

# New Zealand Gazette

Vol. II.—No. 59.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

Supplied to the Public without

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

**KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & Co.,**

Who have done away with the

**OLD SYSTEM OF IMPORTING, WHICH IS UNSOUND AND EXTRAVAGANTLY EXPENSIVE,**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MISS BROWN LIE,**

(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co)

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

**SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,**

Straw Goods and Trimmings.

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

Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

**J. T. ROBERTS,**

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

**JAMES WALSH,**

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-WEIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

**HENRY KNOTT**

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,  
Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

**COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!**

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

**FINDLAYS & WATSON,**  
Octagon.

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

AT

**MISS WARD'S MILLINERY**  
ESTABLISHMENT,

Princes street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

Note the address—

**MISS WARD,**  
Princes street, Dunedin.

**WILSON AND MORRISON**

BOOT MAKERS, GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

Next to Hibernian Hotel. All Orders punctually executed.

**I. MARTIN**

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

**JOSEPH BEANY**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

**ANDREW MERCER**

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

**F. BEISSEL**

By appointment Hairdresser and Perfumer  
H.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.  
and His Excellency Sir G. Bowen,  
K.C.B.,

PRINCES STREET.

For the growth of hair, try Beissel's Cantharadite Fluid.

For grey hair, try Beissel's Kromatogene Hair Dye.

**M. & J. MENAN**

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

George Street, Dunedin.



TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

**H. GOURLEY AND J. LEWIS,**

(Late of Spicer and Murray, and D. Taylor)

UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.

**THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT**

STABLES,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G. DODSON . . . . Proprietor.

## 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, HDDS., & QR-CASKS:—**

Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne  
 Ginger Brandy Bitters  
 Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial  
 Orange Bitters Clove Cordial  
 Luke's Tonic Bitters Tonic Orange Wine  
 Lemon Syrup Curacao  
 Maraschino, &c., &c.

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

[A CARD.]

**J. M I L N E R**

AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,

and

GENERAL SALESMAN.

**G E O R G E Y O U N G**

**V. R.**



**J E W E L L E R**

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.**

## 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. BEVELLY)  
 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.

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

**A. M C D O N N E L L**  
**A. PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE,**  
 WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN,

Proprietor of the Patent Revolving Barrel Churn, for which he was awarded *First Prize Silver Medal* at the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association, 1872. And of *Ver Medal* for Dairy Utensils, etc.

**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.  
 Families waited on for orders.  
 Goods delivered with despatch.  
 Agents for Peninsula Line.

**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**

**T O H O T E L K E E P E R S , F A R M E R S , T R A V E L L E R S , S H E A R E R S , M I N E R S ,**  
 And Others, compelled to drink either from necessity or gratification.

**T H E D e v o n s h i r e U n f e r m e n t e d D r a u g h**  
 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 fully loaded 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.

## 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.

**P R O S P E C T U S**  
 OF THE  
**DUNEDIN LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Capital Represented by 10,000 Shares of £5 each.

5s. per Share to be paid on application, 10s. on allotment, and the balance in Calls of 5s per Share at one month's notice.

Only one-half of the Shares (5000) will be issued at present

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

Edward Bowes Cargill, Esq.  
 George Turnbull, Esq.  
 John Richard Jones, Esq.  
 Charles Stephen Reeves, Esq., M.P.C.  
 Edward M'Glashan, Esq., M.P.C.  
 James Kilgour, Esq.  
 Horace Bastings, Esq., M.P.C.  
 Robert Miller Robertson, Esq.  
 Andrew Mercer, Esq.  
 Julius Hyman, Esq.  
 Keith Ramsay, Esq.  
 Alexander Burt, Esq.  
 John Mitchell, Esq.

INTERIM SECRETARY:  
 Urquhart Macpherson.

The object of this Company is to supply the great and daily increasing want of house accommodation in the City of Dunedin. The Company purpose purchasing eligible sites in the city and suburbs, and erecting thereon substantial buildings, suitable for all classes. The houses, when finished, will be open for purchase by shareholders on deferred payment or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. When purchased on deferred payment, the cost of freehold and building will be treated as a loan to the purchaser, to be repaid in a certain number of years by weekly or monthly instalments, which will not materially, if at all, exceed the usual rent charged at the present time for a similar class of house.

