

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. I.—No. 51.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFICENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

Supplied to the Public without

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

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISS BROWN LIE,

(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co)
Has now laid out in her Show-room,
Princes street, a very large and choice
assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,
Straw Goods and Trimmings.

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

Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Reserve.

R. WILSON AND CO.,
IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Bond and Jetty Streets,
Dunedin.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

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

FINDLAYS & WATSON,
Octagon.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARTIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

G R A N D D I S P L A Y O F
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. M A R T I N,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Outfit to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

H. P A L M E R,

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

G. MUNRO'S Monumental Works,

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

J. REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

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

STANDARD BRANDS.

O U R "CROWN" "EAGLE" AND "EXHIBITION" COFFEES STILL STAND UNRIVALLED FOR ECONOMY STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.

All Buyers of Coffee would do well to enquire for the above Celebrated Brands.
WM. GREGG & CO.,
Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin

F. B E I S S E

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 Beissel's Charadite Fluid.

For grey hair, try Beissel's Krematogen-Hair Dye.

WILSON AND MORRISON

BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Next to Hibernian Hotel. All 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 Card Mills
Ransome's Adjusting Corn Screens and Winnowing Machines
Vulcanised, India-rubber and Leather Belting
Horse Powers, &c., &c.,
T. ROBINSON & CO.,
Princes Street, Dunedin.

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

THOMSON & Co.,

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

REEVES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

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

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

For Sale or Hire—

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

BEGG & ANDERSON,

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
Princes Street North.

M. R. J. P. ARMSTRONG,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

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

Attendance from 10 to 4.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

JOHN HISLOP,

(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,
AND JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG,

**IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND
JEWELLER,**

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

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

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE

Wholesale and Retail

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

JOHN GARDNER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
Princes Street South.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

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

R. LAMBERT

**UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER,
AND UNDERTAKER,**

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.
Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

CRAIG AND GILLIES

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.
Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
Cutting Princes street, Dunedin.

A. McDONNELL

PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,
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 CARL.]

J. MILLNER

**AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,
and
GENERAL SALESMAN.**

OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND BRASS WORKS,

PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. BUET,
Plumbers, Copper-smiths, Brassfounders,
Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.
Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.
Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

M. AND J. MENAN,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

MICHAEL FLEMING

GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

FRANCIS MENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

Has on Sale—

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

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,

Agents Otago Branch.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE

Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

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

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

Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDougall, 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. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrugge
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 America Buggies of every description.

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

All Timber used in their Manufacture 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.
I 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 acquisitions 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 Athleticum), 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 A 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, mixes successfully with all descriptions 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.

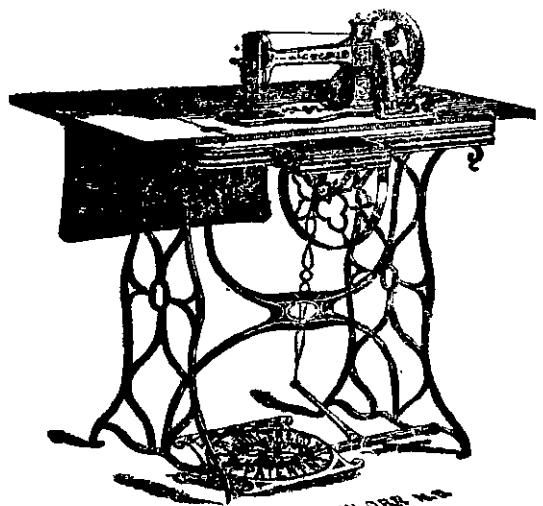
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



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's Machines of our manufacture be obtained.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART and Co. report as follows, for the week ending April 15th:—

Fat Cattle.—120 were yarded to-day, which was rather an over supply, considering that 175 head came forward last week. The whole lot were, however, sold at near about our late quotations. The trade are not largely supplied with good quality beef, and any such coming forward will at any time meet with ready sale. We quote prime quality at 22s to 23s per 100lbs; ordinary, 17s to 18s. We sold a few head at the yards, and about 20 fat calves, and have placed privately 50 head cattle at our quotations.

Fat Sheep.—About 1000 of various sorts were penned, about one-half of which were withdrawn and placed privately after the sale. Cross-breeds brought up to 12s 9d; merino ewes, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; merino wethers, 7s to 7s 6d. We have sold for private delivery 600 merinos and cross-breeds, and quote best quality, the latter at 2½d to 2¼d; merinos, at 2d to 2¼d.

Fat Lambs.—About 66 were penned, and sold at from 10s to 11s each. Of the above we sold 52.

Store Cattle.—We have during the week placed about 100 head, at prices ranging from £2 2s to £4 10s, according to age and condition.

Store Sheep.—There are still buyers for good full mouthed ewes, but as the season is far advanced, the demand has somewhat slackened. Young merino wethers and cross-breeds, however, are much enquired after at 9s to 10s for cross-breeds; 6s 6d to 8s, for lambs; and 5s 6d to 6s 6d merino wethers. We have sold 2500 of various sorts.

Sheepskins.—Our usual weekly sale this day was well attended, and the competition fairly spirited. Full wool merino skins, medium quality, fetched 4s 6d to 4s 10d; medium skins, 2s 3d to 3s; pelts, 8d to 13d.

Hides.—We offered and sold about 50 light to medium weights to-day at from 13s to 19s each. The demand is not so active as some few weeks ago, local tanners being pretty well stocked.

Tallow.—None offered.

Grain.—The market for all descriptions continues unchanged as regards quotations. Wheat is in request and saleable for immediate delivery at 4s 9d to 4s 10d for prime samples. Oats at from 4s to 4s 2d for new crop, and 4s 3d to 4s 6d for old.

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 this early period, permit me to inform you that I purpose 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 Councillor 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. All the Directors retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.

R. A. LOUGHNAN, Secretary

AN EVENING CLASS will be held, in St. Joseph's School, each Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday during the winter. Hours of attendance from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock p.m., commencing 21st inst. For particulars, apply at the School-room.

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 18, 1874.

WELLINGTON DIOCESE.

THE Most Rev. Dr. REDWOOD is the new Bishop of Wellington. His Lordship's nomination by Propaganda was made on the 20th January last, and confirmed by HIS HOLINESS on the 25th of the same month. The brief of HIS HOLINESS bears date the 10th March; and Dr. REDWOOD was to have been consecrated in London on last St. Patrick's Day by the Most Rev. Archbishop MANNING, assisted by the Bishops of Birmingham and Southwark.

In order that the Bishop of Dunedin might be relieved of the onerous charge of the administration of the Diocese of Wellington, Dr. REDWOOD was authorised by the Holy See to take possession of his Cathedral by proxy. This His Lordship has done, and pending his arrival in the Colony he has appointed the Very Rev. Father FOREST, of Napier, his Vicar-General. Bishop MORAN's jurisdiction ceases in the Diocese of Wellington, and for the future till Dr. REDWOOD's arrival, the administration of the Wellington Diocese is confided to Father FOREST.

We beg to congratulate the clergy and laity of Wellington on Dr. REDWOOD's appointment. He is a colonist, a member of the Marist Society, and an Ecclesiastic of high character for learning and virtue. The interregnum of nearly two years is at length at an end, and Wellington can now rejoice that she is no longer a widowed Church.

SETTLEMENT.

A GREAT deal has been said lately in reference to the settlement of *bona fide* cultivators on the land of this province. Some—the Roxburgh people, for example—vehemently denounce the action of the Government, and charge the present Executive with playing into the hands of large proprietors. Whether this is really the case or not, few, if any, can say for a certainty. The charge cannot be easily proved to demonstration. There are indications, however, that are gravely suspicious as to the intentions of the Government.

The partisans of the Government cannot deny, and, in point of fact, do not deny, that things are not in a satisfactory state as to the settlement of the land. They say that the intentions of the Government are everything that can be desired, and that the slow progress of settlement arises from the defects of the law. It may be so. But, on the other hand, many politicians, and no mean authorities either, say that the laws are good, but that it is their administration that is deserving of blame. This may be true. We cannot say positively where lies the blame.

Perhaps it would be near the truth to affirm that both the law and the administration of the laws are at fault. The laws as to hundreds leaves it in the power of a capitalist to become the proprietor of an entire hundred; whilst the deferred payment system is in many points far from satisfactory. Indeed, it appears to us that a more satisfactory system could have been easily devised. At all events, this one thing is clearly apparent: that as yet there has been no means devised by which honest and industrious men can obtain land precisely in those localities that would suit them best. An example will best explain our meaning. There is in the neighborhood of Roxburgh a piece of land on which many men are desirous of settling, either as small proprietors or tenants of the Crown. Some of these men are already cultivating a few patches of the land, and they know from experience, which is after all the best test of the qualities of land, that it would pay them well to cultivate each a few hundred acres of it. But they cannot obtain the land; it is in the hands of a runholder, and the Government will neither proclaim a hundred here, nor give out the land

on the deferred payment system. The Chief Surveyor, it is said, was sent up expressly to report on this land, and he reported that it was not fit for cultivation.

Now it strikes us that the men who are residing on the spot, and have had years of experience in the locality, ought to be better qualified than a racing official from Dunedin to decide as to its capabilities. Be this as it may, these men are satisfied to settle on this land; and it certainly is strange that in a country such as this, where millions of acres are lying uncultivated, and in which our politicians unanimously declare their earnest desire for settlement, these men are not permitted to purchase or rent a few hundred acres of the waste lands on which they happen to be residing.

But stranger still is this fact: that on the same run the Government sets apart 2,500 acres of shingle under the deferred payment system, an acre of which, we believe, no man can be found to take up. Why is it that land not fit for the plough is offered for settlement, and that the land the people want is refused them? As we said before, we cannot say for a certainty; but there are those who think that the Government is more the friend of the large proprietor or runholder than of the small proprietor, and that it consequently so administers the law as to give the capitalist an undue advantage. Nor are these latter without grounds for their opinion. What has been said above as to the Shingle Block, coupled with the impossibility of men securing the freeholds and leaseholds they want, and that would just suit them, renders the opinion very probable.

But there is another reason, and not a bad one. Our Superintendent has now an Executive of his own choice, one that thinks and feels with him, one that acts harmoniously with him. He and they, it must be supposed, share each other's opinions. If, then, the Superintendent is in favor of a few large landed proprietors, as in the home country, it must naturally be supposed that the members of the present Executive are of the same mind. Again, if the Superintendent thinks that a small number of large landed proprietors is really necessary for the good of the country, we must, of course, suppose his own chosen Executive is of the same opinion; and consequently, both he and they cannot be very zealous in administering the laws so as to raise up a numerous small proprietary. We do not affirm that they may not hold such an opinion conscientiously, or that they may not be able to advance strong reasons in support of it; but what we say is this, that if they do hold this doctrine as to large proprietors, they are very unfit men to be entrusted with the administration of our land laws.

Now, we have lately come across a volume containing the Votes and Proceedings of the 21st Session of the Provincial Council of Otago, 1865-6, and have found in the Appendix, p. xvi., a number of resolutions on the land question, as given notice of by Mr MACANDREW, November 20. The preamble to these resolutions is very remarkable, and is deserving of special notice at this time.

