

# New Zealand Tablet

VOL. IV.—No. 54.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

**BENEFICIENT AND ADVANTAGEOUS COMMERCIAL MEASURES EXTENDED TO NEW ZEALAND.**

**NEW MARKETS REACHED. BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMODITIES**

Supplied to the Public without

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

**KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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 Sheerings, 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 Nicolae, two cargoes of the finest NEW-CASTLE COAL. Delivered to all parts of the City at lowest rates.

**FINDLAYS & WATSON,**  
Octagon.

**CITY COAL DEPOT.**

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

**MARTIN AND WATSON,**

Stuart Street.

N.B.—Sydney Coke always on hand.

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

AT

**MISS WARD'S MILLINERY**  
ESTABLISHMENT,

Princes street, Dunedin.

**MISS WARD** is now exhibiting of 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 Girls' and Ladies' Hats, in all the latest and most fashionable shapes, at very moderate prices. Also, a choice selection of Bonnet Ornaments, Ladies' Ties, Scarves, Collars and Cuffs.

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

Note the address—

**MISS WARD,**

Princes street, Dunedin

**J. MARTIN,**

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

**H. PALMER,**

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

Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

**G. MUNRO'S** Monumental Works,

George Street, Dunedin. Designs

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

**J. REANY,**

J.

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** STILL STAND UNRIVALLED FOR ECONOMY STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.

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

**WM. GREGG & CO.,**

Otago Steam Coffee Mills, Dunedin.

**R. BEISSER**

By appointment Hairdresser and Perfumer:  
H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.

and His Excellency Sir G. Bowen,  
K.C.B.,

PRINCES STREET.

For the growth of hair, try Beisser's Thuringite Fluid.

For grey hair, try Beisser's Kromatog-Haar Oyle.

**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, Indiarubber and Leather Belting  
 Horse Powers, &c., &c.,  
**T. ROBINSON & CO.,**  
 Princes Street, Dunedin.

**HOGBEN'S PATENT.**

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

**WHEREAS** by deed dated 6th October, 1871, duly registered pursuant to the Patents Act, 1870, Edward Hogben granted unto us, the undersigned, a sole, exclusive, and irrevocable license to use within the Province of Otago certain inventions 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, HHDS., & QR-CASKS:**—

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

Maraschino, &c., &c.

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

**LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.**

For Sale or Hire—

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

**BEGG & ANDERSON,**

Pianoforte Makers and Tuners,  
 Princes Street North.

**M R. J. P. ARMSTRONG,**

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Stuart st., (opposite the Wesleyan Church).

Attendance from 10 to 4.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

**W**E 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,**  
**GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.**

Country Orders punctually attended to at lowest rates.

**C R A I G A N D G I L L I E S**

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

**A. M C D O N N E L L**

**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, COPPER AND BRASS WORKS,**  
 PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

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

**M. A N D J. M E E N A N,**

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.**

(Next European Hotel.)

George Street.

**M I C H A E L F L E M I N G**

**GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.**

Princes Street, South.

**F R A N C I S M E E N A N**

Wholesale and Retail

**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.**

George Street.

**G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,**

Has on Sale—

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

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

Capital £750,000.

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

Fire and Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates.

**W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,**

Agents Otago Branch.

**G O V E R N M E N T L I F E I N S U R A N C E.**

Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.  
 Low rates of Premium.

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

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

**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND MARINE.)  
Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.  
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch :  
**HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,**  
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,  
With sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

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

**SUB-AGENCIES.**

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

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 Term and further particulars, apply to the

**LADY SUPERIOR,**  
**DOWNG STREET, DUNEDIN,**  
or **St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI.**

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

Respectable references are required.

**JOHN PERRY,**  
**RETAIL CABINETWORKER,**

**GREAT KING STREET, Opposite the Police Station, Dunedin.**

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

Country orders promptly attended to.

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

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

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

C. M. and Co. being in receipt of the latest arrangements 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. Dobson - - - - Proprietor.

[A CARD.]

**THOMAS ROBSON,**  
**TAILOR, CLOTHIER,**  
**AND HABIT-MAKER,**

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

**J. A. MACE DO**

**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	Christian 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.**

**GEORGE YOUNG,**

V. R.

**JEWELLER**

TO  
**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSON, 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.**

**GROVES BROTHERS,**  
**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH**  
**MAKERS,**

**HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.**  
Repairs receive prompt attention.

**JAMES WALLS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**IRON MONGER.**

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

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

Have on Hand and for Sale—  
**BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS,**  
Repairs receive prompt attention.

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

Family Orders punctually attended to  
Shipping Suppld. Pork Skin, and Calves  
Remmers for sale.

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

**THE** Devonshire Temperance 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 :

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

ALL MARKED AT CLEARING PRICES.

Several cases opened to-day of

## AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER GOODS

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

A. R. HAY,

PRINCES STREET

DUNEDIN

DAVID R. HAY

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

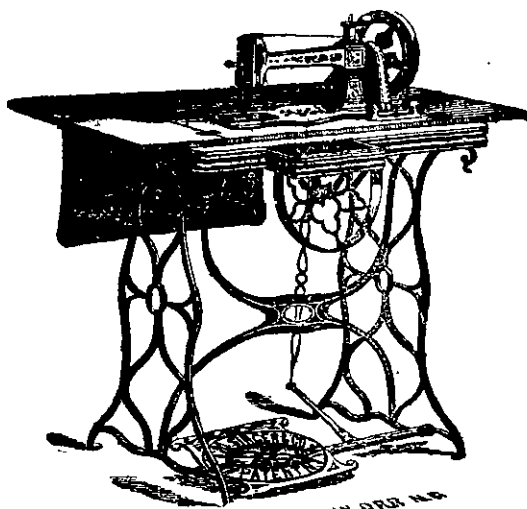
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

## SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.

SHORLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND BROOKHAMPTON, NEW ZEALAND.

## CAUTION.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD &amp; CO., Melbourne.

TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

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

NEWLY-ERECTED WAREHOUSE

IN THE

CUTTING, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

THE BEST LIGHTED WAREHOUSE IN THE CITY.

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

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

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

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

THE VERY BEST VALUE THAT MONEY CAN PROCURE.

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

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

OUR DRESS DEPARTMENT

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

- Latest manufacture Twill Camlets.
- Latest manufacture Wool Repps.
- Latest manufacture Siamese Serges.
- Latest manufacture Figured Poplins.
- Latest manufacture Striped Diagonals.
- Latest manufacture Striped Camlets.
- Latest manufacture Dress Moreens.
- Latest manufacture Striped Serges.
- Latest manufacture Striped Poplins.
- Latest manufacture Pais 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 MOUNTING 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, Frousers 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.

TO CORRESPONDING FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE finished at Windsor Park, and am now at my place of Business in Maclaggan-street, where Orders will be attended to as usual.

JAMES HICKEY, Painter,  
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

WE hereby intimate that we have admitted Mr JOHN BOYD a PARTNER in our business, as Merchants, Agents, and Brokers, and that henceforth the title of the firm will be  
NEILL & BOYD.

W. G. NEILL & CO.,  
Dowling-street, Dunedin.

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 Burnes, 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  
WAIPOI 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.

NATIONAL PIE HOUSE,  
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 May 6th:—

**Fat Cattle.**—A very full supply, say, 200 head, were yarded at the Kaikorai to-day, a large proportion of which were of fine fair to prime quality. 140 were taken by the trade at about our quotations, the balance being bought by graziers. We sold 60 head at the yards, and have placed for forward delivery 40 head. We quote prime beef at 22s to 23s per 100 lbs.; ordinary quality, 17s to 20s.

**Fat Sheep.**—There was also a very large supply penned, say, in all, about 2000. Of this number, the trade took between 1000 and 1100, at 7s to 9s for merino wethers, and 14s for half-breds. We sold 250 at the yards, and have placed 600 for private delivery. We quote prime cross-bred mutton at 2½d, do merino, at 2¼d.

**Fat Lambs.**—None were penned, and as the season is getting far advanced, we do not anticipate many more offering.

**Store Cattle.**—There is a very good demand for well conditioned, quiet steers and cows for paddock grazing, at from £3 10s to £5 for the former, and £2 10s to £3 10s for the latter. We have sold about 150 head in various lots.

**Store Sheep.**—There is a good demand at our quotations for young merino ewes in lamb, 2, 4, and 6 tooth wethers and cross-breds; while full-mouthed wethers and old ewes are not so easy of sale. We quote merino ewes, 2, 4, and 6 tooth, 7s 6d to 9s; do wethers, 6s 9d to 7s; cross-breds, 4 and 6 tooth, 9s to 10s; do 2 tooth, 8s 6d to 9s 6d. We have sold during the week, of various sorts, about 2500.

**Wool.**—The great bulk of the season's produce is now afloat, and only odd parcels of wool remain for offer in this market. We held a sale to-day at our warehouses, and submitted 70 bales and a number of bags. The attendance was not large, but competition was fairly spirited, and good prices were realised for all the lots disposed of. Annexed is priced catalogue:—Greasy fleece, MM, 3 bales, 10½d; half-bred, do, 1 do, 10½d; fleece, WL, 1 do, 11d; half-bred hoggets, GS, 1 do, 10d; fleece, do, 1 do, 8½d; mixed, do, 1 do, 4½d; three-quarter bred hoggets, do, 1 do, 9½d; lambs, DS, 2 do, 10c; locks and fleece, JR over Deloaine, 1 do, 4½d; fleece, O over I, 1 do, 11½d; locks, do, 1 fadge, 2½d; pieces, RM, 1 bale, 5d. Washed—Mixed, DO, 1 do, 11½d; half-bred and merino, MM, 2 do, 16d. Secured—Skin wool, E, 3do, 16½d; do, JJ over P, 9 do, 13d.

**Sheepskins.**—At our usual weekly sale this day we sold about 800, at prices ranging from 1s 11d to 2s 6d for butchers' green merino skins, and 2s 6d to 2s 11d for cross-breds; lambs up to 3s 10d. Dry skins realised 1s 7d to 5s 3d according to quality.

**Hides and Tallow.**—None offered.

**Grain.**—Wheat continues in good request, both for shipment and local requirements, at 4d 9d to 5s. Oats are in fair demand, and freely saleable, at the last quotations, viz., 4s to 4s 3d for good feed, and 4s 4d for milling samples.

The following are the latest quotations, up to date, forwarded by our Auckland correspondent:—

Auckland, May 6.

Business done—North British Insurance, 50s; Daily Southern Cross, 7s; Bright Smile, £5; Windsor Castle, 4s 3d; Alburnia (new issue), 46s, 45s; Alburnia (paid up), £2 5s; Imperial Crown (paid up), £2; Caledonian, £10 17s 6d, £10 10s, £11; Queen of Thame, 6s; Italian, 2s; City of York, 3s 6d; Otago, 13s; Cure, 10s, 10s 3d, 10s 6d; Old Whau, 5s; Colban Thames Gold Mining Co., £3 5s; Ruby, 8s; Lincoln Castle, 5s; Exchange, 15s; City of London, 4s 5d; Crown Prince (paid up), 20s 6d, 20s, 20s 6d. Total Customs Duty, 5th May, £330 2s 2d

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

R. A. LOUGHAN, Secretary.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. WARD, Bleunheim.—Letter received, and will be attended to.