To secure the co-operation of those who will most largely take advantage of the benefits to be derived from purchasing houses from the Company, shares will be issued on the Building Societies' plan, to be paid up in full to the ultimate value of £50 per share by monthly subscriptions.

These shares will not affect the issue, or in any way interfere with the £5 shares, forming the permanent capital of the Company, though they will participate in the profits, and can remain, if desired, as a permanent investment; or should the holder become a purchaser of one of the Company's houses, the amount paid up may be used by way of deposit on the purchase.

The Interim Secretary will be glad to supply full information to intending subscribers.

Applications for Shares will be received by

**PAUL & MACPHERSON,**  
 Jetty-street.

**J A M E S W A L L S**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**I R O N M O N G E R .**

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

"THE HOUSEHOLD MINT."

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

Make the most of your money by paying a visit to the Establishment of THOMSON, STRANG & CO., IN THE CUTTING, As a very considerable saving can be effected by buying your Drapery, Millinery, and Clothing in any quantity AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE attention of persons furnishing is invited to our Large Stock of the

CHEAPEST CARPETS IN THE PROVINCE,

Comprising all the different makes of Carpets in the newest designs, and in safe, useful colourings.

- Cheap Carpets in variety, 10d, 11d, 1s a yard; Cheap Carpets, good quality, 1s 2d, 1s 4d, 1s 6d a yard; Carpets for Rooms, 8 feet by 10 feet, 10s, 12s 6d, 15s each; Carpets for Rooms, 10 feet by 12 feet, 13s, 16s, 19s; Carpets for Rooms, 12 feet by 14 feet, 15s, 18s, 21s; Tapestry Carpets ... Wholesale Prices; Brussels Carpets ... Wholesale Prices.

We hold the Largest Stock of Felt Carpets in the City, either by the yard or made up, with border all round, at once a unique and convenient Carpet; can be selected the size wanted and laid down without further trouble.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLANKETS!

Full size and heavy weights direct from the Blanket Mills, and offered to our Customers at Importers' prices.

- Coloured Blankets, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s, 15s, 17s, 20s; White Blankets, 13s 9d, 15s, 16s, 17s 6d, 19s, 21s; White Blankets, extra size and quality, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, 30s, 35s.

THE NOTED HOUSE IN TOWN

For extraordinary value in Bed and Table Linen, Sheetings, Marseilles, Toilet, and Zepher Quilts; Toilet Covers, Tickings, Towellings, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Tray Cloths, &c., &c., 27 inch Huckaback Towelling, 7s 3d a dozen, usual price 9d a yard;

- 30 inch Tick for feathers, 1s 3d a yard, market value 1s 8d a yard; 4 x 4 Brown Holland, 6 1/2 d a yard, usual price 7 1/2 d per yard.

IMPORTANT TO HOTELKEEPERS.

We are prepared to supply Hotels and Boarding Houses on special terms, and having imported very largely of the proper class of goods, to meet their requirements, in Sheetings, Blankets, Quilts, Bed-room Towels, Bar Towels, Bed-room and Sitting-room Carpets Rugs, Matting, Curtains, &c., &c., we confidently solicit a visit of inspection.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK DRESS MATERIAL!

Patterns sent on request to any part of the Province, and all written orders posted to us carefully executed by first conveyance. We are at present showing a very special bargain of Dress Material at 8s 9d the Drees of 12 yards.

OUR ENLARGED SHOWROOM

Is fully stocked with all the Novelties of the Season in Ladies' and Children's Jackets in Black Cloth, Tweed, Beaver, Velveteen, Rich Lyons Velvet, Water Proof Mantles, Costumes, Satin Underskirts, Batwing, Lustre, Italian Cloth, and Fancy Underskirts.

- Ladies' Water Proof Mantles from 7s 6d. Cheap Underskirts from 4s 9d.

