

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. I.—No. 53.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

BENEFICENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES

Supplied to the Public without

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

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISS BROWN LIE,

(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co.)

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

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

Straw Goods and Trimmings.

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

Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

R. WILSON AND CO.,

IMPORTERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Bond and Jetty Streets,
Dunedin.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!

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

FINDLAYS & WATSON,
Octagon.

CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

MARTIN AND WATSON,

Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

G R A N D D I S P L A Y O F
SPRING, AND SUMMER MILLINERY

AT

MISS WARD'S MILLINERY
ESTABLISHMENT,

Princes street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

Note the address—

MISS WARD,

Princes street, Dunedin.

I. MARTIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

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

J. BEANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

STANDARD BRANDS.
OUR "CROWN" "EAGLE" AND "EXHIBITION" COFFEES STAND UNRIVALLED FOR ECONOMY STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.
All Buyers of Coffee would do well to enquire for the above Celebrated Brands.
WM. GREGG & CO.,
Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin

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

For the growth of hair, try Beissel's *er* tharadite Fluid.
For grey hair, try Beissel's Kromatoge Hair Dye.

WILSON AND MORRISON
BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Next to Hibernian Hotel. All Orders punctually executed.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

HOGGEN'S PATENT.

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

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

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

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, HILDS., & QR-CASKS:—

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. F. ARMSTRONG,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

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

Attendance from 10 to 4.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Letters promptly answered.

J O H N G A R D N E R ,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
Princes Street South.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

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

R. L A M B E R T
**UPHOLSTERER, CABINETMAKER,
AND UNDERTAKER,**
G E O R G E S T R E E T D U N E D I N .

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

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

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 CARD.]

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

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

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

M. A N D J. M E E N A N ,
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

M I C H A E L F L E M I N G
GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Princes Street, South.

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

George Street.

G E O R G E M A T T H E W S ,
Has on Sale—

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

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

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

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

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

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

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

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

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.



COBB AND CO'S
Telegraph Lines of
ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,
Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel.

DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN,

or St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI.

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

Respectable references are required.

J O H N P E R R Y.

RETAIL CABINETWORKER,

GREAT KING STREET, Opposite the Police Station, Dunedin.

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

Country orders promptly attended to.

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

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

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

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

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

Children taken instantaneously in any weather.

Operating Artists: Messrs CLIFFORD and MORRIS.

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

Tinting and Coloring by Mrs CLIFFORD and Assistant.

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

Negatives carefully preserved.

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

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

Note the Address—
FLEET STREET, DUNEDIN

THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G DODSON - - - Proprietor.

[A CARD.]

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

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

J. A. M A C E D O,
PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN,

Begs to announce to the Catholic Public, that he has always on hand a large assortment of—

CATHOLIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Prayer Books Douay Bibles
Irish National Books Christy Brothers' School Books

Crucifixes Statues
Holy Water Fonts Medals
Rosary Beads Sculptures
Pictures (Religious and Secular)

Carte de Visites 6d to 1s 6d, in great variety

AGENT FOR THE—

*Lamp, Catholic Illustrated Magazines, Dublin Review, and London Tablet.

A Large Assortment of STATIONERY always in Stock.

A. J. has also added to his business a

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Subscription - 2s per Month.

Agent for NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

G E O R G E Y O U N G,

V. JEWELLER



JEWELLER

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-
GUSSON, K.G.C.M.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)

Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches,
New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street.

G R O V E S B R O T H E R S,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH
MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

Corner of Princes and Walker streets, Dunedin.

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

R O B I N A N D C O.,

Coach Builders and Importers,
Stuart street,

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS,

Repairs receive prompt attention.

J A M E S M'NEIL SIMPSON
(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER.

O T A G O B U T C H E R Y,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS
FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

HUTCHISON & CO.

DEVONSHIRE CIDERISTS AND IMPORTERS,
Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland.

A. R. HAY.

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

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

THE WHOLE STOCK

—(Both new and last Seasons)—

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

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

GREAT CLEARING SALE

takes place in Dunedin under such circumstances.

THE STOCK COMPRISES :

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

ALL MARKED AT CLEARING PRICES.

Several cases opened to-day of

AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER GOODS

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

A. R. HAY,

PRINCES STREET

DUNEDIN

DAVID R. HAY

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have a MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS, Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

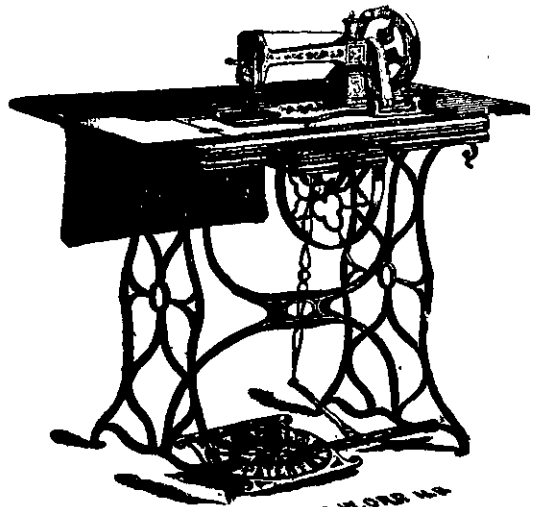
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO, Melbourne.

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.

SHOWLAND STREET, AUCKLAND, AND BROUGHAM ST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

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 lauded 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 Merinoes, 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: Manse-street.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DUNEDIN.

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

Your most obedient Servant,

KEITH RAMSAY.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

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

HENRY J. WALTER.

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.

P R O S P E C T U S
OF THE

WAIPORI QUARTZ-MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Provisional Directors: Messrs. George Wittingham, George W. Elliott, George Turnbull, John Davie, R. Burns, G. P. Farquhar, John Mitchell, James Manning.

Bankers: Bank of New Zealand. Legal Manager. Mr M. W. Hawkins, Princes-street.

The share list will close on the 31st May.

Applications for shares, accompanied by deposits of 2s 6d per share, to be made to

M. W. HAWKINS, Legal Manager,
Princes-street;

or may be paid into the Bank of New Zealand at any of the branches and country agencies.

For full particulars see printed Prospectus.

N A T I O N A L P I E H O U S E,
Maclaggan street.

JOHN WALLS begs to inform the public that he has opened the above establishment, and trusts, by providing the best of everything, to merit a share of public patronage.

Pie and Cup of Coffee Sixpence.
JOHN WALLS.

COMMERCIAL.

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

Fat Cattle.—A full supply of 100 head was yarded at the Kai-korai to-day, the quality generally being fair to good, and the whole were cleared to the trade at prices about equal to our last quotations, say, 21s to 23 for prime quality; 17s to 18s for medium. We sold at the yards 55 head privately, for delivery over the next three months.

Fat Sheep.—About 1200 were penned, consisting of cross-breeds, merino wethers and ewes. The former brought from 8s 7d to 13s 9d, according to weight and quality, while merino wethers, being only medium quality, 7s 6d to 8s; the ewes brought from 6s to 6s 6d. About 200 were turned out unsold. Our sales consisted of 250 merino wethers and 60 ewes, and we have said for private delivery 750 cross-breeds and merinos. We quote prime quality mutton at 2½d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—About 70 were penned, which, on account of the trade being poorly supplied, brought 9s 3d to 10s 3d.

Store Cattle.—There is a fair demand from graziers for well-conditioned quiet steers and spayed cows, at from £3 6s to £4 10s for the former, and £2 5s to £3 for the latter. We have sold during the week, in various lots, 400 head.

Store Sheep.—There is still a limited demand for good full-mouthed ewes, fresh from the station, at about 4s 6d; while cross-breeds and young merino sheep of every description are much enquired after, and are easy of sale at our quotations—say, 4 and 5 tooth cross-breeds, 9s to 9s 6d; do lambs, 7s to 7s 6d; merino ewes, deliverable in lamb, 7s 6d to 9s; merino wethers, 2, 4, and 6 tooth, 6s to 6s 6d. We have sold during the week of various sorts, at above quotations, 5800.

Wool.—Advices from the Home market, to hand per Omeo, are as follows:—"The arrivals to date amount to 206,000 bales. The next Colonial wool sales are expected to show a decline." In this market there has been no business done during the past week. On Wednesday next we shall offer about 100 bales greasy wool.

Sheepskins.—Our usual weekly sale to-day was well attended, and all the lots offered were disposed of at full prices. Station skins—of which we sold about 1000—fetched 11d to 14d for pelts, 1s 6d to 3s 7d for medium, 4s 10d to 5s 8d for full-wool skins, and from 6½d to 7½d per lb.

Hides.—Only a few were offered. The demand is but slight, and the value of fair conditioned wet salted hides cannot be quoted at over 7d per lb.

Tallow.—None offered at auction. Privately we have sold 70 cases, at prices ranging from L24 10s for low quality mixed, up to L31 for good firm bright samples. No demand for export.

Grain.—The market for all descriptions is without material change. Wheat is in moderate request, at from 4s 9d to 5s. Barley is enquired for, but comparatively little offering. Oats are in good demand, both for Northern and Australian markets. Business, however, is much restricted by the scarcity of tonnage. Quotations, 4s to 4s 3d for new crop; 4s 4d for old.

We have received the following telegram from Auckland:—
Business done: National Bank, 75s, 72s; Bird in Hand (paid up), 21s; South British Insurance, 52s; Golden Calf (new issue), 10s 6d; Tookey (double), 105s; Nonpareil, 6s; Alburina (new issue), 48s; Otago, 13s; Caledonian, 190s; Italian, 2s; City of London, 21s 6d, 21s; Old Whau, 92s 6d; Coliban, 10s; Cure, 9s, 9s 6d, 10s.

V.



R.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

REPAIRING SHOPS.

TENDERS are invited by the Colonial Government for the erection of Repairing Shops at Hillside, Dunedin.

Drawing and Specification may be seen at this Office where Tenders will be received till Noon on Wednesday, the 6th May, 1874.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Command,

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 13th April, 1874.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

DUNEDIN AND CLUTHA RAILWAY.

STATIONS AT CAVERSHAM AND GREEN ISLAND.

SEPARATE Tenders are invited by the Colonial Government for Erection of Railway Stations at Caversham and Green Island.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at this Office, where Tenders will be received till Noon on Wednesday, the 6th May, 1874.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

By Command,

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 13th April, 1874.

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.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd April, at the Catholic Church, Dunedin, by the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Charles Albert King, youngest son of William King, Esquire, solicitor, New York, to Miss Britta Brady, fourth daughter of Mr Henry Brady, of Tornie, County Antrim, Ireland.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

THE RECENT DUNEDIN ELECTION.

