

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 50.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 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, Polonnaises, 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, TWEILS, 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 Noline, 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, Trimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons, to which she would respectfully invite inspection.

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

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

Note the address—

MISS WARD,

Princes street, Dunedin.

I. MARTIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

H. PALMER,

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

G. MUNRO'S Monumental Works,

George Street, Dunedin. Designs furnished and executed 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

Ratray Street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

A. ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Ratray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

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

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

WM. GREGG & CO,
Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin

F. BEISSER,

By appointment Hairdresser and Perfumer
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 Beisser's Castaradite Fluid.

For grey hair, try Beisser's Kromatogee 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
 Vulcanising, India-rubber and Leather Belting
 Horse Powers, &c., &c.,
T. ROBINSON & CO.,
 Princes Street, Dunedin.

HOGGEN'S PATENT.

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

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

THOMSON & Co.,
 Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Stopped Aerated Waters, Stafford Street, Dunedin.
Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

REEVES & CO.,
 Manufacturers of
 British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Bitters, Aerated, and Mineral Waters,
 And

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar	Peppermint Cordial
Orange Bitters	Clove Cordial
Lake's Tonic Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup	Curacao

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

For Sale or Hire—
 Pianofortes by Collard and Collard
 Pianofortes by Broadwood
 Pianofortes by Kirtman
 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 st

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

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

G E O R G E Y O U N G,
**IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND
 J E W E L L E R,**

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 I L N E R
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,
 and
GENERAL SALESMAN.

**O T A G O P L U M B I N G, COPPER AND
 BRASS WORKS,**
 PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. BURT,
 Plumbers, Coppersmiths, 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 Rye

Grass, Timothy and Rape Seed.

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

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,
 Agents Otago Branch.

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

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

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

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.
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.

M. MARSHALL,
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.



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.

J O H N P E R R Y,
RETAIL CABINETWORKER,

GREAT KING STREET, Opposite the Police Station, Dunedin.

Bedsteads of every description, Drawers, Chiffoniers, Sofas, and Chairs at lowest rates.

Country orders promptly attended to.

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

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

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

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

Princes street, south.

TO THE CATHOLIC PUBLIC.

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

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

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

PRAYER BOOKS.

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

GROVES BROTHERS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

J A M E S W A L L S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
I R O N M O N G E R,
Corner of Princes and Walker streets, Dunedin.
Fencing wire, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Fencing Staples, Wire Strappers, and Corrugated Iron. Register Grates, Fenders and Fireirons; also a general assortment of Builders Ironmongery, Oils, Paints, Colors, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, etc. N.B.—Country orders carefully attended to.

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

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS,

Repairs receive prompt attention.

J A M E S M ' N E I L S I M P S O N
(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
O T A G O B U T C H E R Y,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.
Family Orders punctually attended to. Shipping Supplied. Pork Skins and Calves Rennets for sale.

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

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

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

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

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 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.

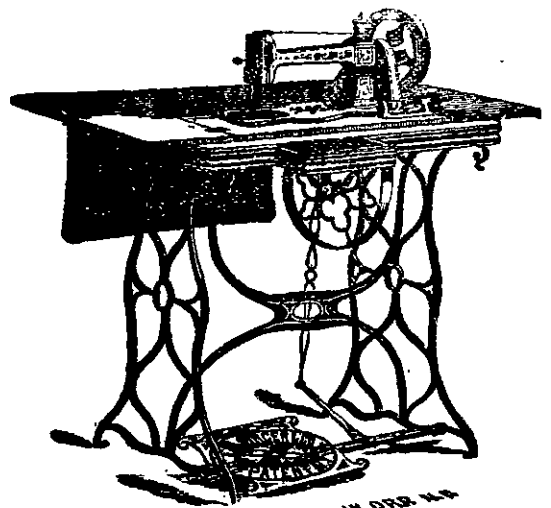
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

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
BROUGHAMST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs M'LANDRESS, HEPBURN & Co. report that they offered by auction, on Wednesday, on account of Charles de Vere Teschemaker, Esq., 20,000 bushels of oats, to be delivered in store at Oamaru. The sale attracted a large attendance of parties interested in grain. The sample was remarkably fine, and after a spirited competition, the first lot of 500 bags was knocked down to Messrs Guthrie and Larnach at 3s 11d per bushel—bags 1s each. Having established a price, the vendor resolved not to break it, and the buyers not feeling disposed to go in at that figure, the balance was passed in; but, immediately after the sale, Messrs Guthrie and Larnach closed for the whole parcel at the same price.—Messrs M'Landress, Hepburn & Co. also report that, on the same day, they offered by auction, on account of the importers, Messrs Neill & Co., the cargo of Mauritius sugar just arrived per Wm. Cundall. As usual, the trade mustered in force, but there was an entire absence of spirit in the bidding, and in consequence the whole cargo was passed in, with the exception of 10 tons of the best whites, sold at £37 10s in bond.

Messrs Driver, Stewart & Co. report as follows, for the week ending April 8:—

Fat Cattle.—An unusual supply of 175 head were yarded to-day, of which number 130 head were sold, the balance being turned out. This large supply may be accounted for from the fact that the yards have been very sparingly provided for the last two or three weeks, which caused a rush of cattle for to-day. The quality generally was not first-class, and with few exceptions only moderate prices were obtained—scarcely up to our late quotations. First quality brought from 22s to 23s per 100lb; ordinary to medium, 17s to 18s. We sold at the yards 45 head, and have during the week placed privately 140 head at full rates.

Fat Sheep.—1400 of various descriptions were penned, of which 1050 were sold at 5s 6d to 7s for merino ewes; 6s 6d to 8s for merino wethers; and 12s 6d for cross-breeds. We sold at the yards 250 at above prices, and have placed 750 for private delivery. We quote half breeds at 2½d to 2¼d per lb; merinos, 2¼d to 2½d.

Fat Lambs.—Only 50 were penned, which we sold at 10s 6d each. Really good lambs are in request at the above price.

Store Cattle.—With the exception of a few odd lots which we have placed privately, we have no transactions to report.

Store Sheep are still saleable at our late quotations—say 6s 6d to 7s for merino ewes, 6-tooth and under; 6s to 7s do lambs. Good sound full-mouthed ewes—none broken—are also in demand at from 4s to 5s. Cross-breeds, mixed sexes, 4 and 6-tooth, are saleable at from 9s 6d to 10s; 2 tooth, 7s to 8s 6d; do lambs, 6s 6d to 8s. We have sold during the week 4,500 of various sorts.

There was a good attendance at Messrs Driver, Stewart & Co.'s sale of properties, when that belonging to Messrs Lees and Moore, at Oamaru, consisting of 3,129 acres, was, after brisk competition, sold to Mr Henry John Miller, of that place, for £9,699 18s. Several other lots were also offered, but the prices bid not being satisfactory, they were withdrawn.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

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

THIS PURELY LOCAL OFFICE
PRESENTS MANY ADVANTAGES TO THE INSURING PUBLIC.

THE CAPITAL AND PROFITS
ARE RETAINED IN THE COLONY.

THE HEAD OFFICE

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

RATES AND TERMS

Equal to those offered by any Company in the City.

A. HILL JACK,
General Manager,

Offices: Manse-street.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg respectfully to intimate that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the next Mayoral Election.

Your most obedient Servant,

KEITH RAMSAY.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN—At his early period, permit me to inform you that I propose being a Candidate for the Mayoralty. It is now five years since the ratepayers of High Ward elected me to a seat in the City Council; since then, South Ward has paid me a similar compliment, by placing me in the position I now occupy. Except Councilor Barnes, I may mention that I am the oldest member in the Council. I will, in due time, hold meetings in the various portions of the City. Hoping to receive your kind support and assistance in July next, I remain, Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. WALTER

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN "THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET" COMPANY LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in St. Joseph's School-room, Dunedin, on Tuesday, April 23, at 8 p.m.

R. A. LOUGHNAN, Secretary

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, APRIL 11, 1874.

THE 'GUARDIAN' ON CATHOLICITY IN AMERICA.

A WEEK or two ago one of our "liberal" contemporaries told us that "the great problems of human society appear to be reserved for solution on the American Continent;" but he thinks the United States, "in some respects, the least apposite illustration of the progress of civil freedom in combination with perfect religious equality to be found on the American soil."

He then, as we expressed it in our reply, starts off to "Mexico as an example of the progress of civil liberty in combination with perfect religious equality."

Our "liberal" contemporary seems to be perfectly enamoured of the perfect religious equality which banishes the Jesuits and plunders ecclesiastics and other religious persons. We took the liberty of laughing at our contemporary for his folly, and of calling "a spade a spade."

For this our contemporary, in a subsequent issue, waxes very wroth, says uncivil things of us, and charges us pretty plainly with an attempt to annul the commandment which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." This he, no doubt, considers very smart, and indeed it would be telling had it only a foundation in fact.

We gave, as we always do in similar cases, our contemporary's own words, nothing more—then drew the logical conclusions. And this is what a Dunedin journalist calls, in language studiously not complimentary, the abrogation of the eighth commandment.

Our contemporary says, "We respect every man's religious opinions. He may worship what he pleases, and how he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with the civil rights of his neighbors. That, as we take it, is what the Mexican Congress has enacted; and the members of the religious order who were banished for the contravention of the law were not exiled because they were 'devoted Catholics,' but because they were bad citizens, who preferred implicit obedience to an alien authority to submission to the laws of their country." These two sentences show pretty clearly that in anything we have said of our contemporary's bigotry we have only stated the unvarnished truth. Our contemporary approves of the action of the Mexican Congress of 1873. Is it a calumny to say so? He also approves of the banishment of the Jesuits from Mexican soil. Is it a calumny to say so? The 'Otago Guardian' may wriggle, but these are plain facts. Our contemporary, however, has his excuse—the Jesuits were banished because they were bad citizens, and the proof of their being bad citizens is that they obeyed a foreign authority. Why, all Catholics in Mexico and elsewhere do this, and in a conflict of authority prefer implicit obedience to this alien authority, and so it will be for ever.

But is it true that the Jesuits were banished because they were bad citizens? In what duty of good citizenship did they fail? What law did they violate? Were any of them, summoned before the tribunals, tried, and convicted of breaches of the law?—or was their banishment effected by ordinary course of law, or the irregular intervention of arbitrary power exercised by a revolutionary and usurping Government? In no country has any crime been proved against the Jesuits; not even has any specific crime been laid to their charge. In Prussia, the Government was challenged to prove any crime or any violation of the laws of the country against these cruelly calumniated men; but the answer was a tyrannical

and unconstitutional order to leave the country. So it is, also, in Mexico and elsewhere. The truth is that of all men the Jesuits are the very men who meddle least in state or even worldly affairs. But they are amongst the most holy, learned, and able sons of the Church, and the most devoted champions of the Vicar on Earth of their Divine Master. They are consequently a power and a terror to evil doers in high as in low places. No men more closely resemble their Master, and, therefore, no men are more hated and persecuted by the world and its votaries.

Our contemporary now shows the cloven foot without disguise. He can no longer lay the least claim to liberality or fair play. He applauds the banishment of the Jesuits from Mexico simply because they are devoted Catholics, and from no other reason. They were banished, he says, because "they preferred implicit obedience to an alien authority to submission to the laws of their country." Although the 'Guardian' supposes a state of things which has had no existence, it is clear that he considers obedience to the Pope, when in conflict with the usurpation of the State, as a crime deserving banishment from their country, home and friends. The State, then, is infallible and impeccable, the State never does and never can do wrong! What about the English revolution then? What about OLIVER CROMWELL? Suppose—what has not really occurred—that the Jesuits opposed the Government of the hour more than other citizens, had they not as clear a right to do so, as CROMWELL to take up arms against his Sovereign and spill his blood? or as the unnatural daughters of JAMES THE SECOND OF ENGLAND to aid and abet WILLIAM OF ORANGE to wage war against his uncle and father-in-law, and deprive him of his crown?