Mr MACANDREW, then a member of the Council, says:—
"Whereas the great object of our land regulations ought to be the speedy and beneficial occupation of the country by men and women; and whereas a moderate number of individuals or families occupying extensive landed estates, would tend to promote the future greatness and safety of the body politic; and whereas the existing land regulations of this province are not conducive to these objects, it is expedient to amend the same as follows," &c.

That being Mr MACANDREW's matured and deliberate opinion, it cannot be expected that he would very heartily, when Superintendent, execute laws made for the express purpose of preventing "a number of individuals or families occupying extensive landed estates." With these words of Mr MACANDREW before them, men should not be surprised at the action of the Roxburgh people, nor at the general dissatisfaction on account of the administration of the land laws.

We totally disagree with Mr MACANDREW's opinion. To act on it would cause the ruin of the colony, and prevent it from becoming a prosperous and peaceful country. To adopt it would be to begin at the wrong end. Experience proves that the tendency of land in all civilized countries is to accumulate in the hands of individuals. This inevitably arises from various causes, amongst which may be stated the power and influence of capital, and the pride of family. Start with a large landed proprietary containing a small number of persons, and before many generations there will be found fewer proprietors and enormous land estates. Even in France, where the subdivision of land is compulsory, this tendency of land

to accumulate in the hands of individuals has been found to operate. The force of events and the accumulation of wealth will introduce landlordism only too soon. The colonists who begin with making their land appanages of great families, are preparing for their descendents, in a not very remote future, both beggary and slavery.

IS THE 'LYTTELTON TIMES' "HIGHFALUTING."

We would answer the question if we only knew the meaning of "highfaluting." Our friend the Otago 'Guardian' has never had the courtesy to give us the definition we so ardently desired. But though we cannot answer this question, we can affirm that our contemporary the 'Lyttelton Times' has been dreaming lately. In its issue of the 4th inst., which we had not the pleasure of seeing till this week, our contemporary of Canterbury tells its readers that "there is a very considerable section" of Roman Catholics who are perfectly satisfied with the Ordinance—"Education"—"who cheerfully pay their rates, and who are convinced their children are more likely to receive a better education by the maintenance of a thoroughly national, than by reverting to a purely denominational system. They are convinced, as are the great majority of the people, that religious should be separated from secular instruction, and that the provisions of the Ordinance on this and other points are essentially just."

Without intending the least disrespect to the 'Lyttelton Times,' we beg to assure our contemporary that in the above extract there is not one word of truth. Will the "Lyttelton Times" name the Catholics who are in favour of the Canterbury system of education? Will he be so good as to name the localities where this very considerable section of Catholics is to be found? We challenge the 'Lyttelton Times' to name even a few Catholics who are in favor of the Canterbury system of education. And until he does so we shall hold him guilty of deliberately calumniating his Roman Catholic fellow subjects.

Further on in the leader from which we have just now quoted, the 'Lyttelton Times' says "that a large percentage" of Roman Catholics "are opposed to any alteration in the leading principles of the Ordinance. They are perfectly satisfied, and have no wish for a change." Where are these Roman Catholics to be found? We know the Colony as well at least as the 'Lyttelton Times,' and the Catholics of the Colony a great deal better; and we have no hesitation whatever in saying that a greater untruth in reference to Roman Catholics has never been stated. If the "Lyttelton Times" had said that Roman Catholics, almost without a single exception, were sighing for an alteration in the leading principles of the Ordinance, were dissatisfied and wished for a change, the Editor would have borne testimony to the truth.

Again, our contemporary says, speaking of Father GARIN'S School in Nelson, "if Protestants were not afraid to send their children to this Roman Catholic School, conducted under the superintendence of a Roman Catholic Priest, why should Roman Catholics object to an unsectarian system of education? Why should they in short, cast upon Protestants who are in a large majority, and most of whom cheerfully accept the Ordinance, the slur that attempts will be made in the District Schools to tamper with or insult the peculiar religious opinions of any section of the community! If as Mr STAFFORD says, no doubt correctly, Protestants could send their children to a Roman Catholic School, and implicitly trust its Roman Catholic directors, why should Roman Catholics object to do the same in regard to schools that are neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic? Where is their grievance?" This is certainly a very peculiar mode of reasoning. The 'Lyttelton Times' is easily satisfied with arguments. Because a few Protestants in Nelson send their children to Father GARIN'S School, therefore all Roman Catholics in the Colony should not object to send their children to Protestant, or godless schools! Again, because some few Protestants trusting in Father GARIN'S honour, which has been well proved during four and twenty years, voluntarily send their children to his school in Nelson, therefore all the Catholics of Canterbury should not complain of being compelled to send their children to godless schools! Because, forsooth, a few Protestants choose to have their sons educated in a Catholic School, therefore there is no grievance in compelling Catholics to send their children to be educated in schools which they abhor because they are intrinsically dangerous to their faith and morals, and in which, as they know only too well from experience, the teachers for the most part will both tamper with and insult their "peculiar religious opinions."

But, it may be asked, how many Protestants send their children to Catholic schools, or even to Godless schools taught by Catholics? Here, in Otago, as a rule, a teacher's catholicity is an insurmountable barrier to his appointment to any decent Government school. We had an instance, the other day, in a locality not a hundred miles from Dunedin. And, as to Canterbury, we venture to affirm that there is hardly a school committee in the entire province that would not reject the most highly qualified candidate for the office of teacher if he were a Catholic.

The 'Lyttelton Times' says the Canterbury system of education is unsectarian. We most emphatically deny the assertion, and affirm that it is not only sectarian, but insiduously sectarian. It is administered by Protestants, the teachers are, it may be said, Protestants to a man, the books used in the schools are Protestant. There is not a single Catholic engaged in its administration; the tone and atmosphere of the schools are Protestant. Catholics are made to feel that, under the system, their position is one of galling inferiority. The histories used either contain gross calumnies about Catholics and their church, or are disingenuously silent in reference to most important facts. And yet we are told this is an unsectarian system! The Protestants are in the majority; they have schools to their heart—everything they want in fact. And Catholics, whilst compelled to pay for the maintenance of this system, must consider themselves highly favoured to be permitted to accept this mutilated and mongrel teaching. This is the justice and liberality of the colony of New Zealand! They tell us, in fact, we the majority must have these schools, they are just what we require for our children; what you Catholics can get in them is good enough for you; and if you get nothing for your money, we don't much care. You can go and maintain schools for yourselves at your own expense, but you must pay the school tax for the education of our children all the same. You had no hand in framing the law, in fact, we received all your suggestions with scorn. You had no representatives in the Provincial Council when the Ordinance was enacted; and, even if you had, we would have paid no attention to their reasons or remonstrances. We didn't even pretend to consult for your principles or consciences, you are nothing to us. We want a good, sound secular education, well dashed with Protestantism for our children, and if you won't avail yourselves of that, you are traitors and—such in effect is the language of the Canterbury legislation on education.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

THREE candidates were nominated on the 13th inst., for the representation of Dunedin in the General Assembly—viz., Mr G. E. Barton, Mr N. Y. A. Wales, and Mr J. G. S. Grant. The show of hands was largely in favour of Mr Grant, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr Barton. The election excites very little interest.

It is proposed to invite Mr Vogel to a public dinner in Wellington.

MR STEWART, the representative of a colonizing band from the North of Ireland, has returned to Tauranga from Kati Kati and reports favorably of the land, soil, and the position. He complains that several sections of the best land have been given to the Natives by the Government, otherwise he would decide upon settling Kati Kati at once.

The population of Wellington Province is about 30,000. The increase since 1871 is 25 per cent. on the last census return.

THE 'Thames Advertiser' gives the month's gold returns of the field, as 11,626oz., being an increase of 3285oz., over last month.

THERE have been heavy floods on the West Coast. At Reefton the Buller River rose 30 feet in 12 hours, but no damage was done of any importance. At Greymouth, the stone protection work stood some severe tests, and saved the town from utter destruction. It was the highest flood yet known in Greymouth.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Agent-General, dated April 2 d, announcing as despatched for the Colony during March the following vessels, with immigrants:—The Buckingham, Hindostan, Caroline, and Carlruhe, for Otago, with 1500 souls; the Northampton, City of Dunedin, and Stonehouse, for Lyttelton, with 1320 souls; the Peeres (name of place not decipherable, but supposed to be Timaru), with 260 souls; the Wishart and Queen of Nations, for Auckland, with 630 souls; the Waikato, for Wellington, with 370 souls; and the Halcions, for Napier, with 340 souls.

It is stated that the General Government intend to lend £50,000 at 6 per cent., to the Thames Companies, to test the deep levels of that goldfield. £5000 is now available.

At the annual meeting of the South British Insurance Company held lately at Auckland, the accounts showed a disposable balance of £22,509, which was appropriated as follows:—£10,000 was added to the reserve fund; 2s 6d per share to capital, absorbing £4687; carried forward to next half-year, £7822.

The Morven Hills Station has again changed hands, Colonel Whitmore having sold it to Mr James Cogle, of Tasmania, for £130,000.

A movement has been going on for some time amongst the Good Templars of Wellington to get a number of public-houses closed. Several petitions were hawked round, and numerously signed. The

time for lodging them expired on the night of the 13th inst, and they were presented at the Magistrate's Court on the following morning, but refused as being too late.

The Conference between the Council of the New Zealand University and the deputations from the Otago University and Canterbury College has agreed that a new University Act should be drafted by the Council, embodying the terms and conditions upon which the affiliation of the Southern Colleges should be carried out.

THE Old Whau Company, Thames, have declared a dividend of £3 per share. 3000 shares are held by Thames residents.

237 nominations for immigrants were sent from Invercargill by the Suez Mail this month. Since the 20th of October last, when free nominations commenced, 2558 nominations have been sent from the Invercargill office.

THE Sydney 'Morning Herald' of the 28th March, writing respecting the escape of the French Communists from New Caledonia, remarks:—"The arrival of these prisoners will justify the apprehension which has already been expressed, that the Australian colonies have something to fear from the establishment of a large penal settlement in such close neighbourhood."

THE 'Wakatip Mail' says:—"The miners here, at least, do not seem to value the opportunity offered them of forwarding gold to the Melbourne mint, as none was forwarded per last escort."

THE 'Dunstan Times' complains of the little local assistance given to mining enterprise there, but says that so far as assisting co-operative labor the capitalists of Dunedin have been very liberal, and that there is no reason to complain of want of support from them.

THE Ship William Davie has arrived at the Bluff, all well: 85 days out from London. She brings 289 immigrants, and reports the deaths of nine infants on the voyage.

THE following is late news by telegram:—A deputation of the Irish members of Parliament waited upon the Premier, asking for the release of the Fenian prisoners. Mr Disraeli declined to grant the request.—The German Parliament has passed a new Press Law.—Thirty-two Austrian Bishops have denounced the Ecclesiastical laws as tyrannical.—The Archbishop of Cologne has been arrested.

THE escape of Rochfort and others has caused great surprise in France, and consternation in New Caledonia.

THOMAS MANNING, the owner of the Berdan Retorting Furnace, Grahamstown, has been fined £200, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, for a breach of the Quartz Crushing Regulation and Inspection Act. The case was got up by the Police. A detective was employed as informer to carry stone to the defendant, who neglected to make the requisite entry in the register book, hence the prosecution. The magistrate commented severely on the action of the Police in entrapping a man into the commission of a crime.