CONTRARY to the general expectation of prominent politicians, the constituency of Dunedin has rejected Mr. BARTON, and chosen Mr. WALES to fill the seat in the House of Representatives, vacated by Mr. BATHGATE. The contest was not about principles. On these the candidates are of the same mind. Both are advocates of the Public Works and Immigration policy; both are in favour of secular education, and opposed to denominational schools, supported or aided by the State; both wish to see the monopoly of the Water Works Company put an end to, and are in favour of handing over the Works to the Corporation of the City, at a fair valuation; both are in favour of settling the people on the land. There was nothing therefore to choose between them. On political principle, one candidate was as good as another.

The friends of the VOGEL Administration, however, would have preferred the return of Mr. BARTON; and indeed this is not surprising, inasmuch as this gentleman is in favour of keeping Mr. VOGEL in power for an indefinite period. Mr. BARTON's reasoning on this point is adroit and somewhat peculiar. His idea is that Mr. VOGEL, as a reward for having initiated the grand policy of great public works and of a species of exodus from the old country, should be subjected to a kind of punishment. The Premier's nose is to be kept to the grinding stone of hard work for a great number of years, lest His Honor should by any chance escape his responsibility, and the condemnation inseparable from failure. Mr. BARTON is a supporter of the VOGEL Government, but he is a follower of the savage kind, who is prepared to use the whip pretty freely in order that the Premier may be kept well up to his duties and responsibilities, and prevented from bolting or through any chance disengaging himself of the harness. This, to our mind, is a little too hard, a little too exacting. The country at large is profiting by this grand VOGEL policy; and really it only seems reasonable that our prominent men of all parties should be compelled to share in the great labours and responsibilities inseparable from it. But this is not Mr. BARTON's view. He will not allow "JULIUS VOGEL to escape from his responsibilities!" It looks as if Mr. BARTON feared failure, and also feared that Mr. VOGEL should unfortunately escape well-deserved chastisement if another Premier or another Government should take his place. *Nolens volens* Mr. VOGEL, according to Mr. BARTON, must be compelled to hold the Premiership till his policy shall have been either a great success, or a great failure. There is wisdom and statesmanship in this, we must suppose. We must confess, however, our inability to see either. But one thing is pretty clear that the most devoted admirer of Mr. VOGEL, or the most ardent place-hunter, could not possibly hit upon a plan better calculated to prolong the existence of the present Government, than this suggested by the very ascetic politician—Mr. BARTON.

The constituency of Dunedin seems to think so, too.

Mr. BARTON's rejection by the electors of Dunedin, was a surprise to many. For a long time previous to the day of nomination, this gentleman had the field to himself, no other candidate appeared, or was even spoken of; in fact, it was thought that he would have been elected without a contest. And when on the day of nomination Mr. WALES was proposed, the friends of the former gentleman looked upon the

THE Annual General Meeting of Shareholders stands adjourned till Thursday, May 23, at 8 p.m. Place: St. Joseph's School-room.

R. A. LOUGHNAN, Secretary.

proceeding as a good joke. The result has proved how greatly they were mistaken. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the defeated party should cast about for reasons to account for defeat, nor is it surprising to find them suggesting reasons calculated to raise a prejudice against their successful opponents. Such a mode of action gratifies wounded feelings, and not unfrequently lays the foundation of a telling policy for the future.

Speaking of this election, the 'Evening Star' says, "One thing is suggested by the result of yesterday's election, and of certain reports that have reached us; and it is worthy of serious consideration. We have all heard of block-voting under ecclesiastical influence. There is good reason to believe that to a certain extent that was resorted to. We do not think Mr. WALES was a party to it, nor even perhaps consulted; but it is exerted occasionally to keep a talented opponent out of Parliament, as well as to put a less dangerous one in; and Mr. BARTON seems to have been more feared than Mr. WALES." A report to this effect reached us also. We heard that the Deacons and Elders of certain churches had exerted themselves very much indeed in favor of one of the candidates. But we cannot see any crime in their having done so. They broke no law, human or Divine; trespassed on no man's rights or privileges, and they only did what their opponents were doing all over the city, viz., exerted themselves in favour of their friend. There is really no reason why their canvassing should have called forth the animadversion of our contemporary; or incited him to threats, which we have no doubt will prove impotent. The 'Evening Star' continues, "It is advisable these things should be borne in mind in anticipation of another election, for it is absolutely necessary that every elector should be left politically and religiously free in the exercise of his vote. A system of combination on one side will render it necessary on the other." Certainly. And it was the system of combination on the part of Mr. BARTON's friends, that rendered combination of Mr. WALES' friends necessary. But what was right and proper on the part of the former, was extremely wrong on the part of the latter; more particularly as it appears ecclesiastical persons had the audacity to exercise their rights as citizens. The 'Star' is innately intolerant of ecclesiastics. They should not dare to open their mouths except indeed in praise and advocacy of the friends of the 'Evening Star' and of Mr. VOGEL. To exert themselves in this direction would of course be most reasonable and patriotic, and not at all censurable! But to oppose Mr. BARTON, who was resolved to do his best to keep Mr. VOGEL in power for—ever?—was a heinous offence, to be punished by political ostracism at least.

THE 'DAILY TIMES' TRUCULENT!

IN its issue of the 30th, our contemporary says, in reference to the immigrants from Ireland, by the Asia, "We have it on the very best authority, that of the female immigrants just arrived by the Asia, thirty-three of them were selected from the Queenstown Reformatory. Immigration is a most necessary thing for the benefit of the Colony, but the importation of certified scum is anything but desirable." We beg to assure our contemporary that there is no Reformatory at all in Queenstown, and that consequently "his best authority" has played him false on this occasion. Then, as to the statement of that roaring patriot 'The Tipperary Advocate,' we are in a position to say that his statement is an exaggeration. Indeed, it appears from Mr. ALLAN'S report that only 86 single females came from Ireland, and consequently, two hundred of these could not have come from the Cork workhouse. Such patriots, as the 'Tipperary Advocate' have been, and are, the curse of the country.

But what are we to say of the hideous conduct of the 'Daily Times?' For a long time it was impossible to get immigrants from Ireland. At last, when the labour market is well supplied and winter approaches, a couple of hundred from Ireland are lauded on our shores, and the way in which our contemporary greets them is to blast their character by a calumny.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN.

CABLEGRAMS tell us that this venerable prelate and illustrious confessor has been deprived of his See by the German Government. This is untrue. Neither the German, nor any other Civil Government, can deprive a Bishop of his See. The POPE—the Vicar of CHRIST—and he alone, has power to take away his diocese from a Bishop. That the German Go-

vernment has striven to usurp the jurisdiction of the Church and of the Holy See, and insanelly attempted to degrade this great Archbishop, there is no doubt whatever. This *parvenu* Government has confiscated His Grace's property, and meanly withheld his revenues; has cast him into prison, and in every way impeded him in the exercise of his jurisdiction and the discharge of his duties, and procured the sentence of his deposition in its law courts. All this is also true; but it is powerless to make him cease to be Archbishop of POSEN in reality, in fact, and in effect. The Archbishop of POSEN holds his See by authority of the Church, and not of the German Government; and let the tyranny of that Government be ever so great, Archbishop of POSEN he still is, and will continue to be in spite of and in defiance of the German Emperor; and he is, and will be acknowledged as such, not only by the universal Church, but by all the faithful in POSEN, and throughout the newly-constituted Empire. What has Prince BISMARCK, and his followers, gained by this proceeding? Two thousand pounds sterling per annum! and, in addition, the indignation and disaffection of millions of honest men. With all his victorious soldiers, and enormous power, the German EMPEROR is unable to conquer one Bishop! or to compel one diocese to become either heretical or schismatical.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

By the arrival of the Omeo we have later English and Australian news, but with one or two exceptions the items are unimportant. From Germany we read that the work of persecution and spoliation still goes on. The hand of the oppressor is still raised, and when it falls, the weak and unoffending are his victims. The heroic and venerable LUDOWICZOWSKI, Archbishop of Posen, who had been heavily fined and imprisoned for refusing to obey the tyrannical commands of his persecutors, according to a telegram from Berlin, has in addition been deprived of his See. This will be glad news to the sympathisers with Prince BISMARCK in his struggle of might against right, and his crusade against personal liberty and religious freedom. In England the contest between the labourers and their masters still continues. Hodge has at length discovered the value of his labour, and is determined to have it. In Somersetshire a dispute occurred, and a suggestion for arbitration being distinctly refused on the part of the farmers, a lock-out was the consequence. Formerly, these lock-outs generally ended in ruin and loss to the labourer; but with so many fields open for enterprise, and the means for emigrating always at hand, the tables are now turned, and labour is in a position to dictate its own terms. Under these circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that instead of eating up their small resources during the struggle, being a burden on their fellows, and finally yielding to necessity, the agricultural labourers are emigrating in numbers. In the House of Commons, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. LOWTHER, in reply to a question from Mr. MCARTHUR—an old Australian Colonist—as to whether the Government had received official confirmation of the cession of Fiji, denied that such had been received. He promised that all papers relative to Fijian matters should be laid before the House, and that the Commissioners' Report on the question should receive the attention of the Government. In Victoria, the elections seem to be the all-absorbing topic of interest. The nominations for the third and last batch were made on the 16th ult. Of the thirty-seven seats to be filled, thirty-five are to be contested, amongst them those sought by two former Premiers—Sir JAMES MCCULLOCH, and Sir JOHN O'SHANASSY. Both candidates are opposed by journalists, and though the telegram states that the return of Sir JOHN is doubtful, he has fought the battles of Kilmore too often, and is too well tried to be set aside for a new man. As the polling-day was fixed for the 22nd ult., we may look for the result by the next mail, when it will be seen if the FRANCIS Ministry, which ousted Sir CHARLES DUFFY from office, still possesses the confidence of the country. Amongst the other items of intelligence, we observe that the ex-Premier of Victoria sailed for Europe by the last mail steamer.

A Reuter's telegram reported that a number of London Catholics had arrived at Rome for the purpose of requesting the Pope to bless a pilgrimage when English Catholics intended to make to that city next winter. The proposed pilgrimage, we are informed, will have the Holy Land, not Rome, for its final destination. The pilgrims will leave this country next Lent, and go first to Rome to ask the blessing of his Holiness the Pope, and after visiting the Seven Churches will travel by way of Brindisi to Jaffa, which is a day's journey from Jerusalem. It is expected they will be away two months from the country. Catholics from the Sister Isle will, of course, be invited to join the pilgrimage.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In a leading article in our issue of May 17 of last year, we said:—"Our (the Otago) system of education is a monopoly, which endeavors to stamp out rivalry, and which, whilst proclaiming its own perfection, and spending large sums of public money gallantly, reduces its schools to a low level of dull mediocrity, and ends in an inability to supply even one candidate for the University Scholarships, and in a Commission of Enquiry." This year it is only fair to chronicle a slight improvement,—two candidates have been raked up! Our almost perfect system has actually produced two candidates! As to the Commission of Enquiry—well, there has been none this year, but the Provincial Council has not yet met.