J. NATIER.—Many thanks; but your communication did not come to hand until the 2nd inst., when too late for insertion.

We have received a communication from Ross; and while thanking our correspondent, consider it more prudent to take no notice of the matter mentioned.

## New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

## MR. BARTON IMPALED!

In another column we publish an address from Mr. BARTON to the Dunedin electors, giving a "full and true account" of the cause of his recent defeat, and also a letter from His Lordship the Bishop in reply. The statement is a carefully-written one, and as a piece of special pleading characteristic of the man, but it lacks one important and most necessary ingredient. Mr. BARTON charges His Lordship with using his official position to sway the votes of the Catholic electors. This has been denied, and in such a

direct and distinct manner as not even Mr. BARTON himself can challenge; but, unfortunately for his accuser, His Lordship does not stop there, but relates some particulars of an interview with Mr. BARTON, with which that gentleman has forgotten to acquaint the public. It is rather cool of the man who so strenuously craved the interference of Dr. MORAN with the electors on one occasion, to condemn similar action—which he assumes to have been taken—on another; but it is the same sort of consistency which has marked Mr. BARTON's political career, swayed as it has been by principles as shifting as the Goodwin Sands. It is a most humiliating spectacle to see one whose abilities might have placed him in a different position, looked upon with distrust, and through his own instrumentality proved to be politically unworthy of either confidence or respect. Mr. BARTON, for some time past, has been like the moth hovering about the flame so dangerous to him: and he has at last signed his own death-warrant. Human nature must, indeed, be confiding, and the bonds of party strong, if after the disclosures contained in Dr. MORAN's reply, there will be found one in Dunedin who can believe in Mr. BARTON's political honesty. Those who read His Lordship's letter will be able to form some opinion of the man who could cringe to a party as Mr. BARTON did, whilst he had at the same time the venom in his breast of which he has since disembosomed himself. The correspondence, however, will have this good result, that it will for ever prevent Mr. BARTON appearing in any other than his true colors; and his own party—should he have one—will be aware of the struggles of this "Son of an Orangeman, nephew of an Archdeacon, and cousin to a Dean," to secure the Catholic vote by what he now stigmatizes as a dishonorable means. 'Tis strange that Mr. BARTON should have brought this hornet's nest about his ears, but we presume that his "delicate negotiations" were so numerous that the one with Dr. MORAN had escaped his memory. The outcome of the late election should be a wholesome lesson to gentlemen of the BARTON type, and convince them that honesty is the best policy, and that in future it will be scarcely safe to "run with the hare, and hunt with the hounds."

## IMMIGRANTS BY THE ASIA.

LAST week we called attention to a statement in the 'Daily Times,' to the effect that thirty-three of the female immigrants by the Asia had come from a Reformatory in Queenstown; and we said, in reply, that there was no Reformatory at all at Queenstown. The 'Daily Times,' notwithstanding the very great injury done by its untrue statement, has not had the justice to endeavour to make amends. On the contrary, our contemporary has since published a letter from the medical doctor of the Asia, in which this officer speaks of the female immigrants who came on board at Queenstown from a Reformatory. It is not improbable that this gentleman is the "best authority" relied on by the 'Times.' At all events, we beg to state there is no Reformatory for females in Cork city or county, and that it would be more satisfactory to the public to mention the name of the Reformatory from which the immigrants came, than to make vague statements. People could thus test the truth of the doctor's statement. We understand that this gentleman has confounded with a Reformatory, an institution of a very different character.

## THE ELECTIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND HOME RULE.

In Ireland, England, Wales, and Scotland, the Home Rule movement has made more progress in a short time, than its most sanguine friends could have anticipated. The late elections have resulted in the return of eighty-nine members of the Imperial Parliament pledged to vote for Home Rule for Ireland. Of these eighty-nine, Ireland returned sixty, England twenty-three, Scotland three, and Wales three. At no time since the fatal Union did the Imperial Parliament contain so many members pledged to advocate a Parliament for Ireland.

With very few exceptions, all the constituencies in Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, have returned representatives pledged to Home Rule; and even in Ulster, hitherto the stronghold of anti-National principles and unreasoning bigotry, the Home Rulers have gained a great victory. Cavan County has been won from Conservatism and Orangeism, and now holds the distinguished place of the pioneer constituency of Ulster in the cause of self-government. Cavan has at length flung off the incubus of a Tory Oligarchy, and sent two staunch and able Home Rulers to St. Stephens. And there



is every probability of the movement spreading rapidly and widely throughout the province. Coleraine has returned a Liberal; County Derry, two Liberals; County Down, one Liberal; and in other places the anti-Liberal and anti-National candidates have been returned by only small majorities. The probability is, that by the time, when it will be necessary to elect a new Parliament, the present Liberal constituencies will have developed into Home Rulers, and that a more national sentiment than prevails at present, will have taken possession of the Conservatives of the North.

In England, twenty-three members pledged to hand over to Irishmen the management of their own affairs have been elected; and amongst the constituencies which have elected these, are some of the most important in the Kingdom: such, for example, as Leeds, Hull, Durham, Chelsea, Bolton, Sheffield, Newcastle, Tynemouth, Stafford, Gateshead, Sunderland, &c., &c.; whilst in Scotland, Dundee has returned two Home Rulers, and Kilmarnock one. In Wales, the large and flourishing town of Cardiff, and the two constituencies of Flint and Merthyr-Tydvill have returned one each. And the merest chance prevented the election of Mr Burt himself for Manchester. His nomination was informal, owing to the name of one of his nominators, though an Englishman of wealth and respectability, not being on the voter's list.

It will be no longer possible for any English Ministry to ignore the Home Rule agitation. No Government can long resist the reasonable demands of ninety members, particularly when sixty of these are pledged to oppose every Ministry that refuses to concede this great measure of justice and restitution. With such an united and determined body of representatives hanging on their outskirts, and harassing every Cabinet, ready in its day of trial to join the opposite party in ousting it, a continuance of injustice is impossible. It appears almost certain, therefore, that before many years, Ireland will see once more her own Parliament sitting in College Green.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the Provincial Council on the 30th ult., before proceeding to the business of the order-paper, the Provincial Secretary informed the House that the Executive had tendered their resignation to the Superintendent the day previous. The reasons given by Mr Turnbull for the step taken were, that he found his time so taken up with private affairs, as to be unable to devote sufficient attention to the duties of Provincial Secretary and Treasurer; he said also that some differences existed amongst the members of the Executive in regard to the administration of public affairs. It had been the intention of the Government to have tendered their resignation some time since, but the representations of the Secretary of Lands, that such a step would not be fair to the members of the Council, to the Superintendent, and to the country, had influenced his colleagues, as such a step during recess would lead to serious public inconvenience.

PATRICK LONG, who had been found guilty of manslaughter, and remanded for sentence, was brought up on Friday the 1st May. On being asked if he had anything to say before the sentence of the Court should be passed upon him, prisoner, after thanking the jury for their patient hearing of the case, made a long statement, admitting that he had shot McDonald, but denying that it had been done intentionally. He stated that he intended to fire the pistol over the heads of the crowd to cause them to disperse, and that he had not the slightest malice towards deceased. The learned judge after commenting in strong terms upon the reckless use of deadly weapons, sentenced prisoner to five years' penal servitude. This is, in fact, only equal to three years and a half, as good conduct will obtain a remission of four months in each year.

An accident of a somewhat serious nature occurred to a Mrs Clark, who resides at Cosy Dell, on Sunday evening. It appears she was returning from Kaitorai to Maori Hill, and stepping into a blind hole, fell forward, and broke her leg below the knee. As she was alone when the accident occurred, she remained helpless for some time. She is now in the Dunedin Hospital.

The seeds of discord and party spirit so lavishly sown by Mr Barton appears to have taken root and to be already bearing fruit. We notice that at a meeting of the Orange Lodge held on the 2nd inst., Mr Barton's epistle was read and much applauded by the members, and an opinion expressed of the desirability of Orangemen in future recording a block vote. It must, however, in justice be stated that Dr Moran's reply had not been then published, and consequently the resolve was taken from an *ex parte* statement. Admitting that the intention be adhered to, we question very much whether Mr Barton will be the gainer by the transaction.

The efforts of Dr Webster towards forming an Executive have been unsuccessful, and on Monday he informed the Council that he had recommended the Superintendent to send for Mr Reid. His Honor acted on the suggestion, and a motion was carried that the House meet from day to day, so that in the event of success attending Mr Reid's efforts, the business of the province might be proceeded with.

REPORTS from the Manukau Mine, Thames, are of the most promising nature. A ton of stuff, estimated to contain 2ozs. to the lb, has been taken out.

We have received from St. Mary's Convent, Wellington, "The New Zealand Evening Hymn," arranged and published by Sister M. C. B. As a May offering it is a graceful tribute to our Blessed Lady, while the words and music tenderly invite her children of the Southern clime to adopt that beautiful practice of hailing at Vespertide the "Star of the Ocean."

THE Supreme Court has been occupied during the week with the hearing of the case Macassey v. Bell, an alleged libel case, in which damages were sought to the extent of £1000. The defendant is the proprietor of the 'Evening Star,' and the action is brought for an article reflecting on Mr Macassey, which appeared in that paper. A strong bar was retained on both sides, Messrs Barton, Haggitt and Stewart appearing for Mr Macassey; and Messrs James Smith and Stout, for the defendant. During the long and tedious hearing, many of the principal men of the town were brought forward by Mr Barton to prove the injurious impression left against Mr Macassey by the perusal of the article in question. The case had not concluded when we went to press.

ON the assembling of the Provincial Council on Wednesday afternoon, a message was read from his Honor the Superintendent announcing the acceptance of the resignation of the Executive of which Mr Turnbull had been Provincial Secretary, and the appointment of the following gentlemen as their successors:—Donald Reid, Esq., Provincial Secretary and Secretary of Land and Works; George Turnbull, Esq., Provincial Treasurer; Robert Stout, Esq., Provincial Solicitor; and George Murray Webster, and George Lumsden, Esqs, members of the Executive Council. Mr Reid explained that, as stated by the Superintendent, he had succeeded in forming an Executive, but the Government had not had time to confer together, so as to place him in a position to make a statement as to the policy to be adopted with regard to the important measures to be brought forward during the session. Mr Fish taunted Mr Turnbull with throwing over his late colleague, Mr Bastings, and characterised the coalition of Mr Reid, Dr Webster, and Mr Turnbull, as an unholy alliance. Mr Turnbull, in explanation, stated that he had accepted the office of Treasurer only at the solicitation of a number of members and as the duties were merely of a routine character.