"THE Life, Character, and Work of the Rev. John Wesley, M.A., founder of the Methodist Society," formed the subject of a lecture by the Rev. Mr Roseby of the Congregational Church, Dunedin, a few evenings ago.

Messrs HALLENSTEIN & Co's New Zealand Clothing Factory was visited last week by the Right Rev. Dr Moran, and the representatives of the Dunedin Press. The party was shown round the premises by the managing partner, Mr Anderson, and the manager, Mr Fox. Before leaving the factory Dr Moran expressed to his cicerones his gratification at the respectable appearance of the operatives, and the evident order and regularity which pervaded all, and remarked on the great importance to the place of a flourishing industry which gave profitable employment to so many.

THE Catholics of Akaroa have to congratulate themselves on the monetary success of the bazaar held in the Akaroa Town Hall on the 6th and 7th instants; the purpose being the raising of sufficient funds for the proper completion of the Presbytery, now in course of erection adjoining the church in Pompallier street. The different stalls were presided over by the Misses De Malmanche, Mrs Rodriguez, the Misses Witely, Mrs Hahn, Miss Waacklerle, and others; and certainly the trade done was in the superlative degree of the class called "roaring." The gross receipts during the two days exceeded £150, a very large amount to be expended in so small a community as Akaroa.

THE following is the Auditors' Report of the H.A.C.B.S. Grahamstown Branch, No. 35, for the Quarter ending 2nd March, 1874. Amount to credit of Sick Fund, £407 15s 1d; Incidental Fund, £52 18s 6d; Funeral Fund, not remitted, £16 8s 0d; Total, £477 1s 7d. Increase during Quarter: Sick Fund, £20 9s 2d; Funeral Fund, £8 8s 2d; Total, £28 17s 4d. Number of Members: Financial, 110; Unfinancial, 38; Total, 148.

MR. STAFFORD ON EDUCATION.

MR STAFFORD in addressing the electors of Heathcote is reported as follows:—

Mr Stafford on coming forward was received with prolonged cheering. Now, with regard to the part of the article in the 'Lyttelton Times' which I have to complain of; it was this: the imputation that I had seen that there was some discontent on the part of the Catholics of the province, and that I had adapted my remarks to that discontent. I am not in the habit of changing my conscientious opinions on the spur of the moment, merely to catch votes or fall in with the views of any section of the community. For a direct refutation of that statement I refer you to a speech made some two years ago, long before I thought of coming to reside in this district, much less of asking you for a seat in the Provincial Council—a speech made in the House of Representatives on the second reading of the Education Bill, which was brought in by Mr Fox's Government. I made that speech after very careful consideration, given not only at the time, but over a series of years, during which my attention was drawn to the subject, a subject which was agitating all civilized communities—the question of State Education—and I have seen nothing to cause me to alter the views I then expressed. For that speech I refer you all to 'Hansard,' which you will find in your public libraries, and can read for yourselves. Therefore I think that the 'Lyttelton Times' owes me an apology for having stated that I had for the occasion, *pro hoc vice*, adopted views which would fall in with the opinions of some of the

electors. The view I took on the question two years ago, and still entertain, is this. The State—to use a word which is recognised as embracing the public authorities, executive and legislative, as dealing with the public interests of the whole community—has a right to determine to what system of education, or, indeed, of any other work, it will contribute public funds and levy taxation on the whole community. It has a right to do that, and especially has a Government, based upon what is in this country almost universal suffrage, a right to do so when acting through the mouths of its representatives; but it has always appeared to me that a wise and politic Government will consider how to establish an institution which will work in harmony with the convictions of all in furthering the object in view, and will not set up a permanent cause of discontent, a system which it does not end with the attainment of the object, but is most likely to create a banded discontent hostile to the administration of Government in other things. I therefore say that I deem it politic so to shape your legislation as to cause the minimum of hostility and opposition. I am quite aware of the very great attention which is being paid at the present moment, and for some time past, in communities such as yourselves, on the question of elementary instruction for the people; and I say that it ought to be our object to establish a system which will have the ready assent and adherence of all sections of the community. Now, the objection which is taken by some sections of the community—not the Catholics only, but by many others as well as them—is that they are obliged to put their hands in their pockets and contribute towards a system of education which they do not consider entirely fair to themselves. I am informed, upon very good grounds, that there are no people in this community who object to being rated for public instruction, or to a proper inspection by Government officers, so as to insure that the education provided is sufficient—then, I say, why in God's name should we drive any portion of the community who are willing to be rated, willing to have a Government inspection as an assurance that sufficient education is given, why should we drive them to say, "We think it is unfair to us that we should be taxed for a system which we cannot conscientiously approve of when we are quite willing to be taxed for a system which will provide the same instruction and superadd something more?" There is a great deal of what I may call "claptrap" in the term "secular education." We see candidates not only in this province, but in other places outside of New Zealand, saying, "We are all for secular education only." Having given considerable attention to the subject, I am competent to form some opinion upon it, and I say absolutely that I do not know what secular education is, and I have never yet found anybody competent to tell me. The moment you get beyond writing and arithmetic, and pure mathematics, even if you come to geography, you cease to have secular education, and you more or less traverse the conscientious opinions and scruples of the people. Take the large question of history. No person can be said to be in any degree educated who knows nothing of history. Who agree upon history, amongst those holding conscientious views? What one standard history will they accept as true and correct in its facts and in its inferences? It is impossible to give a purely secular education the moment you depart from the subjects I have indicated, without trenching more or less upon religious convictions. What have we at heart in this country? Do not we want to see our children and those of our neighbors educated? Do not we want to take an honest pride in thinking that the native born New Zealanders shall not blush, when meeting people elsewhere, at not possessing that elementary instruction which shall render them capable of further instructing themselves? I think it is wise and politic for a state so to shape its instruction as to enable all sections of the community cordially to pull together for the purpose of having their children mutually instructed. I have heard it said that if you give aid to any school set up by any religious denomination, which imparts the instruction required by the Government, subject to the periodical inspection of Government officers, while it teaches something else, some particular form of belief or opinion, you are creating heart-burning and acrimonious feeling between the people of the country. I will give you an illustration which I know to be a fact, and which can be corroborated by some gentlemen who are present—one an old friend of mine, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sir David Monro, who is here to-night (Applause.) I do not know what are Sir David Monro's opinions on this question, but I know that he has taken a considerable interest over a long period of years in instruction, and that he consented, at my request, so long ago as 1863, to be a member of a commission to consider and report upon a system of instruction to be introduced into the province of Nelson. There is a school in Nelson which has been in existence for many years. It was established under the superintendence of Father Gavin, and for many years there was a larger proportion of Protestant children than of Catholics attending it, and it was admitted to give the very best elementary instruction in the province of Nelson, and, with the exception of the Nelson College, no school could compete with it. There was no imputation of proselytising; and people who were anti-Catholic sent their children there. I could name one who almost shudders when he talks of the Catholic religion, and yet he sent his sons there, and never complained that their religious convictions were tampered with. That is worth a whole bushel of assertions to the effect that denominational schools must necessarily engender acrimonious feelings between persons of different creeds. I appeal to that school as a complete denial to such an assertion, and I say more, that the rivalry between the different schools makes a great difference between them as the difference between a well-bred horse going by himself on the road and the same horse when he is stirred by competition with others. You all know the advantage of competition. Let the school be subject to the Government inspection as to whether it gives sufficient elementary instruction as to justify its being granted a portion of the amounts contributed by the different denominations. The different denominations do not ask for the money contributed by others, but they say, "let us have a fair proportion, head for head, of what we contribute, or our own rates returned, wherever there is a certain number of children (I think it is 30 in Nelson), and the power of indicating what school is to receive our rates." That is one of the most reasonable plans, and I hope that my friend, Mr Montgomery,

who is the present head of the Executive, and I trust will continue to be so, an able man, and one who has thoroughly the interest of the province at heart, who holds large colonial views, and who will take the large statesmanlike view that it is always wise to have a contented people instead of an organised, banded, discontent. I hope he will see, when the time comes for further considering the existing law on the subject, that there is so much to be said on the side of the question upon which I have just enlarged, as will prevent him from absolutely setting up a deaf ear on the subject. I have very great hopes in his sagacity, and I believe him to be one of these people who will not refuse all his life to reconsider it, simply because he has once committed himself to an opinion. My experience in public affairs—and I claim to have had some considerable experience—is that those who hold office are always being educated. They are finding constantly not only what can be done, but what cannot be done. The great object of all administrative and legislative bodies is first to find out what is the best thing. If they can do the best thing, in God's name let them do it, if not, let them do the best practical thing. (Cheers.) I say it without the least regard to the result of the election, which I may say is a matter of so much indifference to me that it was quite an accident that I consented to come forward at all. If I may not be considered presumptuous in giving some advice, I say that we should from year to year always consider our actions on all large questions, and that our laws shall not be like those of the Modes and Persians, absolutely unalterable. Those of us who are not learning something from year to year to cause them to change their opinions, people who stop their ears against all advice, are not the people I would recommend you to elect as legislators. A writer in the 'Lyttelton Times' wrote a letter desiring to know whether I was going in to repeal the Education Ordinance. (Hear, hear.) My first intention was to reply through the paper, but I thought it better to do it verbally to-night. If I am elected, I am not going to run a-muck, and say I will repeal the Ordinance. I want to see it amended. I think the time will come when, quite apart from this question and on mere technical grounds, the Ordinance will require amendment. If I can judge from the remarks of candidates and electors throughout the province during the last fortnight, they want to give the Ordinance a fair trial in order to find out its weak points, and not to amend it hastily. I am quite content to wait until it is admitted that the Ordinance requires to be amended, and then I shall endeavour, if you honor me by electing me, to bring forward the consideration of the principles which I have ventured to submit to you this evening, not before. I hope there is no evasion in that. (Applause.) The 'Lyttelton Times' said that I cleverly evaded it. I don't want to evade. What object could I have in doing so? I should be false to my whole political career if I did that. I hope I shall not now be considered as having evaded the question. You know what you have to expect. When the time comes for the amendment of this law I shall be found, if I am in the Council, advocating an amendment in the direction I have pointed out; and I think it is fair, having reference to deep conscientious convictions which many in this room may think to be wrong. What are we but a congeries of a number of different units, brought together and contributing to the carrying on of public affairs, not only by our voices but by our pockets and purses. I hope the question will be considered more on the broad statesmanlike and politic view than it has yet been in Canterbury. I take leave to say that I do not think it has been as carefully considered from that point of view, the point of view of having the whole community working together for the object of public instruction for the young. That is what we have to get, and any way that will get it with the least jarring and opposition will have my support. I do not know that I need enlarge any more on this subject. I should not have said so much had I not been expected to do so.

Mr Clephane inquired if Mr Stafford considered a uniform rate on rich and poor a fair one.