LONDON AND PARIS MILLINERY.

We hold a first-class selection of Velvet Bonnets and Trimmed Hats, to meet the wants of all sections of a large community, at unusually low charges, as in this department when prices generally rule high, we have applied the principle which we have adopted in all the other branches, of SMALL PROFITS, convinced that it is the surest means of attaining our ambition of doing a LARGE TRADE.

GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

- Men's Tweed Suits ... 39s 6d, 42s 0d; Men's Tweed Suits ... 50s 0d, 60s 0d; Boys' Knicker Suits ... 8s 11d, 10s 6d; Boys' Knicker Suits ... 12s 6d, 15s 0d

New Overcoats

New Mackintoshes

New Hats

New Scarfs

Dress Hats

Dress Shirts

Collars

Ties

Braces

Sox

Crimean Gloves

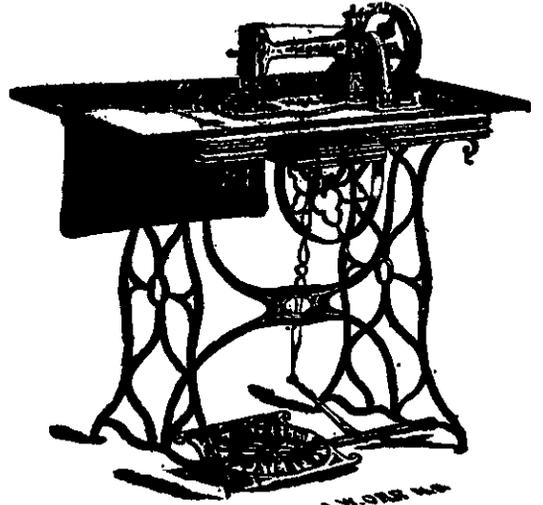
Stud Sleeve Links.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.,

Princes Street, Dunedin.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



SHORTLAND STREET AUCKLAND; AND BROUGHAM-ST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.

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's Machines be obtained.

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between JAMES MUIR and VINCENZO ALMAO, under the style of ALMAO & CO., Hat and Cap Manufacturers, Princes street, Dunedin, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Mr James Muir, under the style of V. Almao and Co., who will receive payment of all accounts due to, and pay all debts due by, the late firm

Dated at Dunedin this 20th day of May, 1874.

JAMES MUIR, VINCENZO ALMAO.

Witness—CHARLES C. KITTLE, Solicitor, 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.

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.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DUNEDIN.

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

Your most obedient Servant,

KEITH RAMSAY.

## TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

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

HENRY J. WALTER.

V.  R.

## NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

Passenger Station at Dunedin.

TENDERS are invited by the Colonial Government for the erection of Passenger Station at Dunedin.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at this Office, where tenders will be received up till Noon on Monday, 22nd June, 1874. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,

W. N. BLAIR,

District Engineer.

Public Works Office,  
Dunedin, 29th May, 1874.

V.  R.

## NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

HIGH-SIDED WAGGONS.

TENDERS are invited by the Colonial Government for the Erection of 100 High-sided Goods Waggon.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at this Office, where tenders will be received till Noon on Monday, June 15, 1874. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,

W. N. BLAIR,

District Engineer.

Public Works Office,  
Dunedin, June 3, 1874.

## NEW ZEALAND 'TABLET' COMPANY LIMITED.

## STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS AT 30TH APRIL, 1874.

LIABILITIES.			
Capital in 1,500 Shares of £1 each	£1500	0	0
Less not allotted	£919	0	0
Calls in arrears	4	0	0
Suspense Account			24 17 5
Sundry Creditors			85 11 7
Profit and Loss			251 7 9
			£938 16 9

ASSETS.			
Sundry Debtors—Agencies	£241	3	7
Subscribers	193	13	3
Advertisers	269	2	4
Office Furniture			1 17 6
Union Bank			232 5 7
Cash			0 14 6
			£938 16 9

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Publishing and Advertising	£935	17	8
Outstanding Accounts	703	19	2
			£1639 16 10
			£1639 16 10
Preliminary Expenses	73	10	4
Printing and Production	941	17	3
Charges and Postage	126	6	4
Salaries	206	12	0
Discount and Commission	40	3	2
Balance			251 7 9
			£1639 16 10

Audited } CHAS. COLUMB,  
FRANCIS MEENAN.