But, whilst those who were traitors and conspirators against the State are applauded, the Jesuits, who have ever been peaceable and loyal citizens, are banished and persecuted, simply because they are devoted Catholics, and the 'Otago Guardian' claps its hands; and then holds them up in solemn attitude to declare its own liberality and our unchristian conduct in calling attention to such an exhibition of folly and hypocrisy.

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following statistics will help our readers to understand the preference given by the 'Guardian' to Mexico, over the United States, as "an apposite illustration of the progress of civil freedom in combination with perfect religious equality."

On the 13th November last, a Catholic festival was held in Boston. One of the speakers observed that, in 1825, there was only one priest in the whole State of Massachusetts, one in New Hampshire, and one in Maine; and even as late as 1844, there were only thirty priests and 60,000 Catholics in all New England. There are now, after an interval of only twenty-nine years, 100,000 in the single City of Boston; whilst in New England there are 441 priests, 432 churches, and nearly one million Catholics.

And, observe, this result is not due entirely, as is sometimes supposed, to Catholic immigration. The general population has increased in the United States, during the present century, at the enormous rate of 1,433 per cent; but, still more strange, the Catholic population during the same period has increased 22,000 per cent.

In the City of Washington, about 50,000, one half of the entire population, are Catholics; and this is a place which offers no home to the emigrant. "In five years," says the biographer of Archbishop Spalding, "he confirmed 22,209 persons, of whom 2,752, or 12.72 per cent., were converts." And he adds that in his former diocese of Louisville, "the proportion of converts" had been nearly identical. Catholics in the United States are one-fourth of the entire population.

At the Boston festival, one of the speakers, the Rev. KENT STONE, himself a convert from Protestantism, and who could tell his hearers, "the blood of Puritanism is in my veins," said, "Protestantism has worked itself out. It has evaporated and has left behind a mixed sediment of refined rationalism, sickly spiritualism, and rude indifference. The people of Massachusetts began with a belief in revelation; at present almost their only distinct creed is in common schools." And then, he asked, "What is it to replace Protestantism in the hearts of the people? By the favor of Almighty God it will be that ancient and divine religion of which Protestantism was the perversion and the caricature."

Another speaker at the same festival, remarked, "Massachusetts has outstripped her rivals in the investigation of creeds. There is not left a conceivable theory of the supernatural (except our own) which has escaped her critical en-

quiry . . . don't know one that she has not condemned, or else dismissed, with costs. Having got through all other cases, she has time to take up ours."

FATHER COLEMAN'S MISSION.

OWING to repeated disappointments as to the arrival of missionaries, our Bishop has at length determined to send one of our own priests to Europe for the purpose of providing priests and school teachers, &c., for the Diocese of Dunedin. His Lordship has selected Father COLEMAN, his Vicar-General, for this mission; and all who know the character of Father COLEMAN, his energy, untiring zeal, devotion to the Diocese and its BISHOP, will say that a better choice could not be made. After the BISHOP had finally made up his mind, not a moment was lost in putting his resolve into execution; and Father COLEMAN is now on his way to Europe in the Mongol, via America. We believe that his departure was not finally determined on till one o'clock of the day on which the Mongol sailed. The good priest consequently could have had no more than a few hours for preparation. Had letters arrived from Europe on that day, stating the priests expected were on their way or about to start, there would have been no necessity for this journey to Europe. But no letters to this effect came; and the BISHOP thought it not consistent with his duty and the claims of his Diocese to wait any longer.

As no collection had been made for funds to meet the expenses of this mission to Europe, it is, we understand, the intention of the BISHOP to appeal to the Diocese of Dunedin for the means necessary to provide passages &c. &c., for such as may volunteer in the old country to labour for the glory of God, and salvation of souls in Otago. But though for the moment destitute of the necessary funds, the BISHOP did not hesitate in at once sending his Vicar-General on so important a mission. His LORDSHIP felt assured that he had only to let his people know what was required, to secure their generous co-operation. He had no more doubt that he should be able to meet the expenses that will be incurred, than if he had the means already in his hands. The expenses will be considerable, for provision has to be made for the present and the future. Father COLEMAN will endeavour to supply our present most pressing wants, and he has it also in charge to place students for this Diocese in colleges at home, so that a regular and sufficient supply of priests may be counted on in the future. Then Christian Brothers are to be invited to come here, and should we be so fortunate as to secure the services of these Christian and able teachers, residences and school halls will have to be provided for their use. The BISHOP, however, says he is not frightened, and he feels quite certain that the people who have enabled him to expend £13,000 in three years on Church buildings and Institutions, will not fail him in this great crisis. And we feel assured that His LORDSHIP has not mis-calculated, and that the Catholics of Dunedin diocese will, on this occasion, respond with even more than their usual zeal and generosity. The BISHOP confides in the Catholic spirit of his people, and calmly and hopefully awaits the result, entertaining no doubt that they will respond to the call he makes on them for the promotion of the best interests of themselves and their children. In conclusion, we have, in common with others, to regret the suddenness of Father COLEMAN's departure, for it has deprived his many friends and admirers of an opportunity of giving substantial expression to their high appreciation of his abilities, genial disposition, and ever active zeal and labours for the spiritual interests of the people committed to his charge. But we feel bound to say, from what we know of Father COLEMAN, that nothing could gratify him so much, no testimonial would be so pleasing to him, as a generous response to the BISHOP's call for means to bring back with him priests, Christian brothers, and nuns. This, we know, is the species of testimonial that would make him rejoice. As to himself, he is singularly indifferent, but he is all anxiety and solicitude for the Catholic body. We wish him a happy voyage, and earnestly pray for his success and speedy return. He is a man of rare goodness and rare gifts.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

THE 'Independent' says that the cause of delay in the publication of the Handbook of the Colony is, that portions of the Handbook relating to two of the principal provinces have occupied longer in preparation than was expected; but they are promised in the course of another week. It believes that the intention now is to send the Handbook home for publication, and distribute it there in large numbers.

The 'Taranaki News' thinks that in the appointment of the Agent-General "a mistake was made."

THE polling and election of three out of five candidates to represent Heathcote in the Canterbury Provincial Council took place a few days ago. Great interest was taken in the election. Mr Montgomery, the President of the Executive Council; Mr Fisher, a former member; Sir Cracroft Wilson, M.H.R.; and Dr Foster, M.D., were in favor of Secular Education; Mr E. W. Stafford, M.H.R., supporting Denominationalism. The following is the result:—Montgomery, 483; Fisher, 315; Wilson, 230; Foster, 221; Stafford, 163.

THE agent for Messrs Siemen Bros. has submitted an offer to the Government of New South Wales to lay a cable to New Zealand.

It is stated that the gold which was forwarded through the Provincial (Government some weeks ago to Melbourne by certain Otago miners has been returned in the shape of sovereigns, and that the actual average return has amounted to £3 16s 2d per ounce, or 8d per ounce more than the banks are now paying.

THE 'Lyttelton Times,' in showing how the efforts of immigration agents in the United Kingdom might be aided by the co-operation of colonists, remarks:—"There are, in this province alone, scores of men who, having landed either penniless altogether or with very small capital, are now in a position of independence. Many are even wealthy, and they readily acknowledge that no amount of toil, of prudent forethought, of careful husbandry, could have raised them to a similar position in the old country. They have prospered in spite of 'bad times' now and again, and in no way can they better show their gratitude for success than by taking every opportunity of making it known among such of their friends at home as they think would make good colonists."

MR HOLLOWAY is to be specially invited to Taranaki, to report on its advantages for immigration. A sum of money has been voted to pay his expenses while there.

THE Napier 'Daily Telegraph' says:—"A kit of potatoes would not appear to an ordinary slave dealer a high price for a young healthy boy, but this, we are informed, was what was paid by a Maori the other day for a Scandinavian child. Whether the parent or guardian of the boy really did sell him, or merely pawned him, the matter requires to be looked into."

AT the luncheon given at Auckland to the Rifle Representatives of that Province, Mr McLean said he intended to introduce some stringent regulations to prevent the volunteer movement becoming a sham.

MR STEWART, a Special Immigration Agent for the North of Ireland, is visiting the Tauranga district to select a site for small farm settlement. He is very favourably impressed with the land.

THE Directors of the New Zealand Steam Shipping Co. have under consideration the question of placing one of their fleet in the Fiji and Auckland trade.

THE ship Hindostan has sailed from Auckland for London with a cargo valued at £61,947.

MESSES SANDERS AND O'MALLEY, of Wellington, contractors, are the successful tenderers for the reclamation of 49 acres of land from the harbor. The tenders ranged from £56,000 (accepted) to £120,000. They estimate that the work will occupy two years and a half, with a hundred hands employed, and that the commercial value of the land when completed will be £4000 per acre.

THE Census returns of eight districts of the Province of Auckland sent in, show an increase of 27,533 souls over last Census. There are six district returns to come in. Waikato shows the largest increase, viz., 1311.

THE accepted tenders for the light railways to be constructed for the Otago Provincial Government are:—Wairereka Railway, W. D. Morrison, £45,000; Orepuke, David Proudfoot, £23,397 9s; Riverton to Otautau, David Proudfoot, £37,104 2s; Otautau to Makerewa, David Proudfoot, £32,080 8s 8d.

THE Tuamarina Hotel, Blenheim, was burnt down at midnight on the 6th inst. It is believed to have been caused by a fire left smouldering on the hearth. The total loss is £880. The landlord is the owner of the house. He is insured for £450 in the New Zealand Company. The family were in bed, and escaped by the window.

THE population of Marlborough is 6143, being an increase of 908 since the taking of last census.

It is stated that Mr T. Henderson, of the Auckland firm of Henderson and Macfarlane, who is now on his way to England, intends purchasing a complete plant for the establishment of a woollen manufactory in the Auckland Province.

FORMS of application and Regulations under the free nominated passage system, may be obtained at any of the School-houses and Police Offices in this Province out of Dunedin.

AT the christening of some new machinery at Charleston, the proprietors, Messrs Parker, Thompson, and Sulliran stated that they were really sanguine of being able to clear £100 per week per man now that they had proper machinery for working their claim, and that it would be years before their ground was exhausted. This speaks well for Charleston.

ACCORDING to Sergeant John Cassels, Inspector of Nuisances for the Town of Cromwell, that town is the dirtiest in New Zealand. One yard in it is alone sufficient to cause sickness in the towns.

By the outgoing English mail on the 7th inst there were forwarded through the Immigration Office, Dunedin, applications for 168 immigrants—equal to 145½ statute adults. These nominations were made between the 18th ult. and the 7th inst. The nationalities of those sent for are as follows:—Scotland, 82; England, 52; Ireland, 32; Germany, 2.

MR BRAITHWAITE'S run of 2,600 acres, about eight miles from Napier, has been sold to Mr Maney, for £10 per acre, the stock at value £1.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred in Bridge street, Nelson, a few days ago. It broke out in Phillips's soap works, destroyed them and his shop, Thornton's, saddler shop on one side, Wymond, a draper's shop, on the other; also the billiard rooms and stables belonging to the Trafalgar Hotel. Wymond's store is insured for £4100, and the buildings, which belong to Harley, for £1400; Phillips's shop and house for £900. Thornton was uninsured, and Wymond's loss is for

in excess of his insurance. The total insured is—South British, £1400; Norwich Union, £500; National, £1000; Victoria, £1000; New Zealand, £1000; London and Liverpool, and Globe, £1500. The flames had secured a complete hold of the building before the alarm was given.

