

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 46.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 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, Miniver, Kolinsky, Lynx, Fox, Monkey, Grebe, and Musquash, at the most reasonable prices.

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

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

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

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

MISS BROWN LIE,

(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co.)

Has now laid out in her Show-room, Princes street, a very large and choice assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

Straw Goods and Trimmings.

Considerable additions have also been made to the Underclothing and baby Linen Department.

Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

R. WILSON AND CO.,

IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Bond and Jetty Streets,
Dunedin.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!

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

FINDLAYS & WATSON,
Octagon.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARTIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

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, Trimmings, 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.

L. MARTIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

H. PALMER,

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

G. MUNRO'S Monumental Works,

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

J. REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Revel

street, Hokitika.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

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

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

W.M. GREGG & CO.,
Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin

F. BEISSEL,

By appointment Hairdresser and Perfumer to H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., and His Excellency Sir G. Bowen, K.C.B.,

PRINCES STREET.

For the growth of hair, try Beissel's Cantharide Fluid.

For grey hair, try Beissel's Kromatogene Hair Dye.

WILSON AND MORRISON

BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Next to Hibernian Hotel. All orders punctually executed.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

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

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

For Sale or Hire—

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

BEGG & ANDERSON,

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
 Princes Street North.

M R. J. P. ARMSTRONG,
 SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Stuart-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. BEVERLY.)
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,
AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes Street

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

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

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

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

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

J O S E P H B R A I T H W A I T E
 Wholesale and Retail
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND
NEWS AGENT,
 Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin,
 Established 1863.

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

Letters promptly answered.

J O H N G A 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,
G E O R G E S T R E E T D U N E D I N .

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

C R A I G A N D G I L L I E S
 Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.
 Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
 Cutting: Princes street, Dunedin.

A. M C D O N N E L L
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,
 WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

[A CARD.]

J. M J L N E R
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,
 and
GENERAL SALESMAN.

O T A G O P L U M B I N G , C O P P E R A N D
BRASS WORKS,
 PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

'A. & T. BURT,
 Plumbers, Copper-smiths, Brassfounders,
 Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.
 Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.
 Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

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 Bye Grass, Timothy and Rape Seed.

T H E S O U T H B R I T I S H I N S U R A N C E
C O M P A N Y .

Capital £750,000.

This Company is a thoroughly local 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. McDougough, Esq., or from **ARCH. BARR,** Chief Postmaster.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Established 1849.

Capital.....£200,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NEW ZEALAND
Manse Street, Dunedin,

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

W. D. MEARES,
Resident Secretary.



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

Repairs done in a superior manner, with all possible dispatch, and at the lowest rates.
MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,

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

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

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN,

or St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI.

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

Respectable references are required.

**JOHN PERRY,
RETAIL CABINETWORKER,**

GREAT KING STREET, Opposite the Police Station, Dunedin.

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

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 to

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

THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G DODSON - - - Proprietor.

[A CARD.]

**THOMAS ROBSON,
TAILOR, CLOTHIER,
AND HABIT-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	"	1 6d to 7s 6d
The Lamp of the Soul	"	5s 6d to 7s 6d
The Catholic's Vade Mecum,	from	7s to 9s
The Church Manual,		3s

GROVES BROTHERS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

**JAMES WALLS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
IRONMONGER.**

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

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

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS,

Repairs receive prompt attention.

**JAMES McNEIL SIMPSON
(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
OTAGO BUTCHERY,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS
FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.**

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

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

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

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

HUTCHISON & CO.,

DEVONSHIRE CIDERISERS AND IMPORTERS
Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland.

A. R. HAY.

IN directing Public attention to the Extraordinary Low Prices at which the well-assorted stock of General Drapery is now marked, A. R. HAY would assure intending purchasers, both Town and Country, that no such opportunity has ever occurred before, where the real Cost Price only is being asked for Goods newly arrived, and suitable for the Autumn and early Winter trade.

From the fact of being about to retire from the Drapery business, and having sold the Premises,

THE WHOLE STOCK

—(Both new and last Seasons)—

Must be sold immediately, as the Premises have to be handed over to the Purchasers at an early date.

A. R. HAY trusts the above reasons will be a sufficient guarantee of the genuineness of the sale, for it is seldom that a

GREAT CLEARING SALE

takes place in Dunedin under such circumstances.

THE STOCK COMPRISES :

Millinery	Calicoes and Linings
Mantles	Table Linen and Curtains
Underclothing	Carpets, Rugs, and Mats
Silks and Shawls	Matting and Table Covers
Jackets and Mantles	Umbrellas and Parasols
Dresses and Merinoes	Cloths and Tweeds
Alpacas and Winceys	Winceys and Skirtings
Blankets and Flannels	Prints and Muslins
Sheetings and Counterpanes	Antimaccassars and Towels
Hosiery and Gloves	Ribbons and Laces
Ties and Scarfs	Haberdashery
Fringes and Trimmings	Sewed Muslin Work
Fancy Goods	Sundries

ALL MARKED AT CLEARING PRICES.

Several cases opened to-day of

AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER GOODS

Direct from the Manufactory Markets, and the cost only is looked for in consideration of the foregoing circumstances.

A. R. HAY,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN

DAVID R. HAY

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

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

OF

TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.SHORTLAND 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 March 11th:—

Fat Cattle.—A very full supply of 120 head was yarded at the Kaikorai to-day, of which about 100 head were sold, at prices equal to our late quotations for prime quality; ordinary, however, suffered a little on account of the excessive number of this description offered. We sold 20 head at the yards, including three very prime bullocks, up to L1 per 100lbs each; and quote best quality at 20s per 100lbs. We have also sold privately 35 head at quotations.

Fat Sheep.—About 1000 of various sorts were penned, of which 700 were disposed of at, say, 9s 6d to 12s 6d for half-breds; and 7s 6d to 9s for merinos. Of the above number, we sold 475, and have placed privately 800 merinos and cross-breds.

Fat Lambs.—Very few were penned to-day, and the season getting well advanced, the demand is becoming limited. We sold 30 shorn lambs at 7s 3d each.

Store Cattle.—Quiet, well-bred grown cattle are still in fair demand, at our late quotations—say, L3 15s to four guineas for fat bullocks, and L2 10s to L3 10s for cows. At these rates we have placed a few odd lots for paddock grazing.

Store Sheep.—We continue to have numerous enquiries for almost every description of sheep. We, however, in some cases, find some difficulty in realising the prices asked by breeders. We have, during the week, disposed of about 4000 of various descriptions at the following rates, say—merino ewes, 6s 6d to 7s; do wethers, under six-tooth, 6s; do, full-mouthed, 5s 6d; do lambs, 6s to 6s 6d; cross-breds, at from 9s to 10s; do lambs, 7s 6d to 8s.

Country Sales.—On the 5th inst. we held a large clearing sale, on account of Mr David Corsan, at his Meadowbank Farm, Tokomairiro. There was a fair attendance, and everything offered was sold at very satisfactory prices. Cross-bred ewes brought from 8s 8d to 9s; do lambs, 8s 6d; superior, 14s; old merino ewes, 3s 3d; long-wool rams, from L1 10 to L5 5s each; breeding cows, L8 each; fat cattle, L6 15s each; well bred colts and fillies, by Morris Dancer, and Stormbird (unbroken), L15 to L30 each; draught horses, from L25 to L45 each. We also had another clearing sale on the 10th inst., on account of Mr William Black, of Milburn Farm, near Tokomairiro, when we disposed of all his cross-bred and pure-bred sheep, cattle, horses, farm implements, and household furniture, &c, at satisfactory rates.

Stud Sheep.—We beg to draw special attention to the sale of Dr Webster's Romner Marsh sheep at the Show Yards, Oamaru, on the 10th inst., when we will offer for positive sale, on account of that gentleman, about 100 ewes and 170 rams.

Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow.—Owing to the late hour to which our wool sale to-day extended, the sale of skins, &c, was postponed.

Grain.—The market for wheat is active, although few or no transactions of importance have transpired during the week. Quotations, 4s 6d to 4s 9d. Oats continue in good request, and are freely saleable at fully 4s for prime samples of old, and 3s 8d to 3s 9d for new crop.

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. HULL JACK,
General Manager,

Offices: Manso-street.

CITY OF DUNEDIN.

CORPORATION BONDS
FOR SALE BY TENDER.

TENDERS will be received at the Town Clerk's Office, Manso street, on or before Wednesday, 5th April, 1874, at 4 p.m., for the whole or any portion of (£10,000) Ten Thousand Pounds Value of Corporation Bonds.

The Bonds are issuable under the authority and provisions of the Otago Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1865; bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly at the option of any purchaser, in either London, Melbourne, or Dunedin; and are secured on the City Rates.

The Bonds are for £100 each, and will be redeemable in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and four.

J. M. MASSEY,
Town Clerk.

25th February, 1874.

S. PATRICK'S Catholic Church, Arrowtown, will be solemnly opened on Sunday, the 15th March, by the Right Rev. Dr Moran, at 11 a.m. Evening service, at 6 30.

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, MARCH 14, 1874.

THE DUNEDIN ELECTION.

To us the result of the recent election has been an agreeable disappointment and a surprise. In our last issue we said an enemy was sure to be returned, and we assigned this conviction as a reason for not taking much interest in the matter. Our surprise, therefore, was great when the Returning Officer declared Mr REEVES to be at the head of the poll. This gentleman, though a Secularist on principle, is nevertheless prepared to advocate the giving of aid out of the general taxation to Denominational schools.

Three years ago, any candidate making such an avowal would be hooted off the Dunedin hustings. During the last few years, therefore, public opinion has changed very much; and a more liberal and just spirit seems now to animate a very large section of the citizens. It would be a mistake, however, to fancy that Mr REEVES' views on education secured his return. No doubt these views gained him the support of Denominationalists; but, we think, there are as yet too few in Dunedin to be able to return a man of their choice. Mr REEVES, most probably, owes his seat in the Provincial Council to his well-known principles on the land question.

Still, it cannot be denied, that on the education question a considerable advance has been made. A few years ago, no one offering himself to the constituency, no matter how orthodox might be his principles in reference to the land, would have dared to say that he would even so much as consider the claims of Denominational schools to State aid. Such a profession, on the part of the most popular candidate, would have been fatal to his prospects of election. The Otago system was then in the estimation of all, Catholics excepted, an almost perfect system. To dare to doubt this was at that time political heresy, and the expression of such a doubt drew forth such a storm of indignation that timid men became alarmed. We well remember how, about three years ago, it was extremely difficult to induce any of our city members even to present our petition on education to the Provincial Council; and, when the question was discussed, only four out of forty members voted in our favour, and these four were country members.

The result of the late election, therefore, may be regarded as an indication that the claims of Denominationalists will at least receive respectful consideration at the hands of the constituencies. The tyrannical spirit that would refuse us a hearing is dying out, and a spirit of justice and fair-play beginning to animate the electors. It is said that Mr REEVES owes his election to the working-men. Of this, however, there is no certainty, the secrecy of the ballot box, it is to be hoped, is inviolable; but if the statement be really true, we beg to thank the working-men of Dunedin for this intelligent and liberal exercise of their franchise, and the noble example they have given to many men who boast of their enlightenment and statesmanlike views, whilst in reality sunk down into the slough of bigotry and narrow-mindedness.

