

New Zealand Gazette

Vol. I.—No. 52.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1874.

Price 6d.

BENEFICIENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

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 Prices 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 *à la mode* 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, Koluisky, 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 hats and coloring in SERGES, TWEEDS, CORDS, REPPS, SATIN CLOTHS, and FRENCH MERINOES.

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

Large and continued supplies of Welsh, Saxony, and Lancashire Flannels, Flaidings, Crimean Shirtings, Plain and Twilled Sheetings, Linens, Hollands, Calicoes, Quilts, Cordater-panes, 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 BROWNIE,

(Late of 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 Depart-
ment.

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

FINDLAYS & WATSON,
Octagon.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARTIN AND WATSON,
Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

**GRAND DISPLAY OF
SPRING, AND SUMMER MILLINERY**

AT
**MISS WARD'S MILLINERY
ESTABLISHMENT,**

Princes street, Dunedin.

MISS WARD is now exhibiting all the
Latest Novelties for the Season in Millinery,
Bonnets, Trimmings, 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 De-
partment will be found a choice and select
stock of New Goods, remarkably cheap.

Note the address—
MISS WARD,
Princes street, Dunedin.

I. M A E T I N,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Simpson)

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 Tomb-
stones—In marble, granite, and Oamaru stone;
iron railings, &c. Designs forwarded on appli-
cation to all parts of the Colony.

J. BEANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Ratray Street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

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

STANDARD BRANDS.
**O U R "CROWN" "EAGLE" AND
"EXHIBITION" COFFEES STIL-
L 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
Paradise Fluid.
For grey hair, try Beissel's Kromatoge-
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 Curd Mills
 Ransoine's Adjusting Corn Screens and Winnowing Machines
 Vulcanised, Indiarubber 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 intituled "An Improved Stopper for Bottles for containing Aerated or Gaseous Liquids," and "Improvements in Apparatus for supplying the Syrup in the manufacture of Aerated Beverages and other liquids, also applicable to other purposes," during the residue of the term for which the said Patents are granted: And whereas we have reason to suppose that certain persons in the said Province are infringing the said Patents, we therefore offer a **REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS** to any person or persons giving us such information as will lead to a conviction against such offenders.

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

R E E V E S & C O . ,
 Manufacturers of
 British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Bitters, Aerated, and Mineral Waters,
 And

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

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

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

For Sale or Hire—
 Pianofortes by Collard and Collard
 Pianofortes by Broadwood
 Pianofortes by Kirkman
 Pianofortes by Ralph Allison
 Pianofortes by J. and J. Hopkinson
 Mechanism of every description connected with Pianofortes made and prepared. All the New and Standard Music.
BEGG & ANDERSON,
 Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,
 Princes Street North.

M R. J. P. A R M S T R O N G ,
 SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

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

Attendance from 10 to 4.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
 In consequence of our Customers and the General Public, we have removed to our New Premises, Princes Street South, corner of Police street.

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

SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,
 Oil and Color Merchants

J O H N H I T C H I N S O N ,
 (LATE A. BEVEBLY.)
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

J O H N G A R D N E R ,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

Princes Street South.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

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

R. L A M B E R T
 UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER, AND UNDERTAKER,
 GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

C R A I G A N D G I L L I E S
 Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

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

A. M C D O N N E L L
A. PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,
 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. & T. BURT,
 Auctioneer, Valuator,
 and
GENERAL SALESMAN.

OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND BRASS WORKS,
 PRINCES STREET, NORTH, DUNEDIN.

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

M. A N D J. M E E N A N ,
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
 (Next European Hotel.)
 George Street.

M I C H A E L F L E M I N G
 GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.
 Princes Street, South.

F R A N C I S M E E N A N
 Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
 George Street.

G E O R G E M A T T H E W S ,
 Has on Sale—
 Clover Seeds, Crop of 1873, just Arrived at greatly reduced prices. Also Eys
 Grass, Timothy and Rape Seed.

T H E S O U T H B R I T I S H I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y .
 Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE)

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

Offices of Otago Branch :

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	William Elder
Green Island	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro	Jas Elder Brown
West Taieri	David Grant
Balclutha	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence	Herbe & Co.
Waikouaiti	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	John A. Lee
Oamaru	Geor Sumpter
Kakanui	Jam Matheson
Otakia	Her Palmer
Naseby	J. R. Bremner
Queenstown	T. R. Rokruge
Otepopo	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	Chas. Colclough

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

M. MARSHALL,

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

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

CARRIAGES

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

C. O. B. & CO.

Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain.

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.

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

GREAT KING STREET, Opposite the Police Station, Dunedin.

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

Country orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO. wish to intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Dunedin and of the suburban and Country Districts, that in consequence of their business increasing so rapidly during the 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.

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

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

Children taken instantaneously in any weather.

Operating Artists: Messrs CLIFFORD and MORRIS.

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

Printing and Coloring by Mrs CLIFFORD and Assistant.

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

Negatives carefully preserved.

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

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

Note the Address—
FLEET STREET, DUNEDIN

THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G. DODSON Proprietor.

[A CARD.]
THOMAS ROBSON,

TAILOR, CLOTHIER, AND HABIT-MAKER.

(Next door to Athenæum), 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	"	5s to 18s 1/2
The Mission Book	"	3s to 5s 6d
Roman Missal	"	17s 6d to 7s 6d
The Lamp of the Soul	"	5s 6d to 7s 6d
The Catholic's Vade Mecum,	from	7s to 9s
The Church Manual,		3s

GROVES BROTHERS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

JAMES WALLS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
IRONMONGER,

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

ROBIN AND CO.,

Coach Builders and Importers

Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS,

Repairs receive prompt attention.

JAMES McNEIL SIMPSON
(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
OTAGO BUTCHERY,

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

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

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

THE Devonshire Unfermented Draught Cider, obtainable only from the undersigned, satisfies thirst without intoxicating effects, and restores the constitution after severe drinking. It will be found of special value to those who suffer from gout, or from being too full-blooded and corpulent. This Cider makes splendid Shandygaff, mixed successfully with all descriptions of Wines and Spirits, and will keep four months on draught.

HUTCHISON & CO.,

DEVONSHIRE CIDERERS AND IMPORTERS,
Dunedin, Campbell street 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
Mantles
Underclothing
Silks and Shawls
Jackets and Mantles
Dresses and Merinoes
Alpacas and Winceys
Blankets and Flannels
Sheetings and Counterpanes
Hosiery and Gloves
Ties and Scarfs
Fringes and Trimmings
Fancy Goods

Calicoes and Linings
Table Linen and Curtains
Carpets, Rugs, and Mats
Matting and Table Covers
Umbrellas and Parasols
Cloths and Tweeds
Winceys and Skirtings
Prints and Muslins
Antimacassars and Towels
Ribbons and Laces
Haberdashery
Sewed Muslin Work
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 asked in consideration of the foregoing circumstances.

A. R. HAY,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN

DAVID R. HAY

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

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

OF

TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

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

CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

THOMSON, STRANG AND CO.
avail themselves of the columns of the TABLET to bring under the notice of its numerous readers, the advantages to be derived by purchasing Drapery, Millinery and Clothing, at their

NEWLY-ERECTED WAREHOUSE

IN THE
CUTTING, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

which has been specially designed for the convenience and comfort of their business and their customers, a principal feature of which is the extreme care which has been taken to secure a splendid light in the duldest weather, it being admitted by all our customers that ours is

THE BEST LIGHTED WAREHOUSE IN THE CITY.

In planning our warehouse, the important matter of light gave us a very great deal of anxiety, and the acknowledgment from our customers that our efforts have been eminently successful, and the advantages shown to us daily in the consequent satisfaction given to buyers in really seeing what they buy, is very pleasing to us in doing business. The success we have met with since opening the premises, has succeeded our most sanguine expectations, and proves the soundness of the principles on which we started, and to which we will faithfully adhere—

- To hold a large Stock of good sound Goods;
- To select them in the best British and Continental markets;
- To sell them at the Lowest Remunerative Profit;
- To give careful supervision to the execution of all written orders entrusted to us; and
- To attend carefully to the comfort and convenience of all buyers visiting our establishment.

Everybody who has been in Otago for the last twelve years, well know the Cutting, and later arrivals cannot fail to find us out by observing the Splendid Block of New Buildings in the centre of Princes street, opposite the Queen's Theatre.

"ECONOMY is the household merit," and our motto of **SMALL PROFITS** to which we strictly adhere, is the guarantee that in our establishment our Patrons will obtain

THE VERY BEST VALUE THAT MONEY CAN PROCURE.

FOR THE WINTER 1874, we have just landed ex Warwick, Carnatic, Jungfrau, from London; Margaret Galbraith, Wild Deer, from Glasgow; and by Mail Steamers, a very large and a very choice Stock of all the Newest Goods for the Season, which have opened up in splendid order, and form such a complete assortment that the most difficult to please can suit themselves in all their requirements with ease, comfort and economy.

SAVE YOUR MONEY by visiting the establishment of **THOMSON, STRANG & CO.**, and selecting from the most complete Stock of Drapery, Mantles, Millinery, and Clothing in the Province of Otago.

OUR DRESS DEPARTMENT

is replete with all the newest productions for Ladies' and Children's wear, in all the latest and most fashionable shades, as well as the good old standard colours.

- Latest manufacture Twill Camlets.
- Latest manufacture Wool Repps.
- Latest manufacture Siamese Serges.
- Latest manufacture Figured Poplins.
- Latest manufacture Striped Diagonals.
- Latest manufacture Striped Camlets.
- Latest manufacture Dress Moreens.
- Latest manufacture Striped Serges.
- Latest manufacture Striped Poplins.
- Latest manufacture Plain Diagonals, &c.

Five hundred pieces New Merinos, in fifty different Shades, including some entirely new colours, and forming a most complete variety to choose from.

OUR EXTENDED SHOW ROOM

is an ordinary warehouse of itself. To enumerate even a portion of the enormous stock exhibited in it, would extend beyond the limits of an advertisement. A visit of inspection will satisfy anyone that we have made a strong effort to provide for the varied tastes of a large community.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING.

On the premises we maintain an efficient Staff of **SKILLED WORKERS** under the able superintendence of **MISS KELLY**, whose reputation in Dunedin is sufficient guarantee that all orders kindly placed in our hands will result in a Perfect Fit and a becoming style, with quick despatch and economical charges. Special attention given to **MOURNING ORDERS**, for which we always hold a large stock in order to supply at the shortest notice.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

We hold a magnificent Stock of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Clothing. The Small Profit system has made for us in this department alone, a splendid business connection. From our immense Stock we can guarantee at all times to fit all figures in Tweed Suits, Dress Suits, Black Suits, Overcoats, Coats, Trousers and Vests, Trousers, &c., and every requisite in Gentlemen's Underclothing. In our

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

we can supply **SUITS MADE TO ORDER**, at a few hours' notice, at the most moderate charges.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.,
THE CUTTING, PRINCES STREET,
(Opposite Queen's Theatre).

PUBLIC NOTICE.—We beg respectfully to inform our customers of our **AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS**, that they are manufactured from pure Spring Water, drawn from a well on our premises, and that we do not use the Company's water in any of our goods.

REEVES & CO.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTAGO.—The Evening Classes will be resumed on Monday, the 4th May, at 7 o'clock, in the Lower Hall of the Athenaeum, and the North Dunedin School. Applications for admission will be received at my office in Princes street up till Monday, the 27th inst.

A FINDLATER, Secretary.

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: Manso-street.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DUNEDIN.

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

Your most obedient Servant,

KEITH RAMSAY.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN.—At his early period, permit me to inform you that I 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. LOUGHAN, 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.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE letter of "Catholicus" was received too late for insertion in our present issue, but will duly appear in our next.

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.