WE have to record another fire in the vicinity of Dunedin, being the third within the last fortnight. On this occasion the locality is Caversham, and were it not for the energy displayed by Constable McKinlay, there is little doubt but at least one life would have been sacrificed. It appears that a man named Law, who occupied the cottage in which the fire originated, returned from town under the influence of drink, on Tuesday night, and in carelessly striking a light set fire to the place. The flames quickly spread to an adjoining cottage, which was also totally consumed. Although Constable McKinlay was on the spot a few moments after the alarm has been given, it was with difficulty he succeeded in rescuing Law from the burning building. Both houses were insured, but Law states that, beside his furniture and effects, he has lost £75 in cash. The Crown Hotel was at one time in considerable danger, the gable end being considerably injured.

IT appears that we have at last really got rid of the notorious Sullivan. A semi-official announcement appears in a Wellington journal that Sullivan will probably reach England in the course of a few weeks. The 'Independent' justifies the step taken, and says that if newspapers had a juster conception of the case, Sullivan would not have been debarred from going to San Francisco, as the authorities there would have been made acquainted of his coming, as those in England now are. It also adds, that the Government adopted the course after the case had received the highest consideration possible to give it in the Colony.

AN inquest was held on the 30th ult., at Scherp's Hotel, Snowburn on the body of Oliver Jackson, who had died suddenly the day previous. It appears that deceased had been turning a winze, when he complained of pain, sat down, and expired immediately. Medical testimony showed that disease of the heart was the cause of death, and a verdict in accordance was returned.

WE learn from the Mount Ida Chronicle that the sale at St. Bathans's township will not be gazetted until an opportunity is allowed of showing to the Waste Lands Board, the injustice that would be done to the inhabitants, if the upset price of £12 10s. per section be insisted on.

CAPTAIN FRASER, the Police Magistrate at the Thames, who entered a criminal action for libel against the Auckland 'Star,' offered to withdraw the action if the 'Star' would apologise, and pay £50 to the Hospital. To this proposition the 'Star' answers that if Captain Fraser will apologise to the police, and subscribe £50 to the Orphans' Home, it will allow the case to drop.

ALEXANDER McDONALD, who has been often mixed up with Maori disturbances in the Manawatu district, and adopted as a member of a tribe, shot one of the leaders in the Napier Coach, in assertion of his right to some land over which the road runs.

The members of the General Assembly were notified by telegraph from Mr Vogel, that His Excellency the Governor had been advised to summon Parliament for the despatch of business, on the 3rd of July next.

THE Local Land Board at Reefton have accepted the tender of the 'Herald' to publish its announcements at the rate of two pence per inch. This has raised the ire of the rival journal, and it thus remarks on the cut throat tactics of its opponent:—"We have no wish to be a party to a modern representation of the Kilkenny cats; we wish on contemporary joy, and employ somebody to build up a log wall between us and the devil, and a bigger one between us and our contemporary, and put broken bottles on the top of it."

A FIRE, unfortunately attended with loss of life, is reported from Nelson. A cottage, in the occupation of a Mrs Wright, at Wakefield, took fire on the 1st instant, and before assistance could be rendered the unfortunate woman was burnt to death.

IN another column will be found the Address of His Honor the Superintendent on opening the Session of the Provincial Council. The Address is a lengthy one, but as the subjects touched upon are important, we have given it *in extenso*.

A DANGEROUS mutiny has broken out on board the emigrant ship *Golden Sea*, now in quarantine at Wellington. The crew broached the cargo, and mobbed the captain, who freely used his revolver in defence. The *Luna* with a detachment of armed constabulary was despatched to the vessel, and eleven of the mutineers have been arrested.

TYPHOID fever, it is feared, is spreading in Auckland. Two more deaths are reported from that disease, and the attention of the authorities has been called to the imperfect drainage of the city.

A FIRE of a most extensive character took place at Auckland on the morning of the 5th, by which fifteen families have been rendered homeless, and property to the extent of £10,000 destroyed. It originated in the crockery store occupied by a Mr Francis, and had an adequate supply of water been at hand, could have been easily extinguished, but before the flames were arrested, several houses had to be pulled down. Luckily, most of the buildings were insured, but we regret to learn that an hotel-keeper from the Thames, named Williams, received serious injury to the spine, whilst rendering assistance.

### SUNDAY TRAINS DISCUSSION.

THE discussion on the question of Sunday excursion by rail, waxed warm in the Auckland Press. It is likely to lead to consequences not anticipated by the Otago Presbytery and other clericals who first originated it. It is bringing more prominently before the public mind than ever, the fact that outside the Catholic Church the religious world is in a state of utter and hopeless confusion, and given over to wild speculation and doubt such as must end soon either in open infidelity, or a return of the people to the Catholic Church. The Kirk in Scotland, more especially, seems ripe for some extensive change. "Indeed, Jeanie, I canna blame you for becoming a Catholic," said an old Presbyterian lady to her daughter, "since I see sic on-going among our ain folk." This anecdote was told me by a brother of the young lady converted, he himself being a very broad Presbyterian, and who, in fact, professed to belong to no Church, but to be a "Bible Christian," and he set "the Kirk" at defiance.

The Rev. Dr. Tulloch, principal of St Andrew's, remarked publicly, in allusion to these endless religious divisions now going on among Presbyterians:—"Disintegration is always easy. We have been practising it now for nearly a century and a half, to such a degree as to make our Church divisions a spectacle to Christendom." Can any moral good come out of such a state of things as this. No wonder the state of public morals in Scotland is now so low; and no wonder it should be still yearly declining there, as Bailie Lewis in his recent lecture, told us it was. Will the Spirit of God ever dwell among a people so given over to self-will, religious contention and strife, as the Scotch Presbyterians now are? And this is the fruit of the boasted Reformation," so called. The Otago Presbytery must have little faith in the religious sense of their people, if they think that the running of a few excursion trains on Sunday will demoralize them so utterly as they profess to fear will be the case. A Presbyterian minister lately published to the world that the Presbyterians in this colony, at least a large proportion of them, never enter a place of worship, either because they spend the Sunday in drinking, or are infected with the infidelity of the age, or are totally indifferent to any religion. If this be true, we need hardly wonder at the fear of the ministers lest Sunday railway excursions may make them worse, if worse they can be made, the bulk of them. But what have we Catholics to do with the morality of the Presbyterian people? it may be asked. Let us look at home to our own community. Every religious denomination, however, so far as morals are concerned, has an interest in the state of their neighbours. Presbyterians converse and associate with Catholics, and evil communications corrupt good manners. A low state of morals among Presbyterians but too surely implies a low state of morals among Catholics, too. The baneful effects of the Reformation, like original sin, came on all. That foul revolt, the Reformation, not only caused many to renounce the Catholic faith, but it told injuriously even on such as still retained the faith; and it does so to this hour. It weakened when it did not destroy their faith; disposed them to religious indifference, and as a necessary consequence, to a relaxation of morals. The fact is, Protestants and Catholics mutually encourage each other in irreligion and vice, when they are bad. There is this also to be noticed, that whenever the Holy Father and the Catholic Church have been subjected to persecution, and popular insult, the state of religion and morals in Christendom, generally, is very low; and political combinations are set on foot, dangerous to loyalty, law, and order. This was especially so in Luther's time; and the present age is a counterpart of the Lutharian period in many ways. The waters of religious and political strife have been let out, and a great struggle between the civil and ecclesiastical power is going on everywhere, even in New Zealand. God, out of "seeming evil," can ever "educe good;" and no doubt all this will end at last in strengthening the Church, and extending her power—a result which her enemies even now admit is taking place. Though the Church may for a time be forced to recede in some quarters, she advances still more in others. If she now be persecuted and depressed in Italy, Germany and Switzerland, she is now free and flourishing and advancing in Ireland, England, France, America, and Asia. France, when Republican and Conservative as she now is, has ever been loyal to the Holy See; and she will in due time, when she prudently can, come forward in its support. But there is a time for everything; a time to wait, and a time to act.

An English journal says thirty-seven adults in the parish of Camberwell (all members of the Anglican Church) have been baptized into the Catholic Church during the past year.

### RELIGION IN POLITICS.

AN article on this most engrossing subject lately appeared in the Melbourne 'Leader,' which was republished in the 'Auckland Southern Cross,' a journal whose politico-religious sentiments agree in the main with the 'Leader.' The article is a remarkable one for many reasons, but especially for this—that it bears unmistakable testimony to the rapidly growing power of the Roman Catholic Church in all parts of the world. In England, the 'Leader' tells us, "the Catholic-cum-Ritual-party is making manifest head-way, and has already become a considerable faction in politics." This is quite true. He tells us another important truth, that "the great struggle for national education, which was to have been composed by Mr Forster's Bill, rages with undiminished vigour." He might have added that the great body of the English people have declared, as the 'London Times' asserts they have, against a Government system of education exclusively secular. The education question is not yet settled finally in this colony either. A few months hence and it will be re-opened in the Auckland Provincial Council. You cannot separate religion from politics, gentlemen, any more than you can separate religion from education. The two are inseparable—though our rulers and schoolmasters need not be for ever harping on the subject of religion, in the schoolroom, the council room or the senate. It is religion ultimately that rules the world, and the true Church—that is the Catholic Church—must acquire the supremacy. This does not imply that it is to put down the civil power. No, but to restrain and regulate it; to keep it within its proper sphere; and to support the legitimate authority of Cæsar. The Church has no wish to enter into hostile collision with Cæsar—but if he will provoke contest, the Church cannot decline. The following are a few extracts from the article referred to:—

"Everywhere we see the disturbing element of clericalism in politics; organised attempts on the part of religious bodies to work the political machinery of government. There can be very little doubt that this mixing of things that differ so widely as doctrinal teaching and legislation, church influence and political power is both confusing and dangerous. The signs of the times are full of danger, and one can but hope that our English statesmen will touch these critical and complex questions with a wise and delicate hand.

"Very laudable efforts have been made by past and present Victorian Ministers to keep State and Church amongst us at a respectful distance. The abolition of State aid to religion, which will be finally accomplished twelve months hence, and the passing into law of a really secular Education Bill, which has just had twelve months' trial, are the best guarantees that we could have had that the Victorian Parliament and people are fully resolved not to burden the future of this colony with the legacies of ecclesiastical difficulty that are perplexing the statesmen of older countries. Our hope is that our clergymen will prove themselves as wise and liberal as our laymen, and that they will not be possessed with an unspiritual passion for political influence, but will give Cæsar his place and his due, and will speak and work, both professionally and as citizens, on the conviction that the one perpetual desideratum is a Free Church in a Free State. Perhaps, in an essentially democratic community like our own, where clergymen use less starch and more freedom, and learn in public matters to sink the cleric in the citizen, there is not much danger. We cannot forget, however, that the Anglicans moved heaven and earth to secure the shelving of the Abolition Bill, and that the cry of 'godless' was raised in many a church against the present Education Act. Bishop Goold has a knack, as we all know, of rushing into election arenas armed with a spiritual shillelagh in the shape of a pastoral, and practising on the skulls of the disloyal Catholics. And Sydney has got a conadjutor-Archbishop, who has thrown down the gauntlet with the air of a determined warrior, and sworn, as it seems, to fight secularism in education from the land, or perish (ecclesiastically, we presume) in the attempt. *Ultramontanism in the south may be minute but it is active, and it can condescend to back-stairs influence.* We disclaim all idea of preventing clergymen in their private capacity from voting and speaking and agitating on every public question, but rather claim for them the right to do so."