The Provincial Council would do well to study the lesson taught them, and all our aspiring politicians, by the return of Mr REEVES to the Council. The electors are evidently profoundly disgusted with the administration of the land laws; and are only anxious for more opportunities of doing as they have done in Mr REEVES's case. The

pretence of settling people on the land will suffice no longer. The electors, above all the working men, will be satisfied with nothing less than the reality. When Mr REID was in power there was no settlement, and the excuse was the state of the law. To remedy what he conceived to be defects, he introduced a new land bill, which in its main features is now law. But the settlement seems to be as far off as ever. For this, however, Mr REID can hardly be blamed, the administration of the laws carried by his party has been confided to different hands. But even Mr REID was not an advocate for any very extensive settlement. He and his party wanted the land for their children, at least he said so in the House of Representatives. And as to Mr MACANDREW and the party now in power, it appears to us that they are not really desirous to dispose of the land to small proprietors. So far from there being any proof of a sincere desire on their part to promote the settlement of such, there is abundant evidence of the contrary. The people can see this and are indignant.

It is well for Mr MACANDREW and the members of his Executive that they have not now to seek re-election. The people look upon them as shams, and had they an opportunity they would treat them as such. As we have often said before, we do not think that any of our statesmen, whether in the General Government or in the Provincial Council, are really anxious for the *bona fide* settlement of the land. It has been often said that the land laws of the Province of Otago are not bad, and that all that is required is an honest administration of them. Mr CARGILL said as much the other day, when canvassing the constituency of Dunedin, and other high authorities are of the same opinion. Who is to blame then? When Mr REID was in office, the misunderstanding between him and the SUPERINTENDENT was assigned as a reason for the do-nothing-policy at that time. Nothing of the sort exists now to thwart the SUPERINTENDENT. HIS HONOR has now an Executive to his own heart; still the people who are clamouring for the land, and who are ready and willing to settle down on it and cultivate it on any reasonable terms, can not in many places get an acre. A general election of Representatives is at hand, the next session will be the last of the present Parliament, and no doubt the people will mark their sense of the treatment they have received from many politicians by consigning them to domestic duties and the peace of private life.

THE PRUSSIAN CATHOLICS.

ALL the world knows how cruelly the German Government is persecuting the Prussian Catholics. The ultimate object of this persecution, as we pointed out before, is the destruction of the Catholic Church in the new empire. Never was there a persecution more unjustifiable. The Catholics of Prussia gave no cause and afforded no pretext whatever that could even excuse or palliate the injustice of which they are the victims. None were more loyal, none more zealous for the unification of Germany and the establishment of the Empire than the Prussian Catholics. In fact, it was their devotion to the Prussian Government that rendered the triumph of Prussia possible, and secured the Imperial crown for the King of Prussia.

On these points we shall quote a passage from the 'London Tablet,' of the 3rd January:—"Another important passage in the speech of HERR REICHENSBERGER, to which we called attention the week before last, has been pointed out in a letter to the 'Spectator.' Speaking of the imputation of disloyalty to United Germany, which is the stock argument in defence of the Falck laws, HERR REICHENSBERGER declared that the electoral agitation of 1870 received the support of all German Catholics, which enabled Germany to unite and put forth all her strength, and thus prepared the way for glorious victory. The Left laughed, but the speaker went on:—'Yes, Gentlemen, thereby was the resolution of the majority in the Bavarian Diet and the mobilization of the Bavarian army rendered possible. The majority of the Bavarian Diet had to decide on this point, and the efforts of my friends contributed to this important decision.' And as the Radicals still laughed—(this speech was delivered in the Parliament House in Berlin)—HERR REICHENSBERGER appealed to the Chief of the National Liberals. 'I have a witness,' he said, 'to what I affirm—ask HERR LASKER.' And HERR LASKER replied, 'Perfectly true.' The revelation has made no little sensation; and the 'Allgemeine Zeitung,' itself a Bavarian paper, and therefore a peculiarly competent witness, though it prefers to ascribe the act of the Bavarian Landtag to the irresistible impulse of the moment, 'does not

affect to deny that the Catholic leaders in Prussia did exert their influence in the sense indicated by HERR REICHENSBERGER; and HERR JOERG, the leader of the Bavarian majority, in a letter which he has just published, though he does not recollect that the mobilization of the Bavarian army was promoted by any representations from Prussian Catholics, admits it to be a certain fact that the latter were favourable to the unification of Germany and the institution of the Empire, and asserts that their influence was used to obtain the adherence of Bavaria to the offer of the Imperial Crown to the King of Prussia, at Versailles. We have thus two perfectly independent testimonies to the truth of what we have so persistently asserted—namely, that previously to the recent anti-Catholic legislation, the Prussian dynasty and the new Empire had no more faithful and attached supporters than the Prussian Catholics."

And now behold the reward of their zeal and loyalty. The Emperor, whom they contributed so powerfully to exalt, turns round on them like a viper, and calumniates them before the world; and the nation and government to whose conquests and glory they helped at the expense of their blood and treasure, cruelly persecutes them, and as an excuse for horrid injustice vilely slanders them. The German Government has become an aggressor on the character, rights, liberties, and consciences of its own subjects, and best friends and benefactors. Were it not that the German Catholics are a long-suffering and in principle a loyal people, they would long since have risen in arms to repel the aggression of despotic power on their rights as men. It is well for the peace of Prussia and the security of its Government that its subjects whom it treats so barbarously belong to the Catholic Church; for were it not that they are Catholics, there would be an end of their loyalty to Prussia.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE *déjeuner* to His Excellency Governor Weld at Wellington was a success. The Superintendent proposed his health in a long speech. Governor Weld, in response, spoke of New Zealand being his and his children's home. He said he made his first speech here as a young man, and he held the same views still. He remarked that his heart was ever with New Zealand, where he had been a pioneer settler and politician. He said that Western Australia was in state of coma. Sir James and Lady Ferguson were present. The Superintendent was in the chair, and about 100 guests were present, including ladies.

THE Wellington 'Tribune' says that the health of the Hon. John Hall, now in London, has quite given way.

A SURLY philosopher in the Timaru paper gives it as his deliberate opinion that Mr Vogel's propensity for dining in public and making long twaddling speeches afterwards is becoming a perfect nuisance. "The telegraphists throughout the colony are kept hanging about the office more than half the night, and some hundreds of over-worked people are kept out of their beds for three or four extra hours, merely that the newspapers, much against their will, may be compelled to publish a lot of post prandial bosh, which no one cares a rap to read. This dinner at the Thames is the last straw that breaks the camel's back; we positively will not in future risk losing the mails, and submit to crowd out important matter because Mr Vogel finds that his platitudes and tomfoolery go down better by lamplight, and after a liberal allowance of indifferent liquor, than they do in sober daylight before the sun is over the fore-yard arm."

THE 'Bruce Herald,' referring to the visit of Mr Holloway, remarks:—"We have little doubt Mr Holloway will, during his trip, both see and hear much to recommend Otago as a desirable field for colonisation, and have as little doubt that he will also see and hear as much as will show him that the greatest hindrance to the development of the resources of the country lies in the Government maladministration of our waste lands. In every district he visits, whether agricultural or mining, we venture to predict the burden of complaint will be the same, viz., the hindrances and want of sincerity in the mode of administering our waste lands with a view to settlement. We trust that Mr Holloway, before leaving our shores, will take an opportunity of giving the people of Dunedin, especially the working classes there, the benefit of his observations. We believe the expression of the opinions he may form during his trip of seeing things for himself would be invaluable to a large class in our cities, who know but little of the real battle which a few have consistently for years been endeavouring to fight against the monopoly of capital."

A MINING correspondent of the 'Daily Times' writes:—"It is really a pleasure to see some of the pretty little gardens—I was going to say owned by the miners, but this is not the case—the only tenure they can get is under the miner's right. Some of these gardens are well stocked with fruit trees and vines—all of which are the most luxuriant in growth, and the fruit of excellent quality. The Government profess a desire to attach the people to the soil, and are willing to give land to parties who will plant forest trees—would it not be good policy to sell these men who have made the desert blossom like a rose their little patches—not exceeding an acre—for a nominal thing, such as a shilling a lot. Of course the consent of the runholder would have to be obtained. I do not see why men who have paid their passages to the colony, and many of them the pioneers of these goldfields, should not receive something in return for their skill and perseverance."

During the hearing of the case, the Water Works Company v. Fish, in the Resident Magistrate's Court, Dunedin, a few days ago,

Mr Barton, in his address for the defence, objected to the practice of making general and broad statements in informations. He knew it was done in the Supreme Court—but it was done there by only one practitioner, "and none of the remainder of us have either the option or choice of doing so." He hoped that such would not be the case in this Court.

THE Superintendent of Westland made a financial statement on the night of the 4th inst., and also tabled the estimates; and estimated the expenditure for the year at £88,000, and the receipts £86,000.

THE 'Timaru Herald,' in noticing the candidates in the field for Mr Bathgate's vacant seat in the House of Representatives, regards Mr Fish as hardly the stamp of man that is wanted just now.

THE passengers per Scimitar number in all 273 statute adults and 77 children, equal to 350½ statute adults. Of these, 180 males and 151 females are English; 5 males and 3 females, Scotch; 22 males and 7 females, Irish; 43 males and 30 females, from foreign countries. Of those by the Carnatic, the following are the Nationalities—England, 129; Irish, 101; Scotch, 11; Channel Island, 8; Canada, 6—total, 255 souls, equal to 210½ statute adults. A large proportion of the Irish are females.

THE 'Buller News' says:—"An extensive mineral deposit containing a large per centage of quicksilver has been discovered lately in the province. We are not at liberty at present to state the precise locality; but we believe the discovery will lead to most important results."

At a meeting, held at New Plymouth, of unpaid up shareholders in the Pioneer Steel Company, it was unanimously agreed to resist a call made by the liquidating shareholders in writing. They bound themselves to defend any legal proceedings brought against any one of their number. Two of the three liquidators, Messrs Chilman and J. C. Richmond, signed the document. It is now left for the paid up shareholders to take the initiative in the matter.

THERE was a terrific gale at Wellington on the night of the 6th inst. Two colliers were lost—the ship Wellington and the barque Cyrus—between Lyell's Bay and Sinclair's Head. Seven lives were lost, two from the ship Wellington, being Johnston, the cook, and Rushton, a seaman. The five lost from the Cyrus were, Mrs Wrigglesworth, the wife of a well-known photographer, and her two children; Robert Smith, the second officer; and a seaman called George. Captain Hill, of the Wellington, and eight seamen, pulled into the harbour, after escaping from the ship in a most miraculous manner. The first mate was saved by clinging to a life-buoy, and the second mate managed to swim ashore. The people on shore assisted the Cyrus crew and officers ashore with ropes, but all much cut and bruised: Both vessels are smashed into numberless pieces, and went ashore within a few yards of each other. They left port on Friday, bound for Newcastle. The aggregate loss of the Wellington and Cyrus is £8000.

THE customs receipts on Friday, 8th inst., at Auckland, amounted to £2154, and on Saturday to £2993, the largest amounts ever collected in port. The week's return was £7626.

THE Banks have raised the price of gold from £3 15s to £3 15s 6d. This step, it is said, is due to the threatened exportation of gold to the Victorian mint.

THE Westland Provincial Council has increased the police pay sixpence per day. The pay is now 9s 6d.

DR. ARCHERSON has reported to the Greymouth Borough Council that typhoid fever of a dangerous type is existing in Greymouth. The Council are about to take active steps to remove the nuisance.

IN the Otago Provincial Government 'Gazette,' the Superintendent proclaims the months of April, May, June, and July as the season for 1874, during which native game can be shot.

THE English Opera Company are performing in Dunedin.

A RECENT visitor to the Nevis goldfield informs the 'Lake Wakatipu Mail' that the miners there are, as a rule, doing exceedingly well. He mentioned one claim in particular (McDonald and party), where the result of 17 days' work was the handsome amount of 172 ozs. They are now stripping another paddock, from a fourth part of which they have already obtained 62 ozs. Of course this is an exceptional case. The Chinese also are reported as doing well on this field.