An appeal will be made to-morrow at St. Joseph's, and throughout the diocese, to enable Father Coleman to carry out the mission for which he has gone to Europe. The rapidly increasing wants of the diocese make it imperative that the staff of clergymen should be increased, and the persistency of the Government in endowing a godless system of education so far, at all events, as Catholics are concerned, imposes on them the necessity of providing additional schools and teachers. To this end his Lordship the Bishop has empowered the Vicar-General to bring back with him as many priests and Christian Brothers as the funds at his command will permit, and it is to enable his Lordship to send the first instalment, and form some approximate of the resources to be relied on, that the appeal is now made. It must be obvious to everyone that our staff of clergymen is totally inadequate to the requirements of the diocese, and it must be equally obvious that without the generous assistance of the faithful, the Bishop will be powerless to remedy the evil. We trust, then, that all will generously come forward according to their means, and on this occasion lend a helping hand to extend the benefits of our holy religion, and preserve the faith and morals of the rising generation.

THE trial of Patrick Long for the Green Island murder was commenced on Monday, in the Supreme Court, before Mr Justice Chapman, and a Special Jury. So fully was the right of challenge exercised on behalf of the accused, that the panel was all but exhausted before a Jury was chosen. Messrs Barton and Smith defended the prisoner, and Mr Haggitt prosecuted. The trial was a careful and protracted one, lasting three days, and ended in a verdict being returned of Manslaughter. Mr Barton, on the verdict being recorded, said he was of opinion that were it not for the influence of the Press, a recommendation to mercy would have been attached, but His Honor in answer to that gentleman, perfectly coincided with the finding, and thought the Jury had conscientiously done their duty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

During the empannelling of a Jury in Long's case, some of the Jurors summoned did not answer to their names, and the usual penalty of two guineas was inflicted. Application was made, however, to His Honor that the fine should be increased, as many Jurors paid no attention to the summons, and the Court was placed at a disadvantage by their non-attendance. His Honor concurred with the observations made, and wished it known that in future Jurors not answering when called upon, should be fined five guineas.

THE thirty-third Session of the Provincial Council was opened on Wednesday, by the Speaker (Mr J. L. Gillies). Some twenty-nine members, exclusive of the Government, were in their places, and the Superintendent's proclamation convening the Session, as also letters covering the writs for the election of two new members, having been read, his Honor ascending the Speaker's chair read the usual opening address. After touching upon several matters, including the Harbor question, Immigration, the Otago University, and the Waste Lands Amendment Act, he congratulated the Assembly on the increased prosperity of the Province, and the manifestation of progress, which have never been greater than at present.

THE following amounts towards the collection for the Holy Father have been received:—Waimea, Westland, £7; the Hutt, £4.

THE newly-appointed Bishop of Wellington, the Right Rev. Dr Redwood, is a native of the colony, being a son of the late Mr Henry Redwood, of Waimea, Nelson. He has received his education in France, and has been resident on the Continent for a considerable time, but of late has resided at Rome. He is probably one of the youngest bishops in the Church, being in his thirty-fourth year.

FIRES in the immediate vicinity of Dunedin have been rather frequent of late. Early on Saturday morning last, the store of Mr Popham, of Anderson's Bay, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be arrested property to the extent of £1000 was destroyed, on which there had been only an insurance of £200. Luckily a store within twenty yards, in which there was a large quantity of Colonial wine, escaped unharmed. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated from a box of matches, left carelessly on a table.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we have to record the death of the Rev. Father Norris, which took place in Auckland on Saturday last. The deceased gentleman was in the prime of life, and was well known and deservedly esteemed in this Province. For some years he had charge of the Waseley and Oamaru Districts. His loss will be deeply felt and regretted, and has created a void that will not be easily filled. Father Norris was an Irishman, a native of Kilkenny. He made his ecclesiastical studies in the College of Carlow, and was ordained priest in St. Patrick's, Auckland, by the Most Rev. Dr Pompallier, about seven years ago. The rev. gentleman at the time of his decease was only thirty years of age. By a telegram received from Auckland, we learn that a requiem mass and funeral sermon was preached by Father Fynes, the Vicar-General, on Sunday, when the remains of the deceased gentlemen were conveyed from St. Patrick's to their final resting place. The funeral was the largest ever witnessed in Auckland, over 3000 persons being present. St. Mary's Orphan

Children, boarders of the Convent, and other schools, members of the Christian Doctrine and Catholic Institute, Hibernian Society, the clergy, hearse, and the general public, followed in the above order.

THE election of a member to represent Dunedin in the General Assembly, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr Batigate as Resident Magistrate, took place on the 23rd ult. There was very little interest manifested during the earlier portion of the day, but towards the close of the poll the friends and supporters of Mr Wales mustered in good force. Though there were three candidates in the field, the contest lay between Messrs. Wales and Barton, the former gentleman being elected by a majority of 88 over Mr Barton, and 593 over Mr Grant, the third candidate. Mr Wales, in thanking the electors, said that the friends of his opponent had worked so hard, he had lost all hopes of success, and had prepared an eloquent speech as the defeated candidate. So that now that matters were otherwise, he was completely non-plussed. He promised by assiduity and attention to the wants of the constituency to atone for his inexperience. Mr Barton, while asserting the fact that the Water Works element had been too strong for him, bore testimony to the good feeling and fair-play which had characterised the contest, and felt some satisfaction at being defeated by so honorable and worthy an opponent. The official declaration of the poll took place on Saturday, 25th ult.

Two men had a narrow escape from meeting with a watery grave in the harbor during the week. It appears they were out in a boat, which by some means got capsized, and were it not that it occurred in close proximity to the training wall, which they managed to reach, there would have been but little hope of safety, the day being so bitterly cold as to render them perfectly helpless.

A MEETING which was most numerously attended, and which was addressed by the most of the leading men in the city, was held in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening, to take steps for the deepening of the harbor. All the speakers were in favor of the movement, except Mr McDermid, the Mayor of Port Chalmers. A deputation waited upon the Superintendent the following day to lay before him the opinions expressed and resolutions carried, and urged that the sum of £1800 be placed on the estimates for the surveying of the harbour. After a lengthy discussion, His Honor said he could not promise to spend so large a sum without authority, but the matter should be placed before his responsible advisers, and if they took a favourable view of the scheme, no time should be lost.

THE Government immigrant vessel Asia, arrived at Port Chalmers on Monday, having on board the large number of 466 passengers, of whom there were 265 Irish, 193 English, 6 Scotch, 2 Welsh, 1 French, and 1 Russian. They were conveyed to the Caversham Barracks by the mid-day train on Tuesday, and on passing the Supreme Court, somewhat startled those inside by their enthusiastic cheering. Considering the large number of passengers, the Asia has been singularly free from illness.

THE Dunedin Choral Society gave the fourth Concert of the season, on Tuesday evening, in the University Hall. The programme consisted of "Spring" from Hady's "Seasons," and Locke's "Music for Maebeth." The spacious hall was crowded, and though the audience was not a demonstrative, yet there were evident manifestations that it was an appreciative one.

MR KERTON, late bank manager at Poverty Bay, has been fined £50 by Judge Johnson for contempt of court. An appeal was made against the decision, but not sustained.

THE Jury on the inquest held in the case of the lad Thomas Anderson, who died from injuries received through the upsetting of the coach at Beaumont, suggested the desirability of having a male passenger on the box with the driver.

INFLUENCED by some strong articles in the local press, the Corporation of Queenstown have commenced a vigorous crusade against all nuisances. The town so far is in a healthy condition, and several persons have arrived from Cromwell for change of air.

THE 'Times' states that the agitation for a woollen manufactory at Invercargill is likely to be revived, and that steps are being taken to procure the necessary preliminary information prior to submitting a scheme to the public.

AT a Maori christening at Hawke's Bay the following articles were consumed:—500 pigeons, 20 pigs, 2 tons of fish, 200 crayfish, one ton of flour, 291 loaves of bread, potatoes innumerable, and a fair quantity of spirits.

It is the intention of the Government to obtain an enumeration of the Maoris in the Colony, the method to be adopted being schedule to each settlement, instead of to each house, as in the case of European.

THE 'Lake Wakatipu Mail' chronicles the unroofing of several stores at the Arrow. The weather appears to have been most boisterous and inclement during the past week; the mountains in the vicinity have put on a coating of snow not likely to disappear before the winter sets in.

THE drawing in the Art Union for the benefit of the funds of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Schools, at Ahaura, has been fixed for the 24th of June. In an educational point of view, the schools are in a most flourishing condition; but the building and maintenance have more than absorbed all the funds hitherto available.

THE 'Greymouth Mail' states that each out going vessel bears away some of the mining community, whilst those arriving bring a number of Asiatics. This is considered a great evil; in its estimation a Chinese population is worse than none. It adds:—"We are afraid the truth of the old proverb will be exemplified—that a bad tenant is worse than an empty house."

THE death is announced of Mr Thomas Brunner, who was the first explorer of the West Coast, and for many years Chief Surveyor of the Province of Nelson.

JAMES HAYES, who received a sentence of two years' hard labour for conspiracy to defraud, at Hokitika, is the same storekeeper who, some twelve months since, asserted that he had been stuck up and robbed of a quantity of gold purchased for the Bank of New South Wales. The bank instituted proceedings, but afterwards abandoned them.

THE Licensing Bench at Timaru, seem to be carrying out the Ordinance with some stringency. In the case of an applicant who was unmarried, the application has been adjourned for a fortnight, to give him an opportunity or remedying that disability.

THE process of taking the census of the Haast would not be a very tedious one. We learn from a Hokitika paper that its population consists of twelve persons; whilst in the vicinity of the Police Camp, the total muster is four persons—two members of the force, their washerwoman, and a man—who, we presume, is unable to leave—invalided with rheumatism.

THE death is reported in the Wanganui district, of a Maori woman named Jenkins, at the ripe old age of 110. She remembered the visit of Captain Cook in 1796, and stated that the natives imagined his ship to be a huge bird, the sails being the wings.

LETTERS from Fiji state most of the cargo of the Macgregor had to be sacrificed before she could be got off the reef, and even now it will take £16,000 to £15,000 to repair her damages.

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevailed at Lyttelton by the finding of a man with his throat cut. Inquiries, however, being instituted, it appeared the wound had been caused by his having driven his head through a large square of glass.