Dunedin, 'New Zealand Tablet Office,'  
May 19, 1874.

R. A. LOUGHNAN, Secretary (Acting.)

## HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Half-yearly Meeting of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73, will be held on Monday evening, 15th instant, at 7.30 sharp. Business:—Election of office bearers for ensuing six months.

By order,

FRED J. BUNNY,  
Hon. Sec.

## NOTICE.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND  
CAPITAL ... .. £2,000,000.

The application lists for shares will close on Monday, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., at the Head Office, and the several Agencies in Otago and Southland.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 9th June, at St. Joseph's Church, by the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Edward Hayes, County Limerick, Ireland, to Bridget O'Neill, County Clare.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

Mr WHEELER, Stafford street, and Mr MACEDO, Princes street south, are empowered to receive monies and orders for papers on account of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

## AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

THE TABLET will be sent to any part of New Zealand by forwarding a Post Office order for 6s 6d to the Office, Stafford street, Dunedin; it can also be obtained from the following persons who are duly authorised agents in their respective districts:—

Alexandra	Mr Kammich	Kihikihi	Mr Farrell
Arrowtown	" Pritchard	Lawrence	" Jeffrey
Auckland	" Hamil	Lyttelton	Rev. Mr Francis
Blacks	Harrington & Gavin	Nelson	Mr James
Charleston	Mr McPharland	No Town	" Deviney
Christchurch	Bonnington & Co.	Naseby	" Busch
Coromandel	Mr Silk	Onahunga	" Honan
Dunedin	" Wheeler	Otauhu	" Goodwin
"	" Macdo	Oamaru	" Toohy
"	" Braithwaite	Palmerston	" Lewis
"	" Baird	Port Chalmers	" Dale
"	" Mitchell	Queenstown	" Boyne
Emerald Hill, Welb.	" Griffin	Reefton	Rev. Mr Holland
Greymouth	" Somers	Timaru	Mr O'Driscoll
Grahamstown	" Carter	Wellington	" Border
Hokitika	" Crerar & Co.	Wanganui	" Willis
Invercargill	Mr Rogers	Waikouaita	" Browne
"	J. McInerney		

## New Zealand Tablet.

Fiat JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874

## EDUCATION BILL—AUCKLAND.

On this subject we have but little to say to-day. Public opinion in that Province has compelled the Provincial Government to withdraw the rating clauses, and substitute something more reasonable in their place. This appears to us as the beginning of an end not very remote. The idea of taxing the entire community to educate the children of well-to-do people may be a very fine theory, and realised for a time; but as soon as an extravagant demand for this purpose is made on every individual in the community able to pay taxes, the beauty of the theory ceases—as in the case of Auckland—to be apparent, and the justice of the demand is no longer looked upon as evident.

The Secular Education theorists are riding their hobby to death, and it is now only necessary for their opponents, whilst doing all they can as private individuals to forward denominational education, to give these gentry rope enough. The utter impossibility of free secular education, arising from its enormous expense to the State, is making itself felt in more quarters than one. The entire revenue of a country would not suffice to carry out their theory. Where is a Government to find the means to educate every child in the community *volens volens*? And this is what comes of Government usurping paternal rights and duties.

We have heard of late many songs of triumph at the great success of free secular education, as in Victoria, and of a secular system though not absolutely free, as in Canterbury. The number of schools has, we are told, increased wonder

fully, and so has the number of pupils, under these systems; and their advocates never tire of contrasting the state of things under the denominational system with that which obtains at present. But these gentlemen, in their enthusiasm, forget that it is hardly reasonable to expect £200,000, or thereabouts, to produce the same effect as £500,000, or thereabouts. In Victoria, under the denominational system partially prevailing, the Government spent £180,000 annually for some years on public education. Last year she spent nearly £400,000, and then her public writers sing a song of triumph over the increase of schools and scholars. But has the increase been in proportion to the expenditure? There ought to be twice as many schools as formerly—there ought to be twice as many pupils; yet is it so?