As an instance of the advance in the value of property in Dunedin, it might be mentioned that Mr Couzens has sold the piece of ground, which has a frontage of 26ft 4in on Jetty street, on which the Cafe de Paris Hotel is situated, with the wooden building upon it, for the sum of £2000, being £75 12s 7d per foot, or £8 6s per inch. The same property was sold by Government, five years ago, at £25 per foot. The building is to be used as a warehouse.

ST PATRICK'S DAY is to be celebrated in Christchurch by a grand dinner at the Forester's Hall, and Mr C. C. Bowen, Resident Magistrate, has promised to preside on the occasion.

Two men had a narrow escape from suffocation in the Caledonian mine on Saturday morning, through a sudden influx of foul gas. The Inspector of Mines is holding an enquiry.

THE post of Provincial Solicitor, resigned by Mr Turton a few days ago, has not yet been filled. But it is expected that Mr Haggitt will receive the appointment.

It is rumoured that there will soon be another resignation in the Otago Executive Council, and that the vacant seat is to be filled by Mr Fish.

THE barque Anazi which was run ashore has been towed off, and brought into Auckland harbor.

THE Union Beach claim at Coromandel has come across a leader, said to be of almost solid gold.

THE Customs receipts at Nelson on the 9th inst., amounted to £2453, the largest sum ever taken in one day.

MICHAEL J. M'GUIRE, a man of seventy-five years of age (a Waterloo veteran), was charged at the R. M. Court, Invercargill, the other day, with having attempted to commit suicide. He had asked for prussic acid at a chemist's shop, for the purpose of killing rats, but was refused; and upon being pressed as to what he wanted with it, he confessed it was to destroy himself. When apprehended, prussic acid was found on his person, but there was no evidence that he had

attempted to carry his intention into effect. He admitted having been drinking prior to his being apprehended, but denied having any intention of making an attempt upon his life. He was discharged.

THE schooner Mary Van Every, has become a total wreck on the Molyneux bar.

MESSRS M'LANDRESS, HEPBURN AND CO. have sold, on account of Mr James Watson, the freehold and good-will of the Royal Hotel, Walker Street, Dunedin, for the sum of £1500; the stock-in-trade and furniture to be taken at a valuation.

THE Annual Moveable Meeting of the H.A.C.B.S. was held in Melbourne last week. Delegates from every Branch were present. The meeting lasted three days. Business of paramount importance to the welfare of the Society was transacted.

FORTY sashes for St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73, H.A.C.B.S., arrived from Melbourne last Saturday per s.s. Omeo.

THE members of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, Christchurch, have resolved to commemorate St. Patrick's Day with a Dinner.

FROM Oamaru we learn that the local branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society intend to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a supper at the White Hart Hotel.

THE members of the Oamaru branch of the H.A.C.B.S. have resolved to receive the Holy Communion in a body on Easter Sunday.

IT is with regret that we announce the death of Mr Flynn, publican, Kakanui. Mr Flynn, who had been ailing for some time past, breathed his last on Thursday week. His death cast quite a gloom over the little township of Kakanui. Mr Flynn was one of the first to join the Oamaru branch of the H.A.C.B.S., and on Sunday last the members of that lodge rode over to Kakanui, a distance of seven miles from Oamaru, to attend the funeral of their deceased brother. From thence the cortege proceeded to Oamaru; the march was very solemn and impressive, the officers wearing their regalia and the members their sashes. At Oamaru the funeral was met by the Rev. Mr Donovan, the chaplain to the branch, who read the last obsequies for the dead over the grave of the deceased member. The solemn ceremony reminded the members of the stern fact that "in the midst of life we are in death."

OUR Auckland correspondent telegraphs on Wednesday evening:—Business done—Bright Smile, 52s 6d; Bank New Zealand, L16 2s 6d; National Insurance, 24s 6d and 25s; Central Italy (second issue) 5s; Caledonian, L10; Moanatairi, 35s; Golden Oalf (new issue), 9s 3d and 9s 6d; Queen of May, 6s 6d; Union Beach, 18s 6d.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, February 21st.—The new Ministry has been officially constituted, as follows:—First Lord of the Treasury, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli; Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns; President of the Council, Duke of Richmond; Lord Privy Seal, Earl Malmesbury; Foreign Secretary, Earl Derby; Secretary for India, the Marquis of Salisbury; Secretary for the Colonies, Earl Carnarvon; Secretary for War, Mr Gathorne Hardy; Home Secretary, Mr R. A. Cross; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote; Postmaster-General, Lord John Manners; First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr Geo. Ward Hunt, Marquis of Normandy, and Sir Alfred Stephen.

Sir James M'Culloch and the Hon. John O'Shannassy have been appointed Knight Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The opening competition at the wool sales was well maintained, and prices were well sustained.

Sir Henry Barkly has been created a Knight of the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

February 24th.—The German Emperor has written to Earl Russell, acknowledging the receipt of the resolution passed at St James's Hall, sympathising with him in "his conflict with the Ultramontanism."

February 25th.—The following additional appointments have been made:—First Commissioner of Works, Lord Henry George Gordon-Lennox; Attorney-General, Sir J. B. Karslake; Solicitor-General, Sir Richard Baggallay, Q.C.; Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach; Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, Mr Abel Smith and Mr William Hart Dyke; Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Bath.

The Marquis of Westminster has been raised to a Dukedom. An official report has reached the Admiralty stating that a battle took place on the 31st of January at Acromboo lasting 12 hours. The Ashantee loss was heavy, the British loss was also severe. Several officers were wounded. General Wolsley was 100 miles from Oomassie, waiting for reinforcements.

February 26th.—The following additional appointments to Ministerial offices have been made:—Duke of Abercorn, Viceroy for Ireland; Right Hon. J. T. Ball, Attorney-General of Ireland; Mr E. S. Gordon, Lord Advocate of Scotland; Colonel Taylor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Selator Booth, President of the Local Board; Mr Cave, Judge Advocate-General; Hon. Algernon Fulke Egerton, Secretary to the Admiralty; Sir Massy Lopes, Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Mr James Lowther, Colonial Under-Secretary; Lord George Hamilton, Indian Under-Secretary.

A despatch has been received from General Wolsley, dated Coomassie, February 5, stating that he had reached there on the previous day, after five days' hard fighting, during which the troops behaved admirably. The casualties of the British were under 300 killed and wounded.

King Koffee Kalkali left the town, but is located close by. He promised to visit Coomassie that day and sign the treaty of peace. General Wolsley hoped to commence his return march to the coast on the 6th.

The 'Times' says that in spite of the short time they had to make their canvas, the Home Rule candidates were returned from Ireland.

LONDON, February 23.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will make their public entry into London on the 12th March, accompanied by the Queen.

The Tichborne Claimant has been found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

NEWS BY THE CALIFORNIAN MAIL.

ENGLAND.

Mr J. L. WRIGHT, of Birmingham, has received a letter from the Minister of Immigration, New Zealand, offering to grant passages to a selected number of agricultural laborers, and inviting Mr Arch to visit New Zealand.

During January, ten ships left with immigrants for New Zealand, and eleven others were to follow in February. About 2500 souls are to be despatched per month. The Kent Agricultural Laborers' Union sent 200 adults, per William Davie, for Otago; and 75 in the Wellington, for Wellington. Previous to their departure a grand entertainment was given, at which 1600 persons were present.

AMERICA.

There was great excitement at San Francisco the day the steamer left. The evening papers are in demand at one dollar and upwards, owing to a personal difficulty between two editors and their friends. It ended in a general shooting match all round.

In New York, 10,000 dollars were paid for holding a *post mortem* examination on the Siamese twins.

KANDAVU.

The Macgregor is jammed into a coral reef at Kandavu, and it is very doubtful if she can be got off, after the failure of the powerful attempts made.

HONOLULU.

There was great excitement in Honolulu, ending in an attack of the natives on the Legislative Chamber, smashing everying, even cutting and destroying the records. Many members were wounded, several supposed mortally, and the remainder obliged to take refuge above the ceiling till finally relieved by the marines and sailors from one of the British and two American men-of-war in harbour. The relief came just in time to save the building from being fired and members being burned with it. The scene is described as savage and wild in the extreme. Crowds of mad natives dragging out members and others who had supported the election of a King; beating and trampling on them in the streets, smashing carriages and everything near. The cause of the excitement is the opposition to the election of a King; the natives wanting Queen Emma instead. The riot began at two o'clock and lasted till six o'clock, when the Macgregor left. There are no published accounts, but the intelligence is perfectly reliable.

FIJI.

The 'Star's' correspondent, writing from Levuka, March 2nd, says that annexation is now counted a certainty. The natives are all favourable. The commodore is at Bau, the royal residence, where all the chiefs are congregated, and where all the terms of annexation are being agreed upon.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, February 28.—The Victorian Parliament is to be dissolved on the 9th March, and Mr Francis's (the Chief Secretary) election address will appear next day.

The elections are likely to cause great excitement.

The New Guinea Colonisation movement is progressing strongly, and the promoters intend asking for the cession of 10,000 acres of land from the natives.

SYDNEY, February 28.—Mr McLeary has presented his natural history collection and £7000 to the Sydney University.

The Palmer River rush is over, and all who can are returning. Numbers are dying on the road of starvation and exhaustion. The township is almost completely deserted, and provisions are so scarce that they are at famine prices, while to add to the misery the rivers are flooded.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Quarterly Meeting of St. Joseph's Branch No. 73, was held last Monday evening. There was a large attendance. The President in the Chair.

The Secretary read letters from Bro. Byrne, Corresponding Secretary; Bro. Howard, Past Chief President; and from Bro. Griffin, the Representative of the Otago Branches of the Annual Movable Meeting of the Society, which was held last week at Melbourne; all the letters contained information of the utmost importance to the Branch.

The Secretary read a letter from Bro. C. E. Bunny, in which he stated that owing to his long absence from the Branch, and the uncertainty of his return, he considered it his bounden duty to tender his resignation as Vice-President, at the same time thanking the members for the respect that they had shewn to him and to his office during the time that he held the position. His resignation was accepted, and Bro. Charles Fearon, the late Guardian, being the only officer eligible for the office, was appointed in his stead.

Mr Frederick William Hoffman was duly initiated a full Benefit Member.

The Secretary read the Balance Sheet, which was received subject to the Report of the Auditors.

The new banner of the Society was unfurled by Bro. J. Moylan, to whom had been entrusted the duty of getting it executed. The banner, which is painted on green silk, by Mr Power, Leith street, is so exquisitely done, that it exceeded the members' highest expectation, and the unfurling was met with a rapturous and prolonged applause. A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to Bro. J. Moylan for his indefatigable zeal in getting the banner finished in time for the Supper on St. Patrick's Day. Bro. J. Moylan stated that in buying the silk for the banner, the seller would not cut the piece, consequently there were six yards over, but that this would not be a loss to the Society, as Mr Power promised him that if the Branch so desired, he would paint the "Hair of Erin" on it, and that he would do so gratuitously; the announcement was received with cheers. The banner is a very handsome one, being a credit to the Society, and to the Artist.

The Secretary stated that Bro. Brennan had kindly volunteered

to get the Society's dispensation framed prior to the supper at his own expense, and he thought that the least they could do in order to repay him was to record him a sincere vote of thanks. The proposition was received with warmth, and carried by acclamation.

The secretary to the Supper Committee stated that an agreement had been made with Mr Gollar, confectioner, Albany street, to supply the supper at 7s per head; that the services of Mr Charles Sykes, pianist, and Mr O'Connell, violinist, had been procured. Tickets were distributed amongst the members, each of them pledging their word to do their utmost to dispose of as many as possible.

A number of the members volunteered to decorate the schoolroom on the morning of St. Patrick's Day with flags, evergreens, and flowers.