COMMERCIAL TABLET

Messrs DRIVER, STEWART and Co. report as follows for the week ending April 22nd :-

Fat Cattle.—A moderate supply of 50 head was yarded at the usual weekly sale, but the quality being for the most part only ordinary to middling, we cannot quote any advance upon our late quotations. Really prime quality, which is evidently becoming more scarce, would always find ready sale. We quote best quality at about from 22s to 23s per 100 lbs; medium, 17s to 18s. We sold at the yards 25 head, and have placed 40 head privately.

Fat Sheep.—About 900 were penned—mostly merino wethers and ewes—which we sold at the following prices—say, for ewes, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; wethers 7s 6d to 8s. None of the above were of really good quality. Prime cross-breeds are saleable at 2d, do merinos 2d. We have placed 400 for forward delivery.

Fat Lambs.—50 were penned to-day, a portion of which were sold at 9s each.

Store Cattle.—There is a fair demand for quiet grown steers and spayed cows at from £3 10s to £4 10s for the former, and £2 15s to £3 3s for the latter. We have sold 120 head during the week, at quotations.

Store Sheep.—A few old ewes are still changing hands at 3s to 4s, for the purpose of breeding cross-breeds. At the season, however, is so far advanced, but few station lots are offering, which if good would realise 4s 6d for immediate delivery. We have a good demand for young merino ewes deliverable in lamb at 7s to 8s; and also good conditioned merino wethers, if within easy driving distance, at from 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Four and six tooth cross-breeds are much wanted for paddocks, but almost impossible to get. We have sold 2000 very superior two-tooth cross bred ewes at 10s, and of other sorts 2500 at quotations.

Wool.—Since the date of our last no further advices from the home market have reached us. In our local market but little business has been done, and there is very little wool now left for offer. At our usual weekly sale of produce to-day, we offered about 50 bales, most of which was disposed of at satisfactory prices, as follows:—Greasy stained fleece, M McL, 5 bales 7½d; do fleece, L over O, 8 do, 9½d; do do, W L, 2 do, 10 do, 16½d; do locks, Shepherd's Crook, 1 do, 1½d; do fleece, S.O, 2 do 9½d; washed do. M, 2 do, 13d; reoured—1 cross-bred, 1 lambs—K, 2 do, 18½d; do O, 1 do, 12 1/2.

Sheepskins. Our sale to-day was well attended, but only a few skins were forward for offer. Bidding, however, was spirited, and full prices were obtained. Full-wooled skins fetched up to 5s each; medium dry skins, 1s 7d to 2s 9d. Butchers' merino skins, 1s 8d to 1s 10d.

Hides are in fair request, and sound wet-salted command ready sale and full prices. The bulk of those offering at the present time, however, are not in shipping condition. We sold several lots to-day, at from 10s 6d to 14s for dry hides, and 15s 9d to 18s 3d for salted.

Tallow is in very weak demand. We catalogued 35 casks to-day, but in the absence of buyers withdrew it. Returns lately received from the home markets for shipments made last season are of an unsatisfactory character, and hence shippers are disinclined to operate except at very safe figures, thereby virtually restricting the demand to local consumers.

Grain.—Wheat is in fair request at 4s 9d to 4s 10d for well-conditioned bright reamplcs. Oats are not so actively required for as lately, but prices continue firm at last quotations, viz, 4s to 4s 2d for new crop; 4s 4d to 4s 6d for old.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSSTITIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1874.

OURSELVES.

THIS number completes the first year of our existence. The NEW ZEALAND TABLET was started under very great difficulties, for the purpose of supplying an admitted want. Contrary to the expectations of many, including some of its own supporters, this journal has survived all the discouragements of the past, and gives promise of a prosperous future. The difficulties under which it was first published, have attended it throughout its career. But the energy of its Directors, aided by the loyal and generous support of its friends, have hitherto enabled it to surmount these. It is to be hoped that the Catholic public of this Colony will not only continue to aid it as in the past, but will accord to it a still larger amount of support.

The NEW ZEALAND TABLET has not been everything that its promoters and Directors wished it to be; but we can say with truth, that taking all things into account, it is deserving of praise for what it has done, rather than of censure for what it has left undone, or has done badly. To make the TABLET such as its Proprietary desire to make it, now depends almost entirely on the Catholic body itself. A large number of subscribers and advertisers will enable the Directors to increase its size, and render it in every way more deserving of being the organ and representative of the Catholics of New Zealand.

Education has been and is by far the most important question for our consideration, whether as regards Catholics

as Catholics, or as members of the body politic. As Catholics, our Faith is immeasurably more important to us than all other considerations, and consequently whatever tends to destroy or even weaken it, must necessarily excite our abhorrence, and arouse our most determined opposition. As citizens we have a deep interest in the temporal well-being and peace of society; and therefore, we are bound in self-defence to oppose everything calculated to disturb the peace of the community, and weaken the securities of the various relations of man to man, and of men to the society in which they live. Our Church, to which we look up with respect and docility, and which has been divinely appointed to guide us in all things appertaining to Faith and Morals, has declared godless and mixed systems of education to be intrinsically dangerous to both; and our own reading of the history of the past, as well as our own experience, leave no doubt whatever on our mind that these systems of education condemned by the Church, must inevitably lead to the destruction of society and to universal anarchy. For these reasons, we have never ceased, in this journal, to advocate a Christian and Catholic education for our own children, that we might discharge the duties which all Catholics owe to their Faith, and to their country.

For doing this, those who are opposed to our principles, have spoken hardly of us, and some have gone so far as to wish to make the public look upon us as disloyal and even traitorous. But so far from being either the one or the other, we have been as we are, most devotedly loyal to the community in which our lot is cast; and the vigour and perseverance with which we have opposed what we most firmly believe to be fatal not only to our children's faith, but even to the well being of civil society, prove our loyalty and our zeal for the public good.

In the not unfrequent passages of arms that have taken place between ourselves and our Brethren of the Press—whilst hitting hard as we conceived ourselves bound to do in self-defence—we have always wished, and endeavoured, too, to avoid personalities and confine ourselves strictly within the limits of lawful literary warfare. Whether we have succeeded or not, others must judge, but our conscience does not reproach us on this head. Not so, however, in reference to extract matter. As to this, there have been two or three instances in which, we freely admit, we have done badly. But we can truthfully say, that the Editor of this journal, whilst accepting his responsibility, and gladly submitting to the censure which attaches to mismanagement, was not to blame for these extracts to which allusion has been made. The Editor did not see these extracts before their publication: had he seen them they should never have been published in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET. At the same time we freely confess that he ought to have seen and rejected them. For the future the utmost care will be taken to prevent a recurrence of anything of this kind.

As to parties, the NEW ZEALAND TABLET will continue to maintain its independence of all parties; but, at the same time, will discuss political questions, and give a verdict according to the merits of each, irrespective of individuals and parties.

THE HEATHCOTE ELECTION.

THE electors of this suburb of Christchurch have recently earned for themselves a disgraceful notoriety. The majority of this redoubtable constituency have rejected a candidate, for a seat in the Provincial Council of Canterbury, who is a statesman, a scholar, a gentleman, and an able and eloquent speaker; and elected, instead, nobodies. Under the heading—nobodies—it is not our intention to include the gentleman who stood at the head of the poll, Mr MONTGOMERY. With one reservation, he is everything we could desire. But what we mean is, that this constituency of Heathcote has selected as its representatives in the—well, vestry of the Province, men whose celebrity has not travelled beyond the confines of Heathcote, in preference to a statesman who was, for nearly a decade of years, Premier of the Colony, and who possesses talents that would secure him a prominent position in any legislature.

But observe the reason of this preference. The Hon. Mr STAFFORD, of whom we are speaking, had the manliness, the justice, and the misfortune to declare himself in favor of fair-play and religious liberty as regards Catholics. This upright declaration of an honest man rendered this old public servant odious in the eyes of the Heathcote constituency. His advocacy of justice to his Catholic fellow colonists, caused his talents to be ignored, and all his previous services to be

forgotton. In the bitterness of its opposition to Christian schools, the 'Lyttelton Times' condescended to unworthy surmises and groundless charges against Mr Stafford in order to induce the Heathcote electors to trample upon its Roman Catholic fellow colonists, and return men pledged to perpetuate the plunder of people whose only crime is—that they are determined to rear their children in the Christian and Catholic religion, and to do their best to make them loyal and peaceable subjects, and good members of society. To what lengths will not blind prejudice and insensate hate lead men!

In writing thus, we fear that we are not promoting the political interest of Mr STAFFORD. To be thought to be even favorable to justice to Catholics is the worst possible recommendation to almost any New Zealand constituency. The No-Popery cry is as potent in this colony—particularly in the southern provinces—as it ever was in the old country, even in the worst days. It was for this reason that we did not dare to say one word in reference to the recent Dunedin election. We feared lest our opposition to Mr BARTON might have enabled that gentleman to appeal to Protestant prejudices, and thus secure his election beyond the possibility of a doubt. We did not oppose him, therefore, lest we might thereby incur the responsibility of being instrumental in returning him.

We are not quite sure, therefore, that in saying even a few truthful words as to Mr STAFFORD, we are not rather disobliging him than otherwise. But he is a public man, and consequently public property. The liberty, therefore, which we take is our right. It is our business to speak the truth, and when education is concerned, to speak the truth at all hazards. Seeing, therefore, that Mr STAFFORD is one—the foremost one—of our public men who has had the courage and the honesty to declare himself on the side of truth and justice in the Education controversy, it would be both ungrateful and unjust on our part to neglect to make public recognition of his services. What we have written may prove an obstacle to Mr STAFFORD's election elsewhere and on a future occasion; but as evil is not to be done that good may flow from it, so justice is not to be denied because accidentally an injustice may follow. Right reason teaches that honor is to be given where honor is due; and the Catholics of New Zealand have not so many friends that they can afford to ignore such a friend as Mr STAFFORD, at considerable expense to himself, has proved himself to be.

WEEKLY EPITOME.

A FIRE, which at one time threatened to be of a somewhat serious nature, broke out about nine o'clock on Monday morning last, in Cumberland street. It appears it originated on the premises of a Mr Forrester, and quickly extended to the houses adjoining. Mrs Forrester states that shortly after breakfast she lit a fire under the boiler in the kitchen, with the intention of doing some washing, and supposes that a spark must have caught the loose clothes lying about. Having occasion to leave the room, on her return she found it so filled with smoke as to render admittance impossible. She immediately gave the alarm, but before any preventative measures could be taken the back portion of the premises was in flames. The fire bell gave out the alarm, and the brigade in the space of about twelve minutes were upon the spot, but the house was completely gutted before the fire could be got in hand. They however, succeeded after some exertion in arresting its progress, which considering the buildings were all of wood, at one time seemed rather doubtful. Mr Forrester has lost everything, the furniture being all consumed, and though insured in the Norwich Union for £100, he estimates his loss at £200, £20 of which was in cash. The families in the other houses have also lost considerably, their furniture and effects being materially damaged in their hasty removal. The building was owned by Mr Cutten under a lease, which expires in two months, but fortunately a few months since he effected an insurance in the Norwich Union for £300. Great praise is due to the brigade for the manner in which they worked, and it is owing to their exertions that the whole block is not now a mass of ruins.

THE Supreme Court was occupied during the whole of Monday in the hearing of a breach of promise case, in which a Miss Margaret Forrester sued Mr John Darling, engineer, for damages to the extent of £2000. Mr Macassey appeared for the plaintiff, and dilated in rather eloquent terms on the wrongs of his client. Letters from the defendant were read in evidence, and the jury after some deliberation returned a verdict for the plaintiff, but assessing the damages at £250.