### THE SUPERINTENDENT'S ADDRESS.

THE following is the address of his Honor the Superintendent, on opening the thirty-third session of the Provincial Council of the province of Otago, April 29, 1874.

MR SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL,

It is unnecessary for me to address you at any great length upon the present occasion, or to anticipate the detailed affairs of the province which will be conveyed to you by the various Departmental Reports to be laid on the table, and the statements to be made by my responsible advisers when the Estimates are submitted.

It must be gratifying to us all to know that the past year has been one of marked prosperity, and that throughout the province generally the manifestations of progress have never been greater than at present.

The trade returns, both of exports and imports, exhibit a satisfactory increase, with the exception of gold, which shows a slight decrease upon the past year. This is to be accounted for from the circumstance that many of the miners have availed themselves of the high wages which have been earned upon the railway contracts.

The immigration from the United Kingdom during the twelve months ending 31st March has amounted to 4407; while there have been born in the province during the same period 3168.

The gross total of the consolidated revenues of the colony collected in Otago during the period in question amounts to \$436,174, the whole of which, as you are aware, goes into the Colonial Treasury. Out of this the province has been credited with £55,580 as capitation allowance.

The payments into the Provincial Treasury during the year amounts to £451,425, whilst the expenditure has been £376,607.

There have been sold during the year 258,849 acres of agricultural



land, to 404 purchasers; of town land the sales have amounted to 1625 acres to 596 purchasers; of agricultural lease areas on gold-fields here have been granted 30,000 acres to 320 lessees.

On perusing the accounts for the past year, it will be seen that, with very few exceptions, the whole of the appropriations on the main Estimates towards public works have been either expended, or are now under contract. Most of the sums on the Supplementary Estimates have likewise been expended. The contract price of public works, owing to scarcity of labor, has in very many instances exceeded the vote; there was, however, no option but either to leave the works in abeyance or to sanction the excess.

I may here observe that, in my opinion, the amount of labor and responsibility which now devolve upon the Public Works Department is much greater than we are warranted in imposing. I propose, therefore, that the construction of railways, of which, it is to be hoped, we shall have not a few constantly in hand, be made a separate branch of the Department, and that provision be made accordingly.

Besides the Appropriation Bill and the few bills of a formal nature which will be submitted to you, there are several very important questions with which you will be called upon to deal. Of these, I would refer especially to the deepening of Dunedin harbor. Considerable attention has lately been bestowed upon this subject, and sundry professional reports thereon have been obtained.

It has been suggested that the work of deepening the harbor should be undertaken by a trust, out of money to be borrowed on security of harbor dues and of the Provincial revenues.

The Government has been requested to introduce a Bill for the constitution of a trust. Before taking any action in the matter, it is deemed advisable to ascertain your views upon the subject. There can be no question as to the benefits which would accrue from the proposed work, and proposals will therefore be brought before you with the view of immediately proceeding with it, either through a Trust, or directly by the Government.

While upon this subject, it may be observed that your resolution of last session, whereby it was proposed to reclaim 100 acres in Dunedin harbor as a harbor endowment, has not yet been acted upon, the limited supply of labor during the past year rendered it inexpedient to go on with the work. It is hoped, however, that labor may shortly be sufficiently plentiful to enable this reclamation to be prosecuted with advantage.

Copies of correspondence between the Otago University Council and myself will be submitted to you, from which it will be seen that, in the event of your consenting to the granting a suitable site on the old cemetery reserve, the present University building might be disposed of, and the proceeds applied to the erection of an edifice more suitable for University purposes, within the walls of which ample provision might be made for the residence of both Professors and students. The complete success of the University depends very much upon such provision being made, and I venture strongly to recommend the matter to your favorable consideration. Should you concur in this proposal, a Bill will be at once prepared to give effect thereto.

While upon this subject, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that the Council and Professors have agreed to relinquish the powers and the status conferred upon the University by the Provincial Legislature, for the problematical advantage of being connected with the University of New Zealand. I can only hope that the result of the negotiations now pending between the two bodies may turn out better than may be anticipated.

Last session you authorized the erection of a Normal School for the training of teachers. The difficulty of procuring a suitable site has caused considerable delay in this matter. You will be glad to learn that this difficulty has been overcome, and that the building will be proceeded with at once. I need not say that much advantage may be anticipated to our educational system from having a regular supply of duly trained teachers, and from increased inspection. Notwithstanding the large sum voted last year for educational purposes, the amount has been found to be far short of our daily increasing requirements; and I am still of opinion that it would be a wise course to adopt my recommendation of last session, and to some extent, at least, to throw on posterity the burden of providing school accommodation, which is as much for the future as for the present.

An amount was voted last year towards a Geological Survey of the province, and you will no doubt be glad to learn that we have succeeded in engaging a gentleman who is eminently qualified to perform this service. Some time has necessarily been occupied at the outset on preliminary operations, but the systematic survey of the province is now being proceeded with.

In connection with the Geological Survey, Museum, and proposed School of Mines, you will be asked to vote a sum sufficient for the erection of a suitable building, the present accommodation in the University building being totally inadequate.

I desire to solicit your assent to a vote which will be submitted, with a view to providing for the province a Reformatory School, for the reception of children and young criminals, under proper classification, who cannot be admitted into the Industrial School without contaminating the inmates of that institution, which as a rule consist more of neglected than criminal children. Considerable difficulty has been experienced from the want of the means of separating the two classes. There is no portion of the public expenditure from which the province will reap a greater return than that devoted to the Industrial School, and I am not without hope that very shortly the institution will be to a large extent self-supporting.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Southland Waste Lands Act Amendment Act, 1873, the land in the Southland district has been classified, under which classification the district comprises 204,211 acres, which may be acquired at 40s. an acre, and 696,000 acres, which may be acquired at the rate of 20s. an acre.

There is also power to set aside not exceeding 30,000 acres in any one year for sale on deferred payments, at 25s. an acre. Out of the 204,211 acres of 40s. land, it is proposed to reserve from sale 102,800 acres, with the view of same being dealt with on the principle of deferred payment.

Last session, on my recommendation, you agreed to request the Governor to proclaim four additional Hundreds, situate on certain runs. So soon as the boundaries were defined by survey, application was made to have the Hundreds proclaimed. I regret to say, however, that after the lapse of six months it was discovered that the proposed Hundreds could not be proclaimed in consequence of the precise boundaries not having been defined, either in my recommendation or in your resolution. I need not say that it was impossible to have defined the boundaries more exactly than was done at the time; as it is, the precise delineation will be at once submitted for your approval, when it is hoped the proclamation will issue forthwith. The correspondence and opinions on this subject will be laid before you.

Your concurrence will be solicited towards the proclamation of further Hundreds. The proposed new Hundreds, together with some 60,000 acres which it is hoped will be opened on deferred payment during the year, with the further addition of various agricultural lease blocks throughout gold fields, will, it is expected, fully meet the demands of settlement for the time being.

Last session a Bill was passed by the House of Representatives extending the area of land which may be taken in any one year on deferred payment from 30,000 to 100,000 acres. This Bill was not passed by the Legislative Council. It is proposed to renew the application next session, and also to provide that where there are more than one applicant for deferred-payment sections, the selection will be submitted to auction.

I would strongly urge upon your consideration the expediency of raising the price of land, as contemplated under the provisions of the Waste Land Act. I feel persuaded that such a step, while it would greatly curtail land speculation, would in nowise check *bona fide* settlement. I submit that, with main roads and railroads penetrating the country in all directions, land is better worth £5 an acre now than it was worth 5s. when it was inaccessible. Certainly, if early settlers paid £2 an acre when there was not a road in the province, that figure cannot fairly be considered too high now. It appears to me that if future immigrants into the country, and those who will be from year to year gradually emerging from the labor market, as well as our children, are to have the opportunity of acquiring land, we are in duty bound to husband the public estate by raising the price, as has been done in the case of the Southland district, and, so as to assimilate our terms to those of the neighbouring province of Canterbury.

Another question of vital importance to which I would solicit your attention is that of water rights on the gold fields; a very serious conflict is impending between the mining and other interests in respect to this matter. The Executive Government has been appealed to, but does not see that it would be justified in allying itself with any one interest in the province as against another.

The whole question is exceedingly embarrassing, and I confess I can see no satisfactory solution of it unless by mutual compromise and concession on the part of the various interests concerned.

If in your wisdom you can devise any means of meeting the difficulty, I shall be glad. The subject is one which can be dealt with authoritatively by the Colonial Legislature only, with whom your views would, no doubt, have considerable influence.

The enormous demand for timber which has of late years sprung up has attracted attention to the value of our forests, and to the importance of conserving and utilising them. The subject is at present engaging the attention of the Colonial Government, with a view to legislation by the General Assembly.

In the meantime the folly of free-granting the forests, containing as they do timber worth thousands of pounds an acre to be turned into charcoal, has so forcibly presented itself to my mind that I have allowed the provisions of the Special Settlement Act to stand very much in abeyance, a course of action in which it is hoped you will concur, the more especially as the number of those who have applied to take advantage of the Act has been almost nil.

There can be no question that this province possesses in its forests a mine of wealth, the value of which it is difficult to estimate, and which, as population increases, will no doubt be turned to profitable account.

Next to conserving our forests, perhaps the most important problem to be solved at the present time is how best to deal with the auriferous lands of the Province. As you are aware, all lands, the freehold of which is now being acquired from the Crown, is liable to be resumed for mining purposes. The question which it behoves us seriously to consider, is—how is the gold to be extracted without destroying for ever the surface of the soil, and without the footsteps of the alluvial miner leaving desolation behind it? No one who travels through the gold fields can help being struck with the many fertile spots which have been rendered barren.

My own strong conviction is that the only practical remedy against the evil for the future is, that the miner should possess the freehold of the land in which he is mining. In this case he would have a strong inducement to preserve and replace the surface soil. No doubt this suggestion is surrounded with practical difficulties. They are difficulties, however, which I venture to think might be overcome; and I feel assured that, if the miners could see their own interests they would unanimously petition the Legislature in this direction. Were this suggestion given effect to, there would be no necessity for miners' rights, gold fields, staff, or gold duty.

In what has been said, I hope I shall not be regarded as seeking to underrate or depreciate the mining interest. What I desire is to attach the mining population to the soil, to give them an interest in preserving it, so that it may produce to themselves and those who succeed them, golden grains in all time coming, after the precious metal shall have been extracted.

Last year I submitted to you a proposal, by which the Dunedin Lunatic Asylum might be rendered to a great extent self-sustaining, and the personal comfort of the patients, as well as their chance of recovery, promoted; the subject, however, seems to have escaped your notice. I venture to hope that you will this session enable me to carry the proposal in question into effect. If so, provision can at the same

time be made for a special portion of the Asylum being set apart for inebriates.