Friends to the cause having gardens will confer a great favor to the Society by giving as many flowers as they can spare to the members of the branch, many of whom will be in the schoolroom all the day.

Tickets may be obtained from Mr Macedo, bookseller, Princes street.

Persons intending to be present should procure their tickets immediately, in order that the caterer may know how many he is expected to provide for.

We trust to see a good sprinkling of the fair sex present.

RANDOM NOTES.

A chief's among ye takia' notes,
An' faich he'll prent 'em.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Great Unpaid to make it tropical for any offending Son of Neptune who may be brought before them. The principal crime at present laid to the charge of Jack is that he is desirous to partake of the general prosperity of the colony, and try his fortunes on land instead of sea. Whenever such severance from his ship is not indorsed by his captain, the law is invoked, and no matter how weighty the penalty, the general verdict seems to be "Served him right; hit him again, he has no friends." Now it is a bad rule that will not work both ways; and I fail to see the equity of all the justice (?) being on one side. As matters stand at present, a master who has shipped his crew in any port other than a Victorian, is at liberty to discharge his entire crew, and re-ship a company at a port where the wages are considerably less than what he has been paying, leaving the unfortunate men where there is a surplus of labor, and consequently at a disadvantage. One would imagine that were protection enough; but this is how Jack is protected. If he unfortunately takes French leave, or even absents himself from his ship for forty-eight hours, he is liable to be apprehended as a deserter, and the term of imprisonment to which he is subjected is governed entirely by the whim or state of bile of the presiding power, in addition to having his pay forfeited. Why is this thus? Why should all the equity and sympathy be on the side of the one; while the other has not only to bear the brunt of his offences (!) but encounter a certain degree of odium which attaches itself to it? I pause for a reply.

The elections have come and passed, and the seat vacated by the Hon. John has already found a successor. The aspirants for the coveted honor were four in number, but in reality the contest lay between but two; as the successful candidate could have afforded to have the numbers polled by his three opponents bulked and still head the list. It is said that the candidature of Mr Chapman originated in a joke;—to which, however, he was not a party. I can easily believe the first, whilst doubting the second statement. If, however, the full story be correct, then Mr Chapman has unconsciously been the means of imparting a deal of genuine amusement. This was the more opportune as an accident had prevented Middle Jenny Claus from appearing in the earlier part of the week, but if she had done so, I question whether the attendance would have been numerous, in the face of the counter attractions. Mr Chapman, who appeared in the character of the "Untried Member," in the different portions of the city, was always received with the appreciation he so richly deserved; and the gravity with which he replied to the query "whether he would be in favor of subsidising State soft soap manufactories?" by answering "decidedly not; it would be manifestly unfair to the present ones," fairly convulsed his audience, and would have made Niobe herself smile again. Such innocence, and the utter want of suspicion of banter is most refreshing in these precocious days, and speaks highly for the native Duanedinites. No doubt the result of the election as affecting Mr Chapman is due to the solicitude of the electors who are anxious to preserve this *rara avis*, and are fearful that were he sent to herd with the wily ones who perch in the Provincial Council, the experience there to be learned would not be so desirable as his present blissful innocence.

PETER POSSUM.

THE 'TABLET,' THE 'GUARDIAN,' AND THE 'ULTRAMONTANES.'

In your article of the 7th inst. you treat the 'Otago Guardian' as honest Isaac Walton recommended all anglers to treat their fish after "hooking him." You treat the 'Guardian' "gently." This is the best mode of dealing with such men. His principles, so far as regards the treatment of his Catholic fellow citizens, are no doubt abominably arbitrary, unjust, and cruel. He obviously would, if he had the power, exterminate the Catholic Church without much regard to the means he employed, or at least he would destroy its independence entirely, and make it a mere department of the Civil Government, after the manner of Bismarck, and place it under "a Board" or "a Ministry of Worship and Public Industries." Of course he would serve all other religious denominations after the same fashion, except Presbyterianism perhaps.

But then a man may be a perjurer, a murderer, or a thief innocently—under certain circumstances—and all in good faith, and under a mistake. He may swear falsely in ignorance, excusable ignorance, and without malice or corrupt motive. He may take the life of his

fellow creature under the belief that he did so justifiably and in self defence, or to defend others from unjust aggression. He may take and keep property wrongfully, believing it to be his own. In like manner a man such as the 'Guardian' may set himself without malice or corrupt motive to oppress and rob and calumniate us and all clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, and to "put them down;" to place them in bonds and allow them to speak and act only as the Civil Government or a popular majority may permit, and all the time he may innocently fancy he is doing a service to God and liberty and real justice by this line of conduct. The only way to deal with such men is to reason kindly with them, and to pray for them. They are under the power of the evil one no doubt. An "Ultramontane" I take to be a staunch, honest, consistent, "practical" Catholic, and, therefore, a man hateful to the devil and other enemies of the Church, such as the 'Guardian' and 'Bruce Herald.'

L.A.C.

THE NEW ARMAGH AND PROJECTED AUCKLAND CATHEDRALS.—ST. PATRICK'S VISION.

THE Catholics of Auckland are about to begin a work which the Catholics of Armagh have just completed—the building of a National Cathedral. It may interest your readers, whether Catholic or Protestant, to know something about the new Armagh Cathedral, which in August last was with all the pomp and circumstance of the Catholic Ritual prescribed for such occasions, dedicated to St. Patrick, the Patron and Apostle of Ireland—as the new Auckland Cathedral in due time will be dedicated. The ceremony must have been grand and imposing in the extreme, and a source of joy not only to the Catholics but to all the Irish people, without distinction of sect or party, for the papers tell that even the bells of the old—once Catholic but now Protestant Cathedral of Armagh—actually rang out a joyful peal on the occasion. The whole town was one scene of harmonious rejoicing, not one indication of ill-feeling in any quarter marred the pleasure of the crowds which the ceremony attracted. The Cathedral was designed and in part built so long ago as 1841. Then for a period of seven years the works were suspended. On their resumption the style of architecture was changed. These changes we are told have added to the boldness of the outline, as well as to the grandeur and picturesque quality of the Cathedral. So our Auckland friends need not be disappointed if their Cathedral too should occupy some years in the building. Let us hope that when completed they will have something "bold, picturesque and grand" to shew, in the way of architecture; something which shall be worthy of their creed, and of the capital of their Province. To judge from what they have already done in providing the necessary funds during the past eighteen months, there does not seem to be much reason to fear anything on the score of finances for the future. At the dedication of the Armagh Cathedral, no less than fifteen Archbishops and Bishops officiated, in presence of a Prince of the Church, Cardinal Cullen, attended by nearly five hundred priests. The unavoidable absence of Archbishop Manning was deeply regretted. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a collection was made, amounting to the extraordinary total of £7000. The collectors were two noblemen and several members of Parliament. The building of this Cathedral is considered "a great event in the history of Ireland, and full of hope for its future." May we ere long have to say that the building of the new Auckland Cathedral is a great event in the history of this province, and full of hope for the future of New Zealand. The Rev. Isaac Moore, a Jesuit, preached an eloquent sermon at the dedication. He ran rapidly over the history of Ireland, shewing the long and terrible sufferings which the Irish Catholic people had undergone at the hands of Protestant England for their faith. That state of things had passed away. No recognised Catholic organ of public opinion in Ireland now urges the people to sectarian hatred on account of these past wrongs. Were they to do so, that would belie the teachings of the religion for which they had suffered so much. The highest office of trust which the Sovereign can bestow on a subject is at present exercised by an Ulster Catholic. Still, in parts of the country where the Catholics are twenty to one, civil and corporate dignities are given even now in threes their full proportion to Protestants. The Catholics of Ireland have only as yet got an instalment, and but a small instalment of the rights which belong to them.

In connection with this subject, a London Catholic journal quotes the following legend regarding St. Patrick. Protestants must be reminded that the belief of such a legend is not of faith, and like any other historical fact or alleged fact, it must go for what it is worth. It is told that once on a time St. Patrick had a vision. First he saw Ireland bathed in a flood of light. This is supposed to represent her state when first she embodied the faith. Then he saw thick darkness settle upon the whole island, amid which only a few small shining spots of light were to be seen. This is supposed to betoken her condition—afterwards and during the Protestants ascendancy, when the profession of the Catholic faith was held to be a crime—against the State. Again he beheld the sun arise and break through this thick gloom, dispersing the darkness by his cheering rays; and which is held to indicate the present happy revival of the Catholic Church in Ireland after her emancipation from the hand of her oppressors, one striking sign of which is witnessed in the opening of this new Armagh Cathedral. Mr Gladstone, in his great oration on the disestablishment of the Irish Church, mentioned that, so far from its converting the Irish Catholics to the Protestant creed, the population of Catholics had increased and was increasing in Ireland every year. St. Patrick's vision is fulfilled.

THE OPENING OF ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, GOULBURN, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Sydney 'Freeman'.)

THE opening of St. Patrick's College which has just recently been completed, took place last Sunday (February 1), and the success which attended the inauguration was most gratifying. It was eminently a success in regard to the number and character of the attendance, as the distinguished personages of the hierarchy of this colony were present, with the clergy of the whole of the southern district, and the most influential residents of Goulburn, Yass, Burrowa, and

other towns, as well as of the metropolis. In the light of a ceremony, it was a perfect treat, as the arrangements were very satisfactory, and the oration delivered by Father Kelly, a masterpiece of eloquent reasoning on the subject of education, and a magnificent defence of the policy of the Church in regard thereto. Financially it was also successful, as much as £700 having been subscribed for liquidating the debt remaining on the college. After mass, at which the Rev. William Kelly, of the Society of Jesus, Melbourne, preached, luncheon was served up in excellent style in a spacious marquee at the western side of the college. About 400 ladies and gentlemen sat down at the tables. Among the addresses was one from the co-adjutor Archbishop, Dr Vaughan.

CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN AMERICA—ENTHUSIASM.

AMERICA is a great and a wonderful country in many respects. It promises, for one thing, to outstrip all other parts of the world in the enthusiasm with which the Catholic religion is being received—not only the European races, but the Indian tribes are showing their enthusiasm. Happy would it be for this Colony if Europeans and Maoris both possessed that zeal for the true faith which God has put into the hearts of so many of the various European and Aboriginal races in America. Will the Catholics of New Zealand allow themselves to be outdone in enthusiasm by their co-religionists, both the white skins and the brown in America? Surely not. Enthusiasm is infectious. Let such examples as those exhibited in the annual American extracts stimulate the zeal both of the clergy and laity among us. Remember we are already eight millions strong in America, and that our number is daily increasing by conversions and otherwise in that country. Catholic hearts, as Cardinal Wiseman once said, are linked together by a golden chain of divine charity, which encircles the whole world. To our zealous brethren in America we owe our best acknowledgments for the noble example they are placing before us, and by which it may be hoped they will draw us on to imitate them. Well may the learned Jesuit be an object of terror and hatred to all the enemies of the Catholic Church, visible and invisible. If the Catholic religion continues to advance at the rate it is now doing in America, the United States will be a Catholic country ere long, and leave England behind. Protestantism, as we have been reminded by Lord Macaulay, only advanced for about fifty years, and then rotted, or rather began to recede. But the Catholic religion progresses not for fifty years only, but for ages; or till the consummation of the world.

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND THE IRISH PEOPLE.