THE annual meeting of the Licensing Bench, under the Licensing Act of 1873, was held at the Resident Magistrate's Court, on Tuesday. Mr Baillie occupied the chair, with Messrs. Strode, Fulton, and Massey as Commissioners. The public mustered in unusual force, the approaches to the building being crowded during the entire day. The Chairman in opening the Court stated that it was the first licensing under the new Act of last Session, and that most material alterations had taken place since last year. In future the licensing Bench should consist of a permanent Court, the Resident Magistrate being chairman, with three Commissioners appointed by the Government. That would be a safeguard from,—as it had been alleged, whether truthfully or

not—the Bench being packed, with a view to swaying the decisions either way. It also now lies in the hands of two-thirds of the residents of a district to memorialise against the granting of any license. No license will in future be granted to an unmarried man, the law assuming that hotels are for the convenience of travellers, and that no house can be properly managed and run under the supervision of a matron. A list of persons thrice convicted of drunkenness will be made up by the police, and supplied to licensees, and any licensees supplying liquor to confirmed drunkards would have their licenses refused at next application. The other restrictions are of an equally stringent nature, and no doubt will be the means of materially decreasing the crime and offences arising from disorderly houses. Several applications for wholesale licenses were favorably received, while others which had been made after the time allotted, were held over for consideration. The Court was occupied during the entire day hearing the applications from Caversham, Blenheim, Portobello, and the suburbs, and in each case the applicants were subjected to a searching investigation as to character, accommodation, &c. On Wednesday, the applications from persons in the city were considered, when several were refused on the grounds that doing only a bar trade, they were not required.

THE following amounts were received for our Holy Father on last Good Friday.—Wanganui, £25; Taranaki, £7; Manure Flat, £6; Hokitika, £13 8s; Timaru, £10.

JOHN WILMHEUST, late surgeon of the Isles of the South, was brought up for sentence at the Supreme Court, Christchurch, charged with larceny as a bailee of medical comforts during the voyage out. Counsel for the prisoner argued under the 48th section of the Passengers Act, that medical comforts were placed under the charge of the medical officer, to be used at his discretion; therefore, although there might be waste in the case, there could be no larceny. The judge reserved the point, and allowed the prisoner at liberty on his own recognisances in £500, and two sureties of £250.

BEFORE the business of the Supreme Court was called on Tuesday, Mr Barton, as counsel for Patrick Long, charged with murder, said he had issued subpoenas to several residents in Green Island, and had endeavoured to obtain from them information with regard to certain matters which he desired to know before he would call them as witnesses. He found a great many were unwilling to give any information, and some on account of certain intimidation which had been brought to bear upon them. He asked the Court, as this was a matter of life and death, to let it be publicly understood that if any attempt were made to intimidate people from giving information, or to threaten them for giving such information, or from appearing as witnesses at the trial, the Court would visit such conduct with heavy punishment. His Honor, however, in reply, informed Mr Barton that he could not give expression to an extra-judicial opinion on a matter which was not before him. Mr Barton said he felt it his duty to make some application to the Court to have persons who refused to give evidence, committed for contempt, and would ask His Honor to make known through the press that witnesses should not withhold any evidence they might be able to give in the matter.

ON Wednesday 15 persons were removed from the Quarantine Island to the Barracks at Caversham. The remaining portion are progressing most favourably, and will be soon ready for removal, only 13 patients being now on the Island.

SOME considerable amusement was created in the Supreme Court on Tuesday, during the hearing of Healy v. Heenan, being an action for £500 damages for alleged slander. The case itself was a dreary and uninteresting one; but it was enlivened by a sharp encounter between the opposing counsel, Messrs Macassey and Barton. The first-named gentleman in cross examining the plaintiff, inquired whether in the event of the case being adverse to him, he was in a position to meet the costs. This, Mr Barton held to be an insinuation that the case had been undertaken by him on speculation, and while indignantly denying that such was the case, yet expressed his determination when returned to Parliament to bring the question of legal costs before the House, and sweep away the snobbery of the Bar. Mr Macassey explained that he had not alluded to Mr Barton in his remark; but hinted that the Supreme Court was hardly the place to unfold his parliamentary programme.

A NEW ZEALAND TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE FOR CATHOLICS.

THE example of the American Catholics in forming Temperance Homes or Hotels for Catholic immigrants, might well be followed in this country—but it is much to be feared, in our small community, the publican element is too strong for that. I have often thought that in our larger towns Catholic working men might form a joint stock hotel or club, into which no intoxicating drink should be admitted—its members need not be total abstainers. It would serve as a resort for Catholics in town or country, where they might get a good cheap meal, and a cheap comfortable bed, with Catholic books and newspapers, and good Catholic company. As a mere money speculation it might pay. Drink and bad books, and bad company, are the bane of Catholics here and every where else. Why don't the "Hibernian Benefit Society" take the matter up? It is in their way. The club should have a Chaplain—as in the clubs for the "upper ten" at home—politics would be quite admissible into such a club, under certain rules. The Reform Club and Carlton, in London, instead of excluding politics, patronise them. Yet good and cheap eating and drinking and lodging are provided at the same time in these clubs. Even in a private house, both politics and religion are allowed to be discussed in a quiet and moderate way. A club or hotel of the sort might be placed under the management of a professional Restaurant-keeper, who might receive a commission on the profits. Cleanliness and cheapness should be the principal things in an institution of the kind. If in time they could raise a billiard-table, it would be a great and innocent attraction.

IMPERIAL AND PAPAL ROME.—MODERN PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC PRESS AND PARTIES.

THE citizens of Imperial Rome must often have felt their hearts swell with patriotic pride when they thought of the vast extent of her dominions. To be "a Roman citizen" was a distinction coveted by the people of every land, because it gave them a claim to civil rights of the most valuable kind. The power of Imperial Rome has long passed away. It has been "blotted from the things that be," having served the purpose for which, in the economy of God's providence, it was ordained. But Rome is still the seat of a great power. The power which rules Rome now extends far more widely than that wielded by the Roman Emperors. It rests upon a very different foundation, and its commands are more explicitly obeyed. It is often proudly boasted by Englishmen that the sun never sets on the Empire over which their sovereign reigns. But will they tell us when the sun ever sets on the far more widely extended Empire over which Pope Pius IX. holds spiritual sway? If it were a source of pride to the citizens of Pagan Rome to sing "Civis Romanus Sum"—I am a Roman citizen—in whatever part of the Empire he might reside; and if a British subject in our time experienced a similar sentiment when he lays claim to the rights of British citizenship in any part of the world, a spiritual subject of Pio Nono may be excused if he feel even a higher satisfaction at the thought of the privilege he enjoys under his spiritual sovereign. The spiritual subjects of Pius IX. form a brotherhood of a very peculiar kind. If they were only true to their principles and each other, they could rule the world—not by physical force, nor by fraud or cunning, and sordid self-interest, as it is now ruled, but by weapons of a very different kind—by religious and moral forces, but by the sheer power of divine authority, or "goodness," as Mr Froude expresses it. It can never be too often impressed on all Catholics that they will be politically powerful just in proportion to their spiritual loyalty to their Church and to its Temporal Head in Rome. The chair of St. Peter, in which the Pope now sits, has come in the place of the throne of the Imperial Caesar long since "dead and turned to clay." When Pius IX. sends out his "Syllabuses," "Bulls," and "Encyclicles" to the Catholic hierarchy in all lands, he exercises a greater power than ever the greatest of the Cæsars could pretend to. How dwarfish and puny does the power of Victor Emmanuel on his usurped throne in Rome appear in presence of that which the Pope wields in the Vatican; even though His Holiness be virtually Victor Emmanuel's prisoner at the present moment. The Pope makes the Emperor William and his Minister Bismarck tremble, and look round them with prudent care lest some Popish Bishop, or Jesuit, or Nun catch them. He makes even Ben Disraeli's hair "stand on end like the fretful porcupine," and causes him to spout bombastical measures to Scotch students in the University of Glasgow about Popery as "a Simoom of sacerdotal usurpation." Nay, the Jupiter Tonans, the thunder of the London press, the 'Times,' quakes, or pretends to quake, at the idea of what the Pope could do if he only liked, and broadly hints he is engaged, or shortly may be engaged, in an infernal plot or conspiracy along with the "priests" to "dismember" the British Empire, as he has been occupied in attempting to dismember united Germany! Think of that ye New Zealand spiritual subjects of Pio Nono! Talk of power after that! But the probability is that neither Benjamin, nor the "tall bully" of Printing House Square, actually feel any of the alarm which they counterfeited. It is a mere ruse or trick on their part to get up a No-Popery Cry, and a popular terror of "Papal aggression," as an excuse to persecute us or deny us fair play. But that game is now played out. It has been tried too often already. If they really do feel the alarm they pretend to feel, we may be proud at the idea of such power being imputed to our spiritual leader. It is amusing to see how indignant the English and Colonial press are at the thought of Catholics having a press of their own, and being organized into a political party, ready for action—constitutional action. They are "inolent" and presumptuous, we are told. Even to use "moral and loyal" means to obtain justice by political action is imputed to us as a crime, by our "liberal friends" in the Press.

THE GERMAN PERSECUTIONS.

THE London Correspondent of the "Freeman's Journal" states that:—"In opposition to the mass-meeting of English Protestants at St. James's Hall, to support, by all the moral power they can exercise, the Emperor of Germany in the attitude he has assumed towards his Catholic subjects, the Catholics of London purpose assembling in force at Willis's Rooms, with a view of exercising counter influences. This meeting is, I believe, to be the forerunner of an even larger gathering of Catholics on a later date; but yet in itself it will be a demonstration of no slight importance and significance. The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Denbigh, and many other influential and exalted members of the Catholic community are to take part in the proceedings, which are being organised by the Committee of the League of St. Sebastian." With reference to the meeting of Prince Bismarck's sympathisers, we believe Earl Russell was to have presided, but in his absence, through illness, the chair was taken by the Sir John Murray. In speaking of this gathering, the 'Saturday Review' has the following:—"The accidental absence of Lord Russell deprived the late No Popery meeting of any importance which it might otherwise have possessed; and, although it is a cause for regret that Lord Russell should have been unwell, his participation in an absurd proceeding could not have been contemplated with satisfaction. The policy and legislation of Germany could in no case have been properly discussed at an English public meeting; and it was especially indecorous to take part against a religious body which, rightly or wrongly, complains of persecution. In former times Exeter Hall occasionally protested with little effect against the persecutions to which Protestants and other sects were supposed to be subjected in Spain or in Italy; but in no previous instance has a foreign government been congratulated on the severity of its ecclesiastical legislation. Having pledged themselves by

the framework of their resolutions, and by the very act of meeting, to approve of Prince Bismarck's policy, the promoters of the movement, in imitation of Lord Russell, declined to inquire what that policy was. It might have occurred, even to a blatant Protestant, that some laws might be good, while other laws might be oppressive. If the speakers were ignorant of the material facts of the controversy, they had no right to invite from their audience any opinion whatever."

DEATH OF THE SUPERIOR-GENERAL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN PARIS.