Gentlemen,—The various branch railways authorised by you last session have been contracted for at rates which, looking at the advance in the price of labor and materials, may be considered satisfactory. You will be asked to sanction further important branch lines this session, among which may be enumerated the following:—From the main line, up the Valley of the Waihemo, across the Taieri plain to Outram, to the Tokomairiro and Kaitangata coal field, through the island of Inch Clutha, and to Tapanui, and to the Night-cap coal fields. It is hoped that the whole of these branches may be completed as soon as the main lines, to which they will act as important feeders. Instead of forcing land into the market to pay for these lines, I would propose that power be applied for to the General Assembly at its next session to raise money on loan for their construction upon the security of specific blocks of land.

Last year, as you are aware, a Bill was passed through the House of Representatives authorising, subject to your approval, an extension of the Lawrence line to the Dunstan, the money to be raised upon specific security in the shape of a block of land contiguous to the line; this Bill, however, was thrown out in the Legislative Council. I shall be glad to know your opinion relative to the proposed extension, with a view to further action in the matter. My own opinion is that in many respects the line in question should be regarded as a main trunk line, opening up, as it will, the whole interior of the province.

The very large increase of traffic on the Southland line renders it absolutely necessary that a considerable expenditure should be at once incurred on additional plant, on storage, and on extension of the wharf at Campbelltown. It will also be requisite to reduce the gauge from Campbelltown to Winton to 3ft. 6in., and to assimilate the rolling-stock thereto, for which expenditure you will be asked to provide.

The additional pier accommodation now in progress at Port Chalmers will, it is believed, when completed, largely increase the traffic on the Dunedin and Port Chalmers line. As it is, the returns during its first year, which were estimated at £22,000 have amounted to £21,553, while the expenditure has exceeded the estimate by £4,166; of this amount a considerable proportion ought, strictly speaking, to be charged against the capital account, being for outlay incidental to the making of a new line, until it has become consolidated and got into working order.

There are various other matters bearing upon the public interest in different parts of the province to which I might be expected to allude, and to which I should be glad to refer; but, as in common with the questions to which I have directed your attention, these must be submitted to your consideration specifically during the session, I shall refrain from doing so, and for the same reason I would suggest that the usual reply to my address may be dispensed with.

Gentlemen, I now declare this Council open for the despatch of business.

### MR BARTON AND DR. MORAN.

THE following letter, with reply thereto, has been published in the daily papers. We give them intact, and leave our readers to form their own opinion of Mr Barton:—

MR BARTON TO THE ELECTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'OTAGO GUARDIAN.'

SIR,—I was not aware that the official declaration of the poll was to be made on Saturday last, and consequently did not attend on that occasion. This might seem an unimportant matter on which to ask a portion of your space; but I do so not so much on my own account as that I have something to say to the electors that may guide them in future political struggles. I am told, alike by my friends and opponents, that I was beaten rather by Dr Moran than by Mr Wales and the party who supported him, and I have satisfied myself that the Catholic voters of this city recorded a block vote against me, their numbers being, to the best of my information, close on 400. If this is correct, then the Protestant voters (who do not vote at dictation, but according to their opinions) were divided as follow:—

Barton	...	...	...	541
Wales	...	...	...	229

Protestant majority ... 312

During the contest I was told by many influential Catholics that the Catholic vote would be considerably divided, the larger number, as they believed, being in my favour. The same identical gentleman, after my defeat, told me that the Catholic party had given a block vote against me, and would do so at every election where I presented myself. Some of my supporters have informed me that certain leading Catholics went about among the Protestant electors representing that I am myself a Catholic, and my family bigoted Catholics, while at the same time it was represented to certain Catholic electors that I am a renegade Catholic, and had wantonly and grossly insulted the Catholic body. I learn, also, that whenever, in the course of their canvass, they met a warm supporter of mine, they stated that my friends need not exert themselves—that I was quite safe, as the great bulk of the Irish Catholics had determined to support their countryman.

I must here stop to say that I am a Protestant, and that none of my name ever were Catholic. I am not only a Protestant, but I am the nephew of an Archdeacon and cousin of a Dean of the Church of England, and my father was not only a Protestant but an Orangeman. Therefore a grosser falsehood could scarcely have been uttered than the assertion that I am either a Catholic or a renegade from that faith.

The cause, or pretended cause, of this priestly hostility to me is as follows:—It will be within public recollection that shortly after Bishop Moran came here he complained of certain paragraphs in our public school-books which he thought were calculated to diminish, in the children of Catholic parents, the respect due to their own priesthood. It seemed to me that if such were the case Bishop Moran would have

just cause of complaint, and I expressed this opinion to persons who conveyed it to Dr Moran. The result was that he desired an interview with me, and at that interview he stated his grievance, and asked me in what way he could best obtain a fair hearing before the Provincial Council, of which I was then a member, informing me that all his congregations throughout the country warmly coincided with him. My advice was that a petition should be drawn up and sent to each of the congregations for signature, and that each of them should be presented to the Council by the members sitting for the respective districts. I heard no more of the matter for a long time. But one night in the Provincial Council I was told by a member that an evening or two before, during my absence from the Council, a great number of Catholic petitions had been presented, and that one which should have been presented by me had been duly presented by another member. On the evening when these petitions were presented I was in the Magistrate's Court, in the inquiry in Reichel's case, the Court sitting throughout the evening, as well as the day, for a number of days.

Some time after my interview with Bishop Moran his partisans in the Council brought forward a motion affecting the subject of his alleged grievances, and proposing changes in our education system. This motion went beyond what I felt I could conscientiously support and I accordingly did not support it, although I would have supported a motion for an inquiry, and for the removal of any causes of just complaint.

Some time afterwards I was informed by Mr C. E. Haughton that Dr. Moran complained that I had insulted him by declining to present the Catholic petition he had forwarded to the Council Chamber. I at once called on him, to explain how it was that I had been unable to present the petition, and to assure him that it had been presented though not by me. I reminded him that he had given me no notice, and assured him that I never heard of the petition till after it had been presented. To my surprise he declined to accept my explanation, and rising from his chair he went over a list of names hanging on the wall, and pointing to one written a little way down, he said, "Mr Barton! There is your name. We, Catholics, are not strong enough to put in a member of our own, but whenever you or any of the other gentlemen named on this paper come forward to contest any constituency, we will show you that we are strong enough to keep him out!"

My non-presentation of the petition under the above circumstances is the ground put forward by Catholics (since the election) for their opposition to me; but my own belief is that the real ground is my well-known views on secular education, and my desire to uphold our liberties, whether assailed by priest or layman.

Before this election came on I was aware from what I had seen in the TABLET, that the Bishop's hostility to me still remained; nevertheless, I refrained, during the contest, from any allusion to the subject, from a feeling of reluctance to raising the No-Popery cry. I have been watching the struggle now going on in European countries, and I gather that the real object of the Ultramontanists is to keep their own flock unthinking, and uneducated, and to do what they can to retard the education of others in all respects in which education would fit them to guard the liberties they possess, or increase those liberties with wisdom and moderation. We, Protestants, know that no free country that ceases to struggle for this class of education will long retain its liberties, however democratic its institutions may appear to be. To use the word of an eminent French writer, "Ultramontane Catholicism—and since the promulgation of the decree of Infallibility there is no other—is bent on making itself master, in order to cut up by the very roots the liberties which the Church condemns."

The danger our constituencies are in from that party is greatly increased by the darkness of their workings and the crookedness of their paths. Protestants will yet have a severe struggle to maintain the right, won through so much blood and persecution, to have education without bigotry. But they must fight. Happily, in these countries as yet, the Roman priesthood can only rule the elections through the apathy of Protestants. Once we awake to the fact that the Catholics vote in a block against any candidate who will not further their schemes, and thus that a pressure can be brought to bear sufficient to force every Ministry to yield more or less to their demands; then the spirit of the country will be aroused, and the bare suspicion of Catholic support will defeat any candidate, and overthrow any Ministry. I observe that Mr Stafford has lost an election in Canterbury province, and some of the newspapers account for the defeat of so eminent a man by stating that the Catholic support received by him alienated the Protestant electors. If this be so, Canterbury is awaking. The Dunedin election was the converse of Mr Stafford's case. Here the Catholics, by concealing their true alliance, and pretending a connection with me, put in my opponent.

I take this opportunity of thanking the electors who voted for me, and I hope the contest, however barren in the results to me, may not be without its uses to them. I believe that every eligible Catholic in Otago is on the electoral roll. I hope the Protestants will at once follow their example. Shall those who are working to undermine liberty, be the only persons who carefully secure the right of voting?—I am, &c.,

GEORGE ELLIOTT BARTON.

DR. MORAN'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'OTAGO GUARDIAN.'

SIR,—You will much oblige me by publishing a few words of explanation from me in reference to a letter from Mr George Elliott Barton which appears in your issue of this morning.

As to the number of Catholic voters in this city, which I am surprised to hear is so large, and the part taken by them in the late election, I have nothing to say, inasmuch as I am completely ignorant on these points.

In the second place, I took no part whatever in the election. I did not canvass; I did not ask any man for his vote for either of the candidates; I did not harangue a public meeting; I did not record my own vote; yet Mr George Elliott Barton holds me responsible for

his defeat, and, what is more, endeavours to raise a No-Popery cry, and excite public indignation against me.

Mr Barton gives an account of some interviews I had the honor of holding with him, and of some conversations that took place at these interviews. I have no wish to impugn Mr Barton's veracity; but I am bound to say that his memory has failed him in reference to these.

The following is my account of them: I asked Mr Barton to present the petition of the Dunedin Catholics to the Provincial Council. He did not positively refuse, but he made very great difficulties about doing so, and suggested to me the propriety of asking the member for the Lakes District to present this petition. I replied: "That hon. member is not our representative; he represents a mixed constituency, just as you do; and, as you are one of the members for Dunedin, the Catholics of Dunedin have a claim on you." Ultimately Mr Barton consented to present the petition. The following day, I think, I sent down the petition, together with a note to Mr Barton, and both were left on his desk in the Council Hall. During the three following days Catholic petitions were presented from various places in the province but neither Mr Barton nor anyone on his behalf, presented the petition of the Dunedin Catholics. On finding such to be the case, I sent a gentleman to look after the matter, and ask some other member to present our petition. On making inquiry this gentleman ascertained that both the petition and my letter had been kicked about the Council Hall for three days; and he also ascertained that so great was the disinclination to do us the poor courtesy of even permitting us to petition the Council for redress of a grievance, that another representative of Dunedin, when asked to present the petition, indignantly refused to do so.