A REMARKABLE instance of youthful heroism occurred lately at Auckland. Some lads were bathing in the sea, at Wynyard's pier, and one of their number named George Brown, aged six years, who could not swim, took a dive, but did not rise to the surface. The other boys saw bubbles rising from the bottom, and a noble little fellow named Reuben Conrolly, whose age is only seven years, at once dived after him, and rescuing his playmate brought him ashore on his back, when, after a little treatment by his youthful play-fellows, the boy revived from the effects of his immersion.

THE last Northern Escort, which arrived in Dunedin, brought down the following quantities of gold:—Queenstown, 1,694 oz 0 dwts; Cardrona, 236 oz 6 dwts; Arrowtown, 785 oz 0 dwts; Cromwell, 2,195 oz 1 dwt; Clyde, 500 oz 0 dwts; Alexandra, 332 oz 0 dwts; Teviot, 399 oz 0 dwts; Blacks, 250 oz 0 dwts; Mount Ida, 700 oz 16 dwts; Palmerston, 68 oz 1 dwt. Total: £7,201 oz 3 dwts.

OUR Auckland correspondent telegraphs:—South British Insurance, 48s 6d; National Insurance, 31s; Auckland Gas Company, 21s; Standard Insurance, 10s 6d; Sash and Door Co., £8 10s; Bright Smile, 80s; Alburnia (New Issue), 17s 6d, 16s 8d, 16s 6d; Caledonian, £9 10s; City of London, 23s, 23s 6d, 24s; Queen of May, 11s 6d; Bismarck, 14s; Caliban, 5s 6d; New Pacific, 11s; Ruby, 9s; Old Whau, 7s, 7s 6d, 7s 8d, 7s 10d; Cure, 6s. Total duties received, Tuesday, £1360 9s.

BISHOP MORAN AND THE PALMERSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

THE following letter has appeared in the 'Daily Times':—

SIR,—Having read your report of Bishop Moran's remarks on the election of a School Teacher not a hundred miles from Dunedin, also, some letters from correspondents at Palmerston, endeavouring to contradict the same. Knowing the circumstances of the case, I consider it but right to say a few words on the subject. In the first place, I fail to see one word in Bishop Moran's remarks but what is quite correct, which I regret I am not in a position to say for your correspondents who have attempted to contradict him; however, as the public here have already formed a pretty correct idea of the inconsistency of their actions and writings, I will say no more on that head. It is very much to be regretted that through the interference of a few who imagine they represent the wishes of the majority, our system of education should be thrown into disrepute, and made the subject of religious discord.—I am, &c, OBSERVER. Palmerston, 2nd April.

THE LATE SISTER MARY AUGUSTINE.

THREE died at Wellington lately, Sister Mary Augustine, well known in connection with St. Philomela's Girls' School, Te Aro. She was the first sent to that school, and directly it was established her health gave way. Her interest in the children of the school was great and unceasing. Her death was most edifying. She was received and professed on the feast of St Joseph, and, as she had hoped for, she died on the same day after having received extreme unction and the last blessing, and with the community of the convent assembled in prayer around her. Her funeral, which was most imposing, was attended by over 1500. There walked in the procession, the Catholic Young Men's Society, in regalia; the confraternity of the Living Rosary and Scapular; the children and sisters of the Providence Institution; the convent children, boarders and community; the boys' schools; Revs Father O'Reilly, McCoy, and Petit Jean; and a large number of citizens of all denominations. Rev Father Cummins, who conducted the ceremonies and procession, preached a panegyric, taking for his text some verses of the xxxi Chapter of the Book of Proverbs. He pointed out the spirit of the Sister of Mercy, and the nature of the of the Evangelical Councils and religious vows and virtues, and showed how perfectly Sister Mary Augustine had illustrated all in her holy life and death. The whole congregation were deeply affected. Her loss is lamented by all who knew her.

Sister Mary Augustine was born in Kilkenny; her family was highly respectable. From an early age she wished to embrace a religious life; her health was always delicate. She joined the Presentation Nuns at Trillick, remained with them till near the time of profession, when, owing to delicate health, she was obliged to leave. Later on, her health improving, she volunteered to join some Sisters of Mercy going from Carlow to Auckland in 1857, to reinforce a convent already established there. In 1861 she came to Wellington, soon after her profession in the order of Mary, and laboured amongst the children with great devotion. Her zeal made her unmindful of herself, and from exposure to cold, she brought on the attack of bronchitis which finally terminated her useful life.—R. J. P.

THE HIBERNIAN CELEBRATION AT GREYMOUTH.

AT the Hibernian celebration at Greymouth, on St. Patrick's Day, Mr Hughes, in speaking to the toast of the evening said:—"The assemblage around him, fair women and brave men—and the splendid specimens of their race he had seen in procession and out of it gave proof that the legions of self expatriated Irishmen could help to build up here a state, as they helped in America to build up the greatest Republic the world ever saw. For did not a large proportion of illustrious American names bear the stamp of Ireland, and how many of the MacMalions, the O'Donnells, and the Cavanaghs, and a hundred other Irish names were to be found identified with the history of every nation in Europe. Their race claimed this eminent peculiarity that where they cast their lot, they so fused and identified themselves with the people as to be undistinguishable except as being often foremost in advancing the national interest. That this would be the case in New Zealand he was so much convinced that he could predict that whenever Macaulay's celebrated New Zealander was found sitting

on the ruins of London Bridge, mourning over the fall of the great English nation, whenever that came to pass it would probably be found that New Zealander was an Irishman. (Great laughter.) Mr Hughes concluded by saying that the spectacle witnessed that day, should impress upon all Irishmen this moral—that the great advantages they had in this new sphere brought with them corresponding obligations. There was a deep lesson to be learned by peaceful, benevolent, social organisations like that of the Hibernian Society. They should prove their love of the old country by being good citizens of the new, by upholding their character for peace, religion, and industry, by joining heart and hand with all good men of whatsoever creed or country for all good objects, and especially for the development of the unbounded wealth of New Zealand.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN CHARLESTON.

A VERY beautiful and edifying sight was witnessed here on Sunday last, in the Catholic Church. The members of the Charleston Branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, in considerable numbers, attended the nine o'clock Mass, wearing their bright green and gold scarfs, and other insignia peculiar to the society, and approached the Holy Communion in a body. It was the first time since its establishment that the Branch carried out in so public and conspicuous a manner that important rule of the Society which obliges all its members to comply with the Pascal duty of Easter Communion. Their devout demeanor and fervid example appear to have had a salutary and good effect upon the congregation—which was large and respectable,—and it is to be hoped will prove a powerful means of inducing many more earnest men in the district to join a society which confers so many spiritual blessings as well as temporal advantages upon its members. The Rev. Father Walsh, the Chaplain, took occasion to compliment the Society, expressing himself very much gratified with the amount of good it had already accomplished, remarking that such a society when properly conducted and its rules strictly adhered to deserved and received the strongest approbation and encouragement of the Church; and concluding with the timely admonition that Catholics, instead of joining condemned and disapproved organisations, should be found co-operating with, and sustaining in our midst so excellent an institution as the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society. The Rev. Gentleman made a deep impression on the minds of his hearers.

On Tuesday following—St. Patrick's Day—the Hibernian Society turned out in splendid style. The Charleston and Brighton Branches together, assembled at an early hour in the day, at the St. Patrick's School, formed themselves into order of procession under the leadership of their respective marshals, headed by the Charleston Brass Band, which played some favorite national airs, and discoursed some equally inspiring martial music, processed the different streets, producing quite an electric affect on the hearts of those who, though exiles from their native land, still cherished the memory of him, to whose priestly sanctity, fervent devotion and indefatigable labors, the day has, from time immemorial, been celebrated.

At ten o'clock in the forenoon, a crowded congregation attended Mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Father Walsh, who delivered the Panegyric of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, in a very feeling and impressive manner, and was listened to throughout with marked attention. The rev. gentleman also blessed the magnificent new banner which was received recently by the Hibernian Society from Melbourne, and used in procession for the first time that day.

In the evening the processionists employed themselves at their hall for a few hours in an agreeable and happy manner—cake and wine being supplied in abundance. Mr Richard Delany, the President, occupied the Chair. He opened the proceedings with an able and spirited address, which was well received by the large and appreciative audience. Several toasts, interspersed with good old Irish songs, were afterwards proposed and duly responded to by Bros. Nestor and Kirkpatrick, of the Charleston Branch; and Bros. Murphy and Maloney, of the Brighton Branch. Altogether the occasion was one of hilarity and friendly greeting; and the uncompromising attachment and unswerving devotion to that faith brought from Rome of the Pope, by St. Patrick, to Ireland, was fully attested by the patriotic sentiments which emanated from those who were allowed the privilege of participating in the evening's festivities. And it is scarcely necessary to inform your readers that the Emerald Isle was not forgotten. In responding to the toast to the chair, Mr Delany wound up with a few felicitous and soul-stirring sentences, which touched a sympathetic chord, and drew forth expressive plaudits, especially where he introduced the words of the immortal poet and national bard, expressing the hope that he should soon see his beloved Ireland—

"Great, glorious and free—
First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea."

Thus ended the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, 1874, in Charleston; and from the orderly manner in which it has been carried out, the fervor and patriotism of its promoters, that undying love for faith and fatherland which manifested itself in the day's proceedings, deserves for it a place in the ranks of similar, though larger demonstrations, conducted simultaneously in other countries. Nothing tended to mar the celebration of the anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland; there was none to molest Irishmen in their joyous festivities; the Shamrock was displayed on every hat.

MR D. M. CAMERON'S SUGGESTION.

WITH reference to that, would it not be a better plan to petition Government to allow us to do what I believe the Canadian Catholics are allowed to do, that is—assess ourselves for the support of our own schools—these to be placed under Government secular inspection? I have not much faith in voluntary subscriptions for that purpose. Many would shirk paying unless it could be enforced by law; the most would pay if the clergy went in for the plan with zeal. Besides it would only do for populous places. Our Protestant friends "profess" to be advocates of fair play. It is not professions but deeds we want.—L.A.C.

IMMORALITY OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

WITH reference to the complaints of Mr Brown, of the Salvation Hotel, Rattray street, regarding the annoyance he sustains in consequence of filthy writings on the walls of his premises by pupils of the Middle District School, I noticed, some time ago, that the pupils in the State Schools of America are complained against as being guilty of the like immoral practices. They even write filthy words on the very School-house walls. This was mentioned in an official report on American State Schools, which also remarked on the great want of truthfulness of the pupils of these State Schools. It is for those, among other reasons, that the Common or State Schools in America are now falling into discredit in various parts of the Union, and respectable parents are beginning to prefer private or denominational schools. Many respectable American Protestants even send their children to Catholic schools. In these it is admitted the moral supervision of the pupils is more careful and satisfactory as a rule. Of course, some of the pupils in Catholic schools are by no means unexceptionable in their morals. It would be strange if they all were good, mixing at times, as many of them must do, with bad Protestant boys in the streets, pupils many of them of "Common Schools." I was told lately by a respectable Wesleyan he would not send his children to a Common or Government School, considering the rowdy lot who might be found there; and this is the prevailing feeling among the respectable middle classes of all confessions in the colony probably, if they only would speak their minds out. The Secularist journals won't hear of this. I was told also, on the best authority, what I cannot yet bring myself to believe—that some of the young ladies who are educated in some of the "flash" schools in New Zealand, kept by Protestant lady professors, have hardly heard the name of God, and have very vague ideas even of His very existence. I should hope there is some mistake or exaggeration in that story. Yet it came to me from a most respectable informant. If true, what are we coming to in this age of "refinement and progress?"