ONE of the best and most useful men of our times has just died, and is regretted by millions to-day. For sixty years that he belonged to the community—for thirty-five of which he held the important position of Superior-General—his life has been one continued series of good and great deeds. No man living, perhaps, contributed more to prevent the spread of the baleful doctrines of Socialism, and saved so many young people from falling a victim to them. Like St. Vincent de Paul, Frere Philippe will leave an immortal *souvenir* in the minds of the people of France, of the virtuous people who appreciate self-sacrifice and worth. His death was like his life—calm and resigned. He took leave of every one in his little cell, after confessing to Abbé Roche; not one word of murmur, of complaint, or of hope of recovery fell, from his lips; not a sigh was heard; death came like a gentle sleep without a thrill, without pain, without a pang. Frere Philippe was born on the 1st of November, 1792, when France was in the throes of the terrible revolution, in the little village of Gochat, on the Loire. His father was a small farmer, and a most religious man. He gave hospitality to the persecuted priests, and narrowly escaped falling a victim to the horrors of those times. Mathieu Bransiet, his son, the subject of our memoir, entered in 1809—when the first Napoleon was in all his power—as a novice in the establishment of the Brothers of the Christian Schools at Lyons. He was Superior at Metz, Rethel, and Rheims. In 1823 he was at the head of the establishment of St. Nicholas in Paris, and visitor to those of several Departments. In 1830 he was made assistant to the Superior-General, and in 1838, Superior-General, a post which he held until his death. Thirty-five years of useful labor, of gigantic efforts to serve humanity, instruct youth, and save from vice and crime thousands born, it would seem, to no other inheritance by the example of their parents and friends in the city of revolutions. Two thrones upset, a dozen of governments changed, victories and defeats, glory and humiliation, civil war and pestilence, inundations, fire and famine have passed over the city, but only stimulated the zeal of the friend of the poor, who for forty years remained in Paris unchanged in his zeal, and true to God and to religion. Great ones of the earth—sovereigns, philosophers, statesmen, politicians, physicians, lawyers, the representatives of science, literature and art,—he saw pass away in that half century, without deviating from his path, without envying them their wealth, power, or fame, and with only one ambition—that of serving religion and humanity, without even the hope of an earthly reward. When he was raised to the position of Superior-General, his community in France had 2,300 masters and 153,000 pupils. To-day it has 9,900 Brothers and 380,000 pupils. In the army, in the navy, in every class of society they are to be found to-day, giving the best example, and faithful to the lessons they have received in early life. When the last fatal war broke out, the pious Duchess of Magenta organised in the Brothers' School an ambulance which received over 1000 wounded soldiers. When her noble husband, Marshal MacMahon, was wounded at Sedan, she went to him at Poursais-Bois, near that town, and the ambulance was placed under the direction of Frere Philippe. "The hour is come," said the fine old man, "to show that we teach patriotism as well as religion;" and he gave orders to Frere Baudime, one of his associates, to organise a service for the ambulances. The Brothers all accepted the mission, and were to be found in all the battles round Paris in the thickest of the fight, raising up the wounded, burying the dead, and giving a glorious example of self-sacrifice and courage. At the Rue Oudinot, the Brothers gave the poor soldiers their beds, and attended to them day and night. They attended besides to the wounded at seventeen other ambulances in the city. The Government offered the good Superior-General the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which he had refused from Louis Philippe and from Louis Napoleon. He reluctantly accepted it, but it was only to say that it was seen for the first time on his breast. During the Commune he was with difficulty prevented from giving himself up to save Brother Calixte, who had been arrested, and only consented to remain in safety when the good Brother had been set at liberty. The death of such a man is a public calamity, but his good works will live after him, and in every country his name will be venerated. Millions mourn for him in France, and the grave can never close over one more deserving of regret, or more zealous in the cause of religion, education and humanity.

The 'Posner Zeitung' (one of the organs of the Chancellor) predicts the exile of the great Archbishop Ledochowski of Posen, Poland.

Prince Bismarck's endeavor to introduce German as the language of negotiations has been frustrated by the refusal of Russia to adopt it. The Premier is much irritated thereat.

The Queen Dowager of Prussia, widow of the late King Frederick William IV., and who died the 14th December, was the daughter of Maximilian I. of Bavaria. In her 22nd year she was married to King Frederick of Prussia, and then apostatised. In 1858 she and the King made a long visit to Rome, and there she had the loving counsel of Pope Pius IX. It is believed that she died a true Catholic.

Scarcely a day passes now in Berlin without its appalling deed of blood, so that the staple news there is about such deeds, and the first question when friends meet is, "Well, whose throat has been cut this morning?"

Referring to the angry expressions of the liberal press in Germany against the Pastoral of the French Bishops, the 'Germania' says:—"The conviction that there will soon again be war is penetrating all classes of the people."

INFIDELITY, HERESY, AND PUBLIC WRONG THE SOURCE OF CIVIL DISORDER.

SOME little time ago I took the liberty to call the attention of the Protestant "leaders of public opinion" in Dunedin, and the literary and religious public generally in that intellectual city, to a passage in Lord Macaulay's writings, in which he strongly urged the necessity of studying the history of the Papacy or Roman Catholic Church—of course studying it candidly and fully. In his opinion there is not now and never has existed on this earth any one thing more deserving the study of scholars and philosophers than the Papacy, or Roman Catholic Church. More recently, another English Protestant historian of greater repute even than Lord Macaulay has expressed himself much to the same purpose, or rather, if possible, more strongly. I mean Mr Froude. He is of opinion that nothing more grand, more beautiful, or more useful and beneficent, has ever been known to man out of himself than the Roman Catholic Church as it "once was." He, learned and clever as he is, does not seem to see that what the Papacy and Roman Catholic Church once were, they are still the same now, and ever will be in all essential points. Her principles and her aims now are the same as they were 600 years ago, when Mr Froude says she conquered, by the sheer force of her spiritual power and "goodness," the hearts of the noblest and the bravest champions of freedom whom the world has ever seen. A like work she is now engaged in, for she is striving—and successfully striving—to conquer, or rather re-conquer and bring under her spiritual dominion again the noblest and the bravest people whom the world has ever known in modern times—"the imperial race" of England, as Archbishop Manning calls them—men whose passion for liberty no one doubts any more than he doubts their many other great virtues. Could any one truthfully say of any Church calling itself Protestant what Mr Froude has said of the Roman Catholic Church as it "once was." True the love of many Catholics has waxed cold in later times. The instances of heroic charity are not so frequent and conspicuous among the Catholic clergy or laity now as there were 600 years ago, when, as Mr Froude tells us, the Roman Catholic Church was so grand, so beautiful, useful, and powerful. But the Catholic fervor of these early times it beginning to revive fast in ours. Even in the worst of times the Church has always contained some few men and women eminent for their sanctity, though their names may never be heard of by the public. It is they who nurse Catholic piety and charity, and keep them warm in secret till the time comes when they shall openly show themselves to the world, and spread like fire. If the history of the Papacy be a profitable and interesting story to literary and religious men, the history of heresy is equally so. As the Roman Catholic Church is the sole defence of Christian faith and best support of civil order, so heresy is the worst enemy of both. The object of all heresy is to undermine the authority and even destroy the existence of the Roman Catholic Church. It consequently renders all constituted authority in every country, Catholic or Protestant, insecure, and dependent on mere popular caprice. Among heretics and bad Catholics the law of the strongest is the only law. Right and justice are of little account to them. Witness the treatment of Roman Catholics by the Presbyterians of Otago in the matter of schools, and, indeed, by Protestants generally. The worst enemies of Christ—the Gibbons, the Humes, and Voltaires, and Tom Paines—are ever the deadly enemies of the Pope and the Catholic Church, and they fraternise with Protestants in many ways. Heresy, infidelity, tyranny, and treason are birds of one feather. Heresy is usually the first step to the rejection of all revealed religion. It is producing the fruit of infidelity plentifully in these times, and, as the natural consequence, a lax morality. Both Mr Froude and Lord Macaulay have said much to confirm the prejudices of the prejudiced against the Roman Catholic Church, but they have also said much in her favor—more than appears quite consistent with their position as her obvious, if not avowed enemies. On the whole, they have done her more good than harm most probably. The wonder is how they and such as they, have seen so much of Catholic truth without seeing it all; but such is the force of early prejudice and intellectual pride. However, the Protestant readers of the works of these great writers may be often more candid and just in their way of viewing Catholic affairs than the writers themselves, and may profit accordingly. Lord Macaulay and Mr Froude must have been at times rather bewildered at the thought of their having to say so much in favor of the Catholic Church while they were its open enemies, and laboring to hold it up to public odium and execration. Were all that they have both written as to the abuses and immorality in the Catholic Church true, and not exaggerated or misrepresented, that would not in the least affect her claim to be the sole and the infallible teacher of Christian doctrine. The Jews—the lay and ecclesiastical portion of them both—sinned as no other people have sinned; yet they were the sole possessors of the whole truth of God. Their sins did not invalidate their claim to be the true children of promise. All the sins of Catholic priests and laymen, were they tenfold greater than their worst enemies have represented them to be, would not prove that the Catholic Church ought to be rejected. By its fruits the tree is known, is a sound and indeed divine maxim or rule of judgment; but it is capable of a wrong application. It is surely misapplied when used to prove that the Catholic Church cannot be the true Church because of the multitude of bad Catholics in all ages. Faith is one thing, practice is another, and we know from the highest authority that, though many be called into the true Church, yet few in it are chosen for eternal reward, and that through their own fault they shall perish. The melancholy exhibition of Catholic depravity which such writers as Macaulay and Froude make in their works, by no means establishes the position which the enemies of the Catholic Church are so eager to maintain against her. Many Catholics in every age have exhibited, among laity and clergy, and in every condition of life, such degrees of piety, self-denial, and heroic charity as the best of Protestants have scarcely ever dreamt of, and certainly never attempted to imitate. Mr Froude himself tells us as much. Bad Catholics abuse God's grace as

no other man can abuse it. It is natural to suppose, then, that when Catholics are indifferent about their spiritual interests, or out-and-out bad, they must be bad indeed—worse than any other class of men, or even pagans. Experience proves that such is the case. It is because the Catholic religion is so pure and severe, and so much opposed to everything worldly, that so many of its tepid professors are so remarkable for their irreligious and immoral habits. If the Catholic religion were mere lax and accommodating, many of its adherents might be outwardly more decent and respectable in a worldly sense.

L.A.I.C.

IRISH SKETCHES.

(Continued.)

MOUNT MELLARY.

Another celebrated religious and educational institution visited by your humble correspondent on this occasion is that of the famous Mount Mellary. Here I slept one night to realise for myself the proverbial hospitality of the Cistercians. Here are these monks on the side of this rough mountain, fighting with natural sterility, and the doors of their refectory and dormitory open to the whole world for the last forty years! The very night I arrived there the main house was crammed with guests, and next day after the departure of one batch, I counted sixteen strangers at the table with myself! From what I have seen and heard, I believe with many others that this "Mountain of the Lord" sheds a spiritual influence over the whole Irish Church—it is the common muster ground for lay and clerical retreats from the Giant's Causeway to Bantry Bay.

As for scenery, the province of Munster may be truly called a natural fairy land. To attempt a description of Killarney alone, this letter should be at least twice its present length and say not one word on any other subject. It is, indeed, fully equal to its fame. "From morn till dewy eve" a stream of sight-seers keep flowing and ebbing to and from this land of enchantment throughout the year—fancy the railroad from Mallow to this one spot having little else to do than to bring customers to this single market of *ocular* breadstuffs! Another line is moving from Cork in the same direction, but more southward for the sake of Gougane Barra, Glengarriffe and the Bantry Bay region. As yet, however, it does not extend beyond Macroom, about sixty-six miles from the lakes; but good horses and cars render the journey even now very pleasant.

THE BLACKWATER.

Then at the other side of Cork is the glorious Blackwater, and I for one would as soon miss Killarney itself as the Irish Rhine, I have seen your Hudson, but I must lay my longing eyes on some other Hudson before the natural poem from Youghal to Lismore can lose its place in my memory. The sanctuaries of Mount Mellary overlooking this glorious picture—the scene seems the holiday attire of nature to win us to the beauties of grace. Then the very different type of scenery on the mountain road from Lismore to Cahir, the road running along the side of Knockmoldown's highest summit, overlooking a vale of great beauty and fertility, flanked on the other side by the still more alpine range of the Galtiers enclosing that gem of ravines, the magnificent Glen of Aherlow—O, here is a treat for the visual palate of any connoisseur! Farewell, my lovely native land, I may never see thee again. God save Ireland.—Fidelis in the Cincinnati Telegraph.

THE GERMAN PERSECUTION.

A CALL FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

THE following letter was read by order of the Archbishop of Westminster, in all the Churches of the Archdiocese:—

"Archbishop's House, Westminster.