THE following has appeared in the 'Freeman':—

Dr McDevitt, the Bishop of Raphoe, in a letter from Paris to a friend in this city, received a few days since, gives a most interesting account of an interview which his lordship and the Bishop of Armagh (Dr Conroy) had with Marshal MacMahon. The President of the French Republic showed that he felt proud of his connection with Ireland, and in the course of the interview warmly returned thanks, in the name of France, to the Irish people for the sympathy and assistance extended to her in her recent calamities. Knowing how gratifying this will be to Irishmen, we gladly avail ourselves of the permission to give the following extract from Dr McDevitt's letter:—

"We made our way direct to Versailles," writes the bishop, "and had an audience of Marshal MacMahon, the President of the French Republic. He was alone, and received us at the door of his room, and, the moment we were well in, he burst forth into such a torrent of words as I had never heard before, all thanking the Irish people, in the name of France, for their sympathy and assistance, &c. It was a most interesting interview. I shall never forget it. He spoke with extraordinary energy. There was a warm kindness in his manner, and he asked more than once were we staying long in France, &c."

THE IRISH PROVINCIAL PRESS ON HOME RULE.

THE 'Westmeath Independent,' in the course of an article on Home Rule, says:—"In our issue of Saturday we asserted that the remedy for the ruin which has fallen on our country is the restoration to her of self-government. A reference to the condition of the country before the era of the Volunteers, during the eighteen years of her independent parliament, and since the Union, completely proves that assertion. The source of all these evils is, therefore, the destruction of Irish self-government. "Unhappy the nation whose books a stranger keeps." The only means of restoring peace, prosperity, and happiness to the land is the attainment of the right to manage our own affairs. The attainment of that end is certain if Irishmen will unite. Nothing revolutionary is proposed. The supporters of Home Rule seek not the disruption of the British Empire, but rather its consolidation in the union, prosperity, and contentment of all its subjects. The spirit of nationality, the love of native land, nothing can destroy in the hearts of Irishmen. While her inalienable right is denied her, Ireland can never be content; she were contemptible if she could. Grant her the independence of a nation, and England can then count on that manly, true, and generous loyalty which justice alone can secure.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.

THE impartial and dignified attitude preserved by Marshal MacMahon in the late position of affairs in France was a subject of admiration. An issue of the 'London Tablet' says:—

M. Tirard, deputy for the Seine, has been trying to draw Marshal MacMahon, but has signally failed. To his letter asking the President's opinion on the political situation, the Secretary to the Presidency replies that he is directed to acquaint him with the Marshal-President's resolution "simply to acknowledge the receipt of the numerous political letters which he daily receives, for the most part from personages of considerable mark, and unfortunately expressing the most opposite views." In the situation in which the Assembly has placed him he considers it his duty not to write letters which would be generally published, and would not fail to give rise to dangerous discussions in the press.

CATHOLIC GROWTH IN AMERICA.

FATHER SPALDING, a Roman Catholic priest of Louisville, delivered a parting lecture to his congregation, in which he indulged in the most sanguine anticipations of the final supremacy of the Catholic religion in this country. He admits that formerly many foreigners were lost to the Church on coming to this country because there were not a sufficient number of priests to look after them. But now there are sixty-four dioceses in this country, and go where you will there is a priest, and the lecturer believes that now the great mass of Catholic emigrants are saved to the Church. The number of priests has doubled in the last ten years, now reaching to 5000. One-fifth of the natives—to wit, 8,000,000—are Roman Catholics, and they are making remarkable conversions. In Baltimore thirteen per cent. of the confirmations are of converts from other sects. New England, too, Father Spalding claims, is becoming Catholic faster than any other section. One-third of the population of Massachusetts is Irish, and that third have more children than the other two-thirds. "In the progress of time," exclaimed the enraptured priest, "we will have a New Ireland in New England; if we simply hold our own for a few years we will be a most powerful Church. Protestantism is more a name than a fact at present. New England was once the great stronghold of Protestantism, but now it has changed greatly. Protestantism is an undemocratic religion. A poor man is as out of place in some of the large churches of New York as he would be in the palace of a king. A poor man's only business in some of these large Protestant Churches of New York, built by millionaires, is to fix the gaspipes, or something like that."—*Cleveland Herald.*

GENERAL NEWS.

(Compiled from our exchanges.)

ENGLAND.

It is in contemplation to form a Celtic Society in Leeds.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' calls Father Burke "the American Dominican."

Sir J. Pakington, speaking at Hereford, said his fears, if he had any, for the Church of England, did not point to hostile attacks from without, but to schisms from within.

In Great Britain and Ireland there are 468 convents, the sanctuaries in which 6600 devout women live, sanctifying themselves and others.

We extract from the 'Melbourne Telegraph' the following interesting scrap:—Mr Thomas Carlyle has received the Prussian order of merit. He must be held to have deserved it. His curious white-washing of King Frederick William entitled him to some such recognition. The anecdotes of the capricious tyranny of this monarch are endless, and they excite but one emotion—disgust. The darker crimes laid to his door one may be willing to believe, are without foundation, though few other people, besides Mr Carlyle, can see their way to an acquittal. Our common humanity shudders when a name is given to them.

One reason for the unpopularity of confession to Anglican clergymen is supplied by an Anglican lady, in a letter to the 'Church Review.' She says:—"Mr A. would hear my confessions, where I occasionally stay, but his wife is jealous of his being alone with ladies in the vestry, even though the door be ajar. Mr B. would do the same, but he is afraid of the squire getting to know that such a practice goes on. Mr C. would attend me, but I know he would despise me for my confession and I should shrink from meeting him afterwards. The last time I went to an Anglican he told me that he would hear my confession, but he was afraid it was very much against the blessed reformation—whatever that might be. I fear that there is much spurious Anglicanism afloat, as your last issue denotes."

The Home Rule London Election Committee has agreed upon an address to the Irish electors of the London Metropolitan constituencies. It states: "There are ten constituencies in this metropolis, and they send twenty-two members to parliament. In each of these constituencies the Irish vote now on the register offers us a most encouraging basis for future operations. The total number of the electoral votes of the metropolis was 268,806, and of these the approximate estimate of the number of Irish electors was 44,000. This shows how great a power the Irish electors are in the metropolis of England. Therefore it was stated that a definite policy should be laid out for them, so that at the day of reckoning they might know whom to support and whom to reject."

Chivalry in the Isle of Dogs.—J. S. writes to a London paper:—Millwall was visited by two Catholic nuns, who solicited alms from house to house for the support of the institution to which they belong, and although they met with considerable kindness from many of the residents, they were on one part of the Isle of Dogs surrounded by a gang of scoundrels, who pelted them with mud and every sort of street filth that they could pick up; indeed, one was so badly struck with a stone that she staggered, sick and faint, into the nearest house for protection. I do not and will not believe that party feeling or religious animosity had anything to do with this cowardly and unprovoked outrage; I even doubt if any one of the wretches who took part in it could repeat the Lord's Prayer correctly; but granting this, it is difficult to understand what could induce such an unwarrantable display of brutality, except on the hypothesis of wanton ignorance, encouraged by non-resistance. Be this as it may, it is sad to think that such an occurrence could take place in open day in a populous neighborhood. These women (many of whom are the daughters of noblemen) have devoted their lives to the broadest and most practical Christianity. They feed and maintain more than three hundred helpless people, without regard to their theological views—Catholic, Protestant, Jew or Infidel find them as impartial as the grave, the only condition of admission being that they are helpless and destitute.

A very simple occurrence in Ireland is sufficient for an English journal to manufacture into a terrible agrarian crime. But the horrible discovery which has just been made in the Thames exceeds in brutality and savageness anything which ever disgraced this country. The remains of a woman, cut and hacked to pieces, have

been picked up in several parts of the river. This is a disagreeable subject, and I will not dwell upon it.

English Journals on Home Rule.—The 'Dublin Freeman' says:—"We pointed some time since to the altered tone in which English journalism has begun to discuss the Home Rule movement as an indication of the increasing importance of that question. It is now twelve months since the declarations and demonstrations which occurred in this country in favor of Domestic Legislation furnished matter for mere splenetic jocularity to the organs of opinion at the other side of the Channel. But then the agitation has assumed dimensions which can no longer be laughed at."

The Irish Vote in England.—The Irish vote in England is unquestionably one of the great political powers of the future, and it was only right and natural that Mr Butt and the other speakers at the Home Rule meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne should urge upon the Irish across the Channel that they ought to use their political power for the benefit of their countrymen in the old land. There are, perhaps, in England at the present moment a couple of millions of Irishmen—that is to say, of persons born in Ireland or descended from parents of Irish birth.

One week the Home Rule movement was, according to the 'Daily Telegraph,' confined to professional agitators and Fenians out of work. The following week the same authority declares that it would be mere affectation to overlook the political importance of the movement, and that no English statesman can afford to despise it. This is indeed a rapid conversion. It is highly probable, if the Home Rulers remain true to themselves and the cause they have up to the present served so well, that there will be many more notable conversions before long.

A success of the most unequivocal kind was achieved at the Birmingham Musical Festival, when Mr Arthur Sullivan's Oratorio, "The Light of the World," was produced for the first time. The critics are in ecstasies over the work, than which, they assert, nothing finer has been produced since the memorable day on which the "Elijah" took the world by storm. Mr Sullivan who has thus added to his already abundant laurels, is a young Irishman who stands abreast with all modern composers, and threatens to dispute the supremacy of the giants who "controlled the Universe of Sound," in the days when Handel was reaping fame in Dublin, and Beethoven was brooding over his immortal symphonies.

The 'Tablet' says in reviewing a work entitled: "Jesuits in Conflict."—"The history of England, since the so-called Reformation, has still to be written," says the author in his preface to this book. And why? Because during the long reign of terror which the Penal Laws produced, no Catholic literature was possible. The oppression of Catholics was studiously hid, and the publication of their miseries forbidden. They might suffer; but prejudice and hatred, ignorance and bigotry, rendered sympathy with their sufferings a crime. Even we can remember when to sympathise with Papists was considered disloyal and un-Christian. It is not forty years since the whisper of sympathy with the victims of centuries of cruelty was first permitted in English society; nor twenty years since intellectual equality was conceded to Catholics by Protestants. Things are now changing. Some Protestants have grown just, even generous; and such a work as that we now notice has a chance of being received with respect.

On the text of the supposed desire for a religious war, the 'Times' writes as follows: "Finding Italy and the old temporal power irreconcilable, and the kingdom so far departed, the Court of Rome is concentrating its powers on renewal of its old warfare against civil society. Since all that is settled is inimical, or, at least, independent, Rome aims to break it up, to demolish it, to crush the blocks to fragments, and the fragments to powder." The monstrosity of the attempt to represent the Church which founded civil society as its irreconcilable foe is only equalled by the *naiveté* of the supposition that now for the first time does Catholicism initiate "a crusade" against antagonist forms of belief or opinion.

Archbishop Manning preaching lately at Belmont Park Cathedral, Hereford, expressed a fervent hope "that the wave of unbelief which was said to be rolling from Germany towards England, might be stemmed in time to avert its ill effects upon the English people; unbelief had long possessed the minds of certain classes in Germany."

The Holy Father blesses pilgrimages, and the unbelieving world either ridicules or stops them by force. The 'Tablet' announces that "His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster has sanctioned and given his approbation to a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land which will take place in Lent 1874. Monsignor Capel and a committee composed of the Marquis of Bute and other gentlemen, will make the arrangements. The pilgrims will first go to Rome and seek the blessing of the Holy Father, then make the pilgrimage of the Seven Churches, and then start via Brindisi, for the Holy Land."