Mr Stafford did not consider it would be fair if the schools were entirely maintained by the rates. Education was a great benefit to the community, and he thought that the people who had a large stake in the country should pay proportionately. They must consider, however, that the rates were only a small portion of the cost of education, and they could not go to the same extreme as if they were the whole cost. The principle he would like to see would be perpetual endowments for education, which would keep pace with the requirements of the place. He should like to see a fund from behind which would provide education in advance of the requirements of the people, and that could only be done by considerable public endowments. If they were to depend entirely on rating, he thought that the property of the country should bear more. He was of opinion that on most questions a property tax was much fairer than a special tax. He had advocated that for years, at a time when he was nipped for it. It was said that such a tax was unknown. That might be so. He did not know any colony that had a property tax yet, but they must all have a beginning. They were going to have heavy taxation in a few years, and he did not know a fairer shape in which it could come than as an income tax. He was very glad to find that a number of people were now to be found who agreed with him in this view.

Mr Clephane asked how Mr Stafford accounted for the fact that although Protestants attended the school at Nelson, the Catholics could not attend the Protestant school here.

Mr Stafford was giving no opinion as to what the Catholics did here or did not. He had merely instanced that school as a proof that denominational schools were not necessarily productive of acrimonious heart-burnings.

Mr Hall asked if it was not inconsistent for the Catholics here to refuse to send their children to the Government schools?

Mr Stafford was not there to answer for the Catholics. It had been said that he had the Catholic vote, but if so he was not aware of it. He had been asked by many persons to come forward as a candidate, but so far as he knew not one of them was a Catholic. He was not in the confidence of the Catholics, therefore he must decline to say what was or was not inconsistent on their part.

In reply to Mr Hall, Mr Stafford stated that he considered that in this country there was no one race of people who should ride

Tough-shod over others. They should consider themselves as New Zealanders, and he hoped that their children would call themselves by that name. The affairs of the colony would never be thoroughly well managed until they had a legislature composed of native-born New Zealanders.

Mr Olliver asked whether it was just to free-thinkers and those who, as he did, looked upon all religions with abhorrence, to re-establish denominational schools.

Mr Stafford did not think that those who did not belong to any denomination would claim to have a special school. When Mr Forster introduced the Education Bill into the House of Commons some two years ago, he stated that it was a curious fact that in all the reports which were received, it was not the parents of the children who objected to religious education, but it was some outside persons who did so, and that statement was not contradicted. Of course if a sufficient number of such people as Mr Olliver referred to were to be found they could have a separate school, but if the views of each person were to be incalculated it would amount to every man maintaining a school for himself.

In reply to John Lewis, Mr Stafford said he considered the nation a mass of sects, and he looked upon "national" and "sectarian" as synonymous terms.

FALSE ACCUSERS.

THE 'Auckland Cross' accuses the Roman Catholic Church, and of course its adherents generally, of a very grave crime. They are, he says, opposed to all improvement—to all "progress" in morals and in politics, and in every department of literature, science and art—whether amongst themselves or others. To use his own words, or those of the 'Australasian,' which he endorses, the Roman Catholics are engaged in a "conspiracy," a world-wide conspiracy against "liberal progress and civil society." This serious charge is directed more immediately against the Roman Catholic hierarchy, it is true, but the Roman Catholic party also must be affected by it. What the Roman Catholic clergy believe to be their duty to God and man, the laity believe the same. The Roman Catholic clergy have not one set of principles and the laity another. If the Roman Catholic clergy be, as the 'Cross' will have it, engaged in a criminal conspiracy to arrest the progress of human society in all that is good, so are we of the laity.

Whatever may have been the faults or short-comings of Roman Catholics in past ages, it cannot be said of them with truth that they were either opposed or even indifferent to the progress of mankind in morals, knowledge, science, or art. The editor of the 'Cross,' as an educated man, can hardly fail to know how much the arts of architecture, sculpture, music and painting owe to men who professed the Roman Catholic faith. He must also know what has been done by Roman Catholics to advance the progress of astronomy, navigation, and other arts, and to encourage the study of the classics. He knows that the foundations of the British Constitution were laid by Catholic hands. He also knows that even in the present age Catholics are striving to the utmost extent of their means to educate their children in all that is good and profitable, and so to keep abreast of the other classes of the community, and that many of them are now honorably engaged in the diligent practice of scientific professions. Why then, knowing all this, should he repeat the hackneyed charge against us, that we are opposed to all progress, and are conspiring against the best interests of society? He must have a motive. Can it be a good one? Catholics are taught to believe, and it is to be hoped the editor of the 'Cross' also has been taught to believe that no motive, however good, can justify the uttering what is contrary to the truth. It is the more to be regretted that the editor of the 'Cross' should set himself to injure the character of Roman Catholics by the repetition of such absurd calumnies against them, because it is generally believed that he is a member of our Colonial Legislature, and, therefore, ought to be incapable of any act having the appearance of untruthfulness and dishonour. It is a pretty general opinion among the Roman Catholic community that those editors who, like the 'Auckland Cross,' circulate such injurious and absurd statements and surmises against us as those above referred to, do not themselves really believe in them—but that they are endorsed and published merely for sensational purposes, and because it "pays" to give currency to them. This is to form a very mean opinion of the morning Protestant newspaper press, and I for one am averse to concur in it. But how are such preposterous, absurd and injurious and insulting charges to be met by us? One thing, we must be careful not to meet these with angry, abusive, and offensive language. If our enemies succeed in provoking us to any thing immoral or illegal, half their battle is won.—Yours, JOHN WOOD, Surgeon, late H.M.S. Pitt street, Auckland, 2nd April.

THE TIDE TURNING: OUR PROTESTANT ALLIES.

AUCKLAND.

NOT only Catholics, but all men who object to force the conscience of their neighbor or to banish God and religion from public schools, may rejoice at Mr Reeves' recent success. No cause for despair. A candidate has just come forward for a seat in the House of Representatives as member for an important district in the province of Auckland. He boldly and manfully avows his determination, like your Mr Reeves, and our Superintendent, Mr Williamson, to defend the rights of conscience, and to set his face against the exclusion of religion from public schools. He will not ignore Catholic schools. He sees and admits that Catholics cannot in conscience send their children to mixed or secular schools; or any schools, in fact, except those under their own Bishop. He therefore thinks it unjust to force them to pay for the support of secular schools. Here is another proof that the tide is turning in favor of justice and denominational schools. Mr Troup, the candidate referred to, is a young gentleman of education and means, and of great public spirit. Though a Protestant, he shews himself to be more just to Catholics than some Catholics themselves are. If he fail to get a seat for Franklin, it is to be hoped he may succeed elsewhere—one day he must. Mr Troup is more apt to

represent the Catholic portion of the people than Mr John Sheehan, the present member for Rodney is, if we judge by their publicly expressed views on the education question. But in doing justice to Catholics, Mr Troup would do justice at the same time to Anglicans and other denominations. He is another instance of what is so often seen—that some of the best defenders of Catholic rights are independent and honorable Protestant gentlemen, whose sense of justice rises superior to all narrow sectarian prejudice or jealousy, and who will not stoop to fawn or seek for power at the expense of honor and conscience. I know of a case in which the collector declined to Catholics to pay the school rate because they were, as certified by the District School Board, supporting a school of their own. When would the Otago people have done anything so liberal? Are their schools not practically Presbyterian, while nominally purely secular. Honesty and sincerity before everything! It does not appear that the Catholics in the district of Franklin are taking means to ensure Mr Troup's return so far as their power goes, but possibly they may be doing so in a quiet way, and of course by "moral and legal means." It is when Catholics employ moral and legal means of political action that they are so formidable and give so much uneasiness to their enemies. It would seem that such men as the editor of the 'Lyttelton Times' think Catholics act a criminal, and presumptuous, and "insolent" part in combining to accomplish their ends by any means whatever, even by such as are legal and moral—especially in this colony, and ever when these ends tend to benefit others as well as themselves. To resist an unjust and unequal law, or to procure its abolition by Parliament in a moral and legal manner, if attempted by Catholics, is, according to the 'Lyttelton Times,' the Auckland 'Cross,' and 'Australasian,' a "criminal conspiracy" against "the laws and institutions of the country." This is too much, considering that the Protestant press is never weary of declaiming about liberty and the benefits of a constitutional form of Government. They now begin to discover that liberty and a constitutional form of Government are two-edged weapons which may cut not only against, but in favor of Catholics and their legitimate power. The Catholic Church is in fact, and ever has been, the best friend of civil, as well as religious liberty when its adherents are faithful to her principles—which they have not always been. Trace the history of the British Constitution, and you will find this to be the case. That Constitution was framed originally by Catholic, and not by Protestant hands. It has been altered many times and often, in many of its parts; but in essentials it remains as at first—Catholic still. It has been used for the best and abused for the worst of purposes; but it is when British and Irish Catholics are pure and powerful, as in our time, that we see this glorious Constitution being effectually used for the defence of the just rights of all classes—the high and the low, the Catholic and the Protestant together. The British Constitution is at once the most democratic of institutions and the most favorable to royal power and the supremacy of high rank. In this it resembles the Catholic Church, on the model of which it is framed. Even the chief of the Catholic Church is "elected," and so far is not a despot, but a popular favorite.

RELIGION AND ART.

In a debate in the French Assembly upon the estimates for the department of the Minister for Instruction, Worship, and the Fine Arts, Deputy Gavardie spoke thus of the decadence of Art in France:—

"Gentlemen," he said, "the old artists, those who have thrown so great a splendor over the history of art, the artists of the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, of whose names I need not remind you, were—and some among us may be surprised to hear it, but it is nevertheless true—theologians before they were artists." They were not doctors in Canon Law, but they had begun by seeking the true expression of art, that without which art becomes something mercantile and a mere trade. Technical skill is certainly not lacking in our day; the progress of the physical sciences has placed marvellous means of execution in the hands of artists. What have they made of them? They lack the inspiration of faith which animated the intelligence, the hands, the hearts of the artists of whom I just now spoke, and who had studied at that profound so true the true notions of art, for in the domain of intelligence everything is connected. How comes it that in the present day we have no great writers, no great poets; that at this moment there are no great men of letters in France? (Donals on the Left.) I know that we have had them; but do you know in what their strength consisted—the strength of those whose names you now invoke? Do you know whence they derived their inspirations? They had religious and monarchical inspirations, and Victor Hugo first among them." The Left laughed ironically, but could not deny this, for the early writings of the author of *Odes et Ballades* are there to prove it. Still insisting on the necessity of a high order of study as part of the education of a true artist, he referred to the want of dignity and elevation in the art of the present day, and said:—"We cannot walk through our streets and squares and promenades without meeting with very vulgar types of beauty. . . . (exclamations and loud laughter on the Left)—often gentlemen—and the expression I am about to use will not be metaphorical—with marble maidens (*filles de marbre*), who display rather too inensively. . . . (Hear, hear, from Deputy Pétin and others.) I thank my honorable colleague for demanding silence on my behalf, but I know not how he will receive the expression I am about to use; I will say that those statues are rather too Republican in their style; and at this you need not be astonished, for they are *sans culottes*."

The Giunta, or commission for selling off Church property, have offered to assign 8,000 lire a year to the world known astronomer, the Jesuit Father Secchi, if he will consent to remain in Rome and take the charge, as formerly, of the Observatory of the Roman College, which the Government has taken into possession. But Father Secchi has refused. It is now sought to obtain his service for the Catholic University in Dublin. Father Secchi is already an honorary member of the royal Irish Academy. He speaks English; and if he accepts the overtures now made to him, he will be a welcome addition to Catholic and scientific society in Dublin.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL EXPENSES IN AMERICA.