THERE is resident at Auckland, an old Peninsular veteran, named Hill, who has attained the good old age of 94. He has been with Moore at Corunna, and Wellington, at Waterloo. When his term of service was ended, he received a pension, which he exchanged for a grant of land in New South Wales. This he unfortunately lost, through the dishonesty of parties with whom he dealt.

THE 'Cromwell Argus' announces another fatal case from the fever so prevalent in that town. Mr John Mills, a nephew of Mr Hallenstein, of Wukatip, in whose employ he was, is the last victim of the terrible epidemic.

A RATHER novel mode of giving a "broad hint" to forgetful debtors, has been adopted by a Mr McCusker. He has published the names and amounts of about a dozen in the 'Tararaki Herald,' and adds as a foot-note:—"This is only a sample; about fifty more will go in this day week." A somewhat similar mode is at present in force in Melbourne. A negro has undertaken the collection of doubtful accounts, which he does dressed with a monster hat, around which appears the printed placard: "Bad debts collected." He very seldom has to call twice at the same house.

CONCERT BY ST. JOSEPH'S CHOIR.

THE Choir of St. Joseph's, assisted by several ladies and gentlemen, gave a most pleasing entertainment in the school-room attached to the church, on the evening of Friday, 24th ult. The programme was a well selected and most varied one, embracing ballads, songs, glee, and recitations. Mr Sykes, organist of St. Joseph's, presided at the piano, and was ably assisted by Mr O'Connell, on the violin, who kindly volunteered his services on the occasion. The programme was not carried out in its integrity, several substitutions being made to supply the places of absentees, an arrangement, however, by which the audience lost nothing. After an overture by Messrs Sykes and O'Connell, the pathetic ballad of "The Irish Emigrant," was given by Mr Ennis, and though admired with feeling, the effect was greatly marred by nervousness. The principal burden of the evening fell upon Miss Hesford, who, besides taking part in several glees, favoured the audience with "Come back to Erin," "The dear little Shamrock," and "Jessie's Dream." The selection from the opera of 'Victorina,' and effect, and the spirited song of "The Horn of Chaco," by the "I never Can Forget," by Mr. Lennon, was given with both feeling and effect, and was received with applause. Mr Loughnan secured an encore for his rendering of the comic aria "Le Nozze de Figaro," and had he infused a little more animation it would have been the happiest effort of the evening, the rather difficult music being singularly correct. Mr Bunny came in for a fair share of approbation for his recitation of Campbell's "Downfall of Poland." The palm must, however, be given to the concerted pieces. Weber's quartette, "Benedictus," and Curschmann's magnificent trio "Ti Progo," being decidedly the gems of the evening. Mr O'Connell caused considerable amusement by his excellent imitation on the violin of the Scotch pipes, and on being enthusiastically recalled, set not a few feet patting with an Irish jig. Moore's charming ballad of the "Last Rose of Summer," had been set down among the vocal part of the entertainment, but the lady on whom it devolved being absent, Mr Sykes played it with variations on the piano, as also a deserv'd piece in which the pealing of joy-bells, varied by the rolling of thunder, was imitated with great accuracy. The attendance was a numerous and—judging from the applause bestowed—a most appreciative one. We have no doubt the entertainment was a thorough success in a pecuniary point of view, as it decidedly was otherwise; and as the Choir purpose giving another concert shortly, the proceeds of which will be towards the expenses lately incurred in connection with St. Joseph's School-room, we trust to see an equally large attendance.

A Catholic Lecture in a Protestant Pulpit.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 30, Rev. E. H. Welch, S.J., of the Immaculate Conception Church, Boston, United States, by special invitation of Rev. James Freeman Clarke, pastor of the Unitarian "Church of the Disciples," lectured in the latter place on the "Catholic Doctrine of the Universal Church." The audience, which filled the church to overflowing, was composed of members of various denominations, chiefly of the Unitarian congregation who attend there.

CATHOLICISM IN ITALY AND ENGLAND.

THE following is from Dr. Newman on the above topic:—

"Has Protestantism, that bitter enemy of the Holy See, harmed the Holy See? Why there never was a time since the first age of the Church, when there has been such a succession of Holy Popes, as since the Reformation. . . . I know well that when Catholics are good in Italy, they are very good. I would not deny that they attain there to a height and force of saintliness, of which we seem to have no specimens in England. But, looking at Italian and English Catholics externally, and in their length and breadth, I may leave any Protestant to decide in which of the two there is at this moment a more demonstrated faith, a more impressive religiousness, a more generous piety, a more steady adherence to the cause of the Holy Father. The English are multiplying religious houses, decorating churches, endowing monasteries, educating, preaching and converting, and carrying off in the current of their enthusiasm numbers of those who are external to the Church; while the Italian Statesmen, on the contrary, imprison and exile the Bishops and Clergy, leave the flocks without shepherds, confiscate the Church revenues, and expose religion herself, stripped and bleeding in every limb—the Catholic religion—in her sacraments, in the person of her ministers and most devoted members, to be objects of profane and blasphemous ridicule. At the end of three centuries, Protestant England contains more Catholics who are loyal and energetic, in word and deed, than Catholic Italy. So harmless has been the violence of the Reformation, that professed to eliminate from the Church doctrinal corruptions! It has failed both as to what it has done, and as to what it has not done. It has bred infidels to its confusion; and to its dismay it has succeeded in strengthening and purifying Catholic communities."

It appears from this that England is at present the most Catholic because the most free country in Christendom; and that genuine liberty and Catholicism go hand in hand. Well may tyrants and unjust men everywhere dread the present advance of the Catholic Church. Purified and strengthened by past chastisements, she will now stand forth as the defender of justice in every land. Justice is the very essence of Catholicism. Injustice is the pillar and ground of heresy. Imperial Rome seems to have bequeathed the Sovereignty of the world to England, and it is fitting that she should stand forward as the first protector of the Catholic religion, which is to subdue and purify the hearts of all men, and turn them to justice. We see that at present violence, fraud, and selfishness rule the world; both the Christian and non-Christian portion of it. These can only be put down by Catholic powers—or other powers ruling in a genuine Catholic spirit. Among these England—practically the most Catholic of them all—must take the precedence at no distant day. But she will not engage in or encourage a religious war—the most odious of all wars. God forbid she should. To put it in another form—England has a mission—and a noble one. It is to rule the world in justice; not by herself, but in conjunction with the Catholic Church, and the Catholic Governments of Christendom. Non-interference is now being regarded as a mistake and an abandoning of the weak as a prey to the strong. It is a policy of selfishness and cowardice, unbecoming a great and Catholic power like England. It may seem ridiculous to call England a Catholic power, as yet at least. But she possesses more of a Catholic spirit than some countries professing to be Catholic, and with a majority of the people Catholics. Ireland has acted as her Catholic tutor, and under God is leading her into the Church. But Ireland is, and ever will be, an integral part of England. The two will triumph.—W.

ANOTHER SIGN OF GROWING POWER.

A daily Catholic journal, to be called "The Monitor," is about to make its appearance in London; at least so it is reported on what appears to be good authority. Should this prove to be the case, it will undoubtedly mark a memorable era in the modern history of England and the Catholic Church. Some short time ago, the 'Pall Mall Gazette' and 'London Times' were scandalised at the very free manner in which the Catholic journals in London were advancing the claims of Catholics to equal political rights. They hinted pretty broadly that Catholics had better keep quiet and draw in their horns a little, else it might happen that the penal laws might possibly be revived against them. But it is too late now to try to arrest the progress of Catholicity by any such means. The growing power of the Catholic periodical press, as evinced by the proposed establishment of a daily London Catholic journal, would be sufficient of itself to prevent any attempt to repress the progress of the Catholic Church in the United Kingdom by penal statutes of any kind, if even there were not other strong reasons against such attempts. The fate of "The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill" might be a warning even to Bismarck. But the very fact of such a thing being hinted at by the 'Pall Mall Gazette' and the 'London Times' shows how formidable they think the Catholic party in England is now becoming, and how hopeless ere long will be any attempts to cope with it by ordinary means. If Catholics were what their enemies are so eager to make believe they are—tyrants who wish to monopolise all power and to lord it over their neighbours by any means, however iniquitous—then Protestants might reasonably be excused from attempting to give the public alarm on witnessing such striking proofs of Catholic progress in England and elsewhere, as are now seen. But the days are gone by when either Catholics or any other party can long retain power by unjust means. We claim no exclusive privileges. We merely wish Catholic subjects and the Catholic Church to be free. It is because we are for ever being misrepresented, in our principles, in our conduct and designs, by the press, that we suffer so much wrong at the hands of our fellow-citizens—many, or rather most of them, are just men, and would not wrong us intentionally. The newspaper press in England, since the Reformation, has been labouring day by day—we may say hour by hour—to place every thing relating to the Catholic Church and her children in a false light. We need not tell how well they have succeeded in that base purpose. The public mind has been poisoned

against us. From the Reformation up to the present time there has been nothing like a Catholic middle class in England, and, therefore, nothing like a Catholic periodical press. The Protestant press had every thing their own way. Catholic people, at home and abroad, were by them held up to public suspicion, or odium, or ridicule; the Pope himself being often the villain; and for this there was no remedy. It paid the press to abuse and calumniate Catholics, and they were abused and insulted accordingly. They could make no reply. In a somewhat similar way, though not to the same extent, Catholics have been wronged in the British colonies. But all this is changing for the better. In England there is now a growing Catholic middle class. It was sufficiently numerous to support four weekly metropolitan newspapers, for 50 years back, up to the present time, with several "Monthlies;" and it would appear that it is now sufficiently numerous to support one daily journal besides. The impartial portion of the English public, of all creeds, will now have an opportunity of reading true and authentic intelligence on Catholic affairs, and of learning what the political principles and designs of Catholics really are. They will have this opportunity not merely at intervals of a week, or a month, but daily, and this is a great matter. It is the constant and daily repetition of calumny and misrepresentation against us by the Protestant press which has done us so much mischief. When men see things, however incredible and false, daily repeated for years or generations, they come at last to regard them as gospel truths. It is thus that many Protestants have from their cradle been persuaded to believe the most monstrous falsehoods regarding their Catholic neighbours, and to receive them without doubting. In England, Catholic journalism has not hitherto been a paying business. But for the public spirit and zeal of a few Catholic noblemen and gentlemen, and one Catholic lady, a convert to the faith, some of the Catholic journals in England could not have fought their way as they have done to their present position of influence and usefulness. In these colonies the like newspaper press is but in its infancy. Yet, by the generous support of the Catholic population, it may be reasonably hoped that it will overcome its present difficulties, and in due time take up a respectable position among its competitors. My impression is we ought to have no Catholic newspapers in the strict and exclusive sense of the word, but only newspapers under such a just direction as will do full justice to Catholics as well as other classes in the State. When a newspaper assumes a Catholic name, and harps so constantly on purely Catholic questions, its influence on the public mind generally must be greatly impaired.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE LIVING IRISH BARDS.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—It has been frequently asserted that Ireland produces no poets, or never did. The calumny on the poets of our land is about to be removed. Ireland *did* produce poets, equal to those of any other land, if not superior. Our Ossianic bards were by no means inferior to Homer or Virgil; but it must be confessed that during the last few centuries we had none the peer of Shakspeare and Milton, and little wonder. If men will only glance at the history of the two nations they will easily perceive why. But at present I emphatically state without any hesitation whatsoever, that our living Irish poets are infinitely superior to those of the more favored sister country, and had Mr D. F. McCarthy and his brother patriots sang "God save the Queen," instead of "God save Ireland," the laureate's crown would have rested on the brow of an Irish poet, but fortunately for Mr McCarthy, like the free-born Byron, he is able to sing and publish independent of court favors.