THE AUCKLAND EVENING STAR ON ROMAN CATHOLIC CONSPIRACIES.

HEREWITH I send you copy of a letter in the 'Evening Star,' containing an insinuation and something more against the loyalty of the whole of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects throughout the British Empire. They are there, you will see, charged with being engaged in a plot to "destroy the liberties and independence of England," and of course to subvert the authority of the Queen, and overturn the established Government of the country. It is difficult to suppose that the editor of the Auckland 'Star' believes in the truth or even probability of any such accusation, and it is still more difficult to believe that he gave currency to it in his paper in good faith and from any creditable or respectable motive. The accusation is of a most extravagant kind, and most mischievous in its tendency. It is calculated to insult the feelings of Roman Catholics, and to turn their Protestant fellow-subjects against them. The 'Star' possibly supposes that the Catholics, being a comparatively small body, may be insulted with impunity. But comparatively few though we be, surely this is not a time to set Catholics and Protestants by the ears. The present prime minister of England has just intimated that possibly ere long the British Government may be forced to interfere in the affairs of the Continent. One-third of Her Majesty's army consists of Irish Roman Catholics, and when were they ever backward in meeting the enemies of England in the field?

The Duke of Wellington once said in the House of Lords that though he might have been able to maintain the military reputation of England with the Protestant portion of the army alone, he never could, without the aid of the Catholic portion of it, have gained those brilliant victories which had crowned him with the laurels he was so proud to wear. The Catholic portion of the British army is as loyal and brave now as it was under "The Duke," and the Catholic portion of the army is not more loyal than the great body of Her Majesty's Catholic subjects in all parts of the Empire are, whatever insinuations to the contrary may be thrown out against them by such mischief-makers as the 'Evening Star.' One of the editors or proprietors of that paper, a Mr Reid, is a member of the Auckland Executive Council. How can the two Catholic members of that Council reconcile it with their own sense of self respect, or the respect due to the Catholic body in general, to sit longer at the same Council board with this Mr Reid, who permits his paper to be made the medium of circulating such mischievous, insulting, and extravagant insinuations against them? Certain portions of the Catholic subjects of the British Government have in former times been goaded into illegal and violent acts by insults and injuries from their enemies; but they have learned wisdom from experience, and their loyalty is not likely to be again shaken by such causes, least of all by anything slanderous or insulting which may appear against them in the newspaper, and such a newspaper as the 'Evening Star.' I believe such newspapers as the 'Star' will not succeed in sowing distrust and ill-will between the Catholic and Protestant subjects of the Queen, try as they may, in the present age; but their attempts to do so are not on that account the less wicked. We live in troublesome times, and in what Mr Disraeli has just described as a "rapid age;" but come what may, in the way of slow or rapid changes at home or abroad, I trust faithful Catholics will ever show that they have learnt from their religion "to fear God and honor the Queen." To us "liberty and independence" are not less dear than to our Protestant fellow-subjects.

If we strive to advance the interests of our holy religion in England and elsewhere, and to secure justice to ourselves—both of which we are now successfully doing, thank God—it is by open, legitimate, and constitutional means we do so and by no others. When Archbishop Manning talks of the Roman Catholic clergy "subverting the Imperial race" of England, his meaning is obvious. He means that they will do it by the sword of the spirit, by free education by a free press and a free pulpit—and not by carnal weapons. Has it now come to this, that the Protestant Irish and English of the period are afraid of freedom in the press, dread it in the schools and in the pulpit, at the

polling-booth and in Parliament, because Catholics are so successfully availing themselves of such freedom. Is it now a crime in Catholics to avail themselves of a freedom which had so long been monopolized by their Protestant neighbours? The Protestant press are for ever declaiming on the advantages of liberty and constitutional government; but the moment Catholics come to be able fully to participate in these advantages and to act accordingly, than we are denounced as "conspiring against the laws and institutions, the liberty and independence of the country," and a hue and cry is raised against us—witness the article in the 'Evening Star' I now send you, and which may be supposed to be an echo of the Home press. The English Protestant mind was long possessed with the idea that France was the "natural enemy" of England, and writers such as the 'Evening Star' and his contributors, labored hard to keep alive and intensify that most mischievous feeling. But such a diabolical sentiment is happily a thing of the past. England, the most Protestant of States, has long been on the most cordial and friendly terms with France, the leader of Catholic Europe; and they are likely to continue united for ever. In the same way Protestants and Catholics have long been represented as hereditary enemies, at least under the English Crown. But that notion too, in spite of the efforts of many ill disposed men to keep it up, is fast dying out. In the eyes of some men, of whom the 'Evening Star' is possibly the representative, the greatest fault which the British Legislature can commit, is to do full justice to the Catholic; and the greatest offence of which the Catholic can be guilty, is to show a devoted loyalty to the Protestant British Government. When a few unwary or misguided or infuriated Catholics can be seduced by artful men into treasonable plots or conspiracies, great is the joy of their enemies. Witness the pretended Gunpowder Plot, in James I's time, which some Protestants, and those well informed historians too, firmly believe was the work of the King's Ministry themselves; a plot laid by them to entrap unwary Catholics, and afford a pretext for persecuting the whole Catholic body still more. This Plot could never have been carried out of course; the Ministry having the wires in their own hand, they could stop it and pounce on the "conspirators" when they chose. Be that as it may, certain it is the great body of the Catholics of the period had no more connection with it than the man in the moon, but abhorred it as much as the Protestants. The first respectable Catholic who came to the knowledge of it, Lord Montague, immediately disclosed it to Government. There is moreover strong reason to suspect that the anonymous letter he received about it came from emissaries of the Ministry, and was written by them to entrap him into the plot, or afford a pretext to accuse him of a guilty knowledge of it, since no Catholic of character and position was connected with it. The men who were engaged in that plot, about thirteen in number, were only nominally Catholics, like many in our day. The Catholic subjects of Queen Victoria at this time, are stupid enough to refuse to engage in real plots against Government; their enemies, therefore, like the writers in the Auckland 'Evening Star,' are kind enough to impute imaginary plots to us, to terrify our Protestant neighbours. Many men admit, and none more readily than the most eminent Protestant historians and statesmen, that the Catholics under the British Crown, have, in past days, suffered most cruel wrongs, from Government—wrong more than sufficient to drive the best disposed and most loyal subjects into most furious rebellions. But of late years they have received a large, if not a full, measure of justice, and are in the way of receiving their full rights at home and in the colonies. They would do well, therefore, as far as possible, to forget past wrongs, and to remember that to forgive injuries and to pray for those who inflicted them is the especial duty of every faithful Catholic; and that more particularly when the author of the wrong shows a disposition to acknowledge his fault, and to make suitable reparation, as the British Government has long been doing in regard to us. We are not now as we once were, placed in the painful position of being obliged either to apostasise from our creed, or to surrender our rights as freemen. Bismarck is fast driving the Catholics of United Germany to that cruel alternative; and, strange to say, a portion—but happily only a portion—of the Protestant Press and people of England, applaud him for the wicked act. Surely these men can hardly be honest or sincere in their loud professions of respect for liberty and the rights of conscience. On the contrary, they must be the most egregious hypocrites. The independent and honest, and consistent portion of the Protestant Press of England have expressed themselves as strongly against Bismarck's ecclesiastical policy as any Catholic could do. This shows that the tide is fairly turning in Protestant England generally against Bismarck and the German Catholics. The result of which will be a great accession of popularity and consequent strength to the Catholic cause throughout the whole extent of the British Empire. No wonder, then, that our enemies are at their wits end how to excite a prejudice against us in the Protestant mind, and get up imaginary "Popish plots" for that end. If few Protestants read the TABLET, the so-called R. O. Protestant "leaders of public opinion"—or some of them, it appears, do so, and are not always pleased with its contents. They found it necessary to put in a word or two "on the other side." So much the better. If they would only abuse and slander us a little more, all the better for us, and we should thank them for the favor.

MESSRS. DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE. THE CATHOLIC VOTE.

THE recent change of the ministry at home cannot fail to be ultimately for the benefit of the Catholic party, not that Mr Disraeli, however, is any greater friend of Catholics than Mr Gladstone. Both these men, like other Protestant statesmen in England, are mere men of expedients. They have no prominent principles. They are like a cork on the water, and float any way as the wind and tide drive them—very much in that respect like the Protestant Press. If Catholics be necessary to sustain them in power, they will favor Catholics, not otherwise. Mr Disraeli may feel the want of Catholic support in the hour of his extremity, and he will secure it if he prudently can by conceding something to the Catholics, if not all they want. It will be

the same thing in New Zealand, so Catholics here had better look after themselves and manage "the Catholic vote" well. On certain occasions, and these the most critical, our vote tells when given in a block, however few we be compared with Protestants. Divide the Catholic vote and we become the victims of our enemies at all times.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MADRID, March 2.—General Thomas's force will embark at San Sebastian for Santander, where it will be joined with troops under General Moriones. In the official reports of the battle on the Heights of Somereto the Government troops lost 800 killed and wounded. Subscriptions are being raised here for the wounded. Merchants in this city and provincial deputies offer the Government men and money.

BAYONNE, March 2.—The 5000 Republicans who were encamped near Portalete, fifteen miles north-west of Bilbao, were surprised by the Carlists, and a bloody engagement took place, in which 1000 Republicans were killed, and the remainder took flight, and were closely pursued by the Royalists. All of them were either captured or drowned in attempting to cross the river in way of their retreat.

The Spanish army under General Morines has made three attacks on the Carlist forces before Bilbao, and were repulsed each time.

BAYONNE, March 4.—Don Carlos has been proclaimed "King of Spain." The coronation is to take place in the cathedral at Bilbao. He will appeal to the foreign powers to recognise the belligerency of the Carlists.

March 21.—Mr Butt, Q.C., moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, that the House legislate in favor of Irish self-government. The amendment was rejected by 314 to 50.

THE EXPECTED WAR.

WRITING from Paris under date, Jan. 16th, the correspondent of the Bombay 'Catholic Examiner,' says:—"At this minute we are under the most serious anxiety. War threatens us, and everything leads me to believe that within three or four months war will break out, we are not ready and everything leads us to fear a more terrible defeat than that inflicted on us three years ago. The war will come upon us from Italy and Germany. During last summer Victor Emmanuel had an interview with the Emperor William and during that interview the plan of attack was concerted. Yesterday I gathered all about this through the letter of one holding a high place in the State of dignity of the Church:—"Do what you will, we shall have war with Italy in spring." These words were written in the name of the Government." I have nothing new to tell you of the war preparations made by Italy during the past two years. Doubtless you have been informed about the armaments, the defence and the reorganisation of the army on the Prussian system; all this meant nothing but war. For some time past, the Italian regiments have been on a war-footing and have their campaign equipage. Italy, despite the penury of its defences, seems to be quite ready to take the field aided by Prussia. France is not ready for war, though preparations have been made. Thus the strongholds of Dauphiny and Savoy have just been put in repair; the Commandant of the Grenoble division has made the inspection of all the forts on the south-east, and upon his report, the Commandant of Toulouze has received orders to forward towards the frontier all the cannons he can spare. These details I give you because I am quite sure of them. They are busy making cannons at all the State foundries; but notwithstanding all possible preparations, we shall be sadly deficient in war materials, if Italy's threats are put into execution in the coming spring. According to the plan concerted between Berlin and Rome, Prussia being unwilling to incur the odium of a new war against us without pretext, will send Italy down on France through Provence and will be ready herself to lend aid as the ally of Italy. Despite all the fancies of patriotism, if this plan comes to be realised we shall be quite powerless in resisting this double invasion.