Some time after this, the member for the Lakes District alluded to above resigned his seat in the House of Representatives; and Mr Barton, who was a candidate for the vacant seat, came to my house, and asked me to give him my interest in the district, and use my influence with the Catholic electors there in his favor. I replied that I would not interfere in politics. Mr Barton pressed his suit, adding that if I would exert my influence for him he was pretty certain of being returned, as he had many friends there who would support him. I replied a second time that I would not interfere in politics. But Mr Barton was not to be put off so easily. He continued to press me to interfere on his behalf, and at last, in order to get rid of the importunity, I said: "Well, Mr Barton, as you press me to interfere, I certainly shall do so if you stand; and in that case I shall ask such as I have influence with to vote against you." "Why?" he asked. "Because," I replied, "you disoblige us in reference to our petition." Mr Barton then pleaded the Reicholt case as his excuse. "But," I rejoined, "you were in the House during these three days, and if you wished you might have complied with the request of your constituents, or at all events you could have asked some other member to have presented the petition on your behalf." Then Mr Barton said: "Do you want me to spoil myself? If I go in for you, the others will go against me." I answered: "I do not ask you to become our advocate, but we have a claim on you and on every man for justice." Mr Barton answered: "But I am your friend. I have Catholic friends; and you are not able to put into Parliament one of your own." My answer was emphatic: "Well, Mr Barton, if you are our friend, you have a comical way of showing friendship, and, though we are not strong enough to put in one of our own, we are strong enough to keep you out." And I meant what I said. Mr Barton then said, "Well then I won't stand." After which he went away.

I wish you, sir, and the public to make no mistake as to Mr Barton's conduct. He asked me a couple of years ago to use my influence with the Catholic electors of the Lakes District to induce them to vote for him, and in his letter, published in your issue of to-day, he manifestly endeavours to hold me up to his Protestant fellow-colonists as a man who is endeavouring to do all sorts of political evil, because he wishes, without any grounds other than those stated above, to attribute his defeat to me. Certainly the man who asked me to help to return him for the Lakes District is the last man in the world who should find fault with me for helping to defeat him the other day, even if I had done any overt act to that end.

Mr Barton's letter will have one good effect: it will open the eyes of the few Catholics, whom he had up to the present succeeded in deceiving; and I do hope that my Protestant fellow-colonists will not permit themselves to be made tools of by the quondam balabant Liberal, now turned Orangeman. The most besotted bigot could not have given expression to a greater spirit of hostility to his Catholic fellow-subjects, and a more lamentable ignorance in reference to the designs of the Catholic Church, than Mr Barton has displayed in his letter of to-day.

Mr Barton is angry at the idea of Catholics voting in a body in order to enforce their principles. What crime is there in their doing so? All electors of all denominations do this; and were they to do anything else, what would be said of them? People ought to vote according to their consciences. But Mr Barton seems to think that Catholics should vote for their enemies, and that consequently it was a crime in them not to vote for himself. My idea, however, is that, had they supported him in the late election, they would have proved themselves slaves, and given strong reasons for concluding that they are deserving of being slaves.—I am, &c., † E. MORAN.

The New York Catholic Foundling Asylum has rescued 5000 infants from an unnatural death, and has enabled 5000 women to rise from misery and degradation worse than death; and although all this has been done in a very few years, the State of New York, to its shame, refuses to aid in the meritorious work, for no other reason than that the conductors of the asylum are Catholics.

Monsignor Capel will not, it is stated, be able to lead the intended pilgrimage of English Catholics to the Holy Land, which was announced for the coming summer. The reason why he is obliged to abandon the design is the press of business thrown upon him in connection with the newly-projected English Catholic University.

## CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF "ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS," WELLINGTON.

THE ceremony of consecrating, or, more correctly speaking, "blessing" the new Roman Catholic Church, Te Aro, took place in presence of a congregation numbering between 400 and 500 persons. Very many of whom, not being members of the Church, were attracted by the nature of the ceremony, while others attended as a mark of respect to the venerable Father O'Reilly, whose charitable actions and Christian life are, perhaps, as well known to the whole community as they are to the particular denomination to which he belongs. The ceremony throughout was very solemn and impressive, so much so that the general effect produced by the grand cathedral music, the chaste character of the decorations surrounding the altar, the rich robes of the officiating priests, and their fervid chants and intonations, was perceptible in its influences as well upon the faithful adherent, whose constant attendance it would be supposed would render such scenes familiar, as upon persons to whom they were strange and consequently more striking. The ceremony was commenced at half-past ten by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, who, preceded by the cross-bearer, thurifer, and acolytes, and assisted by the Rev. Father Cummins, as Deacon, and the Rev. Father Goutenoire, as Sub-Deacon, advanced to the porch of the Church, where the prayers usual upon such occasions were said. The procession then moved along slowly, and prayers and aspersions were said outside and inside the Church, as prescribed by the Roman Ritual; the Litany of the Saints was chanted, and the blessing given. On reaching the altar the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" was intoned by the priests and taken up by a member of the choir, in a full melodious voice. At the conclusion of the hymn the priests retired to the Sanctuary to prepare for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice, and upon their return to the altar, attired in vestments of gold, High Mass commenced. After singing the Gospel, the Rev. Father Cummins, who intimated that he had been confined to his bed during the past week, preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, taking for his text the words of the 56th chap. of Isaiah, "Adducam eos in montem sanctum meum et edificabo eos in domo drationis meae," the meaning of these words being applied to the Church in which the congregation were assembled. Father Cummins proceeded to explain the object for which they were gathered together, beginning with the interrogatory, "Why should they erect a temple to God, all the Universe being His temple." "Go where you may, says the great Apostle, God is near, we live and move in Him. . . . Nevertheless men have at all times consecrated to Him places which He deigned to honor with a special presence. The Patriarchs dedicated to Him those places where He had manifested Himself. The Israelites in the desert regarded the tabernacle as the seat of His glory; and arrived in Jerusalem, they no longer invoked Him with the solemnity of incense and victims, save in that august temple raised to Him by Solomon. This was then the holy place of the universe; there, gifts and sacrifices were offered, and thither the Israelites directed their daily course unceasing. When exiles, captive in a stranger land, they turned towards it their thoughts and poured forth their aspirations, centre of their hope, place of their regard; their joy, their regret, the object of their prayers. Daniel exposed himself to the lions rather than forget this duty, and often Jerusalem saw with pleasure the crowned head of the infidel impressed with awe therein, and bowing there before the God of armies. But now if we raise a temple, wherefore an altar? Why another victim? Sacrifice my brethren is essential to true religion, and no true religion can exist without it. Ask me where is the House of God! where was, and where is His Church for ever? I will answer—there; where was and where is the altar. From the dawn of creation altars were raised whereon to offer sacrifices; and the people of God always held sacred the places where such altars were erected. Abel, Noah, Abraham, and other Patriarchs assembled their families around them to offer up their prayers and sacrifices. Abraham planted a grove about his altar. Jacob raised an altar, anointed it with oil, and called it the dwelling of God. When God made known to the Jews the manner in which He wished to be honored, He gave them laws, rites, and a complete set of ceremonies. He commanded two altars, an altar of gold for His incense, another not inferior for holocausts. He wished all things consecrated to Him, anointed with oil as consecration, and when later on His temple was the word of His will, what respect and magnificence haloed forth the execution. Then consult St. Paul—review the Acts. Consult the Doctors, the Saints, the first Martyrs. Has it not been the same from the cradle of the Christian Church as the ages of peace or persecution permitted it.

But an altar is indicative of sacrifices; and I say no sacrifice, no religion. It is its charm, its very key, its foundation. The sacrifices of the old law were but figures of the new; and the new has fulfilled all the figures of the old. Here the Rev. Father gave a definition of sacrifice, and he went on to prove that now, as at all times, a true sacrifice is offered in the true Church, and that sacrifice is the Mass—so-called from the Latin word *Missa*. It was proved by the Sacred writer and Prophet, when saying "Thou art a Priest for ever, according to the order of Melchisedech." A priest's duty was to offer sacrifice. Christ must offer sacrifice according to the ritual of His order, and Melchisedech offered bread and wine because he was high priest—and his was the figure—Christ in the same order, gave the reality. Priest for ever must offer sacrifice for ever—this he does by his priest; and this is the only action they perform in the person of Christ, and speaking in His very name. Malachi (chap. 1) foretold a new sacrifice—the old were to be rejected, a new one supplied—and that new one would be a pure oblation, offered in every place, and from the rising to the setting sun. The sacrifice of the Cross was offered only once, in a bloody manner, and in one place. Sacrifice of prayers and works, when pure, were never rejected—the Mass is then the true sacrifice. Jesus, (Matt. xxvi. 26.) at the Last Supper took bread and blessed &c., and said take this and eat, this is my body: and taking the chalice He said, take this and drink, this is my blood. Now it is not wine that is shed for the remission of sin—alas! how many sins wine has occasioned;—but the same voice and power that spoke and creation answered, the same Word that said and it was done, the power that

of nothing made the world, the power that fed thousands in the desert, changed water into wine, cured the living and raised the dead—the same—changed bread and wine into His very self, into the very Body and Blood of Christ; and unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood, you will have no life in you. But though Christ as God effected this miracle, what then? He was God; God commands nothing impossible; when He commands beyond our power, He gives the power to execute. What then He said—O hear it high Heavens—He said to lonely man, *Do this that I have done, great miracle of my power, do this in commemoration of me.* His delight was to be with the children of men. For the sake of His elect, He tarries in their midst, and leaves to creative man—His priest alone—the power to bring Him on our altars. Hence Paul's word to the Corinthians; hence his warning to prepare and worthily receive; hence the decrees of our Councils; hence the love, esteem, and veneration for our sanctuaries; hence Catholics know and feel never enough can be spent on our temples, never enough can be done for our altars. Coming to the more immediate object of their assembling that day, the Rev Father said: This, then, is a day of joy for Wellington. An aged Father's heart is filled with joy to overflowing, and his children are thronged around him to participate in his joy and give echo to his emotions. People of Wellington, have you known and loved your pastor, who has many times and oft, like another victim, ascended the Calvary to his present dwelling, and, like another Moses, with uplifted hands, gained for you the battle. How often, heedless of self, he forgot all about food and raiment, to seek and uplift the fallen and degraded sinner. By day, in wet and cold, he has penetrated the courts and alleys, the public-houses, to recover the lost sheep and protector—and when the dark, dead night fell on our city and the western wave rolled on, and chill winds warned the travellers, he, the man of God, might be seen with his lantern going from street to street in search of the sinner, the lonely, the afflicted, the needy. Oh, Wellington, raise your eyes and see. The shades of evening are gathering over the hoary locks of your loved and cherished father; the hand of old age is upon him; will you suffer his warm heart to chill the sooner? He could have had temples ere now. He could have had altars, but love of God and love of his neighbour are one with him, though each has contended in his heart for priority. He could have built a shelter for himself and an altar to God, but there were lonely and poor ones in need of his assistance, and he gave it to them. He stripped himself and shared whatever he had with them, and now God has gratified the wish of his heart. The dream of his life was to build a church for God and His altar. That dream is realised to-day; but one dark spot is upon it—a debt, small though it may be. People of Wellington, will you leave that as a burden upon the bosom of one who loves you? Creed or class was not with him a reason why he should withhold his hand. He gave to all who were in need, and will you in your turn not assist him? He has raised a temple and altar to God, but do not let it be said that he has added a debt to the burden of the diocese. His hand has often been raised to Heaven to stay justice and call for mercy; do not let him sink to the cold grave with the thought that his children had been ungrateful. Catholics and Protestants, rally round the aged man, and when departing in peace he will leave you all the blessing that will, I hope, unite you all in Heaven.