"REV. AND DEAR BROTHERS AND DEAR CHILDREN IN CHRIST—On Tuesday last a meeting was held in St. James's Hall by certain of our fellow-countrymen to express their sympathy with the Government of Prussia in persecuting the subjects of the German empire on account of their religion. We are all free in this country to speak our mind. Those who got up and attended the meeting last Tuesday had a right to do so. They approve of violations of conscience and of persecution by fines and imprisonment for the sake of religion. Every man who took part in that meeting is an accomplice in these acts of tyranny. They have spoken their mind. It is for you now to use the same liberty, and to speak your mind with equal freedom. On Friday next, the 6th of February, a meeting will be held in St. James's Hall, at half-past seven in the evening, to condemn these doctrines of persecution, fatal to the rights of conscience and to the civil and religious peace of our country. You will also convey to those who are suffering for conscience' sake in Germany an expression of heartfelt sympathy, and a promise that we will pray day by day that by the grace of God they may be made strong to stand firm and inflexible against all violence for the rights of conscience and for faith. As many of you as are able will be present at the meeting of the 6th. It is a cause in which rich and poor are alike concerned, for it is the cause of God and of His Church. You will, we are sure, allow no hindrance of any worldly kind to prevent your attending to protest against these mischievous attempts to rekindle the religious animosities which in times past have so cruelly afflicted those kindoms.

"† HENRY EDWARD,
"Archbishop of Westminster."

January 30th.

News Indeed!—An exchange from the other side of the Atlantic says: "Judge Lush, now engaged in the Tichborne case, is the first Catholic to occupy the English bench since the Reformation."

Irish Club in London.—Some gentlemen, including members of Parliament interested in the experiment, intend to get up an Irish social and political club in London.

BIGOTRY BEFOOLED.

UNDER the above heading the Dublin Nation has the following cleverly written article ridiculing the meeting held in view of sympathizing with the Emperor William and his Minister in their Crusade against religious freedom:

A very elaborate joke reached its penultimate stage last week in London. The gentle Bismarck it would appear has been forced into a life-and-death struggle for civil and religious freedom by those terrible fellows, the Ultramontanes. Further the pious Emperor William had addressed a few words in season to the Man of Sin at Rome. Could holy England, evangelical England, England with the Bible, stand by with folded arms witnessing the encounter, and not offer a word of sympathy to Bismarck in gratitude to William? Of course not. There should be a meeting—a public meeting—at which an overwhelming quantity of sympathy and gratitude should be poured out, gathered up, and presented to the two heroes of the great struggle. Set the electric wires in motion, give the post-office double labor, speed communications from every variety of Protestant Defence Society to every species of Evangelical Alliance, don't forget to advertise liberally in the newspapers, and let your placards hang out like Macbeth's banners on the outer walls of town and city. For the 27th of January, 74, is to be a memorable day in the world's history—a red letter day in the calendar of civil and religious liberty—because the great meeting for the expression of sympathy with poor wretchedly attacked Bismarck is to be held on the evening of that day in St. James's Hall.

It was done. The post-office, and the wires, special and otherwise, and the newspapers, and the secretaries, all did their work, and in due time the meeting came off at which the cauldron of bigotry was to be set boiling over. But somehow the effect was altogether incommensurate with the immensity of the preparations. The world was to have been startled, and yet it was not. Perhaps some necessary ingredient had been forgotten by the witches who concocted the mixture. Perhaps there was not enough of the element of blind bigotry in high places ready to be gathered up. Be the cause what it may, the meeting having come and gone, an opportunity offers for measurement of the expected cauldron, and lo! it turns out to be little bigger than a saucepan. Every man with a reputation for sanity or a position to lose kept carefully away from the meeting. Even Earl Russell, who seemed for some weeks desirous of playing Little John to Bismarck's Outlaw Chief, when the hour for appearance approached, flung himself into the arms of his physician and declined the coveted part.

The chair was taken by Sir John Murray, Bart. It is hard to have to say it, but it must be said—the baronet is utterly unknown to fame. No one knows where he was picked up; it is enough that he presided at the meeting, which, comely enough, considering the nature of the addresses which followed, opened with prayer. Then some letters were read—one from the Archbishop of York, declining to commit himself to the movement, though, "speaking generally," he said no one was more opposed to Ultramontane policy than himself. The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote in a similar strain. Three other bishops, several noble lords, 337 members of Parliament, mayors of towns, and other locally influential personages, besides 200 clergymen "of all denominations," sent "letters of apology." Evidently none of these saw their way to identification with the pranks of the fanatics.

The business of the evening commenced by an appeal from the chairman to England, in which he called on that elect of nations to arcuse from her long lethargic slumber, and to confront with boldness her subtle and dangerous enemy. After this terrific explosion the Dean of Canterbury, in a poor, half-hearted way, as if he were ashamed of his position, spoke to the following resolution. Sir Thomas Chambers followed, and, as might be expected, made up in vigour for lack of wisdom. Then a Dr Jobson, of the Wesleyan persuasion, thought it necessary to refute the idea that there was any persecution of Catholics going on in Germany. We admire the doctor's appreciation of the circumstances; but incline to think him rather unsuccessful in his refutation. And then—

Then—O powers of ridicule! spare us—an Irish "Old Catholic" stood up to "deeply sympathize with the people of Germany in their determination to resist the policy of the Ultramontane portion of the Church of Rome"! Everyone knows who and what poor Chambers is; but Mr J. Lowry Whittle is what theatrical managers call "a novelty," and "a sensation" besides. He is a graduate of the godless Queen's University, a barrister-at-law, and rejoices in the lonely eccentricity of being an Irish "Old Catholic." He made one previous effort to thrust himself on public notice a few years ago; that time as an ardent pamphleteering advocate of the secular system of education. A more sweeping condemnation of that system was never pronounced than by its effects on his singular self; and no one will feel surprised at seeing him take part in this very elaborate hoax.

After him came the modern Don Quixote. As might be expected he mounted his hobby in chivalric haste; and, as the Knight of De la Mancha rode at the windmills, so Don Quixote De Newdegate, excusably forgetful of William and Bismarck, ran full tilt at the convents of Great Britain. This must have been fine fun for the audience, so we are not astonished to learn that his remarks were received with applause.

The last of the joke, however, was the best of it. Another eccentric being, the ex-politician of the "two rows of brass pins," Sir Robert Peel, actually moved "that the chairman be requested to communicate their resolutions to the German Emperor and the German people," and some Colonel McDonald was found innocently to second the proposition. We cannot refrain from laughter at the notion. That this congregation of fanatical nobodies and eccentricities should formally forward their expressions of sympathy to the potentate of Germany, under the delusion that they are doing a work of weight and importance, even from their oblique point of view, is an idea comical enough to make chucks of merriment from a melancholy maniac. The whole thing is so ludicrous that Mr Whalley might easily discover the traces of a Jesuitical hand throughout. It would give the finishing stroke of bathos were that gentleman to make such a discovery, and, with

his accustomed ardour, proceed to accuse Mr Lowry Whittle, or perhaps the half-hearted Dean himself, of collusion with that dreadful Society—the bogie of modern Europe. If he should, there is such an appearance of deliberately concocted ridicule in every feature of this absurd affair, that the member for Peterborough is likely to be luckier in his proselytism than he has been for some time.

We can fancy solemn old William of Germany, saturated with cant to his finger-tips, receiving the resolutions of sympathy with the appropriate pious ejaculations, while the grim humour of the jest, in spite of his utmost straining after gravity, wrinkles the corners of his mouth; and forces irrepressible wrinkles to his eye. We can fancy him also turning an sateful glance on his co-labourer in religious persecution, while muttering about the sense of support the resolutions have afforded him; and we can fancy the relaxation that must follow in evanthal Chancelor's iron jaws, as he strives without chuckling to mutinate assent to both these, as well as the vital nature of the struggle, in which they are engaged, that it must be utterly beyond their power to receive with proper gravity the meeting's commiseration for the terrible position into which "Papal overreachment" has thrust them; and with that, inevitably come uppermost when they learn that a cold-blooded persecution for conscience' sake is entitled to sympathy from professing lovers of "civil and religious liberty."

POOR PADDY.

THE following letter was published some few months since in the 'Ovens Spectator,' a Victorian journal, in the Beach worth district, being a defence against the imputations cast upon the Irish race by Mr Froude, the Historian. The letter, though lengthy, is an able one, and will amply repay a perusal:—

SIR,—In an article which recently appeared in the 'Ovens Spectator,' I find some strictures on the characteristics of the Hiberno-Celtic race, with the spirit and argument of which I regret to say I cannot agree. In the first place I hold that in a new country like this, where people of different nationalities and different religious beliefs are occupied in the formation of a new Commonwealth, it is the duty of the Press rather to allay racial animosities and sectarian differences, rather than quicken into malvolence the dangerous prejudices of the Old World, by injudicious reflections on any particular race or creed. Even the most enlightened and liberal minds are not free from those weaknesses which are incidental to their birth; and the meanest and most debased will occasionally rise in arms against any undue strictures on their old home, or on the Church, of which they are but nominal members. Sarcasms, be it ever so mild; ridicule, even though it provoke not a smile, are never so keenly or so bitterly felt, as when levelled at a whole people. An affront offered to an individual is easily atoned for, and quickly forgiven; but when a nation is publicly taunted and danderd, the susceptibility of offence is greater; the wound inflames, and is not readily or easily cured. In a mixed community, to preserve a good understanding and familiar intercourse, without which there is neither general peace nor prosperity, it is absolutely necessary to avoid controversies on nationalities or religion. There is no real benefit to be derived from them, and they are bound to provoke discussions, if no where else, in public-houses. There is something peculiarly irritating in these analyses of national character. They are invariably one-sided, therefore unjust; and even where the inquiry is enlarged, so as to include all classes, and a comparison, liberal and fair, be drawn between the merits and demerits of each section, with a view to amelioration, they give offence. I do not think I am wrong, therefore, in saying that such inquiries are impolitic and unwise, and I cannot but regret that by your comments on Mr Froude's article you have opened the ground for discussion. You have, unintentionally, no doubt, by your criticism, offended many Irishmen; and I in attempting to refute your charges, will, I fear, give pain to many, whom it is far from my intention to irritate or annoy. I do not claim for the Celtic race any super excellence or virtue, but I will not allow that "it is monstrous and alone in crime." I hold that men are prone alike to vice; and though the weeds of evil bear different flowers of different colors in different climates, yet in all they are of the same genera, and equally noxious. I, Sir, am an Irishman—a "Poor Paddy," as with supercilious sympathy you are pleased to style us—and though in my intercourse with the world I have been derided of much of what has been called bigotry, I cannot sit calmly by, and allow your animadversions on my race to remain unchallenged. I do not possess the ability of the writer who has handled "Poor Paddy" so roughly. Had I his flowing pen, or where I master of the logician's science, as he is, I would not be afraid of the result; for, like all hypercritics, he has been hardly just or generous, and he has disfigured nature, and distorted history. However, though I fear I shall make as sorry a figure as did the Knight of La Mancha when he charged the windmill, I must e'en break a lance for the love of the Niobe of nations—the dear old land of sorrow—for with me

She's not a dull or cold land,
No! she's a warm and bold land,
Oh! she's a true and old land,
This native land of mine.