DEATH OF THE O'GRADY.

THE 'Times' records the death of the head of one of those ancient "septs" or clans of Ireland which claim Milesian descent far more venerable and illustrious than that of any of the members of the Irish peerage, except, perhaps, the O'Briens, representatives as they are of the Princes and Kings of Thomond—we refer to the O'Grady, of Kibballyowen, in the county of Limerick, who died a few days since, at the age of fifty-seven. The late William de Courcy O'Grady, was the eldest son of the O'Grady; J.P. and D.L., and formerly High Sheriff of the County of Limerick, who died in 1862. He was born in the year 1816, and was educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1840. He married, in 1851, Anne Grogan, daughter of Mr T. de Rinzi, of Clobemonthall, county Wexford, by whom he had, with other children, a son, Thomas DeCourcy, born in 1844, who now becomes the O'Grady. According to Sir Bernard Burke, the Milesian family of O'Grady is one of the most ancient in the far west of Ireland; and Dr. O'Brien, the late Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, in his 'Irish and English Dictionary,' assigns Conal Enchluath, King of Munster, A.D. 366, and sixth in descent from Oliol-Olum (of the race of Heber, eldest son of Milesius, King of Spain, who colonized Ireland), as the common ancestor of the O'Gradies and the O'Briens, now represented by Lord Inchiquin, of Dromoland, county of Clare. The same authority tells us that, "when the latter house subsequently, in the person of Brian Brien Boromhe, the renowned monarch of Ireland, established an ascendancy of power in North Munster or Thomond, of which they became hereditary rulers, the O'Grady's came to acknowledge their paramount sway, and were arrayed as dynasts or chiefs of 'a sept' under the banners of these provincial princes.—'Freeman's Journal.'

In a letter from Caprera, dated September 2, Garibaldi says:—"In our quarrel with France, we are standing on a volcano, and I dare not risk my foot in it. You speak of priests! Yes! before engaging in the struggle, we must exterminate the priesthood, or we are lost."

GENERAL NEWS.

(Summarised from our exchanges.)

IRELAND.

The project of constructing a tunnel under the Irish Sea from a point near Belfast to the extremity of the peninsula opposite in Scotland, has been revived, it is said, with some probability of success. The length of the proposed work would be about twelve miles, and the estimated cost £23,000,000.

A Wonderful Change.—The installation of the new Mayor of Drogheda, on New Year's Day, was a memorable event. The new Mayor, we are informed, attended by the Corporation and the civic officers arrayed in their robes, and bearing the civic emblems, proceeded in state to the Catholic parish Church, where they assisted at Mass. The mace and sword of State, which were borne in the procession, were the gifts to the municipality of Drogheda of William the Third! What a testimony was thus afforded of the inscrutable ways of Providence! The gifts presented by the victor of the Boyne, who, according to the inscription on the obelisk at Oldbrige, "delivered" this country from "Popery," lent an additional splendor to a solemn act of Catholic worship. A strange lesson is bound up in this fact, if people would only try to read it. This Catholic procession passed through the streets that Cromwell deluged with Catholic blood, in sight of the ruined abbey and churches that God has allowed to stand until this day, to witness the goodly pageant. These ruined churches, looking on the procession, were like aged Simeon who "had received an answer from the Holy Ghost that he should not see death before he had seen the Christ of the Lord." Now their hoary walls may crumble away in peace, for they have seen the evil-doer pass away and be forgotten, and his victims arise and occupy the land.

The staff of Professors in the Catholic University has been reinforced by some excellent appointments, and arrangements are in progress for giving full effect to the resolutions. Among the new officers is Mr John Casey, LL.D., who has been selected for the chair of higher mathematics, vacated by the Rev. W. G. Penny, M. A., who has undertaken the charge of an English mission. His appointment has attracted a good deal of attention. The 'London Times' says of Dr Casey: that he is a distinguished mathematician, and will be able to render good service to the cause in which he is now enlisted.

"Disfigurement of Dublin.—The 'Freeman' on Jan. 1, publishes an interesting letter from the pen of Mr William O'Neill Daunt on "The Architectural Disfigurement of Dublin."

The Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, Coadjutor Lord Archbishop of Achonry, has left Ireland for Rome.

The adjourned meeting of the tenantry on the Downpatrick estates, County Down, now the property of Mr John Mulholland, D.L., was held in the Assembly Rooms in Downpatrick, for the purpose of adopting an address of congratulation to Mr Mulholland. The meeting, held on Dec. 20, was attended by very few persons, in consequence, probably, of an address issued by the secretary of the Downpatrick Farmers' Union, warning the tenants not to attend, as Mr Mulholland contemplated a restriction of the unlimited tenant right which has existed on these estates.

The Irish and American Rifle Clubs.—The Committee of the New York Amateur Rifle Club have been instructed to accept the challenge of the Irish Riflemen, not only in the club's name, but also in the name of the Riflemen of America. An opportunity will be given to the Riflemen of the United States to compete with the club's squad for places in the team that will be matched against the Irish team. The team will be restricted to the use of a rifle weighing less than ten pounds, with a trigger pull of three pounds at least, and without telescopic sight.

A case of police tyranny, has been perpetrated by the Dublin "force," who opposed Mr Peter Barrett's application for the transfer of a license to him. The British constitution lays down that a man is innocent until convicted of crime. Mr Barrett was tried for an attempt upon the life of Captain Lambert, but a jury of his countrymen unanimously acquitted him. He walked out of the dock an innocent man in the eyes of the law—if that law is not a sham and a falsehood. When his application for the license was heard, the police and the "Crown" opposed him. The police in the case acted upon the assumption that he was guilty of the offence from which he was cleared after a searching trial. The magistrates with a subserviency that would not do honour to the bench of the worst governed country in the world, refused the license on the ground that they never grant any when the police interpose their veto. Under these circumstances can the Irish people respect the laws, or have confidence in the administration of justice?

The Registrar-General has published his emigration statistics for the first ten months of 1872 and the first ten months of 1873. The figures show a very marked increase in the emigration of the latter year. In the first ten months of 1872, 71,610 emigrants left the country. In the corresponding period of 1873 the number rose to 85,286. Of these 23,789 were males, and 36,489 females. April, May and June are the great months for emigration—more than half the emigrants leaving the country during this period. The total emigration from Ireland since May 1st, 1851, is stated to have been 2,247,883 persons. It is a most significant fact that the number of persons who left Ireland in 1873 should exceed the number of persons who left Ireland in 1872 by some 14,000 persons.

In an article on the Dublin Conference the London 'Tablet' refers to the allegation that the Catholic bishops are holding themselves aloof from the Home Rule movement. It says that "So long as Home Rule steers clear of revolution, the Irish Episcopate are not called to interfere authoritatively on the one side or the other. Whenever such an emergency shall arise, which God forbid, we may be perfectly sure that the Irish Episcopate will know how to do their duty as fearlessly as in the critical times of the Fenian conspiracy, even though it be with as little expectation of having their conscientious services recognised either by the desperadoes or by the Government. Down to the present, at any rate, the Bishops have made no sign against Home Rule, and so long as the movement continues on

its present moderate and constitutional course, they will continue to make no hostile sign."

Rev. Patrick J. Nowlan, of Donnybrook, died a few weeks ago. An Irish paper, in referring to the services of the deceased, thinks that "we may reckon the moral benefits derived from the abolition of the once notorious Donnybrook Fair, as redounding more to the good of the inhabitants of Dublin than even the beautiful church which now adorns the village of Donnybrook, and whose existence is entirely owing to the untiring effort of the good priest."

Right Rev. Dr O'Mahoney, Bishop of Armidale, in presence of a large congregation assembled at Lismore, recently, laid the foundation stone of the first Catholic Church in the Richmond River district. It was gratifying to see the unanimity which prevailed amongst the members of the various denominations present, many of whom came a distance of sixteen miles to witness this most imposing ceremony.

The Cork 'Daily Telegraph' ceased publication on Saturday, December 13th. The paper was at one time the 'Southern Reporter,' and was owned by the late Wm. Fagan, M.P., after whose death it passed into the hands of a partnership, with the notorious Michael Joseph Barry as editor. Under the proprietorship of Mr Felix Mullin, the 'Southern Reporter,' which was originally a tri-weekly paper, became a daily, and after a short time Messrs Potter and Gillman purchased it, and changed its title to the Irish 'Daily Telegraph.' On the 15th December, the compositors who worked on the paper sued and got decrees from the local magistrates against the proprietors, for the arrears of wages due to them. Mr Potter declared in Court that he had been ruined by his connection with the concern. He was worth six hundred a year when he entered it, and had lost it all.

An interesting discovery of a number of coins was made at a place called Cloncha, about half a mile from Culladuff, on the 13th December, by a man named McGrannahan. McGrannahan was removing the surface from the top of a quarry, and came upon the coins lying loose in the soil, about eighteen inches deep. They were of two sizes, one lot of them being almost as large as the present half-crown, and the other smaller. The letters are a good deal effaced, but can easily be made out as one of the silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth, bearing the date of 1590. On one side is "Rigi Elizabeth. A G A S," and on the obverse "Poesi Deu" and other characters so corroded as not to be readily discernible. The picture of Elizabeth is quite distinct.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to upwards of four hundred children, in the new Cathedral, Thurles (now near completion) on the 13th December. This great number was chiefly composed of the pupils of the Presentation Convent and Christian Brothers' schools.

Conference on the Land Question.—A National Conference on the all-important Land Question has been convened for the 20th and 21st of January, in the Music Hall, Belfast. The programme for discussion includes the Irish Land Act and the necessity for its amendment; the Ulster Custom and the evils of defective legislation; the advisability of one just, complete, and uniform Land Code for all Ireland: "Free Rent, Free Sale, and Security of Tenure." The important topics of Peasant Proprietorship, Grand Jury Reform, the Labor Question, Absenteeism and Emigration will also be discussed.

Some of the Catholic girls of Great Britain and Ireland are preparing an offering to the Holy Father, as a mark of their affection and sympathy for him in his afflictions. It is to be called "The Girls' Offering," and the project has met the warm approbation of Archbishop Manning, Cardinal Cullen, and most of the Archbishops and Bishops throughout the United Kingdom. Lady Herbert has kindly undertaken the office of treasurer for England, the Countess of Portarlington for Ireland, and the Marchioness of Lothian for Scotland. We wish these children—the Catholic girls—every success in this meritorious design of "minting money for their souls' wealth," as Father Faber calls it.

It may not be uninteresting to know that since the days of the Reformation, Raphoe, Derry, giving a name to a parish, a barony, and a diocese, has been without a place of Catholic worship. Strangers visiting the locality have long noticed the want, while the aged and infirm worshippers have actually felt and deplored it. The Catholic community will, however, be glad to know that the Most Rev. Dr. McDevitt had scarcely taken charge of the diocese when he turned his attention to supply their deficiency, and has been so far successful as to secure a beautiful site in the environs of the town; and at a preliminary meeting of the inhabitants a few days ago a subscription was opened, and subscriptions to the amount of near £500 handed in.

