, Princes-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand. 6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manufactory.

All Hats made to order of the best material.

## D U N E D I N B R E W E R Y

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER  
BOTTLEERS.

## H O W A R D &amp; R A Y M O N D,

Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists,

Pharmaceutical and Homœopathic Chemists

Princes street, Dunedin.

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

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

Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

## P R O V I N C I A L T E A M A R T.

J O H N H E A L E Y,  
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,  
and Provision Merchant.

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),

D U N E D I N.

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

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

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

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

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

J. DONALDSON - Proprietor.

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

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

T. HETHERINGTON - Proprietor.

**G R I D I R O N H O T E L,**  
 Princes-street

(Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).

M. McILROY, PROPRIETOR.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

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

**L Y O N ' S U N I O N H O T E L,**  
 Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

Good Stabling, charges moderate. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths

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

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

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

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

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

ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

Meals at all hours. Beds, 1s. Meals, 1s. Board and Residence per Week, 18s; per Day, 3s 6d. Weekly Meals, 5s per Week. Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths free of charge to Boarders, by T. PAVLETICH (Late of Victoria). One of Alcock's Billiard Tables and Bowling Saloon on the Premises. Boarders' Luggage Free during Residence. Stabling.

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

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

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

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

**MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,**

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.

Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

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

The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.

ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

CHARLES WOODLEY - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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

(Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

C. B. COOPER - Proprietor.

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,**

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

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

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor.

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

D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table. Good Stabling.

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

All Accommodation.

Wines and Spirits of the finest quality:

Good Stabling.

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

Peel Street, Lawrence,  
 MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS.

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

**CAMP HOTEL,**

Peel Street, Lawrence,  
 JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

**JAMES HARRIS,**

WINE,

SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT

LAWRENCE.

**TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,**

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE,

**GEOURGE JEFFERY,**

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER, AND TOBACCONIST.

"Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'"

**JOHN NIXON**

BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDER-TAKER,  
 LAWRENCE.

All Orders punctually attended to.

VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES

MRS P. MCGOLDRICK

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

**TUAPEKA HOTEL,**

(Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)  
 CHRISTIAN LONG, PROPRIETOR;

First Class Accommodation. Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

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

D. TOOHEY.

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

N.B.—affiliner, and Fire Stacking on the Premises

**MANCHESTER HOUSE,**

Rose Place, Lawrence.

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

**STARKEY'S****KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

**KERIN CLOFFEY,**

Storekeeper,

**MACRAES FLAT.**

GOOD STABLING.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
And General Store,  
**NEVILLS.**

DANIEL SCALLY - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

**GOODGER'S****JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**  
**CROMWELL.**

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

**STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,**  
**GARRICKTOWN.**

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stove Stabling in the district.  
**THOMAS HARRIGAN.**

**HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.**

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

Let the drink account for itself.

**WELCOME HOTEL.**

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

Established 1862

**ROBERT PRITCHARD**  
General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the New Zealand Tablet.

**MORNING STAR HOTEL,**

ARROWTOWN.

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

**RELIANCE HOTEL,**  
**OTAKIA.**

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

**MELBOURNE HOTEL**

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

**GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA**

**JOHN McGRATH,**  
PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

**GREYHOUND HOTEL,**

Corner of

**QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.**

Opposite Union Bank of Australia, Auckland.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.  
Superior Billiard Saloon.

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

M. CORCORAN, - Proprietor.

A Night Porter always in attendance.

**JAMES'S GOLDEN FLEECE HOTEL**

Main North Road, Waikouaiti.

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

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

Superior Billiard Table.

Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

**CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL**

AND

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

A. FAGAN (late of Dunedin) - Proprietor

GOOD STABLING.

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,**

BEACH STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

A COMFORTABLE house for Travellers.

All drinks of the best quality.

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN M'BRIDE,

Proprietor.

**SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,**  
Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

**JOHN MARSH.**

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

**BRIDGE HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

**SWAN HOTEL,**  
Thames street, Oamaru.

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

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

**ALLIANCE HOTEL**

Thames street, Oamaru;

Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at

Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL.**

Peel Street, Lawrence

**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;**

THAME REET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions:

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMODATION, AND  
LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY,  
PROPRIETOR.

**J. CAHILL'S**  
BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT  
SEVERN STREET, OAMARU.

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

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

J. CAHILL,

Proprietor.

**MARSHALL & COPELAND,**

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

**THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLER**  
COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKEY, GIN, OLD

TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.

**HENRY KNOTT**

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,  
Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & CO., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 23th day of February, 1874.