The denominational system was starved, in order that it might die by slow degrees; whereas the secular system is forced into unnatural activity by an expenditure regardless of expense. Under the denominational system, the Government made no provision for superannuated teachers; now teachers are civil servants. And notwithstanding these and other advantages; notwithstanding the enforced closing of private schools, and the denial of even the least aid to denominational schools, what is the result? With the exception of the increase arising from the increase of the population, there are not many more children at school in Victoria at present than there were under the former system; certainly not nearly as many as might be expected, when the enormously increased expenditure is taken into consideration. And so it is also in Canterbury, *positis ponendis*. In this Province the public treasury is full to overflowing from land sales, and the liberal grants of the Government to secular education supplement an education tax. At this moment expense is not a consideration much attended to by Government, and consequently the secular system, built up on a foundation of gold, flourishes. But the people who are paying the tax for schools are not so very well pleased as secularists would fain make the world believe. By and by another tale will have to be told. Land sales cannot last for ever—and leave, over and above all expenditure for the year, hundreds of thousands of pounds to the credit of Government, whilst in the meantime the population will be increasing. And what then?

If at the present moment Victoria spends nearly half a million a year in exercising parental rights and discharging parental duties, what will be the amount of expenditure in years, should this monstrous secular system continue so long? The expenditure will be on the increase, whilst the ability of the people to bear taxation must necessarily diminish, inasmuch as the revenue now derived from the sale of Crown lands will have almost altogether ceased, and the amount thus lost will have to be made up from increased taxation. There can be little doubt that the secular system cannot be maintained except at an expense ruinous to the Government, or most oppressive to the people. Whilst in the case of denominationalists, who maintain their own schools at their own sole expense, it will be, as it is, the vilest tyranny recorded in history.

#### THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

SOME few years since it was almost a matter of impossibility to find a paper outside of the National organs devoting a single paragraph to the claims of the Irish Nationalists. So preposterous were they held to be, and so utterly futile the efforts made for self government by the party, that the advocacy was either sought to be annihilated by a stroke of the pen, or treated with sublime indifference. Since then, however, a change has come over the scene; slowly, but surely, the much contemned band have fought the unequal contest, until at the present moment the Home Movement has not only forced itself to be acknowledged, but compelled a favourable expression of the justice of its claims, and the necessity of their concession, from the great Thunderer itself. The London 'Times,' in a leading article written before the general election had taken place, but with an evident fore-knowledge of the power of the league, reviewed the Home Rule position, and concluded by admitting that a tribunal or board sitting in Dublin to settle local affairs, would be of vast benefit to the Empire. This is what that journal says:—"Under the unquestioned control of Parliament, a board or committee sitting in Dublin, or, still better, conducting local inquiries throughout the country, could by no possibility be manipulated into an Opposition Legislature, or centre of Nationalist hopes, and an engine of Separatist strategy. On the other hand, it would