The Irish in England are being organised to influence the elections in England favourably for Home Rule. The effect has lately been witnessed at the Greenwich and Dundee elections. At the last election in 1863 there was no talk at all of "the Irish vote" in either of these places; now it is "the Irish vote" which was specially courted by the various candidates, and which decided the contest in Dundee, and defeated the ministerial Liberal in Greenwich. In Dundee, three candidates took the field: Mr Yeaman (ex-Provost), Mr Jenkins (author of "Gin's Baby"), and Mr FitzJames Stephen, Q.C., of the Anti-Irish 'Pall Mall Gazette.' Mr Yeaman in addition to Home Rule, declared for the liberation of the political prisoners and for denominational education, and did not chance to have lampooned in an English magazine the Irish priesthood, the Catholic religion and nationality, as Mr Jenkins had done in St. Paul's Magazine. The 'Nation' and 'Weekly News' pointed this out. The Irish electors of Dundee thereupon declared for Mr Yeaman, and on the day of the polling that gentleman was found to have a majority over Mr Jenkins almost exactly equal to the strength of the Irish party of Dundee. The Home Rulers of Great Britain have been busy with the Parliamentary register; and it is quite evident that if they do as well in every borough as they did in Greenwich and Dundee, they would hold in their hands the balance of power.

The English papers have discussed at great length the resolutions adopted by the Bishops at their recent conference. The article in the 'Times' was most unfair, but the writer seasons his criticism with a confession that the scheme of welding Irish Catholic education into a majestic whole, with the Catholic University for a centre, is a remarkable one, and likely to attain its objects." The article in the 'Daily Telegraph' is mainly remarkable for one of those laughable blunders which show that the gentlemen who "do" the Irish articles for our London contemporaries know as little about this country as they do about Khiva or Ashantee. The writer in the 'Telegraph' declares that "he might say that the proposal to found a Catholic University, and to place the house for the residence of the students under the supervision of the ' Jesuit Fathers,' is a Home Rule movement driven to an extreme, which must be distasteful to many faithful Catholics. Even Mr Martin and Mr Butt cannot be supposed to contemplate with equanimity a plan which would consign their children absolutely to priestly care. But that is their own concern. They are free, like other folk, to choose instructors and masters where they please." This is delightful. Mr Martin and Mr Butt are very good Irishmen, but that they are "faithful Catholics" is a new revelation, which will, we imagine, astonish both themselves and their friends.

The English 'Churchman' says:—Philosophers and politicians pass over with a comparative indifference the thoughts, opinions, and sentiments of the elder generation, and outvie each other in a keen, jealous, vigilant, and ever active contest for the possession, direction, and guidance of the young. This is the secret root of the heat of these School Board contests, this is the source of their unappreciable importance. "Give me the hymns of a people," said a French reformer, "and my work is done." Give me the youth of a kingdom, is the virtual request of the Secularist and demagogue, and from the next generation I will effectually root out every principle of loyalty to the Queen, or of reverence for religion.

We could have wished that the "Times" newspaper had printed the Pope's Encyclical in the same sheet with its article upon it. We are afraid that the article will go throughout Germany, but the Encyclical, which is on the separate sheet, will be dropped like a parachute from the balloon before it crosses the Thames. We say this because we heard the other day that the publication of the Encyclical had been forbidden in Germany. We hoped that the journals of a free country like ours would have carried it over the Cordon Sanitaire of gagging press laws.

"Rome was never so low as she lies to-day." Such is the *Zeitschrift* of the "Times" in its article on the Encyclical of Pius the Ninth. Our reading of history is this: The Church was never so wide-spread, never so united in itself and to its head as now. The world has indeed been robbing and stripping it of everything on which it can lay its finger. But the Catholic and Roman Church was never so manifest as the one only Church of God in the midst of dead schisms and dying heresies as to day.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' has done a good and timely service in behalf of the honor of English journalists. It has commented with just severity upon a passage from the 'North German Gazette,' which has happily found its way to London. "As regards the support given to Germany in her struggle against Ultramontanism, the journal above-mentioned (i.e. the 'North German Gazette') 'dismisses as absurd the suspicion expressed in some quarters, that the articles in this sense published by some leading English newspapers were due to influence exercised by the Press-department of Prince von Bismarck's administration.' Here the Prussian semi-official journal distinctly recognises the existence of a 'Press-department,' and intimates that a portion at least of its functions consists in influencing the press of England."

We thank the 'Pall Mall Gazette' for writing the following words:—"What does concern us and every newspaper of respectability in England is to know, which are the journals that derive their inspiration from the Berlin Press-department. It would be interesting to hear how it is communicated and on what terms."

Last week we gave our reasons for believing that some of our English newspapers are under the influence of Prince von Bismarck's "Press Department." About the date of the Danish War the 'Kreuz Zeitung' stated that in the Prussian Budget there appeared an item of £70,000 for "Newspaper service in England and elsewhere." We do not venture to surmise that the "Press Department" has any such vote now to dispose of and that this is what the 'Pall Mall Gazette' intended by speaking of "terms."

It is strange to see how familiar people become with acts of violence, when these are not directed against themselves; and though a tithe of what is going on in Germany would, if it were British Protestants who were suffering, raise a perfect whirlwind of indignation in the English mind, yet as it is a persecution of Catholics, people are glad to shut their eyes to the facts. It cannot be to often repeated that the only act of the Church has been to maintain her imprescriptible and immemorial and essential right, herself to determine what is Catholic doctrine and what is not, who are Catholics and who are not, and consequently who are and who are not fit to be appointed pastors and teachers.

The 'Spectator' remarks:—Archbishop Manning has had a controversy with the 'Times' on the subject of the Prussian ecclesiastical legislation, in which he has got much the best of the battle. The 'Times' cannot assert, that any one Prussian priest has been indicted for political conspiracy or treason, much less convicted, by way of justification for the new policy. It cannot deny that the State has taken power to fine, imprison, and otherwise persecute Roman Catholic priests at almost every step in their lives, simply for doing acts which no faithful priest of that Church could leave undone; nor that it is using this power with increasing severity day by day.

The 'Westminster Gazette' on the Pope and the Emperor of Germany: In this controversy between the Pope and Emperor one great point is gained by the establishment of the fact that the recent laws in Prussia aim at the destruction of the Catholic religion. The Pope has clearly, and before the face of Europe, affixed to these laws their true character. To force upon the Catholics, who form one-third of the population of the Empire, laws destructive of their religion, is to enact

on German soil the Tudor tyranny which three hundred years ago disgraced England. This is the march of liberty—this the boasted progress of the nineteenth century, that ends after all, at least in enlightened and Protestant Prussia, in a return to religious persecution.

The ever-watchful Dr Cumming is warning "the Church" of a new danger. Prince Bismarck having driven about 4000 Jesuit priests from Germany, 2000 of them have come to England. These, says the Doctor, are permeating all classes of society in this country, and are doing their utmost to forward the cause they have in hand. The Churches of England and Scotland are warned to be on the alert to oppose a danger that "threatens our common humanity."

Professor Max Muller has turned preacher in the interests of Protestantism. This distinguished gentleman was engaged one day in the delivery of a discourse on missions to a Westminster Abbey audience. It was strange that the day selected by this lay preacher was, above all others, that on which the Catholic Church all over the world celebrates the feast of St. Francis Xavier, the apostle of India, and the most successful beyond all comparison of all missionaries who have labored since the beginning of Christianity; yet that gifted professor made no allusion whatever to so remarkable a chapter in the missionary history, ignorant of the services to Christianity rendered by St. Francis.

It will be somewhat startling to ordinary humanity, which is usually content to commence its classical studies between ten and twelve years of age, to find that Mr J. S. Mill's study of Greek began at the mature age of three. When his eighth birthday came round he had read all Herodotus, and the greater part of Xenophon, Lucian, and Plato; and had, besides, begun the study of Latin and English literature. Between his eleventh and twelfth year he wrote a history of the Roman Constitution which would have filled an octavo volume, and as in this production he ardently defended the Agrarian Laws and the Plebeian party, we can see that the democratic tendencies he exhibited during his political career were as much the result of his training and his early surroundings, as of his own independent thought.

FRANCE.

Galignani states that Father Hyacinthe has finally abandoned the clerical garb. Time for him: we are glad to hear it.

President MacMahon favors placing on the Vendome column a statue of Napoleon I., addressed in the legendary costume of light overcoat and a small cocked hat.

Three Paris journalists, M. Edward Herve, editor of the 'Journal de Paris,' and Messrs Joubert and Mitchell have been decorated for "exceptional services in the Press," M. Herve's services having been especially rendered during the periods of the war and the Commune.

There are signs that the coming winter will be most severe, commerce is languishing, the manufactories are being closed; upwards of 20,000 workmen are without work, certain quarters of the city present the frightful spectacle of the deepest misery. Such is the state of Paris, once so bright and to-day so very sad. Millinery and outfitting establishments in Paris give employment on an average to 30,000 men and women, the number has dwindled down to 10,000, and two-thirds of them are content to receive 30 per cent. less than their ordinary wages.

A French Society has been established at Paris for diffusing amongst the working classes small tracts written in a Catholic tone. The Society is now in operation.

The Abbe Daile, vicar-general in the diocese of Paris, is so seriously ill as to be sent to a maison-de-santé. He was taken as a hostage under the Commune with Mgr. Darboy, and when, on the 24th of May, 1871, the prisoners were taken from La Roquette to the place of execution, he escaped in private clothes, with another ecclesiastic, who, being unable to disguise himself, was taken back by the insurgents and shot. The Abbe's health has ever since been affected.

In French Protestantism a new schism shows itself: on the one hand the "Orthodox" who preserve a certain number of Christian tenets, and profess to pay obedience to the decisions of the Synods; on the other hand, the "Liberals," who deny the supernatural and have no more of religion than a kind of philosophical Deism. To everyone who is versed in religious questions, it is clear that this division is a very important one, and that the events which are taking place in the pale of French Protestantism are calculated to exercise a decisive influence on its destinies.

The Religious Revival in France.—The Paris correspondent of the 'New York Nation,' a leading Protestant paper, says:—The Liberals cannot but see that there is a religious revival in France, and they can hardly object to it, as it springs from some of the noblest sentiments. I have spoken to you on various occasions, of the numerous pilgrimages, of the perpetual flow of travellers to holy shrines which had long been deserted. There is no doubt that this religious phenomenon is a sort of protestation of the national sentiment; when everything has failed on earth, men's eyes turn naturally to heaven. The mystic light which guides many a humble heart to Lourdes, to Notre Dame de Fourvères, to Peray-le-Monial, and such places, is the same which once guided Joan of Arc to Blois and to Orleans. We may find also in this religious revival a protest against the crimes of the Commune. How was it that the fury of the Communists was chiefly directed against old and disarmed priests? It is a strange mystery; but is there anybody, whatever be his philosophical or religious opinions, who can meet a priest in the streets of Paris without seeing in his soutane the livery of martyrdom, and without feeling a sort of involuntary pity?

AUSTRIA.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Francis Joseph's accession has been celebrated in a dignified manner. A general amnesty has been proclaimed for all offences against the emperor's own person, which is to be eventually extended to all those sentenced to imprisonment on political grounds. On the eve of the anniversary His Majesty received a deputation of the bishops, who presented an address, in reply to which he said, "that he sincerely hoped God's blessing would attend the labors of the clergy in the mission they had to accomplish,

and which should tend to promote among the people the peace which takes its root in religion." The special pastoral issued by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Vienna for the occasion has been published by the 'Wiener Zeitung,' whereas the "Liberal" papers are fearfully wrath; and well they may be, for the eminent prelate speaks his mind very plainly in this document, and tells them plenty of unpleasant truths.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that the Queen Dowager of Prussia loses 700,000 thalers by the failure of the famous banking house of Quistorp at Berlin, and that a prince of the royal family will suffer to a greater extent.

As an illustration of what the Lutheran Church is to come to under the present Government of Prussia, we notice the following quite recent occurrence:—The law court at Cassel has sentenced a Lutheran clergyman to two months' imprisonment in a fortress for asserting from the pulpit that by the new ecclesiastical laws government has banished religion from the schools.