The choir, under the able direction of Mr F. Weber, late of Christchurch, sang Winter's Mass, the Sisters of the Convent lending very maternal aid. The Mass was not, however, taken in its entirety, the Benedictus from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, and the Incarnatus from Haydn's Third Mass being substituted for Winter in those portions of the service.

At the conclusion of the sermon, £84 were collected. The debt still remaining upon the church amounts to between £400 and £500.

### ENGLISH NEWS.

By the arrival of the Cyphrenes, which reached Auckland on the 2nd inst, we have English dates to 13th March, but the intelligence is of a meagre and uninteresting character. The following are the principal items:—

Dr Featherston has proceeded to Plymouth to inquire into the cause of the return of the *Atrato*, which left London on February 10 with the New Zealand immigrants, and returned to Plymouth on March 6. It appears that the low-pressure piston broke. The cylinder cracked will have to be removed and repaired.

The Earl of Pembroke has been appointed Under-Secretary at War. The appointment causes a great deal of surprise owing to his youth and inexperience. The Duke of Edinburgh and his bride's journey from St. Petersburg to London was one of triumph. There were demonstrations of rejoicing in Germany and Belgium. At Gravesend a band of ladies dropped flowers in their path.

Despatches from Ashantee show that Sir Garnet Wolseley was unable to get an interview with the King to negotiate a treaty of peace. He was compelled, therefore, to burn Coomassie, and make a return march as speedily as possible, as the rainy season was advancing. When returning, the King sent a messenger for the expedition to halt, that he might send in his submission. A strong party, under Captain Glover, was left, but no intelligence has yet been received from him. General Wolseley states that the Ashantee policy is so treacherous that it is impossible to rely upon any negotiations; but their defeat and the burning of Coomassie, it is thought will give them the desired lesson.

Since his imprisonment in Newgate, the Tichborne claimant refuses to answer any name but that of Tichborne. His hair has been cropped, and he has been dressed in the prison clothes. He seems to take kindly to picking oakum.

A gigantic exhibition is to be held in Paris in 1875. It is to be supported by private means, with the patronage of the Government.

Plimsoll has been presented with an illuminated address by a large number of seamen.

Captain Blake, of H.M.S. *Traid*, who took part and was wounded in the Maori war, died while on service in the Ashantee expedition. After death the wound was probed, and the Maori bullet was found near his heart.

In the House of Commons, a motion tabled by an Irish member, that Parliament should take some measures to remove the mistrust in Ireland in the present system of Government, was rejected.

A remarkably high tide caused flooding at London, Hull, and Falmouth. The Thames overflowed its banks, and flooded the Putney district. Warehouses were filled with water, and many sewers burst. A large number of children and horses were drowned. Houses filled with water, and families had to abandon them.

The return of the Ashantee troops was attended with many affecting scenes in the streets. They were enthusiastically received. Ten thousand people witnessed the landing of the Highlanders. The pressure of the crowd caused several accidents.

Mr Mundella, M.P., at a meeting, said the party that abolished slavery would yet succeed in getting all international disputes referred to arbitration.

Emerson, the American author, is a favourite candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University.

### AMERICAN NEWS.

The general American news is most meagre. There is great excitement regarding the strike among the machinists on the Erie Railway. A detachment of troops, and the Wyoming Artillery, with four field-pieces, accompanied the pickets, and were stationed about the town and depot, and the depot property was taken possession of. Trains were despatched guarded by 400 soldiers.

The Trade Unions are united in an appeal on the subject of the labor organizations of the country, and insist upon making eight hours a day's labor. They held mass meetings on the 11th May to express their opposition to the contract system at Government buildings.

Tyrrel, the correspondent of the 'Cincinnati Commercial,' shot at and killed the Hon. Harry Meyers in Conviction. He was law partner with the United States Senator Stevenson. Meyers was counsel for Tyrrel's wife, who had applied for a divorce. The shooting occurred at Meyers's office while he was taking the deposition.

The Louisiana House of Representatives voted 100,000dols. to capture the outlaws in the western portions of the State.

King Kalakua, of Honolulu, and suite, were enthusiastically received on a State visit to the various islands. They were entertained by the officers of the U.S. *Benedita*. A number of those who took part in the disturbance on the election of the King will be tried.

At a fire at Charleston, damage was done to the extent of 200,000dols.

Cuban despatches announce the killing of an insurgent colonel and sixteen insurgents by the Spaniards.

The New York strike continues.

There were several earthquakes at Bald Mount, North Carolina, accompanied with constant loud noise. The citizens in the vicinity are fleeing. Religious meetings are held nightly, and large numbers have made preparations for the end of the world.

The temperance agitation continues, and there is great religious excitement. People are leaving their cattle and crops to take care of themselves.

The Mississippi steamer *Crescent City* exploded. Sixteen were killed. The loss is 300,000dols.

A large house at New York caught fire. The firemen heroically saved 11 families. A woman and three children, whom it was impossible to save, were burned to death.

General Wolseley will be rewarded with the rank of Major-General, and a pension of £7,500 per annum for two lives.

### LATER AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

By the *Alhambra*, which arrived at Hokitika, on the 5th instant, we have Australian news to the 28th ult., but the English items have been anticipated by the Cyphrenes:—

The elections concluded last week, and the results are generally satisfactory.

Sir James McCulloch had an easy victory over his opponents at Warrnambool; but Sir John O'Shanassy was beaten by a local candidate.

All the Ministers are re-elected. The Minister of Mines was the most closely run of any. Langton was returned over the head of Sichel, the free-trade candidate. Coppin was returned for East Melbourne with Cohen.

The 'Argus' in its list gives a majority to the Opposition, but, as the Ministerial papers show the result to be the other way, but it is difficult to arrive at the conclusion.

There are 14 new members returned this Assembly, and nine who had been in previous Assemblies.

Parliament will meet towards the end of May, when Reform Bills will be introduced.

It has transpired that Mr Francis, Chief Secretary, has thrice declined the offer of Knighthood.

The New Zealand mails per *Alhambra* arrived several hours after the *Baroda* had left the Heads, but the steamship *Aldinga* remained at the Heads, transhipped the mails, and caught the *Baroda* at Adelaide, making the passage in 39 hours.

It is stated that Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of the Mauritius, succeeds Mr Du Cane in Tasmania.

The Satsuma mutineers have been further remanded to allow the Government to telegraph Home to the authorities.

The barque *Naworth*, from Whangaroa, while lying at the Australian Wharf, was found to be on fire, which was, however confined to the fore-castle and rope locker.

A brutal murder has been committed by a German digger near Beaufort. He struck Dixon, his victim, repeatedly on the head with a heavy hammer. The murderer is believed to be insane.



A number of violent deaths have been reported. Several bodies have been found in the river.

The Jason, the first of a new line of steamers, leaves Batavia for the colonies on the 1st of May.

It is understood that the Hon. Angus Mackay, the Minister of Mines, retires shortly from the Ministry, to devote his time to his own business, since the death of his partner in the 'Bendigo Advertiser.'

It is rumoured that George F. Webb is to be the new Attorney-General when Mr Stephen is elevated to the Bench.

The Pera, with the mails, is expected to arrive here on Monday next, and the Albion takes the mails on to New Zealand on her arrival.

## HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DARRAS.

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

### § VI.—REDUCTION OF JUDEA TO A ROMAN PROVINCE.

#### 27—DIVISION OF PALESTINE AMONG THE SONS OF HEROD, BY AUGUSTUS.

IN the meantime, Archelus and Antipas, followed, ere long, by Philip, their third brother, Salome, their aunt, and the entire family of Herod, embarked at Joppe, for the court of Augustus, there to solicit a decision of the contested succession. The true King of the Jews and of the world, was growing up in an obscure corner of Nazareth, while Rome was being divided by the rival intrigues of pretenders to the throne of Jerusalem. During the interval caused by these deliberations, a significant episode took place. Augustus had sent his intendent Sabinus into Judea to take possession of the considerable sums bequeathed to the Emperor by the old Herod. This clause of the will was looked on as inviolable, and its execution admitted of no delay; so far was "the domain of the Herods" at the time of the birth of Jesus Christ, an independent principality! The presence of Sabinus at Jerusalem and the vexatious character of his fiscal inquisitions revolted the entire population. Under the pretext of looking after the treasures left by Herod, he had occupied the chief fortress of the kingdom with a military force. A formidable insurrection broke out in the Holy City, at the feast of Pentecost, and quickly spread itself throughout Judea. The Roman Governor of Syria, the famous Varus, whose disasters in Germany were, some years later, to draw tears of despair from the Emperor, was fortunate enough on this occasion to rescue Sabinus, besieged in the palace of Jerusalem, and to quell the sedition throughout the entire country. In order to give a semblance of satisfaction to the malcontents, Varus authorised the Jews to send a deputation of fifty of their principal leaders to the court of Augustus. They besought the emperor to annex unconditionally Judea to the Roman province of Syria, and to rid them for ever of the Herodian dynasty. "The cruelty of Herod, they said, had been such, that were it possible for a ferocious wild beast to obtain the government of a people, it could not act with more inhumanity. At the death of that monster, they added, we had hoped from Archelaus, his son, a wise and moderate government. In this illusive hope, we consented to join with him in paying funeral honors to Herod, and we proclaimed the accession of the young prince to the crown. He answered our expectations by the massacre of three thousand Jews in the enclosure of the Temple of Jerusalem." (1) The effect of this protest, supported as it was, by the eight thousand Jews already established at Rome, was not as decisive as might have been expected. Augustus, after several days of deliberation, gave to Archelaus the provinces of Judea, Samaria, and Idumea, under the title of ethnarch, promising to grant him the royal dignity hereafter, if he should prove himself worthy of it by his moderation and virtue. Antipas was tetrarch of Galilee and Perea; Philip, with the same title, received the investiture of Batanea with that of Trachonitis and Auranitis. Salome was confirmed in the possession of the cities which had been left to her by her brother. The will of Herod was thus found ratified in all, save the important modification which provisionally suppressed the title of King of the Jews, and the annexation of the cities of Gaza, Hippos (2) and Gadara, to the Roman province of Syria. (3)

(1). Joseph. Antiq. Jud., lib. xvii. cap. xii.  
(2). Situated thirty furlongs from Tiberiade (Rehob, Palest. illustr. tom. ii.)  
(3). Joseph. Antiq. Heb., lib. xvii.

## CÆSARISM AND ULTRAMONTANISM.

(Continued)

Between these conflicting claims there can be no *modus vivendi*. To concede or to abdicate this supreme spiritual office would be its death. It was for this that a long line of its martyrs died. It was for this that St. Thomas of Canterbury died, which the other day was described in his "exploits." It is for this that the Archbishop of Posen has also declared his readiness to die. And now the Berlin Government, it is said, is about to impose on every future Bishop the following oath:—

"The Bishops are henceforth to swear obedience to the laws of the Country, to bind themselves by oath to exhort the clergy and laity to be loyal to the King, patriotic and obedient to the laws, and not to permit the clergy under their control to teach or act in opposition to these principles."—Times, Friday, Dec. 19, 1873.