From the report on the public and private schools in New Orleans, and collected last spring, we have the following figures of the Catholic schools in that city:—Catholic female academies and parochial schools, 29; pupils, 527; boys' Catholic parochial schools, 16; pupils, 3,855; total Catholic schools, 45; pupils, 9,126. Orphan asylums—for girls, 8, with 991 orphans; for boys, 4, with 510 orphans; total orphan asylums, 12; total number of orphans supported and educated in Catholic asylums, 1,501. From the summary and estimate of expenses we see that only one-third of the children of New Orleans are attending any school, and that only one-eighth of the number are educated in the public schools, and those at over three times the expense to the tax-payer that it costs to educate our children in the Catholic parochial schools. Thus it costs 382,396.94 dollars to educate 11,000 pupils in the public schools, and only about 100,000 dollars to educate 9,000 pupils in our Catholic schools. Further comment is unnecessary.

MYSTERIUM INIQUITATIS.

"VIGILANS," writing to the 'Tablet' on the now famous letter "Mysterium Iniquitatis," explaining the persecution in Germany, says:—"I have read with much interest the communication from your German correspondent in your last week's issue. Perhaps it will not be unpleasing to many of your readers if you print the following passage in confirmation of what he states. It is translated from the 'Kölnische Volkszeitung' of the 3rd inst. :—

"An incautious sincerity may sometimes prove of great value and importance. How often have the Freemasons protested that they are the lambs and that they never muddy the water! About a week ago, October 25th, we came across the subjoined noticeable words in the 'Rheinische Herald' (the 'Herald of the Rhine,') a journal which appears at Worms, and which confesses itself openly to be the organ of the Masonic Lodges. 'It is our purpose briefly to call attention to the sentence which is about to be put into execution with reference to that black regiment, the passive instruments of a religious organisation, built up at the other side of the mountains, (the Alps,) upon mediæval foundations; a judgment which the Spirit pronounced as it sat upon the bench as judge. They guessed right, those apostles of darkness, when on the return of the Emperor from our victorious war, and, on the opening of the first Imperial diet, they foreboded their coming fate, like ravens which fly croaking around their nests. They took the measure of their enemy correctly, when they commenced railing in their papers against freemasonry and its disciples.

We believe that we are telling the simple truth when we say that with regard to the sentence which is now being carried out against the Ultramontanes it was the spirit of freemasonry which spoke the word in that ever memorable letter of our Emperor to the Pope. The idea entertained by the Emperor William, who, as is well known, is a member of the Sect, are by no means new, nor are taken up by him, as the enemies of the empire are always ready to assert, at the inspiration of his present councillors. The fact is that the Emperor, while yet in the prime of manhood, had already given utterance to those very sentiments in presence of the brotherhood, and that, too, at a time when the world at large had formed a very different opinion of him. But the words uttered by him at that time were words of a prince and of a man, and he has kept to them; for now the Emperor is carrying them out, as history will testify after another thousand years."

[This admission may be taken as a reply to the correspondent of Thames 'Evening Star,' who wrote defending the Freemasons from the charge of instigating the persecution.—ED. N.Z.T.]

ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH GERMAN CATHOLICS.

(Boston Pilot)

A PUBLIC meeting of the Catholics of England to express their sympathy with the persecuted Catholics of Germany, was held in London on the 6th February. Resolutions were proposed declaring the strong and altogether unanimous feeling of the whole British Catholic body at the sight of the imposition of penal laws on their brethren in another land, and at the deprivation of the Church in Germany of rightful liberty in the exercise of her most essential spiritual functions. The Duke of Norfolk presided on the occasion, and Archbishop Manning delivered an address. A few days before this meeting was held, the anti-Catholics, under Mr Newdegate and Earl Russell, in the same hall, passed resolutions expressive of sympathy with Bismarck and the German Government. The 'New York Herald' says:—

An anti-Catholic meeting held in Berlin adopted a resolution thanking the people of England for their sympathy with the German Government in its persecution of the Catholics. It is rather amusing to notice the learned and enlightened Germans, with Von Moltke at their head, addressing Mr Newdegate and Lord John Russell as the people of England. Most respectable Englishmen are ashamed of these persons, and the English press almost unanimously condemn the action of their followers at St. James' Hall.

JOHN WESLEY.

(London Universe.)

LET us begin with a quotation:—

"If superiority in falsehood can be called excellence, Wesley excels all. What renders him so much the more dangerous is the purb of religious hypocrisy which he throws around him. The long-faced seriousness, the winning cant, the sanctified mood is enough to deceive, if possible, the very elect. I esteem open audacity infinitely more honest and preferable than the guile of the religious hypocrite."

Thus writes one who, converted in middle age from the heresy of Methodism, has thought it a duty he owed to his fellow-countrymen to expose the falseness and the danger of the Wesleyan principles and the Wesleyan association. No answer has ever been attempted to the men and serious charges he has brought, not only against the founder, but against the whole body. And, indeed, how was he to be answered? For he told us of himself:—

"I was a Unitarian of the Methodists, born of Methodistical parents, instructed in and deeply imbued with their principles from

my earliest infancy. . . . Methodism was riveted in my heart, its doctrines were ingrafted in my nature. . . . I distinctly assert that I was justified in the Methodist sense. Did others pass days and weeks and months in the "pangs of the new birth?" So did I. Did they weep and mourn and cry?" So did I. Did they for "faith incessant try?" So did I. I became a "prayer maker," then an "exhorter," finally a preacher and class-leader. Ten years I laboured gratis, and in all the circuits where I have laboured, I never neglected my part or brought scandal on my religion. On the contrary, numbers can rise up and declare that I was of spiritual benefit to them."

It is a man who can speak so in the hearing of thousands, who, having known him, could have convicted him on the spot had he spoken anything more than the truth, who does not shrink from penning a sentence like the following:—

"Mr Wesley is unworthy of credit. His flagrant falsifications of the Word of God, his false glosses, mutilations and misrepresentations of the fathers, councils and Catechism of the Catholic Church, with numerous other delinquencies, warrant such a conclusion."

What is our term "old rascal," by the side of all this invective and opprobrium, but positive moderation and delicacy?

In his "Popery Calmly Considered," Wesley's object was to excite fear as well as hatred in the minds of his ignorant countrymen in reference to their Catholic fellow-subjects. It made its appearance at a time when the oppressed Catholics of these realms were struggling vainly for a relaxation from the thrice-accursed penal code, 11 and 12 of William III. and Mary. It produced all the evil which the vile vagabond who composed it intended that it should. Mr Milner writes of it:—

"The green eyed monster of religious jealousy which had so long slept over its unresisting prey began to rouse itself in all its native fury. The pulpits of the lower sort, particularly those of John Wesley and his associates, resounded with the hypocritical lamentations on the fatal consequences to be apprehended from any indulgence granted to Catholics, etc."

Then indeed did the "old rascal" shine out in his true colors. We have no reason to explain to our readers the foundation of the Protestant Association, its programme, its conduct, its diabolical work and its ignominious finish. Suffice it to say, that from first to last its master-spirit was John Wesley; Joshua Bangs (Mr Dickens's Gashford in "Barnaby Rudge") was its secretary; Jabez Fisher was its treasurer; David Wilson was its "slough hound," but John Wesley was its founder, champion, pleader and king. It was Wesley who said that—

"To tolerate Popery was to be instrumental in the damnation of souls and was the direct way to provoke the vengeance of God against our fleets and armies."

It was Wesley who urged on Lord George Gordon and his mob to burn down London. It was Wesley who, when the ruin was half accomplished, dared to assert with characteristic cowardice, stupidity and perfidy, that—

"The Papists themselves had set fire to their own chapels and had plundered the homes of their own defenders in order to be able to throw the blame upon their enemies and to bring odium upon the Protestant cause."

It was Wesley who threatened the government if it dared to proceed to the punishment of those miscreants who had been caught red-handed in their attack upon Newgate and the Bank; and it was Wesley too who, whilst thirty-six conflagrations were blazing at one and the same time in the streets of London—all of them kindled by his Methodistical zeal—addressed the untamed brute mass of his "No-Popery" adherents, in the waste ground about Moorfields, in the following pacific and evangelical strain:—

"So now I beg of you to kneel down and pray to the King of Heaven that He will give you strength to go and pluck up this Popery by the roots"

This invitation to arson and sedition, to pillage and massacre, his followers (though willing) were unable to accept, for the simple reason that the nation having begun to recover its senses, the military were ordered to put down the insurrection at any price. Accordingly the wretched Protestant mob were slaughtered wherever it was met with a coolness and a decision which, had they been employed at an earlier date, would have bitterly disappointed the hopes of Wesley's association, by saving from its infernal vengeance the few peaceable and unoffending Catholics who at that date were thinly scattered up and down the great metropolis.

In reference to the "No-Popery riots" of 1780, we have always felt one especial regret, namely, that their chief instigator and apologist contrived to escape chastisement. In various quarters of London there were public executions by the dozen of those who had taken part in that week's work of pillage and terror—the poor fool, Lord Gordon, was tried for his life, and escaped only to die afterwards as a criminal in Newgate. But we miss one man from the scaffold erected in Bloomsbury Square after the sessions held at the Old Bailey in July, 1780.

Laurence and Roberts and Taplin and Brown were there, but these were only the "hands" (to use Coningsby's expression)—only the scholars. The head was absent—the master had escaped. John Wesley, strange to say, did not "die in his shoes," nor by the hand of the public hangman. Such is human justice.

P.S.—We have taken the trouble (in our anxiety to give our correspondent all satisfaction) to look into the last new dictionary for the meaning of the word "rascal." Here it is: "A mean fellow, a scoundrel, a sorry wretch, a base villain." With this interpretation before us, we feel unable to erase it from its place of synonyme for John Wesley.

The St. Peter's Pence forwarded to Rome during the past year by the 'Unita Cattolica' of Turin amounted to £12,000; and the entire sum received by that illustrious journal, since it began the work of collecting the St. Peter's Pence, comes to £180,680. It is in this practical manner Catholics testify the filial love and devotion in their hearts towards the head of their Church.

THE IRISH IN ROME. THE IRISH AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, Jan. 10 1874.

AMONG the various and numerous deputations who have visited the Holy Father to sympathize with him, and to express their devotion to the Apostolic See, which have been thronging to the Vatican during the last two or three weeks, the Irish residents in Rome demand a special chronicle. On the eve of the Epiphany a numerous and distinguished deputation of the Catholics of Ireland gathered around the throne of the successor of St. Peter. Among those present I may name the illustrious Bishop Conroy, of Ardagh, who read the address; his Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, Canada; the Very Rev. Father Mullooley, Prior of St. Clement's, accompanied by the Irish Dominican Fathers; the Very Rev. Father Kehoe, Guardian of St. Isidore's Irish Franciscan Convent; Rev. Father J. P. O'Hanlon, late guardian of the same convent, now appointed principal of the Franciscan College, Clonmel, Ireland, with the Fathers and Brothers of St. Isidore's; Very Rev. Father O'Keefe, Prior of the Irish Augustinian College of St. Mary in Posterula; Very Rev. Monsignor Kirby, Rector, and Rev. J. Maher, Vice-Rector, of the Irish College of St. Agatha, with the students from the same college; Dr. Maziere Bra'y, recently received into the Catholic Church; Rev. A. J. O'Reilly, author of "The Martyrs of the Coliseum," and late Missionary Apostolic to the Cape of Good Hope; Rev. Father Doyle, O. S. F., English Confessor at St. Peter's, and a host of others, amongst whom was your Special Correspondent.