At Cologne the police seized the electoral address of the Catholic party to the electors of the Rhine. The "liberals" have held a meeting at Bonn, with the famous Professor Sybel for president. He insulted the Catholics.

A despatch from Posen announces that Mgr. Ledochowski is suffering from a dangerous attack of typhoid fever and from erysipelas in the head. The 'National Gazette' is infamous enough to write that it would be very fortunate if the Archbishop died.

The boys' Seminary at Neuss near Aix la-Chapelle, has just been closed. Don't laugh; the Prussian Officials have been informed by a confidential circular, that ultramontane agents, especially Jesuits, are busily engaged in organising an international Association of the Sacred Heart for the purpose of fanaticizing the masses with a view to bring about the re-establishment of "the Pope's temporal power."

The 'Berlin Provincial Correspondence,' a semi-official organ, speaking of the continuation of the struggle of the Catholic Bishops with the State, says that "the government will employ, if necessary, the severest and most thorough measures either to bend or break the arrogance of the Roman hierarchy. But the Catholic population, whose consciences are not wounded by the ecclesiastical laws, and who are anxious for the preservation of peace, should take care not to increase at the elections the number of Ultramontane deputies, whose efforts under the leadership of Rome are directed to fighting the State and destroying the peace of the country."

Mgr. Kött, Bishop of Fulda, who died in his Cathedral city on the 14th August last, was one of the most distinguished members of the German Episcopate, and, under the rule of the late Elector of Hesse, had repeatedly shown an amount of true apostolic courage worthy of a Christian martyr, in his communications with the temporal government. At the time of Hassenpflug, the Hessian Bismarck's ministry, about 1851, when the Catholic Church was threatened with similar measures of coercion to those recently adopted in Prussia, Mgr. Kött refused to submit to the demands of the temporal rulers, and upon the minister's attempting to frighten him into submission, the prelate is reported to have exclaimed: "I will rather beg my bread from door to door than give way to your unjust demands." Hassenpflug soon caved in. Mgr. Kött died at the age of 73, and his loss will be regretted throughout the Catholic world.—R.I.P.

The Nuns of the Most Holy Sacrament who are being driven out of Gnesen are, it seems, all foreigners; that is to say, most of them, though Poles, are not natives of Prussian Poland, and some are French from Troyes. They were therefore ordered to depart under the clause which permits the expulsion of aliens; but they are a purely contemplative order, and it could not be pretended that they were doing the State any harm. There was, therefore, some hope that the order would be rescinded; but it appears that the authorities laid their hands upon a collection of hymns which the Nuns had made—hymns in honor of the Sacred Heart. It has been decided that this hymn-book is calculated to propagate "a superstitious belief"—a belief, that is, in the Real Presence. "This will appear incredible," says a letter from Posen, "but it is strictly true, and the nuns will have to quit their convent in a few days, to seek refuge at Léopol in Galicia."

The Bishop of Culm, Mgr. Marwitz, an old officer of Hussars who fought at Quatre Bras, in 1815, is being prosecuted for illegal nomination of ecclesiastics; and his attitude has caused as much joy among Catholics as it has vexation in the Minister of Worship. He had hoped that this prelate, so well known for his affectionate attachment to the royal family, would submit to the new laws. Happily, the Bishop has given the preference to duty before personal feelings.

20,000 faithful from the Banks of the Rhine, from Belgium and Holland, took part in the pilgrimage to Kevlaer. The Prussian police forbade their entry into the town with banners. The Rhenish Catholic nobility was represented by many of its members; Holland had sent Dominicans, Carmelites, and Pontifical Zouaves in uniform. There were as many as 400 priests, and for five hours the Holy Communion was being distributed to the faithful. A Pontifical Mass was celebrated, and Mgr. Ketteler delivered a sermon with his wonted eloquence. The governor's decree forbidding the procession produced deep indignation among the pilgrims.

GERMANY.

The Archbishop of Mayence, Mgr. Ketteler, has published a magnificent letter to the German Emperor, challenging him to prove the assertions made in his letter to the Pope. The letter was reprinted in the 'Times' at the request of our Archbishop. Mgr. Ketteler says:—"Your Majesty has charged us in the face of Europe with disloyal intrigues. Now, our agitation has either been conducted within the limits of the laws, and in that case you were not justified in bringing this charge against us, or our conduct has transgressed the laws, and accordingly we have committed the crime of treason." On the latter assumption, then, he challenges the Emperor to the proof, and asks him, "on the ground of the facts which must be at your disposal, in presence of such a charge, to indict our leaders as traitors. After your Majesty has uttered so frightful an accusation against our honor, integrity, and loyalty, at least allow us to prove to you how ill-

informed you have been." There are two courses open to the Government, and they will follow the dishonest one, and ignore the challenge. However, even reticence will convict them of having slandered an innocent body of men.

The spirited letter to the Emperor in the 'Mainzer Journal' places the pitiful tyranny of Prussia in the most clear and open light. The Emperor had accused the German clergy of disloyalty. "If we have transgressed the law, why have we not been prosecuted? if there be no ground for prosecution, how venture to brand us as disloyal?" The dilemma is inevitable. The bishops were either traitors or law-abiding citizens. If the former, why have no proofs, no trials, been forthcoming? If the latter, then his Imperial Majesty has been imposed upon by the mendacity of some deliberate slanderers behind the scenes. Not that we absolve the Emperor from a heavy share of responsibility. He ought not to have brought such a charge without evidence, and when he knew that there was no evidence forthcoming, he should have been silent. The present persecution of the Catholics cannot even plead the poor excuse of concession to popular pressure.

The unlooked-for increase of the Parliamentary power of the Catholics of Prussia, in spite of the unscrupulous measures which have been directed against them, is the result of the Prussian elections which has struck dismay into that phalanx of servile tyrants, and misnamed Liberals of Germany, and their backers and admirers at home and abroad.

The Archbishop of Posen, who is liable to forty-three suits, has had a second carriage and pair seized in satisfaction of a fresh fine of 200 thalers imposed on him for neglecting to institute to Filehue a parish priest acceptable to the Government. He has further been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in satisfaction of fines to the amount of 900 thalers inflicted on him for other infractions of the persecuting laws.

The Posen correspondent of the 'Cologne Gazette' telegraphs that on Nov. 22 the bailiffs attached to the Kreisgericht of that place made their way into Archbishop Ledochowski's private residence, and, on a warrant of that court, seized his furniture and goods in three rooms for distress. The Archbishop was deeply affected by the violation of his private house, not having expected so severe a measure, but is said to continue firm in his resistance to the temporal power. Since that a fresh sentence has been pronounced against him for the unlawful institution of nine priests. The fine inflicted is 5400 thalers, or in default two years' imprisonment.

The Emperor of Germany and the Pope.—The 'Cologne Gazette' states the German Emperor's letter to the Pope to have been penned by his Majesty himself. A few additions were made by his Ministers, but none of them amounted to much, and, on the whole, the letter may stand for the Emperor's own mind expressed in his own words.

Among the champions of the Catholic cause in Germany the distinguished Archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, Mgr. Count Ledochowski, holds at the present moment one of the most prominent places. In his manly opposition to the execution of the baneful laws for suppressing time-honoured prescriptive rights of the Church he has the whole of the people of ancient Poland at his back, who are anxious to resist the encroachments perpetrated by the Germans on Polish soil ever since the first dismemberment of the realm of the Jagellons and Piasts.

While the Polish papers published in Prussia are prevented from speaking their mind by the arbitrary measures Bismarck's police now hesitate in adopting against them, those appearing in Galicia are vying with one another in espousing the cause so brilliantly advocated by the eminent prelate. Whatever Bismarck's friends tell us of "premonitory symptoms of approaching submission," as they term it, only shows that the wish is the father of the thought. They must grow a good deal older before the white flag is hoisted on the walls of the Catholic Church.

We are told that the Pope is an enemy of civilisation and a friend of barbarism, and the apostles of civilisation must hold congress at Berlin to rescue the world from barbarism and Pius IX. Strange civilisation is that which employs the plot, the sword, petroleum, and the dagger. It is a curious band of civilisers which consists of those who have broken treaties and forsworn their oaths. The political purity of Bismarck is of course spotless as that of Minghetti, and their pledged vows to each other are about as valuable as the oaths of fidelity sworn by the latter to the Pope. But perjury is doubtless a virtue of civilisation.

The German papers have, without exception, been speaking very disrespectfully of their late visitor, the King of Sardinia. It appears that Victor Emmanuel neglected to visit any of the grand things at Berlin—museums, monuments and curiosities—and the intellectual *têtes carrées* have taken great offence thereat. But what would they have? He cares for nothing but soldiers, hunting and debauch; he would be quite out of place in a museum, unless he would consent to be kept there for the amusement and instruction of posterity. However, he has left them, and is back once more among his usual elevating pursuits. What a King! But is possible that his ministers (when they sent him into Germany) were so silly as to suppose that the world would not at once apprehend their motive? Did they think we should imagine that it was intense love for the Emperor William, and not rather intense fear of the Catholic party in Italy, whom it sees, with dismay, looking in the direction of France for help and deliverance? After all, the prospects of the Sardinian are not very bright. The perspective of an armed peace is anything but pleasant to the eyes of the usurper. The state of his finances all the world knows; the mass of his people are ripe for revolt, and on the stock exchange of Europe it is a matter of wager whether the *statu quo* of Italy will last five or six years. Men will live, see, and learn. As for the Church, she can wait.

There is a nice boy at Sparta, W. s. He amused his leisure hours by boring a hole through the dam just to see the water spurt. In fifteen hours after he started this leak the dam had given way, carrying off a valuable mill. What a flogging that boy would have got in ancient Sparta!

DR. NEWMAN ON THE NECESSITY OF UNITING RELIGIOUS WITH SECULAR STUDIES IN PUBLIC SEMINARIES.

THE sentiments of such men as Dr Newman on anything connected with the education and liberal studies of young men in public seminaries, may possibly be regarded even by your friends—the Dunedin 'Guardian' and 'Bruce Herald,' as worthy of some little attention—vehemently as they may be opposed to everything Catholic. Dr Newman, as they are aware, was once a Protestant like themselves, and once entertained possibly as strong a prejudice against the principles of the Catholic Church as they now do. He was once the ornament of Oxford University, not merely as a great divine and a meek and unassuming Christian, but still more as a man of extensive and varied secular learning, and may therefore be expected to know a good deal about the proper principles on which the education of Christian youth ought to be conducted—especially in schools for higher studies. Hear, then, what he says on such a subject, ye proud Scotch philosophers and professors, and leaders of public opinion—or would-be leaders.

"The human mind may be regarded from two principal points as intellectual and moral. As intellectual, it apprehends truth; as moral, it apprehends duty. The perfection of the intellect is called ability, the perfection of our moral natures is virtue. It is our great misfortune here, and our trial, that as things are found in the world, these two are separate and independent of each other; that where the power of intellect is, there need not be virtue; and that where right and goodness and moral greatness are, there need not be talent." He reminds us that at the beginning this was not the case. That it is the result of man's fall, in consequence of which he was deprived of supernatural grace. By man's fall, virtue and talent became divorced. In the system of education sanctioned by the Catholic Church, an effort is continually being made, to re-unite what God originally joined together, but which the wickedness of men disjoins. He goes on to say:—

"It is the object of the Holy See and Catholic Church in setting up universities to re-unite things which were in the beginning joined together by God, and have been put asunder by men. Some persons will say that I was thinking of confining, distorting, and stunting the growth of the intellect by ecclesiastical supervision." Mark, this is just what the 'Guardian' and other Scotch philosophers say of Catholic schools; but adds Dr Newman: "I have no such intention. I have no such thought as if religion must give up something and science something. I wish the intellect to range with the utmost freedom, and religion to enjoy an equal freedom; but what I am stipulating for is, that they should be found in one and the same place, and exemplified by the same persons. I wish the same spots and the same individuals to be at once oracles of philosophy and shrines of devotion. It will not satisfy me what satisfies so many, to have two independent systems—intellectual and religious—going on at once, side by side, by a sort of division of labor, and only accidentally brought together. It will not satisfy me if religion be here and science there, and young men converse with science all day and lodge only with religion in the evening. I want the intellectual laymen to be religious, and the devout ecclesiastic to be intellectual."