The cynicism of this oath is as clear as day. The Berlin Government supports the Old Catholic heretics against the Catholic Church, on the ground that the Church has innovated in its doctrines: it now proposes to bind Catholic Bishops to obey the laws of the State after all the Falk innovations. It refuses the innovation of an infallible Church, but binds the Bishops of the Church by oath to obey whatsoever laws may now or hereafter be made by a fallible State. But Cæsarism is infallible in "the domain of the concrete." "Divus Cæsar." Prince von Bismarck declared in the Chamber of Peers that "the future of an Evangelical Empire has shown itself clearly on the

horizon of Germany"—that is to say, the Catholic Church, which is the direct antagonist of the Evangelical Empire, must cease from before it. Such is, in fact, the inevitable effect of this legislation. Finally, the Emperor justifies his legislation against the Catholic Church by asserting a claim of absolute independence against all religious or spiritual authority whatsoever upon earth, which is equivalent to claiming a supremacy over all religious and spiritual matters within the Empire of Germany. "The Evangelical creed, which, as must be known to your Holiness, I, like my ancestors and the majority of my subjects, profess, does not permit us to accept in our relations to God any other mediator than our Lord Jesus Christ."

As it is impossible to suppose that the august personage whose name is attached to this letter could intend that the Pope had claimed to be a mediator between God and man, except as the Chief Pastor of the Church of God, these words must be taken to deny the existence of any such Church under any such ministry bearing Divine authority upon earth. This denial, coupled with the assertion of supreme power over the Catholics of Germany, is equivalent to the claim of an absolute and unlimited Cæsarism. The recent ecclesiastical legislation, which violates both religion and conscience, is the legitimate consequence of this supreme Pontificate. This is the key to the Falk laws, the effects of which are in sum as follows:—

First, they cut off appeals to the Holy See, by declaring that all causes must be determined by German tribunals. This cuts the Church in Germany from the centre of Catholic Unity and from its universal jurisdiction.

Secondly, they suspend the power of excommunication upon the concurrent sanction of the civil authority, which is to deprive the Church of its judicial power of deciding who are and who are not of its communion.

Thirdly, they give to the State the office of forming and educating the clergy, by compulsory education in the gymnasiums, lycæums, and universities of the State, leaving to the Bishops to superadd a course of theology on men whose whole intellectual and moral nature has been shaped by a State training, and even in their theological examinations the presence of a commissary of the State is required.

Fourthly, they suspend the power of Bishops in giving cure of souls, and changing their clergy from cure to cure upon the assent of the civil power.

Fifthly, they establish an Ecclesiastical Council, which is in fact the supremacy of the Crown put in commission, invested with a final jurisdiction over ecclesiastical persons and matters. The effect of this is to substitute the Emperor for the Pope, and to invest him with supreme power over religion and conscience, over the Church, the Episcopate, and the clergy, as the head of all religions and of all priesthoods in the Empire. The result of all this is that no "official function"—that is, no spiritual act, from the excommunication of a heretic down to the teaching the catechism to school children—can be performed without the sanction of the civil power, under pain of fine or imprisonment, and, this failing, of deposition. The Ober-Präsident of Posen has called on the Archbishop of Posen to resign his Archbishopric for numerous offences against the Falk laws, which offences are so many high spiritual duties. If he refuses to resign within eight days he is cited before the Royal Tribunal in Berlin. The Act 24 and 25 Henry VIII. made the King outright head of the Church, and by one stroke all jurisdiction formerly belonging to the Pope was transferred to the Crown. The Falk laws are indirect and circuitous. They compass what they do not claim. They suspend all spiritual jurisdiction on the civil power, and make the Sovereign absolute in matters of religion.

What is this but "Divus Cæsar?" It is the re-assertion in one person of the two powers which God has separated, and a denial, not only of the supremacy of the spiritual power of the Church of Christ, but a denial that any such spiritual power of Divine institution exists upon earth. This, as we have seen, was formally enunciated by the Emperor in his letter to the Pope. Now, we might almost wonder how such a preposterous claim could have been set up in the 19th century. But there are agencies at work which will account for it. First, there is, perhaps, no country in Europe from which the Christian faith has been more entirely wiped out than Prussia. It became Christian in the 13th century; it fell into the Lutheran heresy in the 16th; it has developed into simple rationalism in the 18th, and into materialism among the millions of the people. The idea of a Church with spiritual authority is simply effaced. The civil power, with its military organisation, is the sole idea of power before the eyes and the minds of the Protestant population of Prussia. The possible fusion of the Lutherans and Calvinists into an Evangelical Church has prepared them for the return of the old rules—*cujus regio ejus religio*.

We have seen how the vivid conscientiousness of the Divine authority and office of the Church has restrained and saved us from greater revolutionary excesses. There is nothing of this kind to restrain or to save Prussia. In rejecting the Church of God, it is deifying Cæsar. We are going back into the barbarism of the Old World. And this is not said as a mere stroke of rhetoric or of controversy. There has been for some time a school of writers in Germany laboring to restore the Byzantine Cæsarism. Just as the jurists were the satellites and flatterers of the medieval Emperors of Germany, and as Machiavelli and Grayna and Hobbes have been the apostles of Royal supremacies and modern Erastianism, so the school known at Munich as Byzantines has been preparing the way for the final supremacy of Berlin. The Byzantines got their name from their literary labors upon the Greek Church, and the canon law of the Patriarchate of Constantinople. They so far affected the Government of Prussia as to induce it to meddle with the seminaries of the Bishops, and to set this school, together with certain persons once honored among us, who used Prince Honaloha as their mouthpiece in conspiring against the Vatican Council. After this their ecclesiastical politics were directed to Berlin, and the Government of Prussia was thereby bound to itself to the patronage of the "Old Catholic" heretics. Like all heretics, they sheltered themselves under the civil power, and flattered it into the attempt to carry out their Byzantine Erastianism against the Catholic Church in the Empire.

N E W W I N T E R G O O D S.

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

Having now opened the whole of their WINTER SHIPMENTS consisting of over FIV HUNDRED CASES,

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

I N S P E C T I O N I N V I T E D.

- |                 |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Cheap Blankets  | Cheap Hosiery   | Cheap Boys' Clothing    |
| Cheap Flannels  | Cheap Silks     | Cheap Men's Clothing    |
| Cheap Plaidings | Cheap Mantles   | Cheap Underclothing     |
| Cheap Calicoes  | Cheap Millinery | Cheap Skirts            |
| Cheap Hollands  | Cheap Winceys   | Cheap Waterproofs       |
| Cheap Skirtings | Cheap Tartans   | Cheap Hats and Caps     |
| Cheap Skirtings | Cheap Tartans   | 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.

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

W H O L E S A L E A N D R E T A I L D R A P E R S A N D C L O T H I E R S, D U N E D I N.

<p><b>B</b>ASKETS! <b>B</b>ASKETS! <b>B</b>ASKETS!</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 &amp; Asher's).</p>	<p><b>M.</b> W. H. A. W. K. I. N. S</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,  
**B**EGB 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.

**M**ONEY.—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.

**W**ANTED to Sell, POTATOE-ONIONS  
GEO. MATTHEWS,  
Seed-man.

**A.** M E R C E R A N D S O N,  
BAKERS,  
Family Grocers,  
Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,  
(Adjoining Messrs Cargills and McLean's)  
Dunedin.  
Shipping Supplied.  
Favours waited on for orders.  
Goods delivered with despatch.  
Agents for Peninsula Line.

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

The "LITTLE WANZER" works by hand foot.

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

Adapted in the National Schools of

**T.** J. L E A R Y.  
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.

**H**ISTORICAL!—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. TOOMEY,  
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,  
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

**D** U N E D I N B R E W E R Y  
Filleul Street.  
KEAST AND MCCARTHY,  
BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER  
BOTTLEERS.

**W** E L L P A R K B R E W E R Y,  
Dunedin.  
We beg to inform our numerous customers that our premises are now completed, and fitted with a new and most perfect brewing plant.  
Our various qualities of Bulk and Bottles Ales and Stout are not surpassed by any brewed in New Zealand.  
JAS. WILSON & CO.,  
Brewers and Maltsters.  
Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

**M** R C H A R L E S S Y K E  
P I A N I S T.  
(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. H. N E A L E,**  
**CITY BOOT MART.**  
 BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
 George street,  
 DUNEDIN.  
 N.B.—Monthly arrivals of the Best Boots and  
 Shoes from England.  
 ESTABLISHED, 1860.

**NOTICE.**

**N O M O R E H E A D A C H E S.**—The Panama Hat is a certain cure for troubles in the head, brought on by profuse perspiration. The superior ventilating qualities of the Panama, and its lightness obviate all uneasiness in the upper storey.  
 Can only be had at V. ALMAO & CO's.,  
 Princes-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand.  
 6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manu-  
 factory.  
 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 Taieri, and Tokomairiro, 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.**

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

(Late Manager of the Shamrock Hotel.)

**C. B. COOPER** - - Proprietor.

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,**

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

**FRANCIS McGRATH** - - Proprietor.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**

REES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

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

**D. P. CASH,**  
 Proprietor.

**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 E 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.

**C A M P H O T E L,**

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,

**S P I R I T , A N D P R O V I S I O N M E R C H A N T**  
**L A W R E N C E .**

**T U A P E K A D I S P E N S A R Y ,**  
 ROSS PLACE, - LAWRENCE,

**G E O R G E J E F F E R Y ,**  
**C H E M I S T , D R U G G I S T , B O O K S E L L E R ,**  
**A N D T O B A C C O N I S T .**

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

**J O H N N I X O N**  
**B U I L D E R , W H E E L W R I G H T & U N D E R -**  
**T A K E R ,**  
**L A W R E N C E .**

All Orders punctually attended to.

**V I C T O R I A S T O R E , W E T H E R S T O N E S**

**M R S P , M C G O L D R I C K**

**B E G S** to inform the Miners in and around Wetherstones that they can purchase Groceries and Provisions of the best quality on the most reasonable terms at her old established Store

**T U A P E K A H O T E L ,**

(Junction of Tuapeka and Beaumont Roads)

**C H R I S T I A N L O N G , - P R O P R I E T O R ;**

First Class Accommodation.

Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddock.

**MANCHESTER HOUSE,**

Ross Place, Lawrence.

**W. M'BEATH, DRAPEER,  
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,  
NEWTON.

DANIEL SCHEELY - - - 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,  
CARRICKFOWN.**

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.  
THOMAS HORNIGAN.

**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**

MACFOWEN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

Established 1862

**ROBERT PRITCHARD**  
General Merchant.

ARROWTOWN.

(Agent for the New Zealand Tablet.)

**MORNING STAR HOTEL,**

ARROWTOWN.

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

**RELIANCE HOTEL,**

OTAK'A

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 DISTILLERS'  
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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