Can England produce a living poet of any standard merit?—certainly not. It is only in the absence of a better that the author of "I stood on a tower in the wet," received the Laureateship. Can the admirers of England's bardic songs point even to a single lyric, which for fire, sweetness, grace, or melody can compare with those "beautiful but rebellious" lyrics of Erin.

To prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that Ireland *does* produce bards of no uncommon merit, Mr John Fitzgerald, of Cork, has taken up the gauntlet flung down by the living historian Froude, and requests of each living Irish bard at least one poem never before published, leaving the choice of a subject to the writers themselves, thus producing a book which promises not only to be intensely "raev of the soil," but novel as anything which has ever emanated from those surprising go-ahead residents of the United States. The attempt is not only a laudable but a commendable one, and those who wish to contribute their mite should send it at once to the talented editor, whose address is 5, Adelaide street, Cork Ireland.

Of Mr Fitzgerald himself it is unnecessary to say much. His fame, like the Irish race, is world wide. From a note in the "Popular Poetry of Ireland," by Duncuthan, I learn that he is an humble mechanic of "Cork's own town," supporting a large family by the labor of his hands. Yet withal he finds leisure not only to study but to add to the literature of his native land, and is author of a small volume of exquisite poetry published a few years ago in Cork, under the name of "Songs, Ballads, and Legends of the Lea," in which occur among other graceful poems "The Apostle's Grave" (Father Matthew) and "The Blarney Stone," which have enshrined their author in the hearts of his countrymen. He has besides lately written some beautiful legends and sketches of several of the castles of Munster in the "Shamrock," which prove that poetry alone is not his forte.

As everyone is not born a poet, it would be well if those generous sons and daughters of toil, who glory in the rich, deep, mellow music of the bards of our land would form themselves into associations in every town and village of our adopted home to aid in the publishing of this great national work, by subscribing a little, say the price of one copy each, which I think will hardly exceed five shillings, if even half that. They will thus set an example of patronage far dearer than

court favors, and stimulate to greater exertions the men, and women too, whose latent talent would do credit to any nation.

April 14, 1874.

I am &c.—J.S.P.

NASEBY.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR.—I have carefully looked over several numbers of your paper and failed to observe any mention of this district. Judging from what I have seen, during my short visit, I am impressed with the idea, that this district seems to have been left out in the cold; either through the anathy of your correspondent, "if such a personage exists," or probably, the circumstance of other more remote districts or provinces being of greater moment. I will, however, with your permission, endeavour to supply that want which, I must say, is keenly felt by many of your supporters here, by briefly expressing the opinions of a comparative stranger in this flourishing mining centre. As a Catholic my first object, on arrival, was to ascertain the state of Church and school affairs. With respect to the former I am pleased to have to announce, that, notwithstanding the many obstacles thrown in the way of the much and deservedly respected pastor of this district, he has now in course of completion a very neat and substantial church building, which, I am informed, is to be used for school purposes. The Rev. Father Royer is so well known throughout New Zealand as a most exemplary priest, and for his unremitting zeal in the cause of Catholic education, steady and unflinching toil, in the pursuit of his holy mission, that I cannot add to his well earned laurels. I am glad to say that his efforts, especially in the cause of education, has been so far crowned with success. The newly appointed teacher, Mr Sproule, arrived here last week and has already opened the school with an attendance of 40 pupils. This gentleman's deservedly high reputation as a most successful teacher is a sufficient guarantee that the Naseby Catholic School will, under Mr Sproule's able management, be second to none in the Colony. I must certainly compliment the Rev. Father Royer and his School Committee upon their judicious selection.

On Sunday last the holy sacrifice of the Mass was offered up in the new church. I was highly delighted with the appearance of this building, though unfinished. The Rev. Father Royer with his usual fervour, delivered a most judiciously selected discourse, upon the duties of parents respecting the education of their children. The sound and purely original, and I must add, high minded views propounded, were unanswerable. The rev. gentleman's well-known high scholastic attainments are prominently elucidated when addressing his people. The subject of Catholic education is one in which he particularly excels; his philosophical deductions are peculiarly happy and evidently seem the unalloyed emanations of one who has the spiritual and temporal welfare of his flock at heart. What most forcibly struck me during his discourse was the simple manner in which he placed the subject before his attentive auditors; he spoke feelingly to the heart, and notwithstanding his foreign accent, his everyword fell upon the ear with a most pleasing effect. The singing of the children (Gregorian chant) at Vespers was very creditable to their teacher, their simple and very sweet voices conveyed the purest harmony to the soul. The children are all very young, but seem to have received very careful training. The Catholic body here have taxed themselves beyond their means, and judging from what I have already seen, they are most willing to contribute and give their mite cheerfully; yet this I am in dread will not be sufficient without external aid. It is the unanimous design of the Catholics here, that their much-esteemed pastor would visit Dunedin and obtain the sanction of our worthy bishop to collect funds in other districts, so as to enable the pastor and people to complete the noble Christian work which they have so creditably begun.

I feel quite satisfied that it only requires to be known that Father Royer solicits aid to carry on his arduous mission work. His many friends throughout the Colony, would I am sure be only too glad to rally round him. I have great hopes in the future prospects of this district, not only in a monetary, but a religious and educational point of view. I shall be happy to see in future issues of the TABLET a small space devoted to the highly deserving Catholics of Naseby. The fact of having secured the services of a gentleman of education as teacher, suggests to me the advisability of soliciting his services as correspondent for your paper.

In conclusion I cannot express the joy it afforded me to see Catholicity flourishing so illustriously in the promising district of Naseby. I pray most fervently that Almighty God will long spare their evangelical pastors to direct and assist them in their spiritual and temporal requirements.

I am, Yours &c.,

CATHOLICUS.

Naseby, April 27th, 1874.

A CONTRAST.

The following article, with letter attached, we clip from the 'Dublin Evening Post,' and have no doubt both will be read with deep interest.

A reverend correspondent has favored us with an interesting sketch of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Roscrea, and forcibly contrasts the peace, order, and contentment prevailing in that institution, unrecognized by the State, with the misery, vice, and idleness existing in the cold Elizabethan structure, known as Roscrea Union Workhouse. We are grieved, for the sake of our countrywomen, to learn that the female paupers are much more troublesome than the males. We cannot, however, feel surprised that such should be the case. Females are peculiarly amenable to moral suasion, but are likewise peculiarly independent of the restraints of any other kind of discipline. The *Petroleuses* of Paris, who fiercely defied the armed soldiery, became calm and docile under the influence of the nuns in charge of the female penitentiaries. Moreover, it is only aged and enfeebled men who now have any need to reside in Irish workhouses. Whereas, the comparative dearth of female employment compels many women, young, vigorous, and healthy, to pine out a wretched existence in a workhouse. The question now arises whether it would not be more econo-

mical, as well as more efficacious, for all the purposes intended by workhouses, to establish the denominational system in the administration of the Poor Law relief. The vast majority of the inmates of Irish workhouses are Catholics. The great bulk of the ratepayers belong to the same creed, while fully three fourths of the officials are Protestants. Now, we are opposed to sectarian bigotry, but we do advisedly declare such a state of things to be unsatisfactory—some would say grossly unfair. If the ratepayers of Ireland were polled to-morrow, we venture to predict that only an infinitesimal minority would be opposed to the denominational system in the application of Poor Law Relief. The State has formally sanctioned this system in the Reformatory and Industrial Schools' Acts with the very best results. We would apply it in this wise. Consolidate the unions by grouping a number of neighbouring workhouses into one. In many cases, at present, workhouses are principally kept up for the benefit of a few officials. Let those workhouses intended for the use of Catholics be transferred to the management of certain religious orders, whose labour would be duly subject to the inspection of the representatives of the ratepayers and of the State. A half, if not two-thirds, of the present Poor Law taxation could thus be remitted, as the religious orders would seek no profit, but barely a subsistence for themselves and those entrusted to them. With regard to the Protestant and Dissenting workhouses, we would leave the appointment of the officials to the ecclesiastical authorities of the respective religious communions, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board. By the grouping system, no injustice would be done to any creed; for, no matter how few or how scattered the pauper members of any persuasion might be, they would, by being collected into one workhouse, become entitled to all the pecuniary and other advantages enjoyed by the creed of the mass of the population. An allowance per head, for inmates and officials, would, in our opinion, be the fairest way in which to apportion the poor rates. By the establishment of Union Rating, the whole country would be placed on a level, and by the local grouping of workhouses, injustice to prosperous districts, for the benefit of the chronically poorer, would be prevented. Such a system, of which we have only given a hasty outline, would have, in addition to many other recommendations, the great advantage, that by it we should be spared those wretched squabbles, in which politics and polemics are so unavoidably intruded, at the election of every dispensary doctor, and other workhouse official throughout Ireland, and of which the dissatisfaction that attended the recent appointment of a schoolmistress for Roscrea Union, may be taken as a sample.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THIS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN 'EVENING POST.'