The sentiments here so well and forcibly expressed by Dr Newman are the sentiments of Catholic laymen no less than the Catholic clergy everywhere, and we will all act on them in spite of everything the enemies of the church can say or do to prevent us. In the United Kingdom, ever since the so-called Reformation to this day, Catholics have had the greatest difficulties to contend against in upholding schools even for elementary education; and as to a "University," the thing until very recently has not been so much as named. So it is in New Zealand. Government here, as at home, will throw every obstacle in the way of aiding Catholic schools out of the public funds, until forced to do so. When forced by constitutional pressure, they will yield—not before. Let us then gather up and concentrate, and husband well our political power. Let us be politically drilled for the poll, ere the day of battle comes. For this purpose I would like to see a Central Catholic Association formed for the whole colony, with corresponding committees in all large towns or populous districts.

A FEW NON-CATHOLIC TESTIMONIES.

THE Protestant journals of New York record the final proceedings of the "Evangelical Alliance" in that city. It appears that the builders of this new Babel tried to simulate an appearance of unity on the Nicene Creed, but the proposition was promptly rejected. The only thing in which they could agree was to revile the Catholic faith. The Rev. O. B. Frothingham, an American, alluding to their pretensions to "promote unity," said:—"Everybody knows what bitterness of hate prevails among Protestants," and though "at a Communion" in a Presbyterian Church "there participated the Dean of Canterbury and a Bombay delegate, and Moravian shepherds and others, when they all get home they will forget their temporary brotherhood, and fall into the old practice of assailing their neighbors." Then he added—"The Alliance cannot fight Catholicism." It has made the concession openly. As a religion Roman Catholicism has every advantage over Protestantism, in wealth of resources and general influence over the people. How is the fight to be waged? Not by force of doctrine, for Roman Catholicism is a more acceptable doctrine than Protestantism; not by force of organization, for the Roman Catholic organization has existed nearly 2000 years; not on the ground of faith and works, for in those regards Roman Catholicism is far ahead of Protestantism.

A "Scientific Unbeliever," writing in the 'Westminster Review,' of October last, says—"Nothing is further from the truth than the common Protestant idea that the encouragement held out by the Roman Catholic Church to a celibate life is an example of Papal corruptions. It is a legitimate deduction from the spirit of Christianity, as set forth by its founder, and is, indeed, based on his own utterances. His immediate followers entertained no doubts on the subject."

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.
(Translated from the French for the 'New Zealand Tablet'.)

14. RATIONALISTIC DENIALS.

The Magi, coming from the remote East, to adore the dawning royalty of God in a stable; a star resting over the abode where Mary holds her son in her arms; the aged Herod trembling on his throne; Jerusalem set in motion by a zephyr, wafting from the extremities of Arabia, the name of the Messiah; the Jewish Sanhedrim, the Scribes giving an interpretation of the text of Micheas, so clear, precise, and positive, that prophecy assumes the appearance of history; all these miracles revolt our modern rationalists! If Jesus Christ had been the son of Augustus, it would be deemed nothing extraordinary that the world should be agitated at his birth. But Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and men are unwilling to allow that His cradle is surrounded by divine signs. The majesty of Heaven is not to be permitted to choose a court for itself; rationalists grant this favour only to the powers of earth. Accordingly, with what disdain do they not speak of "legends about Jesus, being the fruit of a great and entirely spontaneous conspiracy, developed around him during his lifetime! Already, perhaps," say they, "there was current more than one anecdote about his infancy, conceived with the idea of shewing in his biography the accomplishment of the Messianic ideal, or rather, of the prophecies which the allegorical exegesis of the time referred to the Messiah. At other times, they connected him, from his birth, with celebrated men, such as John the Baptist, Simeon and Anna, two aged persons, who had been remarkable for great sanctity; Herod the Great; some Chaldean astrologers, who, it was said, visited Jerusalem about this time!" These few lines, of themselves alone, represent, in the rationalistic gospel, the entire narration of the birth of St. John the Baptist, the Annunciation, the divine Nativity at Bethlehem, the Circumcision, the Presentation in the Temple, and the Adoration of the Magi. What! so many facts—acknowledged and believed universally by our Christian societies—yet expressed in these few words! A whole series of narrations which converted the world, enlightened and transformed millions of souls, inspired so many geniuses, consoled so many afflictions, and created upon the earth a new art; modern criticism assumes to itself the right to sum up all these events in a rapid preterition, and conscientiously to suppress them, without discussion or proof, by a vague "perhaps!" It is but too true. And for this reason all science—worthy of the name—has responded to these high-sounding frivolities, by a burst of contempt. But the crowd has greedily taken up these new sophisms. Ah! for the duped crowd, thus pitilessly deprived of the bread of the divine Word, the soul is touched with a feeling of ineffable compassion; it is forced to repeat the touching exclamation of the Saviour: *Miserere super turbam!* (2)

15. THE STAR OF THE MAGI EXPECTED BY THE WHOLE WORLD AT THE EPOCH OF THE BIRTH OF JESUS CHRIST.

The realities of history prevail over all the paltry quibbles of the sophists. You do not admit that a star shone over the cradle of the King of Heaven. Explain, then, how it was that the pseudo-Messiahs who wished at that time to usurp the rôle of redeemers—chose the hallowed name of "Son of the Star." *Barchochebas* has no other signification, and we know that the famous Jewish impostor who, under this title, organised the last Hebrew insurrection against Rome (135), drew all his inspirations from the writings of the Rabbi Akiba. It was then held for certain by the Jews that a star would be the signal of the coming of the Messiah. How often do not the Pharisees demand of Jesus Christ a sign in the heavens to confirm the truth of His mission? The Talmud of Babylon tells us that about the epoch of the Saviour's birth, "a great number of Gentiles" resorted to Jerusalem to witness the rising of the Star of Jacob (3). Thus the expectation awakened by the prophetic oracles had passed beyond the limits of Judea, and taken possession of the world. Explain why Virgil sang, at Rome, the return of *Astrea*, the celestial Virgin, precisely at the time when *The Star* of the evangelical text came to guide the Magi of Bethlehem (4)? Why does the Persian book, entitled *Magic Oracles*, affirm that "at an epoch not far distant a Virgin shall bring forth a Holy One, whose apparition shall be announced by a star (5)? Why, in fine, did the Chaldean Sibyl, speaking of the signs that were to precede the coming of a purer religion, announce "a contest of the stars, the triumph of a new star, and the fall of the Sabeism of the Magi" (6)? The Christians had it not in their power to influence the inspiration of Virgil, the prejudices of the Rabbi Akiba, and of the authors of the Talmud; the pseudo-Zoroaster, who wrote *Magic Oracles*. Now, suppose that these traditions, which set the whole world in motion, from east to west, in the latter days of Herod, had not been the commonly received opinion, then the Gospel narrative loses its meaning. Let three strangers enter to-day into one of our European Capitals, to speak to us of a star, appearing in the remotest part of Asia, and announcing the birth of an infant-king; their words will cause no sovereign to totter on his throne; public opinion will still remain unmoved, and the three visionaries will go on their way without creating the smallest commotion. There must needs have been exceptional circumstances attending the arrival of the Magi in Jerusalem, to agitate, as it did, the aged Herod, the Sanhedrim, the Scribes, and the whole of Jerusalem. But these exceptional circumstances, the Evangelist does not explain to us. Evidently then, the Gospel was written at a period when the recollection of them was still fresh in the memory of a contemporary generation. Thus, on all sides, bursts forth this luminous authenticity of the Evangelical text that incredulity would vainly cover with a veil of clouds.

(1) *Vie de Jesus*, pag. 241, 242.
(2) *Marc*, viii, 2.
(3) *Talmud Babylon*, Sanhedr., cap. ii. This important passage was quoted for the first time by D. Juan José Heydeck, a converted Rabbi, in his work entitled: *Defensa de la Religion cristiana*, tom. II., Madrid, 1765.
(4) *Pury*, *Belog.*, c. iv, 6.
(5) H. J. Schmidt, *Redemption du genre humain*, pag. 66.
(6) Münster, *Staubilder der Alten Christ.*, Altona, 1835.

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 were 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.

H.A.C.B.S.

THE Members of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73, of the above Society, intend celebrating the first anniversary of their Branch with a Supper in St. Joseph's Schoolroom, on the evening of St. Patrick's Day.

Supper to commence at 8.30.

It is particularly requested that gentlemen attending to be present should be accompanied by their lady friends.

Tickets, 8s 6d each, to be obtained from Mr Macedo, Bookseller, Princes street; and they should be procured at once, in order that the Committee may know the number likely to be present.

J. CANTWELL,

Secretary to Committee.

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 Neil, Jewellers), where by strict attention to business and first-class workmanship, he hopes to merit their patronage.

T. J. LEAKEY.

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Princes street South.

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

OTAGO DYE WORKS,
GEORGESTREET, DUNEDIN.

Opposite the York Hotel.

MESSRS ROBERTSON AND CO.

DYERS, FINISHERS, AND HOT-PRESSERS,
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.

HISTORICAL!—Vide "Jurors' Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery—a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel), exhibits a case of specimens of dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colours on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 639: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for Specimens of Dyeing in Silk, Feathers, &c.

OAMARU HOUSE.

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

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

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLERS.

WELL PARK BREWERY,
Dunedin.

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

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

JAS. WILSON & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

MR CHARLES SYKE,
PIANIST.

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

Teache: of the Pianoforte and Organ.

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

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

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

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),

DUNEDIN.

W. CITY BOOT MART.
H. N. E. A. L. E.,
 BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
 George street,
 DUNEDIN.
 N.B.—Monthly arrivals of the Best Boots and
 Shoes from England.
 ESTABLISHED, 1860.

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 obviate all uneasiness in the upper storey.
 Can only be had at V. ALMAO & CO'S, Princes-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand.
 6 Dez., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

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

EDWARD SHEEDY,
 General Storekeeper,
 WALKER STREET.
 Successor to A. LAWSON.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
 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.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
 Princes-street
 (Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).
M. MCILROY, PROPRIETOR.
 The above Hotel having recently been enlarged, is now replete with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of boarders and travellers.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

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

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,
 Stafford-street, Dunedin.
 Good Accommodation for Boarders.
 Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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.

GLOBE HOTEL,
 Princes street
 (Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

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

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

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

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
 Octagon.

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

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

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

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.

ALBION HOTEL,
 MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

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

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,
 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 MCGEATH - - 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.

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

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

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
 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.

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

All Accommodation.
 Wines and Spirits of the finest quality:

Good Stabling.

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

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,
 RESS PLACE, - LAWRENCE,
GEORGE JEFFERY,
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,
AND TOBACCONIST.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

JOHN NIXON
BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDERTAKER,
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 Billiard.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

Ross Place, Lawrence.

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

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.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
And General Store,
NEVVIS.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HERRIGAN.

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 MARS H.
"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL
CROMWELL.

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,

THAMES STREET, 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 ACCOMMODATION, 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.

YEEND'S SOUTHERN LINE OF
COACHES.

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

HENRY YEEND, Proprietor.

MARSHALL & COPELAND,

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY
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 14th day of March, 1874.