take away one of the few remaining practical grievances of which Ireland has a right to complain. The undertaking does not promise an abundant harvest of prosperity; it will offend some influential interests; and a large expenditure of Parliamentary time. But the plan is in its essentials a sound one, and if prudently worked out, would be of public benefit, not to Ireland only, but to the whole Empire." We suppose, on the principle that might is right, the demand made by the Nationalists, backed as it is by four score votes, wears a quite different aspect, now, to what it did a few years since. The admission from the 'Times' that its want of self government "is one of the few remaining practical grievances of which Ireland has a right to complain," is the greatest tribute to the labours of its champions, and the strongest proof that the power which the organisation is possessed of will ultimately carry the day. The 'London Daily Telegraph,' a paper which boasts of the largest circulation in the world, and in weight and importance scarcely surpassed by its leviathan contemporary, while uttering a covert sneer at, is compelled to acknowledge the power of, the organised party. In a long article on the difficulties in the face of the present Parliament, it says:—"We shall be face to face with a new situation in English politics. There will be a Liberal and a Conservative party, and an Irish Brigade wandering about at their own, or the Cardinal's sweet will. If an united party of fifty or sixty members demanded, as the price of their alliance, any fair or reasonable concession to Irish prejudices—any boon not inconsistent with the permanent interest of the Empire, the chances are that they would succeed." The results of the general elections prove that not only has the suppositious number mentioned by the 'Telegraph' been returned pledged to carry out the programme marked out, as it were, by that journal, but Great Britain herself has added over two dozen to the list. With regard to the "fair or reasonable concession to Irish prejudices" which will command the allegiance of the Nationalists, we have the dictum of the leading organ in England that it is not a boon inconsistent with the permanent interests of the Empire, but that it is a practical grievance of which Ireland has a just right to complain," the removal of which cannot longer with consistency, and will not with impunity, be maintained. Such, then, are the prospects of the coming struggle, and such the expression of opinions forced by the pressure of circumstances. The sun which has been so long hidden shall once more shine forth, and with a greater fulgence than before; and the wrongs and struggles of the last three parts of a century, shall only make us prize the more dearly what we have been so long in winning, and of which we knew not the value until we had lost it. We may say, with the 'Manchester Guardian,' in speaking of the progress of the general election, "History is repeating itself; we are living again in the era of O'Connell, and Ireland is once more mistress of the political situation." The tide of Irish affairs has begun to turn, and it is a matter of impossibility that they can remain in their present position. The miserable scheme adapted by some journals of characterising the movement as designs of Ultramontaniam—a sort of bugbear by which it is imagined the susceptibilities of the people can be raised, and their prejudices traded upon—is characteristically mean and despicable. The Irish, as a race, are intensely Catholic, as they are intensely national, but that they have been loyal and true to the cause which claimed their allegiance, the devotion to the ill-fated STUARTS has amply proved. But the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and its kindred, instead of taking advantage of those sentiments to consolidate the Empire by developing those admirable qualities, systematically seek to crush out those sentiments, and wound the feelings of the nation by the denial of common justice, the perpetuation of admitted wrongs, and the studied use of contemptuous and insulting language.

The whole number of Popes from St Peter to Pius IX., is two hundred and fifty-seven. Of these eighty-two are venerated as saints, fifty-three having been martyred. One hundred and four have been Romans, and one hundred and three natives of other parts of Italy; fifteen Frenchmen, nine Greeks, seven Germans, five Asiatics, three Africans, three Spaniards, two Dalmatians, one Hebrew, one Thracian, one Dutchman, one Portuguese, one Candiot, and one Englishman. The name most commonly borne has been John; the twenty-third and last was a Neapolitan, raised to the Throne in 1413. Nine Pontiffs have reigned less than one month, thirty less than one year, and eleven more than twenty years. Only five have occupied the Pontifical chair over twenty-three years. These are—St. Peter, who was Supreme Pastor twenty-five years, two months and seven days; Pius VI., twenty-four years, eight months, and fourteen days; Pius IX., who celebrated his twenty-sixth year in the Pontifical chair June 6th, 1872.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE unwelcome intelligence has reached us from Lyttelton of the arrival of the ship Northampton, with 370 immigrants, amongst whom small-pox had broken out. The vessel was immediately placed in quarantine, and it is to be hoped that every further precaution will be taken to prevent the spread of this dread scourge, and a repetition of the calamities of two years ago.

In view of the opening of the Balclutha line on the 1st proximo, a weekly journal, to be called the 'Clutha Leader' is to make its first appearance on that day, and at that township. The mechanical department will be under the superintendence of the late overseer of the 'Bruce Herald,' and the editorial chair be filled by a gentleman who formerly held a similar position on the same journal.