About half an hour after midday the Sovereign Pontiff, attended by a number of Cardinals and Prelates, as well as by other members of his Court entered, the Consistorial Hall where the deputation awaited him. A hush of silence passed through the Assembly as they all knelt down before Christ's Vicar upon earth. From the circle which the deputation formed around the Pontifical throne, the Bishop of Ardagh stood forward, and having paid his homage to the Sovereign Pontiff, read a noble and eloquent address.

When the Bishop of Ardagh concluded the reading of the address the Rector of the Irish College, Monsignor Kirby, went forward to the steps of the pontifical throne and presented the Holy Father with the offering of the Irish—20,000 francs—which the Holy Father handed to an attendant prelate. Then the Sovereign Pontiff arose, and throwing back the scarlet cloak in which he was enveloped, stood up in the white habit which he wears, and which gives such a dignity and a venerable appearance to him, and which stood out so picturesquely against the crimson back-ground. His Holiness replied in feeling language dwelling on the fact that Ireland has never forgotten its affection to the Holy See, retaining the faith through ages of persecution.—American Paper.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE RADICALS.

In a late number of the "Quarterly Review," appears an essay ascribed to Lord Salisbury, on "The Programme of the Radicals." The Conservative 'Free-lance' does good work for his party in this essay. Analysing with the forcible sarcasm of which he is a master the Radical demands for "Free Labour," "Free Land," "Free Schools," and a "Free Church," he ably exposes the dangers to which Moderate Liberals are subject by being continually made the too's and catspaws of the Extreme Left. A brilliant passage relates to the unholy alliance being cemented between the Infidel and Dissenting interests:—

"There is one feature in the new programme which is remarkable, as showing the increasing community of purpose that knits together English and Continental Radicals. The agitation for a godless education—'l'instruction laïque, gratuite et obligatoire'—does not on the Continent proceed from those who dissent from the dominant religion. The Protestants take little part in it. It is the distinguishing cry of those who are hostile to all religion—those who have had the lamentable courage to banish not only the ministers, but the barest mention of religion, from the grave-side of their friends, and to make this wretched bravado a point of party orthodoxy. So it is coming to be in England. The agitation against denominational education, which was commenced by Dissenters, is gliding gradually into stronger hands. The Birmingham League began by advocating "unsectarian education": which, in its vocabulary, means to say, a religious education in which the English Church shall have no share. But the compromise was soon found to be politically unworkable: and the Dissenters, in the teeth of their whole religious history, allowed themselves to be pledged to the cause of secular education. But, in changing its flag the League is changing its spirit. It appeals to free-thinking, not to Dissenting, sympathies. Its most earnest advocates are prominent writers in the 'Fortnightly Review.' Their arguments are political and philosophical, not religious. Their antipathy to the Church is not based upon her errors in those points wherein Dissenting bodies differ from her; but on her opposition to the free-thinking and subversive tendencies of the 'party of action.' Mr Chamberlain, in the passage we have cited, strives to inflame the working classes against the Church expressly, not upon theological but upon political grounds. The argument that endowments paralyze the spiritual activity of the Church has disappeared; on the contrary, her activity is the one thing to be deprecated now. It is not the endowments of the Church, but the Church itself as a body teaching dogmatic religion, and supporting the cause of social order, that is the object of antipathy to the Liberals of the League.

"This union of the Dissenters and the Infidels is one among the many unnatural alliances which are so potent an instrument for destruction in our day. It is easy to combine on a mere negative. Numbers who have no liking in common can agree upon what they hate; and they seem to think that such a bond of union is sufficient to justify political combination. In such monstrous partnerships there is always an element of treachery. There is always on each side a full intention that at the close of the operation the other side of the alliance shall not keep the chestnuts. The fruits of victory cannot be divided between parties who are diametrically opposed; they must be appropriated wholly for the benefit of one ally or the other. The only

interesting question is, which shall succeed in deceiving his friend? The honest Dissenter does not wish for the success of the Infidel; the Infidel assuredly has no intention of promoting the religious doctrines of the Dissenter. But they combine to assail the Church, which, for different reasons, is in their way; and each party flatters itself that the other has miscalculated, and that the reward of their combined efforts will fall to it. No student of history can have any doubt which of these two calculations will prove correct. In a combined movement against established institutions it is not the Girondins who win.—(Pg. 566, 567)."

Especially Lord Salisbury appeals to the Moderate Liberals who "give money, men, above all, respectability and credit," to Liberalism, to let themselves no longer be deceived by party shibboleths to do a work which nothing but "party superstition" could impose upon them.

"Look abroad upon the kingdoms of Europe, and see what battle it is that is raging amongst them. We may follow there, in lurid intensity, the outline of the strife which more dimly threatens us at home. It is true that the watchwords used are not precisely the same. A more delicate perception of the meaning of words would prevent a Continental audience from accepting the declamatory rubbish which is in vogue upon many English platforms. They cannot imitate our bold treatment of the fascinating adjective "free." They would not understand how compulsory secular education could be advocated under the name of "free school;" they would not designate a measure for restricting the rights of landowners as "free land;" nor would it occur to them to preach as "free labour" provisions for facilitating the breach of contracts, and the coercion of independent labourers into involuntary strikes. But though the words they use are less misleading and more apt, the meaning is the same. Instruction from which religion shall be banished; legislation, which, in some fashion or other, shall bestow upon the artisan a share of the land and of the capital he envies, are the dream of vast multitudes abroad; and they are the chimeras towards which the new agitators would mislead our working classes here. The only difference is, that portions of the Radical programme, which are only a hope to the Radicals of England, are a reality there.—(P. 573)

ULSTER.

THE Cork correspondent of the 'Boston Plot' writes:—Ulster is being swiftly and surely won back to Ireland and to Catholicity. Remember that thirty years ago the Protestants were as two to one in the province—that they were the manufacturers, the farmers, the landed proprietors, the artisans, an insolent and omnipotent caste; while the wretched Catholics, with the rust of centuries in their blood, huddled together in the dirty suburbs, had hovels for churches, hewed wood and drew water for their Protestant masters, were squalid, despised, and insulted, and thought themselves happy if once a year they could avenge their slavery by battering out Orange brains or smashing Protestant drums. Now all that is changed. True, the Scotch colonists still own most of the land; their hard faces are to be seen everywhere, and their dry accents heard. A race of them hold most of the small farms in Down and Armagh, and, to their credit be it said, make the land burst with fruitfulness. In Belfast and the busy manufacturing district all round, most of the capitalists are still Protestants and strangers. But their lessons of thrift and pluck have not been lost on the Catholics. More fruitful than the colonists, the Celts multiply year by year; work brings them to the great towns; they learn how to thrive and make money, to buy farms and start industries like their neighbors. To-day there are Catholic Celts in the magistracy, in the Town Councils, at the head of industries. In numbers they are every year distancing the Orangemen, and will soon, in spite of emigration, leave them far behind. Their constant contact with the canny colonists, it may be admitted freely, has made them hard, practical men. They have, perhaps, more sturdy self-reliance than their brethren of the south or west, and they may thank for it their long fight for life. Donegal, which was never wholly "settled," is to-day as Celtic and Catholic as Galway. In Belfast there are a hundred thousand Catholics. The Tyrone small farmers are most of them Catholic; those of Monaghan and Cavan almost entirely so.

THE OLD BITTER PARTY SPIRIT

Is there still. There can be no mistake about that, for all the talk of enlightenment and improvement. To strike a "Protestant dog" to sing a national song, to cry "Home Rule," is enough to set a district in a blaze. But this is worth noticing—that in countries like Donegal, Monaghan and Cavan, where the Catholics vastly predominate there never here of party distinctions, because the Orange fools are left to hooray at will for King William: all the rows come from places like Lurgan and Portadown, where the Orangemen muster strongest, and where they think they can insult with impunity, or in counties like Down or Derry, where both sides being equally balanced, Orange rage blazes up at the thought that they are being out-numbered in their own strongholds. Truth to say I have

NO HOPE FOR THESE ORANGEMEN,

Unless their extinction, which won't take so long after all, for they are a stand-still race while the Catholic population is flowing in over them year by year, and must sooner or later swallow them. They are irrevocably bad—intolerant and dense as savages, with plenty of wit if they had only the chance of being as wicked as ever. Converting them to nationality is about as hopeless as asking them to bless themselves. They will insist that "Home Rule" means "Rome Rule," and wherever they hear the cry, stills it remorselessly if they are able. The Catholics, at least the worst part of them, have their intense prejudices, too; but, on the whole, our people would be only too glad to blend "Orange and Green," if it were possible. It is not possible—not till the rag-and-bone-shop of King William's friends are swallowed up, or die out, or bury themselves under public contempt, and till decent Protestants can come to the front, as elsewhere in Ireland, and be Irishmen. Meanwhile Nationality has only to leave them severely alone.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON THE PAPACY.

In a recent address before the League of St. Sebastian, assembled in Willis' Rooms, London, his Grace, the Archbishop of Westminster, spoke as follows:—

I hope the League may take its enemies by surprise as much as Sir George Bowyer has taken me. (Laughter.) When I came here to-day, it was to listen and not speak. It is a question which occupies the minds—I may say the animosities—of a great many nations who seek to put difficulties in the way of appointing a successor to Pius IX., in case of an event which I hope is far distant. (Hear, here.) Ten years ago in Rome a distinguished diplomatist was in communication with certain great statesmen. He was asked to give his opinion "Whether the dissolution of the Temporal Power would not certainly produce the dissolution of the spiritual authority of Pius IX.?" The diplomatist in question, who was not a Catholic, answered, "Be sure of this—you may dissolve the Temporal Power—you may destroy Rome, if you will; but as long as there are three Capuchins in the world, two of them will elect the third a Pope!" (Loud Applause.) Eighteen hundred years have not sufficed to break the links of Peter's chain. We need not have any anxiety on that point. (Hear, hear.) The excited antagonism of the nations of Europe is founded on a fact full of consolations. I am perfectly convinced that the reaction which set in after the first French Revolution, when infidelity had wrecked the peace of Europe, has continued until now, and is turning the minds of men back to truth and order. The reaction has gone on ever since, and has never been so powerful as in the Pontificate of Pius IX. (Applause.) Instead of being alarmed, or scared, or discouraged by the great sharpening of animosity and the great massing together of antagonists, I look upon it as the most beautiful sign. For I am confident that the Catholic Church was never more developed in its action on the world. Therefore it is assailed daily by all the stones and slings and accusations of the nations of Europe. We ought to take great comfort from such things. In 1848, all the Revolutionists of Europe were down in the streets striving to overturn the Christian Society of Europe. The difference between 1848 and 1874 is that the Revolutionists, instead of being in the streets, are at this moment in the cabinets and on the thrones. (Loud applause.) Down to 1870, the Holy See was in conflict with a horde of rebels and unbelievers—persons from all parts of the continent—and when that mighty host of marauders came round about the Holy See, the chivalry of all the nations of Europe came and turned them out. (Loud applause.) And now in this day we are looking on a more difficult position. It was then difficult indeed, but it was by no means impossible, to meet and beat back a revolution. Now, when the nations of Europe have revolted, and when they have dethroned, as far as men can dethrone, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and when they have made the usurpation of the Holy City a part of international law, when all this has been done, there is only one solution of the difficulty—a solution, I fear, impending, and that is the terrible scourge of continental war—a war which will exceed the horrors of any of the wars of the First Empire, I do not see how this can be averted. And it is my firm conviction that in spite of all obstacles, the Vicar of Jesus Christ will be put again in his own rightful place. (Loud applause.) But that day will not be until his adversaries have crushed each other with mutual destruction. Greatly as I glory in the chivalry of the League of St. Sebastian, this will be done without their aid. The nations of Europe are doomed to executive judgment on each other; but the League of St. Sebastian, wearing their old grey and humble uniform, will, it may be, once more stand by the throne of Pius IX. amidst the daybreak of that restoration. (Loud and long continued applause.) His Grace concluded by an allusion to the progress the League was making, and hoped it would continue.