Two thousand years ago the Grecian Theophrastus discovered thirty vices or weaknesses in his countrymen. The foibles which you have found in the Celtic race, and have hit off with no little skill and wit, bear a wonderful likeness to the failings which Theophrastus found in his generation—with this exception; That you employ a stronger nomenclature, and whereas you hold that the Irish stand alone in the enormity of their crimes, Theophrastus believed that the offences which he condemned in his brethren were common to all mankind. Had you followed the course of the ancient critic, and drawn up your charges mildly, and with less amplification, there would have been little to say against you, for, stripped of the superlatives, the mortal sins which you lay to Paddy's conscience, are cosmopolitan. You would, however, seem to be a lover of the superlative. Your smallest words have magnitude. You distribute magnificent virtues as lavishly as if you held the keys of Jupiter's treasury; and your praise is so exceedingly soft and sweet, that one cannot help thinking that you

have robbed Blarney of its stone. You adorn the Celt with virtues that would grace a demi-god; and then charge him with crimes that would disgrace a galley slave. Your Irishman is a giant without strength, an Olympian labouring in hell. He is a Sampson in the arms of Dalilah, and a Hercules spinning for Omphale. To judge him from your point of view, he ought not only to be the noblest, but the foremost man in the world, whereas he "is the vilest slave, the basest wretch that crawls the earth." I will not attempt to follow you minutely through lengthy fault-finding, nor will I seek to unravel the vexatious web of contradictions in which it is involved. You will pardon me, therefore, if I do not take your problems and their solutions in their regular sequence. All that I seek to establish is, that your delineation of the Irish character is incorrect; that the Irish are not in any way distinct and separate from other people; and that their crimes are not as atrocious as you represent them to be. To this end I will take the liberty, while respecting their integrity, of using your arguments as they come most readily to hand. You preface your scathing criticism with the assurance that you are "not going either to flatter or abuse; that you are trying to paint from history and from Nature," and, you add, "if we offend any partisan, we shall endeavour not to offend truth." This advertisement concludes with the salutary admonition "If any one be dissatisfied with the colors we lay on, he must compare the picture with nature before he blames us." As to these prefatory observations, I have only to say you have violated the compact. You have both flattered, and well, yes, almost abused. You have placed history out of court; you have painted nature as seen through the prism of your imagination, and you have left truth where the philosopher found it—at the bottom of the well. No doubt you will call me a partisan; but an Irishman is always a partisan when his pen or his voice is employed for the defence of his country. But, though partisan you may hold me to be, you will allow me to know something of the land in which I was born, and of the people amongst whom I have been reared. I have done as you required, and have compared your picture with nature; but I regret to say I cannot compliment you on the result. It is neither true to nature or to art. The chiaro-obscuro is not pleasing. Like Sir George Beaumont, you are a lover of the dark and gloomy; and like him, with Reuben's grand landscape of the Chateau of Stein, you have besmeared the bright tints of the original with liquorice-water and yellow-ochre. A patch of the heavenliest blue floats in your sky, amidst a ruck of storm-clouds; dusky shades fall upon the sunbeams, and sombre shadows come athwart the brightness of the green of the grove or the sward. You invite us to "look calmly at this people; a people who have suffered much, and made others suffer." Looking, then, at them calmly, let me ask you to put aside partiality and prejudice, and to say on which side has been the greater suffering?—on that of the Irishman or of those whom he has made to suffer?—by whom, I suppose, you mean the English. Who was the originator of those sufferings? who was the cause of their prolongation? and whose was the policy that intensified them? Though an Irishman, I am neither a bigot nor a fool. I know the dark as well as the bright side of "Poor Paddy's" nature. I am neither an enthusiast nor a cynic, and can distinguish a goose from a swan. I can, therefore, review your article calmly, and without the least disturbance to my bile. I believe every impartial man, who knows anything of Ireland and the Irish, will agree with me that your Irishman is a mere caricature. There are Irishmen, and conventional Irishmen. Your "Poor Paddy" is of the latter class; for whilst you clothe him with many of the national virtues, you rob him of some of the most prominent traits of the Irish character, and load him with vices that are not indigenous to our soil. Lord Lyndhurst, whose hatred of the Irish was undying, described us as "aliens in blood and religion," and denied us the right to English sympathy and consideration. But you go farther, and declare we "have ever been a distinctive people, separate from other people on the earth, distinct as to religion, whatever may be its form; distinct in genius, in their large virtues, and in the enormity of their vices." This is, to say the least of it, a very reckless assertion. In the first place, as to religion. If you look into history you will find that in the pre-Christian era the prevailing worship of the Irish pagans was a form of Druidism, similar to that of the Britons; and since the advent of St. Patrick, in the beginning of the fifth century—for more than 1400 years—Ireland has been in communion with Rome. At the present day, so far from being distinct in religion from other people on earth, she belongs to a faith which numbers in its fold 150,000,000 of the human family. Secondly, you aver that they (the Irish) are distinct in genius, and their large virtues. This is very soft and very flattering, thought it sounds very much like "blarney." But it is a compliment on crutches; for, in another paragraph you annul the commendation when you say: "What the Celts were in France, they are in Ireland; the nations assimilate." Therefore we do not stand alone as prodigies of genius and virtue. Certainly, you admit a little superiority of head and heart in the Irishman, owing to climatic influences; but this you stultify by your allegation that we are separate from other people in crime. For since the French character assimilates to ours, there must be a resemblance between crime in both countries. And what are those enormous crimes in which you declare us to be without peers? You have been at much pains in the diagnoses of our moral disease; but as I run my eye over the list of symptoms, I cannot help smiling at your knowledge of the *curriculum vitæ* of the leading incidents of "Poor Paddy's" life, and of his antecedents. I do not uphold my countrymen as paragons of virtue. They are after all, but frail mortals, as liable as any other people to transgress the laws of God and man; but that their faults and vices are in any way exceptional, I most emphatically deny. The charge is monstrous and untenable. For the first time in my life I learn that the Irishman makes a bad husband. Of course, individual persons have held such an opinion, but only because individual cases were brought to bear upon such an opinion that gave birth to the idea; and the assumption, though unfortunate, true in isolated cases, can scarcely be looked on as a national failing. Thackeray, who has so often and so pleasantly lampooned us, and who laughed at much and sneered at more that he saw in Ireland, and in the domestic virtues of all classes—both rich and poor—that he fell in

with during his tour in that country, and bore testimony above all to the love of both men and women for their children. You, Sir, are the first pourtrayer of Irish character who has ventured to make this charge, and thus stigmatise my countrymen. Mr and Mrs Hall, Crofton Croker, and even the terrible "Times" correspondent, or rather commissioner, who was specially deputed to visit, and pick a hole in poor Paddy's thread-bare coat, have borne alike testimony, and paid tribute to their virtue. Our own gentle, tender-hearted Oliver Goldsmith, predicting the exodus from Ireland to the land of the west, describes the virtues that belong to the peasantry of his native land:—

Contented toil and hospitable care
And kind convivial tenderness was there;
And piety with wishes pleased above,
And steady loyalty and faithful love.

As the Irishwoman makes a chaste and faithful wife, so does the Irishman make a fond and devoted husband, and in no cases in Ireland are there charges of wife-beating and brutality, such as occur in the sister isle, and which are a blot on humanity. Under the most disheartening circumstances, for the dear love of wife and children, he struggles bravely on, and all that a brave heart and willing hands can do, he does. Adversity may conquer him, but it cannot crush out his love. When famine and fever made its ghastly mark throughout the land, men who before the dire visitation were the *beaux ideals* of sturdy, honest peasants and manly strength, were worn by sickness and bowed with care, gaunt and spectral; but suffering and privation could not rob them of their noble characteristics, and countless instances are known where, though a wolfish appetite was tearing at their bowels, and gnawing at their vitals, they would not touch the miserable dole which public charity had given them. They held it criminal to touch themselves what their wives and famishing children were crying for; and with a heroic self-denial, forgetting their own wants in the necessities of their families, they nursed and tended the sufferers with the gentleness of a woman, and the tenderness of a Sister of Charity. Yes, Ireland, you say, is a land of contradictions; but not of such contradictions as you assume. There is, however, no rule without an exception. There are in Ireland, as well as out of it, men who make but indifferent, even bad husbands. But compare English and Scotch husbands with the Irish husband, and tell me in what the former excel? Take an Irishman from the wilds of Connemara, and compare his life with an Englishman from the Black Country, or from the coal-pits of Northumberland and Durham, and tell me which you believe to be the better husband. But it is not only the Irish Benedict that displeases you. Why the poor Irishman should marry at all seems to puzzle you. To account for this peculiarity and the bump of philoprogenitiveness would involve a question of natural philosophy which it would not be advisable to expatiate on; but it is sufficient to say that in Ireland the social law recognises but one bond of union between man and woman—that which is sanctified and blessed by the Church. Light connections, such as are not unknown and common in both England and Scotland, are called by their proper names in Ireland; the parties to them are placed beyond the pale, and the offspring thereof carry from the cradle to the grave the brand of their disreputable and dishonorable birth. There is another failing in which I think you have been too hard in placing "Poor Paddy" by himself. "Irishmen," you say, "when thrifty are miserly and exceeding usurers." You must have overlooked Scotland when you booked these findings exclusively to Ireland. Paddy is neither miserly, mean, nor usurious, as you seem to think. Men who have through life been subject to poverty and privations, and hence, little accustomed to the possession of money, are apt to be over careful and nervous about their gains, when the tide of fortune turns in their favor. They live in perpetual terror of a collapse of speculations and the closing of banks. They are peculiarly sensitive and suspicious, and labour under extraordinary hallucinations as regards specie. Without money they are more or less happy; with it they are uneasy and wretched. The poor Irishman who has saved a few "notes" is as subject to this disease as any other person who has suddenly become possessed of comparative riches. But all other people are equally subject to it, and become meaner under its influence than poor Paddy. As to usurer, Paddy turned usurer keeps good company, but he, except in rare instances will share his cup and crust with the poor. According to Lord Macaulay, the celebrated Duke of Marlborough put out at interest the £1500 which the Duchess of Cleveland—of virtuous renown—gave him for some work not over clean for honest hands; and when he became great and powerful his early thrift stuck to him, and in all his speculations, he demanded usurious interest. In our own days, the first men on change—merchant princes, lawyers, tailors, grass-kings publicans, and even policemen, look for exorbitant interest—in fine are more or less usurers. They are not all Irishmen! "Poor Paddy is also wanting in thought," say you. This is one of the commonest failings of humanity at large. Want of it has ruined more than Pat. A little thought on the part of Charles I would have saved his head, and secured the throne of England to the Stuarts. A little thought, and Louis the XVI. and Marie Antoinette had not passed under the guillotine, and we had been spared the perusal of the atrocities of the Reign of Terror. A little thought on the part of Austria, and Sadova had told another tale. A little thought on the part of France, and the Germans had never trod in triumph the Boulevards of Paris, her standard still waved over conquered Strasbourg and Metz, and her fallen Emperor have never filled an alien's grave. A little thought on the part of Britain and there would have been no Alabama difficulty, and San Juan would still have been ours. A little merciful thought on the part of England, and she would have a different tale to tell to-day of Ireland, and Ireland a different tale to tell of her. A little thought on your part, Sir, and I had been spared the task of unravelling the web of your sophistry.

(Concluded in our next.)

On the 20th December, 1873, the first anniversary of the day when General O'Lea, the Carlist General, crossed the French frontier into Spain, with 26 brave men and unfurled the national flag, Don Carlos wrote the General a congratulatory letter, calling to his memory what they were then and what they are now.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF EDMUND BURKE.

LECTURE OF RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ.

WELL, they sent Edmund Burke to school; and it is to be hoped—although history says nothing about it—that he received a fair amount of flagellation, because that was a long time ago you know, and small boys had no rights which pedagogues were bound to respect. (Laughter.) Punishments then were “short, sharp, and decisive;” but now, of course, we have changed all that; we live in a progressive age, and the benefits of liberty will soon be given to babes and sucklings. (Laughter.) And the “ingenious youth” of the future will be taught to acknowledge and obey the restraints of the law, when he comes into manhood, by having no restraints at all when he was a child. That is all very well: and we will see what will come of it.