Surveying the Channel.—The 'Cork Examiner' says:—"The Limerick Harbor Commissioners have been informed by the Admiralty that their memorial praying that the portion of the river Shannon which lies between Beagh Castle and Limerick may be surveyed, as the navigation has become considerably altered since the last survey, has been noticed for attention when a favorable opportunity occurs."

An English Company are sinking shafts at the coal fields of Castlecomer, Kilkenny. Before they come to the coal they have to sink seventy yards. There is any amount of "black diamonds" in this district. The coal is sold here at the pit's mouth at 30s per ton. Formerly it was sold for 10s. The mining district belongs to Mr Bryan, M.P., and Mr Wandersford.

New Waterford Railway.—A company is to be incorporated under Act of Parliament to construct a railway from the termination of the Waterford and Limerick Railway to the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Railway across the Suir with an extension described in the plan. A tramway along the quays of Waterford is also contemplated. The proposed company seeks for powers to levy tolls and rates, to take houses and lands, and to agree with other companies in matters of management.

Mr John Martin, M.P., sends a contribution to the fund for the Irish Catholic University. He says:—"For my own part, as a Protestant, I feel it a shame that, while the Protestants have secured to themselves for their University purposes a very large endowment out of the Irish national property, the far more numerous Catholics, taxed as they are for all public purposes at the same rate with their Prote-

tant fellow countrymen, are refused all endowment, unless they will submit to give up their sons to be educated as Protestants may think proper. With feelings of deep respect and admiration for the conduct of my Catholic fellow countrymen in their adherence to principle and osianice in spite of the temptations of mammon."

The Archbishop of Toronto.—Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, recently arrived in Dublin, on his way to Rome. In passing from Derry to Castleknock he embraced the opportunity of visiting the ancient and time-honoured City of Armagh and its magnificent cathedral. During his stay there he was the guest of the venerated Most Rev. Dr. McGattigan. Like so many other American Bishops, Dr. Lynch is an Irishman. He prosecuted his studies in St. Vincent's College, Castleknock, entering at the early age of thirteen. He afterwards joined the Vincentian Order, and was for some time employed in missions in the neighbourhood of Dublin. In 1846, he went to America, where he became Superior of the College of St. Louis, and finally Archbishop of Toronto.

Three Jesuit Fathers commenced, on the festival of All Saints, in the parish church of Cusendall, Glens of Antrim, a mission which is to last for three weeks. It promises to be a brilliant success. It was opened by Father Ryan, Superior of the mission, in a magnificent discourse.

Major Le Poer Trench, R.E., writes to the 'London Times' concerning the moving bog of Dunmore, County Galway, and says:—"It may be of interest to some of your readers to learn that I have been informed on good authority that the level of a lake, at a place called Ghennamaddy, at a distance, writing from recollection, about six or eight miles, has lowered about four feet since the bursting of the bog, with which it had no apparent connection. This tends to establish what I advanced in my original letter to you on the subject—viz., that these bogs are nearly all connected, either directly or by subterranean channels, with the large bodies of pent-up water with which the country abounds. This affords a strong argument in favor of the undertaking of extensive works of arterial drainage, works which cannot be done by private enterprise or individual effort, and which should be initiated and carried out under the enlightened supervision and direction of the Government.

Irish readers, especially those from Louth, will be interested in hearing that one of the Bellinghams, of Castle Bellingham—Henry, eldest son of Sir Allan Bellingham—has been converted to the Catholic Church. When he succeeds his father, he will inherit one of the finest properties of Louth.

Norbury is a name of evil memory to Irish minds. John Toler sold his country and changed his patronymic. He was Chief-Justice of the Irish Common Pleas after he had bartered his birthright and bequeathed to his motherland an inheritance of slavery. Unlike other traitors, he had issue, and his grandson died recently. The old renegade was, we are ashamed to say, of Irish blood and lineage. The O'Tolers were of Dalcassian descent, and possessed a territory in the County Westmeath. They were dispossessed by the Dillons soon after the Norman invasion, and they migrated to Tipperary in the reign of King John. The first Norbury was son of Daniel Toler of Beechwood, County Tipperary, who was not descended from a Norman settler as the peerage writers say.

If Ireland were a properly governed country there should not be one-half of the number of poor on the relief-list. During the year 1873 the comparatively prosperous province of Ulster was obliged to relieve 56,300 in-door and 8,000 out-door applicants; Munster, 77,770 in-door and 24,000 out-door; Connaught, 21,000 in-door and 7,000 out-door, Leinster, 94,300 in-door and 32,000 out-door. Munster has more poor than the northern province, because the latter has factories and employment. Leinster has to bear the heaviest burden, owing, doubtless, to the number of poor in Dublin. The mortality of this season is generally high, while accidents and calamities are usually large. Several sudden deaths have been reported, besides one or two homicides.

The Catholic Prelates forming the Board of the Catholic University, met in Dublin on the 28th Dec., for the purpose of completing the organization of the institution. Amongst the subjects for consideration is a memorial presented by graduates of the University, praying that a prominent place may be assigned to the study of natural science in the new curriculum.

There are at present 246 pauper inmates in the Enniskillen Union Workhouse, precisely the same number as this time last year. The cost of their maintenance last week was £37 13s 3d, or an average cost to the ratepayers of 2s 10d each pauper.

The able paper on "Caesarism and Ultramontanism," read before the Academia of the Catholic Religion by his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, was quoted *in extenso* in the 'Freeman,' and—largely—in other journals, and has been the subject of several articles, all highly laudatory of its mastery and vigorous treatment of its great subject.

How differently reasoners look at different cases—their own, for instance, and that of others—is curiously illustrated by two articles in the 'Dublin Mail,' the one following the other directly. The first of these is entitled "Discipline in the Church," and it is directed to the necessity of enforcing the authority of the Irish Church body, even to the extent of cutting off those clergymen who will not recognise the recent alterations—revisions they are called—in the Book of Common Prayer. The immediately succeeding article is entitled "Persecution, German and French," and the object of it is to show that it is persecution on the part of the Catholic Church to cut off from its communion the schismatics who call themselves old Catholics—who deny dogmas that have been solemnly pronounced by an Ecumenical Council! When this is the way in which Protestants reason about Catholic affairs, is it any wonder that their notions should be a series of unmitigated blunders?

We cordially welcome a new birth in Irish journalism—the 'Irish Temperance Banner'—which is to appear monthly at the price of one penny. Such a publication has been long and greatly required. Elsewhere the various phases of temperance action and organisation have their special organs, doing good service each in its own way in its own sphere.

The County Wicklow used to be called the "Garden of Ireland," from its fruitful fields and cheerful homes. English statistics show, and prove to a figure, that Ireland has been "prospering" for many years past. The census of Wicklow has just been published, and the figures there show that during the last ten years there has been in that single county a decrease of 5099 inhabited houses, and of 47,446 in population. Irish prosperity!

Some years ago a feeling was strong that Galway should have a cathedral worthy of the City of the Tribes. The late Lord Dunkellin and Mr Gregory, now Governor of Ceylon, exerted their influence to get the Castle Barracks as a site. They failed. Now again the question is being discussed, and a local gentleman is to set an example of munificence in the amount of his subscription, which, when the thing occurs, no one will be astonished at.

Complimentary Dinner to Professor Pyc, M.D., Queen's College, Galway.—We are glad to learn that the students of our local college are to celebrate the appointment of Dr Pyc, by a public banquet to be given in his honor at the Railway Hotel. The dinner is to come off on Monday next, and all arrangements have been made to make it a complete success. Messrs. Freyer, B.A., Flood, and Irwin will occupy the chair, vice-chair, and deputy vice-chair respectively.—'Galway Vindicator.

The 'Freeman' recalls to public attention one of the noblest and most successful demonstrations of Irish feeling which our times have witnessed—the Galway Vindication Fund. The fund realised the splendid sum of nearly £16,000; of which nearly £15,000 were contributed through the 'Freeman' office, and about £900 through the 'Nation' office.

Mr Isaac Butt is, by the force of circumstances rather than by original selection, the acknowledged leader of the Home Rule movement in Ireland. That is to say, with many powerful antipathies and prejudices, some well-founded, some ill-founded, not long since arrayed against him, his great abilities devoted to the service of the popular cause have carried him triumphantly to a position of influence and power, such as has been obtained by no other man since O'Connell's time. He was called to the Bar in 1833, obtained his silk gown in 1844, and made his great successes in the defence of Smith O'Brien, in 1848, and of the Fenians, in 1865. He is a hale, hearty man of 60 years of age, with a florid face and snow-white hair, and affable and genial in manner.

A Dundalk visitor to Belfast writes:—"I am happy to say that since Thursday last I have not seen any disorders in the town. Like the evil spirit, Belfast has been painted blacker than it is. I have not seen man or woman under the influence of drink since I came here, I have not heard an angry word spoken, nor shout of any kind. The people are civil and attend to their business, and in inquiring my way here and there people have gone out of their way to direct me. This, of course, may be northern cunning and not southern politeness, but I think it only fair to describe matters as they appear. I believe that but for wire-pullers, Ulster would not have been so bad as it has been, and that most of its people would ere this have joined with the south and west in working for Ireland's welfare."

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, in his Christmas Pastoral, calls attention to the danger of immoral publications. He says:—"As so much is done by the press to infect the minds of youth, we should make efforts to counteract the poison, and to supply good and wholesome reading for the edification and instruction of the rising generations. All books against religion and morals, all dangerous romances and novels which disturb the mind and corrupt the heart, and those newspapers which are filled with sarcasm against the Catholic religion, or encourage secret societies or revolutionary movements so destructive to society, or which publish filthy reports of divorce or criminal cases, well calculated to corrupt public morality, should be carefully excluded."

Death of an Irish Nun.—Sister Mary Frances Clare Hely, Presentation Convent, Kilkenny, died on Christmas Eve, at the advanced age of 85. She had entered her solemn profession 51 years since, and during almost all that period she had devoted herself to the education of the poor children of her native city, Kilkenny.

Ordination at St. Augustine's, Cork.—At the little church of the Augustinian Fathers, in Brunswick street, Cork, on December 26, the Bishop of the diocese raised to the dignity of the Priesthood Rev: Andrew Deamond, of the diocese of Cork, and the Rev. Laurence O'Brien, who entered the Order of St. Augustine.

Mr Lewis, the Conservative member for Londonderry, addressed a meeting of his constituency on the 26th November. Reviewing the legislation of the session, he condemned the Irish University Education Bill as attempting too much, and expressed his belief that the Catholics would never get better terms than it proposed to give them. He emphatically pledged himself to oppose concurrent endowment, no matter by whom it may be proposed. He advocated the State purchase of the Irish railways, and said the Irish members should be true to themselves in this matter if they wished to succeed. "He thought the income tax should be abolished; but if this could not be done, it must be levied fairly and equitably, so that men with limited and precarious incomes would not be taxed equally with those who had an easier means of support. He referred to the English Rating Bill as a precedent for similar legislation in Ireland.

Local Legislation.—The 'Mayo Examiner' says:—"Local Government Legislation, such as the Act of which we had such negative results lately in this county, must end in the most deplorable injury to public convenience and public health. The magistrates at special sessions, or many of them, seem put on their mettle, and if we may except Westport and Castlebar, the sewerage is thrown on powerless corporations or over-taxed unions. A state of things thus exists that cannot be surpassed for injustice. The towns paying a large quantity of cess, and which are necessary to the rural as to the town population, are left in some respects to pay money and receive no care in their most necessary and important requirements. Legislation may sometimes induce jealousy between different sections of the community; but this unfortunate element seems always to abound in English legislation for Ireland."