Roscrea, January, 1874

On an elevated plateau overlooking this town is situated a branch of the Sacré Cœur Convent, which, though presenting to the external beholder no evidence of architectural beauty, yet interiorly exhibits a beautiful illustration of the Royal Prophet's allusion to the Catholic Church—"Omnis gloria filiae regis ab intus"—"All the glory of the king's daughter is from within." This religious educational establishment contains generally from 115 to 120 inhabitants, consisting of about 80 young ladies, from every country in Ireland; 15 lay sisters and 25 choir nuns, from almost every country in Europe, among whom may be included the young, innocent Madam Paulina Stotziowska, from Poland, the Ireland of the East, as well as the daughters of our own dear Ireland, the Poland of the West. Like their Divine Model, who, to manifest the unbounded love of His affectionate Sacred Heart for poor fallen humanity, exchanged the bliss of Heaven for the misery of earth, these good religious ladies have left their country, their home, given up not only the comforts, but the luxuries of life, in order that they might minister to the poor and afflicted, and impart to the youth of the various grades of society the inestimable advantages of a religious and secular education. At the head of this establishment is a French lady, revered and venerated by the poor of Roscrea and its neighborhood, esteemed by all who enjoy the happiness of her acquaintance, beloved by all who have had the good fortune to have been confided to her solicitous and matronly care. A conspicuous place in this establishment is occupied by a daughter of our own dear Erin, whose splendid annual income is spent principally in erecting commodious, comfortable schools for the benefit of the Irish poor, a substantial specimen of which may be seen here in Roscrea. On some of these religious devotes the duty of not only training and instructing the above mentioned 80 young ladies in all the varied accomplishments which the present advanced state of society expects, but of also teaching them what may still be more necessary—how they may become useful members of society by the faithful discharge of those various duties which require industry combined with economy. A few more attend to the education of about 40 day pupils belonging to what is called the middle class, and several of them are occupied in the National Schools, wherein are educated about 350 of the humbler class belonging to this and the adjacent parishes. There is even a portion of the establishment set apart for the very small children who are brought in the arms of their mothers, and left there during the day, while they themselves are thus enabled to attend to their domestic duties, or to earn a few pence while employed in some useful occupation. In addition to all those engaged in the various duties already enumerated, there are a few more far advanced in years who might appear to the worldly-minded not only useless, nay, burthensome, but whose occupation is in reality more meritorious than even those of the rest, for it consists in imparting comfort and consolation to the poor broken-hearted child of affliction and sorrow, who is never refused admittance by the angelic portress of the Sacré Cœur. The union, the harmony and kind feeling that prevails among the members of this religious community reminds one of the happy times of the early Christians, of whom St. Paul says that "they had but one heart and one soul." A stranger paying a visit to the beautiful church of St. Cronan, on hearing the merry sound of the voices of the 80 young boarders during recreation time must acknowledge that they at least are strangers to any of the many miseries with which the outer world abounds. The eagerness with which they look forward to the first

Friday in September—the day fixed for their return from vacation—the many letters which pass through the hands of the Superioress from those whose connections with the convent has long ceased, letters which abound with fond recollections of happy school days gone by—are a strong proof that, if any place can be called a "heaven on earth," it is the Sacré Cœur of Roscrea. For this establishment, and farm of 15 acres attached to it, only a small rent is paid, but the taxation of every description is enormous. The annual expenditure of the whole institution is about £2000.

A traveller passing by the convent along the road leading to Templemore may, in a few minutes, reach the gate leading to another institution, commonly called the Workhouse, but which should, properly speaking, be called the poorhouse. In this large prison are immured about 144 paupers of every age and condition, old and young, healthy and sickly, the refuse of the streets as well as the respectable poverty-stricken destitute widow, who had once seen better and happier days. On entering this institution, especially that position occupied by young robust females, you are likely to hear some of them manifesting their discontentment and dissatisfaction by grumbling and scolding, vieing with one another as to the different tasks assigned them, no harmony, no affection, no union, but envy and jealousy combining to render their state deplorable indeed. It may, perhaps, appear paradoxical that there should be any position in the Roscrea Poor-house calculated to excite envy or jealousy. I state the truth when I assert that there are some among the paupers who might be usefully employed elsewhere, quite satisfied to remain when they are admitted in the capacity of servants to the respectable portion of the establishment. The same feelings do not, for the most part, appear to exist among the male portion of this community, for, yielding to the influence of religion, they endeavour to submit to their degradation if not with cheerfulness, at least with patience, in the hope that they may expiate the crimes, or at least the folly of former years by their calm resignation to the cold, dreary, cheerless condition of poorhouse life. A remarkable proof of this, of which I myself was witness, occurred a few years since. In the evening of a special Board day I was called to attend a poor dying man whom I had often attended, and whom I had visited (as I thought for the last time) on the morning of the same day. As soon as I entered the sick ward the poor man exclaimed, "Arra sure he calls here after you left me, the villain that turned me out of my few acres, though I didn't owe him a shilling of rent, and my poor daughter, God knows where she is now, or what will become of her." After a few words of consolation I held the crucifix before his glazed eyes. Having snatched it from me he pressed it most fervently to his quivering lips; looking at it most intently for a few moments he cried out, "After all what is what I had to suffer compared to what You had to endure for us all. May God forgive him and me also, I'll soon be better off than ever he was." The Christian charity of this poor dying man, and his appeal to the God of mercy in favor of his cruel persecutor, appeared to me to bear a striking resemblance to that of the Protomartyr of whom the Holy Spirit of God says, "Obdormivit in Domino"—"he slept in the Lord." Coming to the juvenile department, we beheld the poor forlorn children, the offspring, perhaps, of estate and shame—placed under the care of State officials, who, though they may discharge those duties which their patrons impose on them, yet can never succeed in making those poor children in any way useful members of society, for where is the young boy or young girl to be found on coming out of the poorhouse capable of performing any of the humblest common duties of life? For all the happiness and manifold advantages derived from the Sacré Cœur Convent of Roscrea, we are indebted to the teaching of the much maligned Catholic Church. For the public advantage afforded by this Roscrea Poorhouse it would be untimely to withhold from its benefactors their full measure of praise; but, for all the misery, discord and degradation it engenders, I maintain that, notwithstanding all the boasted enlightenment and religious liberty of this nineteenth century, the State stands convicted before the world of the grossest injustice for allowing its representatives—the Poor Law Guardians, elected and non-elected—to impose such an enormous tax as is exacted each year from the people of Roscrea and its neighbourhood. That such a sad state of things ought not to be allowed to continue is the opinion of many, as well as, dear Mr. Editor, your's most gratefully,

PATRICK CROWE, C.C.

DEATH OF THE SUPERIOR-GENERAL OF THE ORDER OF THE SACRÉ CŒUR.

THE Rev. Mother Mary Josephine Goetz, second Superior General of the above Order, died at Paris, at the Mother House of the Society, in January, aged fifty-six. Her illness was of comparatively brief duration, for it only began on St. Stephen's Day while preparing for the reception of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, who said Mass at the Sacré Heart for the congregation of the Children of Mary, on the Feast of St. John. From the moment her indisposition, the seriousness of which she herself at once recognised, became known, the most excessive sympathy and anxiety were manifested from nearly all parts of the world, accompanied by assurances of fervent prayer for the prolongation of a life so precious, but which Divine Providence had decreed had run its useful and edifying course. The Holy Father himself evidenced his solicitude by frequent messages and special benedictions. The presence at her bedside of the Nunno and the Cardinal Archbishop further testified to the regard in which she was held by the Church; while the profound sorrow of the community over which she presided, bears witness to the possession of qualities of disposition commensurate with those great intellectual powers of capacity of administration which caused her to be unanimously chosen successor to the foundress of the Order, Madame BARRAS, whose "cause of Beatification" is now proceeding at Rome. The Order was instituted in 1800, between which date and that of her death, in 1865, Madame saw no less than ninety-four houses established. From the latter year to the present, thirteen new Houses were established, making a total of 117 within three quarters of a century, and that century the 19th! Madame Goetz had the great to witness her re-

gion driven out of five convents of the German Empire, for what is now considered the crime of fidelity to their Church and devotion to its head. As might be expected, her end was a becoming consummation of a most exemplary career. Self-possessed, but wholly regardless of self, and recoiling above all things from praise for imputed merit, her sufferings in no way clouded the clearness of a singular, clear judgment, or disturbed the severity of an equal temperament; which, joined to a truly feminine tenderness of manner and alacrity of decision under difficulties had so marked her fitness for the onerous post she filled for eight years, more conspicuous during the trying times that lately afflicted the Order. One outside the immediate sphere of her personal influence, would scarcely credit the sense of peace that pervaded the whole atmosphere of the Mother House in Paris, in the midst of events whose mere narrative appalled the world a couple of years back. Her firmness, gentleness, vigilance, patience, and promptitude, under every variety of perplexity, responsibility and danger, never forsook her for an instant. Throughout that terrible crisis she acted as only one could have acted, whose dominant motive was duty to God, and her sole reliance that he would give her fortitude and discretion for its adequate discharge, which he did in most ample measure. For her truly Christian heroism on that occasion, she herself being seemingly unconscious of any commendation, and for her noble simplicity and innumerable virtues on all occasions, her memory will be long hallowed in the prayers of the faithful.

CÆSARISM AND ULTRAMONTANISM.

Continued.

Now, let it be clearly understood that in these assertions I am vindicating to the Church her divine rights. I am not denying to the State its power to violate every Divine right upon earth. I may abuse its power at the license of its will—Imperial, Royal, Bureaucratic, Democratic. I deny only its right. "*Id potest quod jure potest.*" It may renege and enforce the *Lex Regia* against the Church. But its power is violence and its acts are tyranny. I have affirmed, then, that the Cæsarism of the Pagan world, which was the enemy of God and the destroyer of all the liberties of man, was by one Divine act reduced to its lawful sphere. The separation of the spiritual power from the civil, and the supremacy of the spiritual over the civil order of the Christian world, has redeemed Princes from the degradation of tyrants, and mankind from an inhuman slavery.

Cæsarism, whether in one person, or in a Senate, or in a populace, always has been, is, always must be, tyranny in the civil and persecution in the spiritual order. The direct antagonist of this worst of human ills is the Divine law revealed by Jesus Christ and the Divine authority committed to His Church. It has been, and ever will be, the source of all human liberty. The Church was mother of all free nations. All freedom of soul and conscience in men, in families, in States, comes from the limitation of the civil power; but the limitation of the civil power can only come from a superior authority; that superior authority is not in the order of material power, but of Divine right. The limitation which has changed Cæsarism into Christian Monarchy is law, and that law the law of God, represented, expounded, applied upon earth by an authority of His own creation and by judicial powers of His own delegation, independent of all human Legislatures and superior to all prerogatives of Kings.

Now, what I have here asserted is Ultramontanism, but it is not Ultramontanism alone; it is Christianity as it has been held by all men, in all ages, by Catholics and by Protestants alike, by Ultramontanians and by Gallicans, by Anglicans and by Presbyterians, by the Free Churches of England, whose noble and pathetic history has just been written, on the eve, as I fear, of their apostasy from the high and heroic spirit of their Founders and Fathers in patience and fidelity to the great law of Christian Liberty in Jesus Christ.

The sum, then, of our argument is this: Cæsarism consists (1) in the union of the two powers in one person; (2) in the claim of supremacy over all causes and persons; (3) in the exercise of coercion in spiritual matters; (4) in the isolation of the national religion on the plea that no foreign jurisdiction can enter the State; (5) in the isolation of national Churches, and thereby the rejection of the universal authority of the Church.