Well, Edmund Burke got through school, and went to Trinity College. He made no mark there of any kind; he simply, in a word, did not distinguish himself. He did not do anything very good, and he did not do anything very bad; unlike a fellow student of his, who was all the time getting into manifold difficulties—as unfortunate a little creature as ever was known—the son of a Protestant Minister of Ballymahon; and this unfortunate fellow's name was Oliver Goldsmith. (Applause.) The next step of Burke's was to go to London and enter his name in the Inns of Court. His father, a wise man, who was an attorney in Dublin, as I mentioned before, insisted that he should be a lawyer; so he became a member of the Inner Temple and found himself on the highway to the Woolsack; but the journey to the Woolsack is a long and wearisome journey, and Edmund Burke did not go very far upon it.

London, at that time, was in a very unsettled condition. The Stewarts had just fought out their last fight, in Scotland, for the throne of England and had been signally defeated. The Highlanders, with the immemorial gallantry of their race, had followed their chieftains into the jaws of death. The claymore against musketry often had done wonders; but it failed. Culloden was lost; and the heads of some of the Jacobite gentlemen that were taken prisoners, affixed on spikes above Temple Bar, grinned a sort of admonition to all who might wish to set up the exiled dynasty. Old women with spy-glasses used to let the spy-glasses out at “a penny a look,” to any loyal citizen who might desire a better view of that highly exhilarating spectacle. The wars in France, too, were over, and they disgorged upon England a number of gentlemen of the profession of arms, who, finding no congenial occupation for them in England, “took to the road,” as the saying is—became highwaymen and levied contributions on his Majesty's subjects, with such punctuality and dispatch, that a saunter up Piccadilly became as dangerous and expensive as a pilgrimage to Jerusalem (laughter). Men used to make their wills and load their blunderbusses before getting into his Majesty's mail coach for Highgate (renewed laughter). As to America, there were few men who knew anything at all about it. They knew that there was an unknown region, of vast extent of swamps and forests, and things of that kind, away beyond the Atlantic, where tobacco was raised, and Red Indians were perpetually tomahawking and scalping each other (laughter). Then there were in London riots of all kinds; and the people thought they could be saved by one man; and his name was John Wilkes. So they went about in large numbers, “for Wilkes and Liberty;” and got drunk and smashed windows, and did damage. “Wilkes and Liberty” became so much the talk of the day, that a respectable merchant, writing to a correspondent, about some matter of hides and tallow, says—“Sir—I take the Wilkes and Liberty to inform you;”—he could not get on without dragging in the name of Wilkes (laughter).

The lecturer then gave a rapid sketch of the career of the young Temple student, thrown into this scene of confusion. He did not like the study of the law, in spite of the expostulation of his father, and he resolved to live by his pen. His essay on “the Sublime and Beautiful,” gained him at once admission into the confraternity of the quill. Shortly after this important event happened. Burke fell ill and was recommended to visit Bristol, and drink the mineral waters. Here he made the acquaintance of an eminent physician, Dr. Nugent, an Irishman, whose daughter Burke married. Burke's father became somewhat mollified, and sent the young couple £100 to set them up in housekeeping. Subsequently Burke returned to London. Just then Lord Halifax, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, selected as Secretary a Member of Parliament named William Gerard Hamilton. Ireland was then in a very confused condition, and as (according to the English theory), the population was too large,—although it was only two millions and a half,—emigration was suggested as the proper remedy for the national troubles; and the land-lords made up their minds to till no more land, but keep it for sheep and cattle. The Irish people did not want to emigrate, for they are not an emigrating people. The Irish would rather have their little hut, with a few acres of land about it, than all the prairies in America. (Applause.) They could not be got to understand this theory of grazing; and the discussion was conducted in this way:—The land-lords with the lands and horses and ploughs, and the people had only their strong arms; so, the latter used to get up at night, put the horses to the ploughs, and plough the land as neatly as possible before morning. And, from the habit of wearing their shirts outside their clothing, for the purpose of assurance, they were called “Whiteloaves.” (Applause.) As the Lord Lieutenant and Secretary, Hamilton, could not understand this, they offered to Burke, who was an Irishman, a position as Secretary at three hundred pounds a year; which he accepted; and he returned to Ireland as a kind of quasi member of the Government, and was let into all the secrets of the Castle. He saw the system of despotism and disorder known as the Penal Laws, and he determined—although not a Catholic—to help to relieve his fellow citizens. (Cheers.) The soul of Edmund Burke was too grand and too noble ever to have any feeling but that of reverence for the Catholic Church. (Cheers.) The first bill introduced into the Irish Parliament to relieve the Irish Catholics of their disabilities, was by the hand of

Edmund Burke. (Renewed cheers.) Shortly after he threw up his position in disgust, left Ireland, and through the friendship of Lord Rockingham, was made member of Parliament for Wendover, in England. The Stamp Act was then talked of for America. The Americans did not like it; but, as a general thing their leading men advised obedience. But at length a Virginian took the ground that taxation without representation was in direct violation of the British Constitution, and in direct violation of all the principles of law and justice. He said the colony of Virginia would not obey any laws that were not made by itself, and that the man that would say differently was a traitor to Virginia. (Cheers.) That man's name was Patrick Henry. (Loud cheers.) Then it was that Edmund Burke stood up in the English House of Commons, in defence of the American colonies, saying that the petition of the Confederate Colonies should be received and treated with respect. He argued nobly and eloquently in behalf of America; he was followed by Pitt, who took the same ground, and took the occasion to compliment the member for Wendover on the great speech he had made. (Applause.) And it is the pride of Burke's countrymen, ever since, that the first time his voice was ever heard in public, was in defence of American legislative independence. (Loud cheers.) Public opinion was against him, but public opinion was—as it often is—in the wrong; and before the Rockingham Ministry resigned, Burke succeeded in repealing the American Stamp Act. (Loud cheers.) The moment the news got to America, the people got in a fever of loyalty; and they erected an equestrian statue of his Majesty George III. in Bowling-green, New York. But somebody, more wise than the others, suggested that instead of marble they should build it of lead; and you will find out that shortly afterwards his observation turned out to be useful. (Laughter and applause.) But the colonies mistook England's meaning altogether. The American's didn't understand the British lion,—they thought he would continue in good temper, and they made a mistake. One fine morning they got news that an act was passed imposing duty upon various articles, and, amongst the rest, on tea. Americans did not like that; they liked tea; but they didn't like the idea of paying duty on tea. The duty was not much,—only three pence in the pound; but there was the principle of the thing. Taxed teas did not taste so good; and the women made up their minds that they would not take any tea, and, when the women made up their minds, the men gave in at once, put the cups and saucers aside, and took to cold water instead. So they got angry about it; and, in Boston, one hundred years ago this very night, the people made up their minds that they would allow no tea to land; so they went on board the ships in the harbor, broke open the chests, and threw it into the river. The old fashion used to be to pour the water on the tea, but they poured the tea into the water (laughter). This is the scene that they are now celebrating in Boston, with much music and applause (loud cheers). They are having what they call a historic revival; and it is right that we should wish them a pleasant night of it (applause). But it is a remarkable fact, that they are having now a historical revival in Congress, for they are actually going to put a tax on our tea, as I find by the papers this morning; and that shows you that when a thing is to be done, the way in which we look at it depends altogether upon who does it (great movement). The moment the news reached England about this tea affair in Boston harbor, the English lashed themselves into fury. The King sent an indignant remonstrance to the Commons, and the Commons sent an indignant reply to the King. “War meetings” were held, from end to end of the land. Burke spoke in Parliament, and endeavoured to stem the tide. He stood right up against public opinion, but was assailed on every side as a traitor who wanted the dismemberment of the Empire. War came, and you know the result. You know of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, on which is inscribed this legend, “Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the dwellers thereof.” You know how the mandate was obeyed, when in July, 1776, that old bell rang out that, here on this western continent, a new nation was born whose vital principle was the freedom of man (great cheering). You know how the “Liberty Boys” of New York took down the statue of his Most Gracious Majesty King George, melted him down into forty-two thousand bullets, and, in that shape, sent him back to his loyal friends. [At this point the most tremendous cheers interrupted the speaker for several moments]. Mr O'Gorman then continued his panegyric of Edmund Burke, and referred at considerable length to his career in Parliament, to the fact that he was officially elected to represent the Colony of New York, and did represent it till the war began. He also quoted his memorable speech on the death of Marie Antoinette, and his action on the trial of Warren Hastings. The lecturer concluded as follows.—

And so set this star that had long shone in the troubled sky English politics. It set as it rose, not suddenly, but with a gradual, gentle decline, full of beauty to the last. (Loud Applause.) I sometimes think that I have not done justice to this story of the life of Edmund Burke. I have told so little of it, and so much remains to be told of his efforts for the liberty of the press, of his efforts for the complete liberty of Irish commerce, of his noble liberal sentiments, of the grace and eloquence of his manner, of the charm of all his character;—of this I can say nothing to-night. But, if there be any man within reach of my voice,—any young man who feels within him a noble aspiration to attain eminence among his fellow-men,—who thinks that he will do and dare, and seek to rule the destinies of his country, and lead her to a higher position in the world,—let him read the story of Edmund Burke's life, and he will learn many useful lessons. He will know what the statesman should be, and by what principles he should be guided. He will learn that duplicity is not statesmanship, that cunning is not wisdom, that intolerance is not religion, that subjugation is not union, that honesty, at least, is the best policy. (Applause.) And he will learn this, too, that, above and beyond all the ordinary rewards of public life,—above wealth, above power, above reputation and honor and popularity,—there is this last and best reward, which the public servant may cherish in his heart of hearts,—that, through good report and ill report he has striven at least to do his duty. (Great applause.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Summarised from our exchanges.)

RUSSIA.

Never, perhaps, has a more unqualified declaration of war against the rights and liberties of Catholics been uttered than that by deputy Kette, in the Session at Berlin, on the 16th inst. (December). He must have been off his guard when he exclaimed, with reference to the Catholics sitting on the centre benches:—"If any party exists in this House which has its centre-point out of Germany, it should be treated in quite a different way, and measured by a different standard, from other political parties." Upon the indignant rejoinder of deputy Windthorst, the friends of the speaker had to take much trouble to soften down somewhat the expression which deputy Kette had made use of.

Malmody is a pretty little Prussian town on the frontiers of Belgium, about 24 miles to the south of Aix-la-Chapelle. Sixteen of the leading men of this place have just become marked men before the Prussian Government, for having signed their name to an appeal made, six months ago, for convoking a Catholic meeting in their town. They were summoned to appear before the magistrate at Aix-la-Chapelle, and have been acquitted.

The 27th November, King William of Prussia, "by the grace of God," restored to the province of Alsace Lorraine, with ample privileges, in order to make things more accommodating, the law of divorce which had been abolished there ever since 1816.

A little time ago, while a procession was passing along at Posen, some one put up in his window in large letters the gospel words:—"Lord, save us, we perish!" The police instantly came and confiscated the placard. Not so many years ago the "Univers" was suppressed for using the very same words.

Beginning with the present year, a hundred thousand new Mausee guns will be made monthly for the Prussian army.

If children are excluded from Catholic teaching, we must not be surprised that the race of their instructors is doomed to extinction. According to the decree last issued, the Clerical Seminary of Hildesheim will be closed after the first day of the New Year, unless unrestricted submission have been yielded previously to the May Law. In Alsace, the same measures will be observed. Lately, also, by order of the "Ober-president," two boys' schools have been closed, one in Finstigen, and one at Zillisheim.

American newspapers and magazines published in German, have been forbidden by the German Government, to be sold in that country.

The Most Rev. Paul Melchers, Archbishop of Cologne, has written a touching letter to the Catholic Association of England in reply to their addresses of sympathy with the German Catholics. He speaks of the conflict they are sustaining against liberalism, and exhorts English Catholics to join their prayers with their German brethren that those great saints whom England gave to Germany may restore the latter to the religious liberty of the former.