A Noble Organ Grinder.—A rather distinguished organ-grinder has paid Dublin a visit. He appears in the streets with a neat donkey-cart and a very sprightly looking donkey, gaily decked with ribbons. He visits all the principal streets, and gets more money in a day than a common organ-grinder would dream of in a month. He puts up at the principal hotel in the city, and, wonderful to relate, supports himself solely by the proceeds of his organ. This eccentric gentleman is stated to be no less a personage than Lord Louth, who, for a heavy wager, is on a twelve months' pilgrimage with his donkey, cart, and organ.

The Census Commissioners of Ireland have finished a report on the number of lunatics, idiots, deaf mutes, and blind, which suggest reflections that do not often occur to the mind. The evil effects of inter-marriage are shown in an offspring, a large percentage of which is dumb, idiotic, and lunatic. The figures are a wholesome warning against marriages within any degree of kindred.

The Very Rev. Canon Bourke of Tuam, in a speech advocating Home Rule said:—"Now, I ask you, as Irishmen, knowing the past, how the British Parliament persecuted Ireland for the faith, knowing how her representatives as a body—mind as a body—hate the Catholic religion and Catholics, will that Parliament, I ask, ever grant freedom of education? I answer—never.

The Dublin of to-day.—Dublin can to-day bear favorable comparison with a great many cities in the matter of architectural beauty. In all our principal streets are numerous splendid stone buildings, not thought of twenty years ago. Our post office has been greatly improved in outward appearance, and inside are increased conveniences for the transit of mails. Trinity College looks young with its new railings and handsome stone walls. In the more important matter of commerce, too, Dublin will shortly vie with many ports in the sister isle. New docks have been recently opened, which bring the ships far into the Northern side of the city. A railway tunnel has been commenced which will run from the different railway stations to the water's edge. Some of our readers who have not visited Dublin for years, would be really surprised at the stir business has got. Once our coal fields commence to be properly worked we will be pretty independent of England. It is, I understand, in contemplation to deepen the entrance to the Liffey, so that ships of any tonnage can safely enter it.

The 'Western Watchman,' an American paper, vindicates the Irish people from the charge of being a drunken set. "Since Father Mathew preached his crusade against whiskey, there has been comparatively little of it drunk by the tenantry of Ireland. The idlers and loafers about the purlieus of the cities and towns drink all they can do it; but the farmers, as a class, are very temperate, and are seldom seen intoxicated.

From the census of Cork county for 1871, just issued, it appears that the population has decreased from 877,000 in 1845, to 649,308 in 1851, thence to 534,818 in 1861, until it fell to 517,811 in 1871, a decrease of about 360,000, or more than 46 per cent., in 26 years. Of the total population of the County of Cork, 400,905 are Catholics, 31,297 Protestant Episcopalians, 1216 Presbyterians, 2228 Methodists, all other denominations 2788. In fact, if the city, the other four boroughs, Youghal, Bandon, Kinsale, and Mallow, and the 12 municipal and other towns of 2000 or more inhabitants be excluded, there are only a few thousand Protestants in the whole county. The borough of Bandon, celebrated for the inscription once to be seen on its gates—

Turk, Jew, or Atheist
May enter, but not a Papist,

is returned as containing, in 1871, a population of 6131 persons, 4186, or more than 68 per cent. of whom are Catholics, the Protestants of all forms numbering only 1945, or 32 per cent. The borough, long the heir-loom of the Bernards, has returned a liberal since 1868.

Hand loom cotton weaving, which was once a flourishing trade in the North has almost died out. Round by the Maze, Broomhedge, Lambry, Hill Hall, and Liscurn, the time was when in every house two and three, and, in some cases, six looms were busy. Now there is not one for every twenty-three looms. The few remaining cotton weavers who have not emigrated to America, as a great number of their fellow-workers have, or turned their hands to other industries, but held on to the "old trade" have had to leave the mulls and jacks, which formerly kept them fully employed, and worsted gauzes, silk and strip gauzes, and muslin crains; and, even these are so scarce that they cannot get enough of them to do. They are not more than half employed, and when they are they have to work about 15 hours a day to make something like 8s or 9s a week. It must be admitted that the cause of the decline of this once flourishing trade has not arisen from the high cost of labor, but from the exorbitant profits expected by manufacturers, which made purchasers supply its place from other channels.

Great activity has been at present evinced by several companies in Ulster in exploring and developing the mineral wealth in the county of Antrim. Among the companies already engaged working the iron mines of this district, are Messrs James Fisher and Sons, the Antrim Iron Company, the Parkmore Iron Ore Company, the Mountcashell Iron Ore Company, and the Glangariff Iron and Harbor Company. These companies represent a capital of £1,000,000 sterling, and are opening out their mines on a very extensive scale. The iron ore district of the county Antrim extends over an area of about fifteen miles by sixteen, stretching out towards Larne and Cushendall, and reaching within a short distance of Ballymean. From the fact, that there is a determination on the part of some of the companies to smelt the ore on the spot, which is of first-class quality, instead of shipping it to England, as is done at present, good results may be augured.

The embezzlements which have taken place in connection with the Head Office of the Belfast Bank Company, form the leading topic of conversation in the north. The only person at present in custody is Mr Smith, one of the book-keepers in the head office, but every effort is being made to capture the manager of one of the branch banks in a neighbouring county, who it appears was concerned in the frauds, but who has made off. It appears that the frauds have been

largely practised upon the Union Bank of London. It is currently reported that the gross amount of the defalcations will be about £80,000.

Chief Baron Pigot, lately deceased, held his high judicial position for twenty-seven years, during which his personal character, judicial ability, and eminent impartiality were an honor to the Irish bar. His conscientiousness led him to take immense trouble with every case that came before him; but the inconvenience which it sometimes caused to suitors and counsel was forgotten in the high motive which dictated it. Indeed, it is generally believed that it was the extraordinary labour involved in the trial at the late assizes for the Monrath murder, in the Queen's county, which lasted nearly two months, that led to the chief baron's death. The chief baron was a most devout Catholic. All his sons hold high positions.

Lord O'Hagan and the Landlord Organs.—Lord O'Hagan somewhat astonished the Law Students' Debating Society a week ago by not endorsing the auditor's somewhat fervid panegyric on the Land Act of 1870. He admitted that it had blemishes, which time and its own operations had disclosed, and these called for amendment, especially as regarded the facilities granted under Mr Bright's clauses for the formation of a peasant proprietary. This very mild statement of an obvious truth has stirred up much indignation against his lordship on the part of the landlord organs.

Lord French has sent a donation of £50 to the Home Rule League, for which he anticipates a signal triumph at the general election. The history of Ireland shows, he thinks, that Irishmen are different from the people of Great Britain in their natural dispositions, religious sentiments, and national feelings.

There died at Tramore lately Bridget Hayden, at the great age of 103 years, relict of the late Matthew Hayden, who lived for 104 years, and who fought in the year 1798 at the ever memorable battle of Vinegar Hill.

Bishop Keane, of Cloyne Diocese, has through his secretary directed his name to be placed on the requisition for the Home Rule Conference. In the course of a letter addressed to the secretaries of the conference, it is stated his lordship, at all times an earnest believer in the principles and policy of the great O'Connell, feels the time has come when there cannot be a second opinion as to the right of our country to manage its own affairs by a parliament assembled in Ireland.

In the January number of the Irish Monthly now before us we find a beautiful little poem, hitherto unpublished, from the pen of the late R. D. Williams, the well-known "Shamrock" of the 'Nation.' It is an address "To the Mother of the Christmas Babe," and the following is its concluding stanza:—

All the spheres behold with wonder,
Sleeping on thy bosom lie,
Him whose word in cloud and thunder
Hurled them flaming through the sky.
Mary! sacred Star of Ocean,
Rise thou o'er the stormy brine,
Quell the passions' wild commotion,
Cheer and save us, Mother mine!
Round us, while the tempest rages,
Be thy guiding lustre seen,
And our song through endless ages,
"Hail, Holy Queen!"

ENGLAND.

The execution of a memorial statue of Mr Mill has been entrusted to Mr J. H. Foley, R.A.

Mr F. T. O'Donnell, secretary of the Savage Club, and a well-known London journalist, died recently.

The 'London Spectator,' in a recent issue, notices the great revival in literature which has taken place among the Roman Catholics of Europe during the last few years.

A well-known English surgeon who lately wrote a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the mischief wrought among the upper classes by their excessive consumption of alcohol, has lately become a total abstainer, and declares that he is greatly benefited by the change.

Sir Bartle Frere has delivered an important address on the threatening famine in Bengal, which he estimates to be the calamity of the Irish famine multiplied by five.

"In number, in zeal, in unity, in spiritual power," says the Protestant 'Standard,' "never was the Roman Church more powerful and formidable than at present." Twenty years hence the 'Standard,' if it lasts so long, will be saying exactly the same thing.

The Catholic Union of Great Britain intends to convene a great Catholic meeting in St. James's Hall, on an early day in February, to be a counter-demonstration to that presided over by Lord Russell Deputations from all parts of the country will be present.

An advertisement was recently inserted by the authorities of a small hospital in the south of London for a secretary, who, in return for five hours' work a day, was offered a salary of £150. The answers to the advertisement, we are informed, exceeded 300 in number, and among the applicants were a colonel in Her Majesty's army and a titled member of a noble family.

The English Juggernaut.—Under this heading the 'Globe' denounces the present system of railway management as cruel, stern, relentless, remorseless, murdering fathers and mothers, lovers and haters, rich and poor, with Sphinx-like impassiveness, and with remorseless sureness.

The conduct of the guardians of the streets of the Metropolis has for some time past been a source of anxiety to those whom business or pleasure detains from their homes until late in the evening; but some recent cases of more than ordinary incompetence and brutality on the part of the police have led to the publication of a number of letters in the leading journals from the victims of these attacks, which, in the majority of instances, take place in the West End of the town.

We ought, perhaps, to feel rather obliged to Lord Russell for having elicited from nearly the whole metropolitan press of England

a disapproval, more or less strongly expressed, of the policy which his meeting is intended to endorse. Even the 'Saturday Review,' expresses "a hope that no other politician and no ecclesiastic holding a responsible position will be guilty of the impertinence of interfering in German affairs, or of the mischievous rashness of providing an excuse for Irish disaffection."

We read, with great surprise and regret, the article on the persecution of the Church in Prussia, in the 'Daily Telegraph.' We had already noted that the 'Telegraph' had been veering from the vigorous advocacy of religious liberty, which for so many years it has maintained, first to a qualified approval of Prince von Bismarck's oppression of the Catholic Church in Germany, and finally to a declaration of full sympathy with the penal laws of the Berlin Government.

Almost every newspaper of standing, in London and the provinces, whatever may be its politics or its inclinations, has fully admitted that the Falk legislation violates the liberty of religion and of conscience. Englishmen three centuries ago endeavoured to force Protestantism upon Ireland, and Episcopacy upon Scotland; and not "to our lasting advantage." Savage hates, bloody feuds, shameful persecutions, and utter failure, were the only advantages England reaped from its Falk legislation.