Ultramontanism consists (1) in the separation of the two powers, and the vesting of them in different persons; (2) in claiming for the Church the sole right to determine the duties of faith and morals; and (3) to fix the limits of its own jurisdiction in that sphere; (4) in the insupportable union with and submission to the universal jurisdiction of the Holy See. Such, then, was the Cæsarism of the He then world, the Cæsarism of Rome, and, both in matters of civil obedience and in matters of religious worship, and such was the restraint of this Cæsarism and its terrible way of men over man by the separation of the two powers, to prevent the spiritual, into distinct authorities and powers of jurisdiction, to be vested in distinct persons. To this we owe the order, peace, and civilization of the world, and to this has been peace on earth and good will to men.

But Cæsarism is not limited to this. Thus the government of Rome, as a model, or as a precedent, and the restraint for a time of Cæsarism, have never been equalled. Through the whole history of this world, to the end of the 16th century it has been always setting on foot a Cæsarism, the dominant principle was to sooner transfer to the just Church its power than to reappear. The Byzantine despotism over civil and ecclesiastical liberty is a by-word. Byzantine and despotic are convertible terms. The Roman Empire was no sooner re-born in the West than the same tendency began to reappear. Even Charlemagne stretched his protectorate, or episcopate of outward things into many violations of ecclesiastical liberty. But the Cæsarism of the Saxons, Swabians, and Bavarians, superiors, as seen in the conflicts of St. Gregory VII., Alexander III., Innocent IV., makes the reign of Charlemagne to appear normal and Christian, like the reign of Constantine.

The two chief causes of the revival of Cæsarism in Christendom are—first, the school of jurists created by the Pandects of Justinian

and the University of Bologna, from which sprang the whole theory and organisation of the Ghibelline Cæsarism; and, secondly, the influx into Italy of Greeks and Greek literature, and Byzantinism after the fall of Constantinople. It was this that rendered possible in Christian Europe the Royal supremacies of the 16th century. The theory of investing the Prince with supreme legislative and judicial power over all persons and in all causes, ecclesiastical and civil, is not only Byzantine but Pagan. It is the reunion in one person of the two powers which Christianity has put asunder. And it has been followed in every country where it has taken root by civil despotism and by religious persecution. The most ample exhibition of this is to be found in the Tudor legislation, and in the enforcement of a *legas religio* in England and Ireland by penal statutes. The religious history of England, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, and the North of Germany in the 16th and 17th centuries is the history of the revival of Cæsarism, and of a reaction against the liberty of religion and of conscience with which Christ has made us free. What is chiefly to be noted is, that this oppression of Christian freedom has been accomplished to the cry of liberty of religion and of conscience.

For proof of this it is enough to refer to a book entitled *A History of the Free Churches of England* (9), in which the sufferings of Catholics and Nonconformists under the Cæsarism of the English Crown are patiently and fully described. The effect of this mixed civil and religious despotism has been to obtain for one-half of the English people and the whole population of Ireland a complete religious liberty. Scotland has always rejected the interferences of Kings in matters of religion; and in one day one-half of the Scottish population has rejected even the remnants of civil interference lingering in the law of patronage. The political tendency of the whole world is towards "free Churches;" that is, to the desecration of the civil power by the rejection of the Church.

The temporal sovereignty of the Supreme Pontiff has been violated on the plea that the civil and spiritual powers may be once more separated, not as Providence has ordained hitherto, but on the impossible theory of a free Church in a free State. The Italian Revolution has put this forward as its solution of the religious conflicts of the 19th century. It will endure until the first quarrel, and the first quarrel will arise upon the first Pontifical Act in condemnation of the usurpations of the free State. The supremacy of the civil power will then be declared to be vital to its freedom. It must, however, be acknowledged that violent and sacrilegious as the acts of the free State have been and still are in practice, Italy has hitherto refrained from committing itself (in the domains of principle and of law) to doctrines such as are embodied in Prussian Ecclesiastical legislation. From this the Catholic faith and instinct of Italy has saved it. Through 20 years of revolution it has never entangled itself in the tyrannous and pedantic absurdity of the *Falk Laws*. It has had two things profoundly impressed upon its intellect and its conscience—the one the impious monstrosity of the "*Divus Cæsar*;" the other, an inextinguishable consciousness that the Catholic Church is a Divine creation. Excepting a handful of *Petrucelli della Gattina*, no people in Europe can look on with less sympathy, or more secret contempt upon the Prussian persecution, than the Italians. But the pretensions of the Berlin Government are only the first indications of an Imperial omnipotence, which will hereafter be more explicitly and violently put forth.

This Imperial legislation may be regarded as the link between the old Royal supremacies of the sixteenth century, and the revived *Lex Regia* which the anti-Christian revolution is preparing for the future of Europe. The following quotation will best exhibit what I mean. I now give the passage from a leading journal representing a school of political doctrine which though not yet numerous has already obtained a place amongst us:—

"After saying that there is a conviction widely spread (hostile to the Catholic Church)," the writer goes on to say, "side by side with this negative conviction a positive conviction, vague indeed and indistinct, but exceedingly powerful, has been and still is growing up that a nation as such is essentially a better thing than a Church; that it is, in fact, of positive human institutions at present known to us the most sacred, the most dignified, rooted in human nature, and the best fitted to engage the affections of a rational man. Contrast for a moment the English nation and the Catholic Church, and see to which of the two it is best worth an Englishman's while to be loyal. . . . All this, we say, puts into us—for the serious sort of statements we true of most other nations besides England—above Catholics as objects of affection and loyalty. . . . We should regard no one as really loyal to his nation who did not regard it as being to him a higher and more sacred object than any Church whatever" (10).

We must regard this doctrine as revived Paganism. In the Prussian Chamber, Dr Falk laid down the following doctrine on the 15th of January 1871—"We have become more 'concrete,' we have concentrated the limits of the State. There is the reason why the proposed law must be rejected." On the 17th of January he added—"If the State and the Church are equal in the domains of moral power, the State must always have the supremacy in the domain of law." That is to say, as Mr de Pösch-Sternau—"This amounts to saying that the Church has all the rights of equality in the domain of abstractions, on condition that the State has all power in the domain of the 'concrete'—that is, Rights is a theory; force is the only reality" (11).

This brings out the essence of modern Cæsarism: who is not only that the State has no more power over the Church in a religious and causes, but supreme right to determine the limits of the rights of the Church, its liberties, offices, and duties; or, in other words, that the State can determine and the Church cannot determine what is the authority and commission entrusted to it by its Divine Founder. This is the vital point in the contention. The Church claims to be the sole, because the Divinely appointed, judge of the sphere of its own spiritual office, authority, and jurisdiction. The modern Cæsarism claims the ultimate power of determination for the State.

(9) By Mr Herbert S. Skews. Abell 1868.

(10) "Call Mall Gazette," Jan. 23, 1873.

(11) "Revue des Deux Mondes," May, 1874. 1 et liv., p. 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

On one point only has the Liberal party been obliged to join with the Centre in opposing the Government—namely, the newspaper stamp tax. Even the 'Voikische Zeitung' declares that the Government has sustained a severe defeat on this point, and will not be able long to stand its ground. "A greater defeat," writes this journal, "Bismarck's Ministry has never yet sustained."

In Posen, the new year has been celebrated by the imprisonment of the Vicar of Loga, in the district of Traustadt, who has long been a victim of persecution and annoyance. He entered on his four months' captivity with the resignation of a true confessor, and his departure was solemnized by the tolling of the church bells, and the tears of the people. He will doubtless not have long to wait for companions in misfortune.

A final judicial seizure has been attempted on the Archbishop of Posen; it was impossible to discover anything in the stripped palace. The last fine inflicted upon him was of £300, bringing up the total to £3,300. The arrest of the venerable Prelate is considered to be imminent. It is expected he will be taken off to the prison of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, before he is tried by the ecclesiastical court at Berlin. On application of the tribunal of ecclesiastical affairs, Mgr. Ledochowski has been cited on the 14th January before the Court of Appeal at Posen, to undergo a first examination. His Grace has been since imprisoned.

The Italian Government has at last taken legislative measures to put an end to the odious traffic carried on by certain families in sending children abroad to be turned into ambulating musicians and beggars.

General Kanzler is quite embarrassed by the number of applicants for the honor of a place among the guards of the Vatican. They are all men of rank and wealth who apply, only too anxious to have the honor of lying down their lives in defence of Christendom. The day following the 20th September 1870, the Pope chose 100 men for his guard, and those men are all there still, except those killed two years ago, outside Porta Cavalleggeri, and they have been replaced.

The diocese of Philadelphia has collected and sent in to the Right Rev. Dr. Wood a large sum of money for the Sovereign Pontiff. A few days ago the Very Rev. Dr. Chatard, the worthy rector of the American College here in Rome, presented this sum, which reached the handsome figure of 25,000 dollars in gold, to the Sovereign Pontiff. The happy Christmas season is one of gifts, so the time of sending this offering to the Holy Father is very appropriate.

Mr Jonathan Pim, the member for Dublin is in Rome. The case of the Irish properties in Rome, which are threatened with confiscation, has engaged his attention.

The Pope replying, the other day, to addresses presented by the pupils of the German and North American Colleges at Rome, said, in his address to the Germans, that on returning to their country they would meet with a terrific persecution which would remind them of that under the Emperor Julian. They must therefore arm themselves with patience and strength to undergo the struggle, and imitate the glorious example of the clergy. Addressing the Americans his Holiness said: "In Germany, liberty is oppressed, but in your country it is complete and almost excessive or at least very dangerous. For you, therefore, the easy practice of the laws of Christ and complete victory over yourselves are virtues which are extremely necessary to aid you in vanquishing the temptations of bad example."

The Duchess of Aosta continues in a very precarious state of health. Her malady dates from the day of her departure from Madrid. Obligated to fly in all haste from the capital, and to brave, only a few days after her confinement, the cold of the month of January, she contracted the germ of consumption. The disease has now made such progress that a fatal termination is apprehended.

The Minister of Justice has introduced a Bill to render the ceremony of civil marriage obligatory before the celebration of the religious rite. The commission appointed to carry out the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property continue taking possession of various contents.

On Nov. 22 a large number of students were presented to the Pope. Amongst the youths presented to the Sovereign Pontiff were students of Propaganda from Australia, from Jutland, from Schwerin, from Smyrna, from Zante, from Santorin, and from the Cape of Good Hope—a regular cosmopolitan gathering which could only be produced by the Catholic Church. The Holy Father was surrounded by the Prelates of his Court, and had at his side His Eminence Cardinal Mertel. Addresses were presented to him by the American and German students, and these and their replies to them have attracted much attention.