On the first Sunday in advent, Mgr. Ledochowski preached in the Cathedral of Posen before a vast congregation. When he left the church to return to his palace, a scene of indescribable enthusiasm took place. The people threw themselves on their knees, as he passed along, and seizing his hands covered them with kisses; they even caught at his vestments and tore shreds from them to preserve as relics. All his furniture has been sold at auction, but the people of Posen refused to buy it out of respect to their Archbishop, and consequently the things were sold to Jews "for a song."

Mgr. Eberhard, Bishop of Treves, has been condemned to pay 3800, thalers fine, and Mgr. Melchers 2000 for disobeying the unjust edicts of the Government.

In May, 1874, there will be in Germany 1200 Catholic parishes without parish priests, all of them having been deprived of their legitimate pastors through the persecution of Bismarck.

So untrue was the statement—lithographed by the Berlin press department for English papers—that the Prince Bishop of Breslau had virtually recognized the May Laws as regards the appointment of a priest, that he has just been condemned to a fine of 11,000 thalers, or, in default of payment, to two years' imprisonment for the nomination of twenty-nine ecclesiastical posts. At the same time the Bishop of Paderborn has been deprived of the revenues of his See.

ITALY.

It seems that Victor Emmanuel is very much annoyed at the riots made in Florence against the Jesuits. He has no idea of driving them out of Italy, just to please Bismarck; but will he be able to resist the pressure of the great German Chancellor and his friends the Radicals?

A rather amusing incident occurred, not at all to the honour of the *galant uomo*: Sir Robert Kane recognised M. Spaventa, the Minister of Public Works in Italy, as having just seen him at work in the galleys; the minister denied the fact, but without energy or passion.

The masonic journals are wild with rage at seeing the faithful Romans redouble their prayers to appease divine justice. No liberty ought to be allowed them in this regard. They even advocate a positive prohibition on the part of the Syndic, to perform the devotions of the *Via crucis* in the Coliseum. Who does not see the spirit which agitates them!

Count Philip Antonelli, brother of His Eminence the Cardinal Minister of State, died the 22nd December, after a short illness. For eighteen years the deceased had been Governor of the Roman Bank.

With characteristic chivalry the government of Victor Emmanuel have seized the opportunity to prove their remembrance of the valour of the Irish Brigade and to evince their respect for religion and decency. The grand old Irish convent of St. Isidore, for centuries the home of learning, patriotism, and piety, has been converted into a look hospital.

The scientific Congress of Rome has dispersed without having made the slightest mark in the learned world, or emitted a remarkable thought. The anti-Christian virus which distinguishes the majority of its members finds expression in one of its propositions recorded in the *Journal de Rome*, that of restoring the great basilicas to the

State and withdrawing them from public worship, on the ground that they were, in the earliest age, Pagan rather than Christian monuments! The Liberal newspapers in Rome seem to take especial interest in the new Cardinals. They condemn the appointment of the Jesuit Father Tarquini, simply because he is a member of that order. Father Tarquini, however, the man whose claims to distinction are numerous. His training is deep, and solid. His acquaintance with the mysteries of Etrurian archeology would alone suffice to give him a high post whatever science and literature are honored. His personal character is well known, and his plainness and sobriety of demeanour render him conspicuous among the brethren of an order famed for producing men of patient, unobtrusive, and enduring merit.

"Ultramontanism and Caesarism."—The echo of Archbishop Manning's great address on this subject, delivered before the Academia of the Catholic Religion has reached Rome, and created a "sensation." The noble words of the illustrious and learned prelate, the austere language he employs, the powerful reasoning he uses, the clear picture he draws of the characteristics of Caesarism in the past and in the present, render this address remarkable among all his works.

The *Giornale di Firenze* says Father Beckx, the General of the Jesuits, will remain in Rome, and reside at the Belgian College.

A ludicrous play has been produced on the French boards giving immoderate amusement to the lively Parisians. It happens this time to be rather at Irish expense, though we cannot complain of the intention of the author, nor of the spirit in which the drama is viewed by the audience after their fun has been satisfied. The play is called *Le Borgne*, and the scenes is laid in Dublin. The time is that of George the Second, who, with Lord O'Neill, the Lord Lieutenant, and Lord Neve, plays a prominent part. The Viceroyal Court at the Castle is represented by grand ladies and gentlemen in ragged costume, and broken shoes. In its critique the *Gauleois* sympathetically observes:—"The pictures are better than any possible description in giving an idea of the misery in which unfortunate Ireland is steeped." Though the Parisians laugh at the work of the artist they pity the subjects of his fun.

President MacMahon and his wife contribute 5000 francs to the fund for the survivors of the *Ville St. Havre* disaster.

At a late *séance* of the French Academy, M. Charles Jourdain attempted to prove that Roger Bacon, the great Franciscan monk, was a Frenchman, while admitting that he studied at Oxford and returned there to die.

The Jesuits have opened colleges at Arles and Besançon, where they have not been seen since the great revolution.

BELGIUM.

A Curé in the diocese of Ghent sold all he had the other day and sent it to the Pope as Peter's Pence. The Pope wrote on a piece of paper these words, and sent them to him, "*Dominus te benedicit et docilem te faciat virtute et gratia quia pauper colutarius factus es.*"

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany is in far from good health. His Majesty is very weak, cannot leave his room, and is obliged to be wheeled in an arm-chair from the bed to the table.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

24.—THE RETURN OF THE HOLY FAMILY.—ARRIVAL OF ARCHELAUS IN JUDEA.

"MEANWHILE," continues St. Matthew, "an Angel of the Lord appeared in sleep to Joseph in Egypt, saying: 'Arise, and take the child and his mother and come into the land of Israel, for they are dead: that sought the life of the child.' Joseph, rising up, took the child and his mother, and came into the land of Israel. But hearing that Archelaus reigned in Judea, in the room of Herod his father, he was afraid to go thither; and being warned in sleep, returned into the quarters of Galilee. And coming, he dwelt in a city called Nazareth; that it might be fulfilled which was said by the Prophet, that he shall be called a Nazarene." (1). The Gospel narrative, in its simple and un-studied brevity, fits with an admirable precision, into the detail of political events, related by the historian Josephus. The sudden fear which took possession of the soul of the patriarch at his arrival on the frontiers of Judea, were but too well justified by the troubles that followed on the death of Herod. After having rendered the last services to his father, Archelaus, taking advantage, like a skilful politician, of a national custom of the Hebrews, gave the people a funeral feast, with a magnificence truly regal. The whole city of Jerusalem resounded with cries of joy; when the young prince went up to the Temple, and took his seat on the throne of gold which had been prepared for him, the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. Archelaus addressed the multitude, and by the affected modesty of his language, completed the conquest of all hearts. He thanked them for the attachment and marks of good will which they showed him. "I have reason to be all the more touched by your expressions of affection," he said, "as the injuries my father had done to your disadvantage, might have disposed you less favourably in his son's regard. Henceforth then, you may count on me to reward your alacrity in my service, in a suitable manner." He added, however, that he would abstain at present from the name of King. "I have already refused," said he, "the diadem which the army would have put on me at Jericho. Cæsar alone has power to confer the crown on me. When I have received it from his hands, my conduct will prove to you the affection I bear you; all my efforts will tend to repair the misfortunes of the preceding reign, and to secure to you in the future, prosperity, happiness and peace."

NEW WINTER GOODS

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

Having now opened the whole of their WINTER SHIPMENTS consisting of over

FIVE HUNDRED CASES

Are now showing the largest assortment, and best value to be obtained in Dunedin, of NOVELTIES, FURNISHINGS, DOMESTIC GOODS, CLOTHING, UNDERCLOTHING, &c. &c.

INSPECTION INVITED

- Cheap Blankets
- Cheap Flannels
- Cheap Plaids
- Cheap Calicoes
- Cheap Hollands
- Cheap Skirtings

- Cheap Hosiery
- Cheap Silks
- Cheap Mantles
- Cheap Millinery
- Cheap Wineys
- Cheap Tartans

- Cheap Boys' Clothing
- Cheap Men's Clothing
- Cheap Underclothing
- Cheap Skirts
- Cheap Waterproofs
- Cheap Hats and Caps
- Cheap Ties, Collars, &c

25 CASES New Tweeds and Cloths added to the Tailoring Department. Perfect fit guaranteed.

NOTE.—Our large Shipments for this season, coming in during rebuilding, compels us to use every means to move our stock as soon as possible. To effect this, we are marking everything at very low prices this winter, in order to induce all buyers to assist us to reduce our immense stock.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, Late of Frederick Street, BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to more central premises, situate in George street (lately occupied by Messrs Harrop and Neil, Jewellers), where by strict attention to business and first-class workmanship, he hopes to merit their patronage.

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 Lime.

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.

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

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

OAMARU HOUSE D. TOOHEY, DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER. N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

DUNEDIN BREWERY Filleul Street. KEAST AND MCCARTHY, BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

WELL PARK BREWERY, Dunedin. We beg to inform our numerous customers that our premises are now completed, and fitted with a new and most perfect brewing plant. Our various qualities of Bulk and Bottles Ales and Stout are not surpassed by any brewed in New Zealand.

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

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

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT JOHN H. HEAL, Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit and Provision Merchant. (Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets), DUNEDIN.

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

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

NOTICE.

NO MORE HEADACHES.—The Panama Hat is a certain cure for troubles in the head, brought on by profuse perspiration. The superior ventilating qualities of the Panama, and its lightness obviate all uneasiness in the upper storey.
Can only be had at V. ALMAO & CO'S, Prince-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,

Ratray 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.

GEBIRION HOTEL,
Princes-street

(Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office),

M. MCILROY, PROPRIETOR.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

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

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,
Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

GLOBE HOTEL,
Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

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

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
Octagon.

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

Wines of the choicest brands.

Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

ALBIION HOTEL,
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.

Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.

ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

CHARLES WOODLEY - - - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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

(Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

C. B. COOPER - - Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

FRANCIS MCGEATH - - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

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

D. P. CASH, Proprietor.

RISING SUN HOTEL,
Walker street.

D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

George street.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

Good Stabling.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,
Great King street.

P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

All Accommodation.

Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS.

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HARRIS,

WINE,

SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT

LAWRENCE.

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,

REES PLACE, LAWRENCE,

GEORGE JEFFERY,

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER, AND TOBACCONIST.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

JOHAN 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. BEATH, DRAPER,
and General Store,
CLOTHING AND GENERAL
OUTFITTER.

KAWARAU HOTEL, OROMWELL.

Gentlemen and Families visiting this pro-
perly managed district will find this above
house replete with every comfort. The Prop-
rietor 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 con-
venience at his well-known establishment.
All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
First-class Stabling.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
And General Store,
N. E. W. I. S.

DANIEL SCALLY Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

GOODGER'S

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
OROMWELL.

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, Waggons, &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 con-
venience for the accommodation of Boarders
and Travellers. Private Apartments for
Families.

Let the drink account for itself.

WELCOME HOTEL

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

MESSEES RESIER BROTHERS beg to
state for the information of tourists and
travellers, that they have spared no ex-
pense to make the above establishment com-
fortable 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 travel-
lers will find every comfort and convenience.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddock.

MELBOURNE HOTEL,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, CARBONA.

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 descrip-
tion 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

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

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

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
BEACH STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

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

JOHN M'BRIDE,
Proprietor.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,
Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MARSH.
"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,
GROMWELL.

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru.
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
POST OFFICE, LAWTONA.

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

This Hotel is unsuited for accommo-
dation 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 venti-
lated, and there is an experienced groom al-
ways in attendance upon horses.

Alc., 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. O'AHILL'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 Toko-
mairi, Balclutha, and Tuapeka. The
comfort and safety of his Patrons will be the
sole study of the Proprietor.

HENRY YEEND, Proprietor.

MARSHALL & COPELAND

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers.

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY
COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKY, GIN,

TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.

HENRY KNOTT

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

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