SEÑOR CASTELAR.

THE 'Tablet,' in the course of an article on Spain says of Señor Castelar:—"Among all the conspirators and demagogues who have reduced Spain to the disastrous plight in which the country of the Cid, and of the most Catholic Kings, and of Cortez and Ximenes, is plunged to-day, it may be fairly allowed that Señor Castelar has the most creditable, or rather least disgraceful, record to exhibit. Vain, eloquent, superficial, Voltairian, the fluent and sonorous orator may almost be said to have been betrayed into his follies and crimes through an incurable weakness of head rather than through natural badness of heart. He is no treble dyed perjurer like Prim and Serrano. He is, in all likelihood, free from the Communist connections which bind Figueras and Piz Margall to the open foes of property, order, morality, and religion. He is merely a presumptuous university professor of the stamp of which the world is only too familiar. A newspaper correspondent, and a demagogue into the bargain, he loves to see his opinions reported in the journals and applauded by the mob. In his time he has ventilated the crudest notions upon the gravest subjects, religion, State authority, military discipline. At the same time, he has a natural fund of honesty and common sense which checks him in his downward descent before reaching the lowest level: Shocked and alarmed at the destruction which the anarchical principles he used to advocate are spreading through the country, he has had the courage to repudiate his past doctrines, and at present passes before the public as a semi-Conservative. His change of policy is, of course, open to the observation that to "disdain the arts by which he "rose" is no new description of tactics in the modern Rabagas. We prefer, however, to think the best of Señor Castelar's repentance.

SKETCHES IN IRELAND.

ANOTHER evidence of advancement in Ireland is the building of new streets in old towns. The metropolis presents a striking instance. I had lived in Dublin ten years, and of course knew it "like a book." To my great surprise I find it now so enlarged, that on pacing its suburban extensions I could not help fancying that I was at the other side of the Atlantic. All sides of the capital present this evidence, but the extensions south-easterly are to me wonderful. Your street railway system is in full blast in Dublin, and more commodious cars I

have not seen in Cincinnati, Washington or New York—indeed, I think the Dublin ones excel, owing to their excellent spiral stairs (of solid iron), and the comfortable accommodation overhead, so eagerly sought by sight-seers.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CORK.

Similar advancement, I was told, in Cork obtains there, but I did not wait to judge for myself. I found, however, the little town of Newbridge, near the Curragh of Kildare, more than doubled in the fifteen years, while the venerable "City of Kings," Cashel, is the same "three-and-fourpence." Mountrath, in the Queen's County, instead of advancing, has gone back, as far as I could see and hear in one night's sojourn, and Clonmel has to be content with a mere remnant of the immense trade which it had monopolised for generations as the agricultural depot of three or four centres prior to railroads in the southern province: It is at the expense of this once important centre that the towns of Waterford and Tipperary on its flanks have so notoriously advanced within the last twenty years.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

But how is it with disendowed Maynooth—it was, I understand, never so flourishing. I have come from that establishment, which is now more extended than ever it was before. A magnificent block of buildings, forming about one-third of the whole college, has been recently erected, making the whole fabric as imposing to the eye as old Trinity itself. All Halls, which I visited the same day, is similarly enlarged, so much so that the fabric of fifteen years ago can hardly be recognised. In the vicinity of this institution is another college, recently erected by Cardinal Cullen, and known as Clonliff. In the opposite direction of the metropolis, far out beyond Rathmines, but approached by the street rail cars, is another new college, all looking to the propagation of the faith. As for new churches, convents, monasteries and hospitals, there is no counting them all through the land. During my absence the Mater Misericordie Hospital, of Dublin, has been erected—a building which any metropolis of Europe might well feel proud of.

KILLARNEY CATHEDRAL.

Here at Killarney, in the poorest quarter of Ireland, is a new Cathedral of splendid proportions, with the most costly and beautiful altars I have ever seen. They are five in number, each altar of a different type, with its own separate corresponding sanctuary, and nowhere else have I seen their peers. I understand one of them is at the individual cost of the Earl of Kenmare; and I am told the Irish in America must be credited with a respectable portion of the funds which erected the others as well as the main pile. Even out in the rural districts, as it were on the road side, I have seen new temples to the living God which rival some of the city chapels of fifteen years ago, while these latter have recently given place to buildings worthy of the people's characteristic faith. A notable instance of this is the rural church of Latton and the parish church of Tipperarytown; within a few miles of each other—the former throwing the old civic chapel into the shade, which in the spirit of Christian pride and Catholic order, gives way to a successor which would not shame the metropolis itself if it should have it for a Cathedral. The main altar of this with its magnificent reredos of stone carving, is such another as those of the Killarney Cathedral, above referred to. I understand a Catholic landlord of the locality is the principal lay agent in the erection of both—indeed, the former I understand, comes mainly out of his private purse.

THE NUN OF KENMARE.

I have also made a little detour to lay my eyes on the celebrated "Nun of Kenmare," now popularly named Miss Cusack. This part of my letter, therefore, does not come under the above date or address, having been written since I left Killarney. The journey from Killarney is twenty-one miles, and from Killarney to Glengarriffe as far again, by car and horses, over the mountains—the bare prospect of such a journey by such conveyance is calculated to scare one at first, but upon trial I found it a very pleasant journey.

The moment the literary nun heard me speak of Cincinnati, she exclaimed, "O, the See of my esteemed friend Archbishop Purcell!" She most cordially pressed me to stay for dinner and off she went to send a messenger to the hotel to hold my luggage lest the carman take it off to Glengarriffe. With many thanks I left, however, reaching Glengarriffe that evening. While at the convent quite a number of tourists going in the opposite direction (i. e. from Macroom to Killarney), bolted in to the sacred precincts—all, non-Catholics as well as Catholics, to see the famous nun and nunnery of Kenmare. The Reverend of the convent is Miss O'Hagan, sister of the Lord Chancellor, an excellent portrait of whom is to be seen in one of the rooms. Miss Cusack (so to call her), is personally of the ordinary woman size, with a good natured, familiar countenance, beaming with animation, joy and intelligence. Having shown us the handiwork of the pupils in the shape of needle, crochet and lace work, which is on exhibition and for sale (and more delicate work of the kind I have never seen), she then got up a little concert for us see to let us that not only the head and hands, but likewise the voice, is highly cultivated in the poorest quarter of old Ireland:

The affairs of Spain in a few words. On the 3rd January the Republican Government under Castelar was defeated in Congress by Salmeron the leader of the Reds. Then Pavia, Captain General of Madrid, acting in concert with Serrano, came down on the Cortes in Oliver Cromwell fashion, and declared it dissolved. Some of the Reds were mouthing speeches when a couple of muskets were discharged outside, either by accident or design, and there was instantly a stampede. Pavia had taken all precautions against a mob, cannon were planted where they could be effectively used, and cavalry rode about the city. But Madrid took things quietly enough. Marshal Serrano is ruler in Spain, as Marshal MacMahon is in France. Meanwhile, Don Carlos is at the head of a well disciplined army of 70,000 armed soldiers. In his person the north is again to save the south, in Spain.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Summarised from our exchanges.)

ENGLAND.

Sir John Bennett has announced his intention to offer a premium of one hundred guineas for the best English national song and chorus, a jury to be appointed to decide upon the merits of the composition offered.

Monsignor Capel, preaching in St. George's Cathedral, chose for the subject of his discourse the persecution of the Church in Prussia, which he denounced as an attack without right or reason, whilst he scornfully exposed its impotence to the hundreds of Protestants present.

So impressed does Mr Arch appear to be with the success of his mission to Canada, that he declares publicly, that if the condition of the rural working population of England is not improved by the landholders he will drain the country of laborers. Such a declaration has startled a good many easy-going people in Great Britain, and accordingly, we find a certain section of the agricultural press busily engaged in picking to pieces the character and conduct of the man who thus boldly attempts to prescribe a remedy for a condition of things which we believe to be in many respects a disgrace to the boasted civilisation of England.

An American recently visited Mr Thomas Carlyle, at his residence near London, and the vigorous old thinker called out during a talk on politics in America and England:—"We are all going to the devil together—we here in England—we have nobody to rule but this Gladstone, who is a bagman, or he they call Dizzy, who is a pedler."

We are glad to note a marked decrease in the commitments of Catholic prisoners to Liverpool gaol during the past year. Probably the Temperance Pledge has had something to do with this improvement.

Mr Gladstone has replied, through his private secretary to certain charges of a leaning towards "Popery," and of being, in fact a "Papist" and not a Protestant at heart. These charges were advanced in a speech delivered by Mr Arundel Rogers, a Conservative candidate for Bodmin; and Mr Gladstone, in his reply, says they are "wholly and absolutely void of truth."

Mr Butt in London. The 'Cork Examiner' of Jan. 1, says: "Mr Butt, M.P., is to meet some of the leading members of the Home Rule party in London in a few days, for the purpose of reorganising the various associations in the English Metropolis which are not in a satisfactory condition. Difficulties having arisen from the action of some individuals who have made themselves rather conspicuous as the exponents of somewhat communistic principles. It is reported that Mr Butt will be accompanied by several Irish members.

Mr J. Bamber, the father of several priests of that name, and who died lately, was born at Manchester in 1794. It is remarkable what a change he lived to witness in the religious aspect of his native town. When he entered into life there was only one poor chapel in Manchester, on the first floor of a building, hidden in a small back street; now there are twenty churches and chapels, many of them very beautiful edifices. One solitary priest—old Father Broomhead—sufficed to supply the spiritual wants, not only of the town, but of the neighborhood for miles around; now there are fifty in Manchester and Salford, and within the circumference of twelve miles there are no fewer than ninety priests actively employed in the work of the Mission.