Upon the 18th December his Holiness received in private audience Dr Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto in Canada, and the Irish Bishops now in Rome, namely, Dr Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, Dr McDevitt, Bishop of Raphoe, and Dr McCormack, Coadjutor Bishop of Achonry. M. de Courcelles, the French Ambassador to the Holy See, has returned to Rome and has been admitted to audience by Pius IX.

There is a real Irish *souper* at Rome, Mrs Gould, who is earnestly at work endeavoring to draw the poor children of the city from Catholic faith by belly filling.

The Geneva Council of state have dismissed the Abbé Blanc from his office of prison chaplain in consequence of his "improper and persistent attacks upon the institutions of the country."

The Catholics of Switzerland have sent a protest to the Government against the expulsion from the country of the Papal Nuncio. Here is the oldest nunciature disappearing; ever since the 13th century there had been a Nuncio in Switzerland.

The Federal Council has decided to hand the Papal Nuncio his passports, in consequence of the Pope's last Encyclical letter.

On account of the disturbed state of Spain, the Archbishop of Valencia, Mgr. Mariano Barrio y Fernandez, who has been created Cardinal, has gone in person to Rome to receive the Hat. By order of M. Castelar, the Spanish Prime Minister, the finest apartments of the Spanish Embassy at Rome have been placed at the disposal of the Cardinal.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

25.—A SEDITION IN THE TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM DURING THE FEAST OF THE PASSOVER.

THE multitude accepted, as the happy augury of a just reign, this discourse of Archelaus. Some among them demanded that he would ease them of their annual tributes; others desired the immediate release of the prisoners who languished in the dungeons of the deceased king; others required that he would abolish certain heavy taxes collected at the custom-houses. All these favors were granted. Archelaus stood in need of the public favor, as a weight in the balance which was to determine the imperial ratification. He bought, by the sacrifices made at Jerusalem—and for which he intended fully to indemnify himself hereafter—the all-powerful suffrage of Rome. But this self-interested condescension served only to embolden the pretensions of his new subjects. The flames of the funeral-pile, whilst consuming, a short time previously, the illustrious doctors Judas of Sepphoris and Matthias, with a considerable number of youths of the first rank, had kindled in all hearts an ardent desire of vengeance. The public mind grew every day more excited. The approaching feast of the Passover, and the presence of an innumerable multitude of Jews from all quarters, assembled to solemnize the feast, added to the importance of the situation. A deputation waited on Archelaus to beg that he would repair the past injustices, by putting to death the counsellors of Herod, whom public animadversion pointed out as the authors of the condemnation of Judas of Sepphoris. The young prince used all his efforts to calm the seditious; he represented to them that such a measure was beyond his power; that until Cæsar should have confirmed him in the possession of the throne of Judea, he could not take upon himself the responsibility of so important a decision. Later on, when the sceptre should be conferred on him by Cæsar, he promised that he would consult with them as to the most prudent manner of judging this affair.—This answer was received with seditious clamours. The Pharisees, secret instigators of the riot, had set all in readiness for an insurrection. The days preceding the feast, several among them had kept together in the Temple, even during the night, begging a bit of bread from the passers to and fro, in order not to interrupt their furious declamations. An immense crowd was assembled within the sacred precincts; Archelaus, frightened, sent one of his generals, at the head of a band of soldiers, to repress the insolence of the factions. The mob rushed on the soldiers, massacring all they could lay hold on, and the offi cer, covered with wounds, was forced to fly, in order to escape certain death. Archelaus now deemed it necessary to take active measures. He sent out the whole army to surround the Temple, and gave orders to the cavalry to prevent those who were within from quitting it, and to repulse all those who from without should manifest an intention of entering the sacred precinct: to bring succour to the rebels. This measure converted the fury of the Jews into consternation. At the sight of the horsemen, who quickly took possession of every egress, the multitude rushed out of the Temple in disordered masses. Three thousand were cut to pieces by the soldiery, while the rest found a retreat in the neighbouring mountains. A proclamation was issued putting a stop to the celebration of the Passover for that year, and obliging all strangers and visitors to withdraw to their own homes, and the decree of Archelaus, notifying this decision was published that same night (1).

26.—RETURN OF THE HOLY FAMILY TO NAZARETH.

Such was the situation of Jerusalem, when the Holy Family, quitting the hospitable soil of Egypt, reached the frontiers of Judea. We can understand, therefore, why it was that St. Joseph "feared to pursue his journey thither." (2) Profane history, placed side by side with the evangelical text, forms to this latter, a luminous commentary. It was not because the new King Archelaus was son of Herod, that St. Joseph dared not enter into his territory. Antipas, (3) tetrarch of Galilee, was also the son of Herod, nevertheless Joseph did not fear to take up his abode at Nazareth. "Those who sought the child, to put him to death, are dead," (4) had said the angel. This celestial message completely re-assured Mary with regard to the intentions of the new princes. In effect, Archelaus and Antipas were not thinking of recommencing the bloody scenes of Bethlehem. These two brothers, secretly rivals, thought only of supplanting each other. Archelaus wanted to gain the imperial ratification for the will which called him to the throne. Antipas, following the counsels of Salome, his aunt, hoped to turn the tide of popular opinion in his own favour, at the court of Augustus, thereby to cause himself to be substituted King of Jerusalem, in the place of Archelaus. A former testament of Herod gave him this right. In order to secure the success of his pretensions, each competitor found it necessary to court the popular favor. This necessity inclined the two young princes, for the moment, to acts of mildness and clemency. Nothing short of open and determined rebellion on the part of the factions, could have provoked the repression which had just stained the Temple of Jerusalem with blood. But this incident which Archelaus would have wished to prevent, and whose unforeseen explosion was so detrimental to his designs, proved to the Holy Family, a real danger. The strangers gathered together for the feast of the Passover, thus abruptly driven away, and flying from the Holy City, conveyed the news of the massacre to all the frontiers. We can conceive then, how St. Joseph, being himself on the road to Jerusalem, must have shared in the general apprehension. Private fears, besides, were awakened in him, arising from the feeling of his responsibility with regard to the divine deposit entrusted to his care. The illustrious travellers, therefore, passing along the marini coast of Palestine, arrived at Galilee, and the Virgin Mary beheld once more her abode in Nazareth, to whose humble roof was reserved the glory of sheltering the childhood and the youth of the Man-God.

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

(2) Matth., ii, 22.

(3) This prince, called Herod Antipas, to distinguish him from Herod the Idumean, his father, is the same that figures in the history of the Passion of Our Saviour.

(4) Matth., ii, 20.

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Cheap Hollands
Cheap Skirtings
Cheap Skirtings

Cheap Hosiery
Cheap Silks
Cheap Mantles
Cheap Millinery
Cheap Winceys
Cheap Tartans
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.

<p>BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS,</p> <p>Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description. Orders promptly attended to.</p> <p>Note the Address—</p> <p>M. SULLIVAN, Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker, Princes street South, Dunedin (opposite Guthrie & Asher's).</p>	<p>M. W. HAWKINS</p> <p>ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT. Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.</p> <p>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.</p>
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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 M'Lean'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.

O T A G O D Y E W O R K S,
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.

O A M A R U H O U S E.
D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

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

WELL PARK BREWERY,
Dunedin.

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

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

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

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

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

W. CITY BOOT MART.
H. N E A L E,
 BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
 George street,
D U N E D I N.

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 to the head, brought on by profuse perspiration. The superior ventilating qualities of the Panama, and its lightness obviate all uneasiness in the upper storey.
 Can only be had at **V. ALMAO & CO'S.** Princes-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand. 6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

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

E D W A R D S H E E D Y,
 General Storekeeper,
W A L K E R S T R E E T.

Successor to A. LAWSON.

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

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

§ T. HETHERINGTON - - Proprietor.

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

(Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).

M. MCILROY, PROPRIETOR.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

Coaches for all parts of the Tairi, and Tokomairi, leave the Hotel daily.

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

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

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

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

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

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

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

A B B E Y L E I X H O U S E,

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

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

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

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

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.

Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

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

The oldest and best Boarding Establishment in Town.

GOOD STABLING.

ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

CHARLES WOODLEY - - - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

NO T E D 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.

GO O D accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.

FRANCIS McGRATH - - Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

F I R S T - C L A S S accommodation for Travellers. Wines and Spirits of the best quality. First-class Stabling with moderate charges.

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor.

R I S I N G S U N H O T E L,
 Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

M E S S R S K E L E G H E R & O ' D O N N E L L , having taken the above Hotel, and having made extensive alterations and improvements, are now in a position to offer unequalled accommodation to visitors from the country, at moderate charges.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
 Good Stabling.

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

All Accommodation.
 Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,
 Peel Street, - Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

U P - C O U N T R Y 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.

V I S I T O R S to Lawrence will find Comfort and Civility at the above well-known establishment. None but the finest brands of Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., kept.

J A M E S H A R R I S,
 WINE,

SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT
L A W R E N C E.

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,
 ROSS PLACE, - LAWRENCE,

G E O R G E J E F F E R Y,
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,
AND TOBACCONIST.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

J O H N N I X O N

BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDERTAKER,
L A W R E N C E.

All Orders punctually attended to,

VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES

MRS P, Mc G O L D R I C K

B E G S to inform the Milors n 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)

C H R I S T I A N L O N G, - PROPRIETOR;

First Class Accommodation.

Good Stabling and Accommodation Pa Jack.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

Ross Place, Lawrence.

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

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

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
And General Store,
NEVINS.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HARRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL TIMARU.

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

Let the drink account for itself.

WELCOME HOTEL

MACE TOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

Established 1862

ROBERT PRITCHARD
General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the New Zealand Tablet.

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,
OTAKIA

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL
Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA
JOHN McGRATH,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

GREYHOUND HOTEL,
Corner of
QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS.

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

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

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

JAMES'S GOLDEN FLEECE HOTEL
Main North Road, Waikouaiti.
First-class Accommodation for Travellers,
Visitors, and Families.

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

Superior Billiard Table.

Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL

AND

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

A. FAGAN (late of Dunedin) - Proprietor

GOOD STABLING.

HARPO ERIN HOTEL,
BEACH STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

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

JOHN M'BRIDE,
Proprietor.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,
Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MARSH.
"VALUE FOR MONEY"

BRIDGE HOTEL
CROMWELL.

ALLIANCE HOTEL
Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Peel Street, Lawrence

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

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

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

WHITE HART HOTEL.
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

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

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

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

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

J. CAHILL,
Proprietor.

YEEND'S SOUTHERN LINE OF COACHES.

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

HENRY YEEND, Proprietor.

MARSHALL & COPELAND

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers.

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKEY, GIN,

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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