On the 27th of January the ultra-Protestant fanatics of London are to meet in St. James' Hall, under the befitting presidency of Earl Russell, to express their "deep sense of admiration" at the Emperor of Germany's letter to the Pope, and in the name of "civil and religious liberty," their sympathy "with the people of Germany in their determination to resist the doctrines of the Ultramontane section of the Church of Rome." The object of the new law is well pointed out in a sentence or two which we quote from the leading columns of the 'Times.' "Prince Bismarck appears to contemplate nothing less than the sudden creation of a Reformed Catholic Church, and to consider it possible to carry out precisely the same operation as was accomplished by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth in this country." That is to say, a repetition of persecution. Freedom of thought, freedom of worship, freedom of opinion, freedom of speech—these are the great principles against which Bismarck and the Emperor are arrayed; and it is to cheer the men of darkness in the contest that English voices are to be raised on the 27th of next January.

The English landlord interest is taking alarm. More humane and national than their compeers of Ireland, who, some years ago, gloated with the 'Times' over the fact that "the Irish were gone with a vengeance," the English landlords wish to keep the English peasantry intact and to improve their position. Sir Edward Watkin has broken the ice. He offers Mr Arch twenty acres of good land situated near a town, at a nominal rent. Had such a remedy as this been applied to poor Ireland years ago, the people of that country need not have "gone with a vengeance," and there would now be no fear of their returning with a vengeance.

The large number of persons who have been to see Mr Holman Hunt's grand picture, the "Shadow of Death," during the past week shows that the interest in the works of this remarkable painter is as great now as when his "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple" was exhibited more than ten years ago. At that time for several months the numbers averaged 800 visitors a day; now the daily average is a thousand, and an increasing one. The picture was bought by Messrs Agnew for the unprecedented sum of 10,000 guineas, and the price required for the picture is said to be £15,000, with possession at the end of seven years.

It is recorded of Lord Denman, in his lately published Memoir, that, after describing in the O'Connell appeal case the imperfect jury system by the now famous expression "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," he said to his son, Mr Justice Denman, "I am sorry I used those words; they are not judicial." It is a characteristic story, for Lord Denman could say the right thing hastily, almost unwittingly.

It can scarcely be known in England that in the English settlements on the Gold Coast slavery exists in a most hideous and revolting form, and is not only tolerated, but formally recognised and sanctioned by law. It is generally believed that where English rule prevails slavery cannot exist. Yet all the force and authority of English law (writes the 'Times' correspondent at the Cape Coast Castle) is exerted to assist the slave-owner in his claim to his human chattels.

On the 14th of January, the 158th day of the Tichborne trial, the 24th day of his summing speech, Dr Kenealy finished his defence of the great Claimant. At the close of the speech, the Claimant, with vast gravity and solemnity, thanked the learned advocates for his exertions, and expressed a hope soon to be able to pay him the six hundred pounds which, it appears, is the balance between the sum paid and the sum due to Dr Kenealy by way of fees.

Father Nugent, Chaplain of the borough Gaol, Liverpool, writes in his Report 1872-73: "During the year I have given the pledge to 427 men and 1,098 women. An accurate account has been kept of the men, and of the 427 only 18 have returned to the prison."

Tipperary still to the front.—The 'Field' says—"At the Athletic sports at the Cambridge University, the hurdle race (ten flights) was won by Mr Carden, eldest son of Sir John C. Carden, Bart., D.M., The Abbey, Templemore. The high jump (four feet eleven) was won by the same gentleman."

The "Salford Diocesan Crusade against the Vice of Intemperance," consisting of the association of prayer in honour of the Sacred Thirst and Agony of Our Lord and of the Total Abstinence League, was inaugurated in the Cathedral of Salford by the Bishop on Sunday, January 4. The Cathedral was filled in all parts, even the sanctuary was filled with men.

Among the calamities that marked the year 1873 in England, may be named the Tichborne trial, which ended its 148th day as the old year closed.

We read a sign of the times, in the fact that the first large supply of prepared peat for the London market is expected shortly, as extensive operations are being carried on in the west of England and in Ireland.

The new residence of the Archbishop of Westminster is a very large and very handsome edifice, in which respects it is in striking

contrast to the old residence in York Place. It stands on the corner of the vacant square of land upon which the new Cathedral of Westminster is to be erected—in fact, with this house the whole square is completed. The Archbishop is now installed in it; it is an edifice worthy of being his palace; and when the Cathedral is built there will be the Archbishop's house next to it.

The Very Rev. Dr Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, has written an important letter to Mr Butt. "No one," wrote his lordship, "can desire the welfare of Ireland more heartily than I do, or feel how unequally she has been dealt with, and how unjustly she has been made to suffer for centuries. I believe the next parliament, if not the present one, will recognise the political wisdom and justice of extending to Ireland a larger measure of self-government than she enjoys at present." This is cautious language, doubtless, but invaluable as coming from an English prelate, whose attitude may be almost as defining the direction of the ecclesiastical mind in England on Irish politics.

Mr Carlyle is said to be engaged in writing a pamphlet on the struggle between the German Government and the Pope.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

22.—FINAL CRUELITIES AND DEATH OF HEROD.

THE massacre of the Holy Innocents was but an episode of the cruel persecution which signalized the latter days of Herod. This prince, says Josephus, had reached his seventieth year. Attacked by a malady which left him no hope of recovery, he grew so melancholy that he became insupportable to himself. The horror in which he was held by his subjects, and the persuasion that they awaited his death as a deliverance, redoubled his rage. A sedition broke out at this conjuncture which furnished him with a pretext for satiating his fury (1). In contempt of the law of Moses, Herod had caused a golden eagle, the symbol of Roman dominion, to be placed on the portico of the Temple (2). Judas, son of Sepphoris, and Matthias, son of Margalus, two doctors of the law, whose zeal, eloquence, and deep attachment to the national institutions, had rendered their names dear to the youth of Jerusalem, gave full vent to their indignation. The resistance of the Pharisees, who had just refused to comply with the conditions of the census imposed on them by Cæsar, had stirred up a spirit of rebellion in the hearts of the people. The fresh outrage done to the Mosaic religion, by the exhibition, in the sanctuary of Jehovah of a sculptured figure, formally prohibited by the Jewish law, served to fill up the measure of their exasperation. The golden eagle was pulled down from the portico of the Temple, amidst the applause of the multitude; this emblem of the bondage of Israel was broken in pieces, and the remains trampled under foot. The aged Herod, on his bed of pain, heard the news of this crime; he had still life and power enough left to cause Matthias and all his accomplices to be burned alive. Some days later, he was removed, by order of his physicians, to the bituminous springs of Callirrhoe, situated at some furlongs from Jericho. Josephus describes, in these terms, the suffering of the tyrant:—"A slow fever, of which the burning heat seemed wholly concentrated within him, consumed him even to the marrow of his bones. A devouring appetite forced him incessantly to be swallowing down food, from which, however, he derived no nourishment; purulent ulcers gnawed away his entrails, and wrung from him piercing cries of pain; the joints of his limbs and his feet were swollen with dropsical tumours and afflicted with continual pains. . . . To this horrible anguish was added that of a fetid and insupportable odour; all his sinews were contracted and his breathing became short and convulsive. The physicians who attended him were unanimous in declaring that those diseases were a punishment upon him for his unheard-of cruelties" (3). Such was the living carcass which the physicians at Callirrhoe plunged into a vessel of bitumen and warm oil. No sooner was the sick man let down into it than his body seemed to fall to pieces; his sight failed him as if he were dying. In this state he was carried back to his bed. Meanwhile, the news of his death began to be noised abroad. At this false report, the Jews set no bounds to their joy. Herod, hearing it, threw off his lethargy; he got together the most illustrious men of the whole Jewish nation, into a place called the Hippodrome, and there shut them in. He then called for his sister Salome, and said to her: "I know well that the Jews will keep a festival upon my death; however, it is in my power to be mourned for on other accounts; do you command my archers to slay these men that are in custody immediately upon my death, and then all Judea will weep at it whether they will or no." He then took an apple to allay his burning thirst, and asked for a knife to cut it; this desire being gratified, he looked about to see that there was nobody to hinder him, and lifted up his right hand as if he would stab himself; but Achiabus, his first cousin, came running to him, and held his hand, and prevented him from committing suicide. The report of this event caused a great clamour in the palace. The news spread quickly through the city, that the King had expired. As soon as Antipater heard it, he gave way to an unnatural joy, and besought his keepers, for a sum of money, to let him go. They ran and told the King of his design; hereupon, Herod, more infuriated at the joy of Antipater, than even at the approach of death, sent some of his guards to massacre him in prison, and five days after he expired himself, carrying with him to the grave the malediction of the Jews, and the stain of innocent blood, shed in torrents during a reign of thirty-seven years (4).

(1) Joseph., Antiq. Jud., lib. xvii, cap. viii.

(2) Our readers will remember the assertions of rationalism with regard to the inviolable domain of the Herods, which the Romans would have carefully forbidden to touch. Everywhere history comes to accuse the ignorance or bad faith of the rationalistic theories.

(3) Joseph., Antiq. Jud., lib. xvii, cap. viii.

(4) Herod had reigned thirty-seven years, from the time he had been made King by the Romans, and only thirty-four years, from the fall of Antipater. The royal and final cruelties and death of Herod, which we give here, are a faithful analysis of chap. viii, ix, and x, of book xvii, Antiq. Josephus,

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).

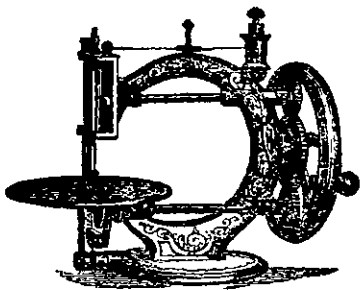
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ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.
Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

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.

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.



THE "WANZER" AND "LITTLE WANZER" SEWING MACHINES.

Awarded the highest Prize Medal given to Sewing Machines at the Paris Exhibition, 1867, and Two Gold Medals at the late Vienna Exhibition.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Public his appointment as Sole Agent for the above machines. They both make the celebrated lock-stitch, and are not surpassed for beauty of finish, stitch, or workmanship. The "LITTLE WANZER" works by hand or foot.

J. J. GRESHAM,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Second house from Dundas street).

Adopted in the National Schools of Ireland.

T. J. LEARY.
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 qualities of Bulk and Bottled Ales and Stout are not surpassed by any brewed in New Zealand.

JAS. WILSON & CO.,
Brewers and Maltsters.
Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

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PIANIST.
(Organist of St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin.)
Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.
Private Residence, Filleul street, opposite lower end of Cargill street.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.
JOHN HEALEY
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

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 Doz., 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,
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 (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,

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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,

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

FRANCIS McGRATH . . Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

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

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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,
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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.

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SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT
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GEORGE JEFFERY,
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,
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Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

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All Orders punctually attended to,

VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES

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

TUAPEKA HOTEL,

(Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)

CHRISTIAN LONG, - PROPRIETOR;

First Class Accommodation.

Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

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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,
NEVILS.

DANIEL SCALLY . . . Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HERRIGAN.

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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.

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MESSRS RESPER 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
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ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the New Zealand Tablet.

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

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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,

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

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARRONDA**JOHN MCGRAITH,**
PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

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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.

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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

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PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

A. FAGAN (late of Dunedin) . . . Proprietor

GOOD STABLING.

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A COMFORTABLE house for Travellers. All drinks of the best, quality.
GOOD STABLING.

JOHN M'BRIDE,
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SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,
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Messrs MARKHAM & DOOLEY having taken the above hotel, are prepared to offer superior accommodation to Boarders & Travellers at moderate charges.

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL
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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,

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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,
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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.

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YEEND'S SOUTHERN LINE OF
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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.

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Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,

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Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKEY, GIN, OLD

TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.

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(Opposite the Queen's Theatre)

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