One of the largest meetings ever held in Manchester for any purpose assembled in the Free Trade Hall for the purpose of proclaiming to England, and to the world, that "self-government is the inalienable right of the Irish people"—that, in the words of John Martin, "we will never give up the struggle for this right, which is our inheritance," and that we pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means to secure the return of members of Parliament for Manchester who will support Home Rule for Ireland." Long before the time advertised for the opening of the meeting, the great hall was filled almost to its utmost capacity. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed during the evening.

FRANCE.

M. Pierre Guizot, cousin of the celebrated statesman, died lately at Nimes at the age of 94 years, after having abjured Protestantism.

It is currently reported that the great conflagration of the French Opera last spring was the work of the Communists and that the London police have intimated to the French government what they have lately discovered about the matter.

M. Nigra has returned to this post as Italian ambassador of Paris. This shows that Marshal MacMahon has no fear of imperial intrigues against the present state of things in France.

Duke Decazes, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, has sent orders to the French Consuls at the ports most in communication with Spain, to stop the transmission of arms and ammunition to the Carlists. Up to this time France had been neutral.

Marshal Bazaine arrived at his place of detention in the isle of St. Marguerite on December 26. St. Marguerite is one of the Lerius group, a cluster of islets nestling under the southern coast of France a few miles off that "warm Provençal shore," which in old times, was "the chosen home of chivalry, the garden of Romance." In this little island of St. Marguerite is a grim old fortress of the middle age. This fortress is to be the residence of the Marshal. It was once the scene of one of the most famous dramas in European history. It was the prison of "the Man with the Iron mask," that mysterious and unhappy being, the question of whose identity has exercised the most acute minds of many generations, and still remains an insoluble mystery. This island is only three miles long and less than one mile broad, and the fortress or State prison is the only building it contains, the rest of the ground being covered with orange trees and myrtles.

According to the last census in France, in 1872, there is a diminution of about 1 per cent in the population, in the last six years. In the ten years ending 1871, the population of Italy increased more than 7 per cent. While Corsica, under France, had remained nearly stationary, Sardinia, under Italy, has increased 8 per cent. There is something very remarkable in this difference, especially if it be observed that there is very little emigration from France, while from Italy there is very much.

On the 9th January took place at Versailles the ceremony of conferring the hats on the three recently created Cardinals. As the Mass was concluding the Cardinals arrived at the cathedral in state carriages, with Marshal MacMahon's livery, mounted attendants before and behind. The Cardinals were placed on the left of the Marshal. The Alegates delivered to each of them the Bulls of their creation. Then each Cardinal came and knelt before the President's chair. Each Alegate presented the hat on a golden tray, and the President of the Republic placed it on the Cardinal's head.

It is pretty certain that the cost of the Bazaine trial amount to upwards of £10,400, the greater part of which the Marshal himself will have to meet. Madame Bazaine has sold all her jewels, and, it is believed, the Queen of Spain has offered the family a large sum, which has been respectfully declined.

The ministerial crisis has been solved, just as most persons foresaw it would by a vote of confidence given to the Cabinet, or rather to Marshal MacMahon, for it was he who was in reality at stake.

The death, at the Monastery of La Trappe, is announced of Brother Ambrose, who had been a member of the community for the last ten years. He belonged to one of the most noble families of France, and had filled a very high position in the world, namely, Ambassador to St. Petersburg under the Government of Louis Philippe, his real name being the Marquis Emile de Beaumont de Montifco. His brother, M. Eugene Martin de Beaumont, is at this day employed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

President MacMahon, on the 9th inst., performed the ceremony of delivering the hats to the newly appointed French Cardinals. In his speech on the occasion he thanked the Pope for conferring these honors on citizens of France, and added: "The Holy Father knows our filial attachment and our admiration at the manner in which he supports his trials. His sympathies were with us in our misfortune, and ours are with him.

During December last a shipload of Neapolitans eight hundred in number on their way to America, fleeing from Italy in order to avoid starvation, arrived at Toulou and were put into quarantine. Father Blanc, the superior of the Jesuits at Nice, went to shut himself up with them in order to instruct, confess and communicate them. This he did with the most consoling success.

The French Minister of War, General du Barail, is making vigorous efforts to discover the officers of the army who write to the newspapers, under assumed names.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

23.—HEROD'S LAST WILL AND BURIAL.

SALOME, immediately after the death of her brother, set at liberty all the unhappy prisoners who were shut up in the Hippodrome. She hoped, by this act of clemency, to gain for herself in the future, a popularity which might serve her ambitious designs. Herod's will was read in the amphitheatre of Jericho, in presence of the soldiery and the assembled multitude. The old King "declared, in formal terms, that the provision of his will could have no force till they should have been confirmed by Augustus" (1). He bequeathed to Cæsar, all the vessels of gold and silver, with the most precious objects of art in his palace, and a sum of ten millions in money; five millions were bestowed on the Empress Livia. These liberal bequests would, no doubt, aid powerfully in obtaining the imperial ratification for the remainder of the will, which invested Archelaus with the title of King of Judæa; gave to Antipas the tetrarchies of Galilee and Bœrea; to Philip, those of Gaulonitis, Trachonitis, and Batanea; and to Salome—aunt of the three young princes, and sister to the deceased King—the cities of Jamnia, Asidud, and Phasaelis (2). The people responded to this announcement with acclamations and cries of "Long live King Archelaus!" The funeral obsequies of the tyrant were conducted with a pomp hitherto unknown among the Hebrews. The body was carried from Jericho to Herodium, a distance of two hundred furlongs, upon a golden bier, enriched with precious stones, and it was covered over with purple as well as the body itself. He had a diadem upon his head, and above it a crown of gold; he had also a sceptre in his right hand. The royal guard, composed of Thracians, Germans, and Galatians, opened the march. In view of our national origins, this particular of the presence of Galatian bands in Judæa, at the beginning of the Christian Era has not been sufficiently noticed. We have already drawn attention to the fact which goes back to the time of Herod's relations with the famous Cleopatra. These children of Gaul, in the pay of the King of the Jews; these fellow countrymen of Verugetorix, transported to Jerusalem, heard the narrations of the Magi; they were witnesses to the agitation of the Hebrews, at the news that the star of the Messiah had appeared in the East; the heart-rending cries of the Bethlehemite mothers resounded in their ears. Perhaps, some among them saw, later on, the miracles which were wrought by the divine son of Mary. At least, the authenticity of the fact, as it is attested by Josephus, cannot be questioned. Gaul, at the epoch of Christ's birth, was not a name unknown to the Jews, and reciprocally, the name of Jerusalem was familiar to the warriors of Gaul and Germany. These official relations existing between the two countries, prepared the way for the evangelisation of the Galatians. Be that as it may, the funeral procession marching along in magnificent array, halted after every eight furlongs. Incense was offered, and perfumes burnt around the royal litter, and while the mourners wept the death of the tyrant, choruses of musicians chanted his praises. It was thus, in the midst of those demonstrations of a deceitful mourning, that Herod was laid in the tomb which he had raised for himself.

(1) Josephus, Antiq. Jud., lib. xvii., cap. x. Here is another clear denial in fiction of the rationalistic theory of the independence and variability of the domain of the Herods.

(2) Phasaelis had been built by Herod, who called it after his brother Phasael. It was situated in the valley of Jericho, to the north of that town. (Reland, Palaestina, illustr., tom. ii.)

EXTRAORDINARY CLEARING SALE.

£ 37,000 WORTH

OF

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

B R O W N , E W I N G A N D C O . ,

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.

B R O W N , E W I N G A N D C O . ,

PRINCES STREET AND MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

SALE WILL COMMENCE WEDNESDAY, 11TH INSTANT.

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

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

Note the Address—

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

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Late of Frederick Street,
BEGB 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.

MONEY.—The undersigned has several small sums from £50 to £500 to lend, on Mortgage of Freeholds, at current rates. No commission charged in any case.
W. H. MCKEAY,
Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

WANTED to Sell, POTATOE -ONIONS
GEO. MATTHEWS,
Seedsman.

A. MERCER AND SON,
BAKERS,
Family Grocers,
Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Adjoining Messrs Cargills and McLean's)
Dunedin.
Shipping Supplied.
Families waited on for orders.
Goods delivered with despatch.
Agents for Peninsula Lume.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

P R O V I N C I A L T E A M A R T .
J O H N H E A L E Y
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

CITY BOOT MART.
W. 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 story.
 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.
 Couches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

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

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

GLOBE HOTEL,
 Princes street
 (Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

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

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

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

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
 Octagon.
 Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

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

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
 Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

ALBION HOTEL,
 MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodgings, 18s per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.
JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.
 Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,
 MacLaggan street, Dunedin.
 The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.
ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.
CHARLES WOODLEY - - - Proprietor.
VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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

(Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

C. B. COOPER - - Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
 Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

FRANCIS McGRATH - - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
 REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

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

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

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

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
 George street.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
 Good Stabling.

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

All Accommodation.
 Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.
 Good Stabling.

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

UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.
 All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,
 Peel Street, - Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,
 ROSS PLACE, - LAWRENCE,
GEORGE JEFFERY,
 CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,
 AND TOBACCONIST.
 Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

JOHN NIXON
BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDERTAKER,
LAWRENCE.

All Orders punctually attended to,

VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES

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

TUAPEKA HOTEL,
 (Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)

CHRISTIAN LONG, PROPRIETOR;
 First Class Accommodation.
 Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

Ross Place, Lawrence.

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

S. GIBBS begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment. All Liquors of the Purest Quality. First class Stabling.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
And General Store,
NEWVINS.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HERRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.

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

Let the drink account for itself.

WELCOME HOTEL

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

Established 1862

ROBERT PRITCHARD
General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the New Zealand Tablet.

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,
OTAKIA

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL
Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA
JOHN McGRATH,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

GREYHOUND HOTEL,
Corner of
QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.

Opposite Union Bank of Australia, Auckland.
First-class Accommodation for Boarders.
Superior Billiard Saloon.

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

M. CORCORAN, - - Proprietor.
A Night Porter always in attendance.

JAMES'S GOLDEN FLEECE HOTEL
Main North Road, Waikouaiti.

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

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

Superior Billiard Table.
Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL
AND
PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

A. FAGAN (late of Dunedin) - Proprietor
GOOD STABLING.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
BEACH STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

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

JOHN MBRIDE,
Proprietor.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,
Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MARSH
"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL
CROMWELL.

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
Peel Street, - Lawrence

ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Tuapeka and surrounding districts that he has leased the above Hotel, and trusts, by careful attention to the requirements of his customers, to receive a continuance of the support hitherto accorded to his predecessor.

This Hotel is unsurpassed for accommodation in any up-country township of Otago, and every attention is paid to travellers and families.

In addition to the Hotel there is a splendid Billiard-room, fitted with one of Alcock's best tables. The Stable is large and well ventilated, and there is an experienced groom always in attendance upon horses. Ales, Wines, and Spirits of excellent quality.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.
M. HANLEY,
PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

J. CAHILL,
Proprietor.

YEEND'S SOUTHERN LINE OF
COACHES.

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

HENRY YEEND, Proprietor.

MARSHALL & COPLAND

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers.

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY
COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKEY, GIN,

TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.

HENRY KNOTT

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre)

Orders punctually attended to.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & CO., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 18th day of April 1874.