It will be remembered that the coroner's jury, in Melbourne, which brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Green, charged with causing the death of Mr Reynolds, by explosives, gave as their reason for so doing, that they were thoroughly convinced of his innocence, but that they wished to give him ample opportunity of removing the stigma which has been cast upon him, and clearing himself in the public mind, as he had in theirs. This was looked upon as rather a novel reason for confining—as they alleged—an innocent man to gaol for some months, and a consideration and thoughtfulness for which the object of it would scarcely be thankful. We now learn that the jury which tried the case at the Supreme Court having been unable to agree, have been discharged, and this unfortunate victim of mistaken kindness conducted back to his dungeon, bail for his release being refused, notwithstanding that ten of the jury believed him innocent of the crime. If he be more fortunate when next put upon his trial, and his innocence fairly established, he may in future exclaim with some show of reason, "Save me from my friends."

FROM the Government 'Gazette' of the 28th of May we learn that the number of telegraphic messages from the 1st of January to the 31st of March of the present year has been 208,140 against 141,781 during the corresponding quarter of last year, or a money value of £11,912 against £9744; showing an increase of messages forwarded to the extent of 61,359, and to the revenue of £2197.

A MEETING of the shareholders in the TABLET Newspaper Company, as convened by advertisement, was held in the schoolroom attached to St. Joseph's, on Thursday evening, the 4th inst. In the absence of his Lordship the Bishop, Mr Connor was voted to the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, the secretary read the balance-sheet for the past year, as passed by the auditors, which was received and adopted. Mr Columb, one of the auditors, expressed his great satisfaction at the flourishing state of affairs which the yearly statement disclosed, and paid a just tribute to the energy, ability and zeal of the secretary. The balance sheet will be found in our advertising columns.

ONCE more the yellow flag floats in our harbor. The steamship Atrato, with 762 immigrants, 159 of whom are for Otago, arrived during Monday, with the measles on board. She has been singularly unfortunate, having at the commencement of the voyage to put into Plymouth for repairs, and during the passage has had thirty-three deaths, although none of the cases are of an infectious nature, but were as follows: six from convulsions from teething; nine from bowel complaint; one from erysipelas, and seventeen from croup. At first when the measles broke out, the patients were kept separate from the rest of the passengers, but after a time they become so numerous that separation became wholly impossible, and the sick were treated in the same compartment as the healthy. On arrival she was placed in the Quarantine Ground, and all the clothes and bedding fumigated in the usual manner.

A FRENCHMAN named Buisson was on Tuesday, at the Resident Magistrate's Court, committed for trial on a charge of attempting to murder his wife by suffocation. It appears that prisoner and his wife had been living on bad terms and been separated for some time past. A reconciliation, however, had lately taken place, and on his promising to treat her more kindly, she returned to live with him. On the night of the 26th ult., on retiring to rest he gave her a glass of porter, and shortly after she felt as if under the influence of chloroform. Later in the night she was awakened by feeling a pricking sensation at the root of her tongue, and found that her husband had hold of her, with his fingers thrust rudely down her throat. After struggling with him for some time, she fell back exhausted, and did not recover consciousness until next morning. Since the occurrence she has been suffering the most acute agony, and Dr Burrows deposed that the injuries were of a most peculiar nature, and such as he had never met with during his entire practice. The prisoner is a shoemaker, having some pretensions to herbal knowledge, and his evident design was either to poison the root of the tongue or cause suffocation. Contrary to practice, the accused was admitted to bail.

A MAN named John Burke, had a narrow escape on Tuesday morning from a terrible death. It appears that he was going home shortly after midnight on Monday, and in passing along Castle street walked on to some reclaimed land, which is being filled up with mud and slush. His struggle to extricate himself being unavailing, his cries for assistance were fortunately heard by some gentlemen connected with the 'Daily Times' Office, just as he had sunk to his chin in the slush. Some sleepers used at the temporary tramway being torn up were improvised as a stage, while others were placed under his arms to prevent his sinking further. The assistance of the police was then invoked, and with some difficulty the man was rescued from his perilous position, and conveyed to the Hospital; but had not timely aid been rendered him, there is no doubt that he would have met a horrible death, for had he not disappeared altogether, the tide would have drowned him by inches.

An entertainment in aid of the Catholic Schools' Fund was given in the Barbadoes street schoolroom, Christchurch, on the 2nd inst.

The attendance was numerous, and an excellent programme was submitted, the first part being devoted to legerdemain, in which a well-known amateur exhibited great proficiency. The remainder of the entertainment was intended to have been a farce by the St. Patrick Amateur Dramatic Club, but a difficulty having arisen to prevent the carrying out of the programme in its integrity, "The Area Bella," by the Spreydon Club, was substituted, all the characters in which were well sustained, the piece creating much amusement, as evinced by the applause bestowed. The Rev. Father Ecuier, at the conclusion of the entertainment proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who had given their assistance, to which a hearty response being given, a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

A FIRE of a most disastrous character, and which at one time threatened to assume most extensive proportions, occurred about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night in Stafford street. It appears to have originated in the premises of Mr G. F. Reid, forwarding agent, and had it not been for the exertions and promptitude of the Brigade we would doubtless have to chronicle the total destruction of the block. The upper portion of the building was in the occupation of the Moagiel Woollen Factory, as a ware-room, and we have been informed that the stock of woollen goods was very considerable. Mr Reid was insured in the Norwich Union, £500 on the building; New Zealand, £500 on the stock; South British, £1000 on the stock; Standard, £500 on the stock. Messrs Houghton & Co.'s stock and premises sustained material injury, and at one time it seemed almost impossible that they could be saved. The greatest praise is due to the Brigade, a stream of water being poured into the flames three minutes after the alarm had been rung out.

It appears that after all the irate oratory and virtuous indignation written and expressed against Sir James Fergusson for his autocratic pretensions, His Excellency is not quite so culpable as was imagined, inasmuch as he has, through his secretary, denied the truth of the accusation. In writing to one of the papers, his private secretary says:—"Auckland, June 5, 10 a.m.—I am directed by the Governor to inform you that a paragraph in your paper, May 27, copied from the 'Argus' of May 11, stating that His Excellency has started the idea that all correspondence between the Governments of the colonies should come direct from and to the Governor, is one unfounded in fact.—FRANCIS A. HARE, Private Secretary."

THE death is reported by telegram from New Plymouth of Captain Henry King, R.M., which took place on Saturday last, at the ripe old age of 92. He was the only surviving representative of the Victory off Cape St Vincent in 1797. Captain King was second lieutenant on board the Sea Horse at the capture of Alexandria, and he also served in the operations on the Potomac in 1814. He became commander in 1844, then Resident Magistrate at New Plymouth, and was gazetted a retired captain in 1852.

A RUMOR has been current during the past few days that a claimant had come forward for the ground on which the London Hotel, Jetty street, is built, as also of the sections adjoining. The report is that a sailor, who is now mate of the brig Craigellachie, many years since purchased some land in the then newly formed township. He thought no more of his purchase, but on a recent visit hearing of the value of property, he bethought of the almost forgotten deeds, which upon investigation proved to be those of the ground above mentioned. It is further asserted that the City Corporation who, it is said, hold possession of the ground, have recognized the genuineness of his claim, and that he has been offered a considerable sum for his bargain. We insert the above rumor, but do not vouch for its reliability.

DURING the fire in Stafford street, a most plucky act was (according to the 'Guardian') performed by a by-stander, said to be the driver of an express, but whose name we did not ascertain. It would appear that late in the day he brought a keg of powder to the store, and being aware of the position in which it was placed, at some risk to himself he entered the premises, then a mass of flames, and rescued the keg from the fire by which it was surrounded. But for this an explosion might have occurred, which would have, in all probability, greatly increased the disaster.

WE wish to remind such of our readers as are members of the the Liberman Society that a meeting of the association will be held in St. Joseph's schoolroom, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. As the business is of importance it is hoped as many members will attend as can with convenience do so.

It will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, that the share list of the Colonial Bank of New Zealand will be closed on Monday the 29th inst., and as the shares are rapidly being taken up, intending applicants had better lose no time. We hear that 65,000 shares have been already issued in Otago and Southland.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

A feeling of anxiety is expressed by the 'Grey River Argus' as to the capacity of the colony to absorb the new population at the rate at which it is arriving.

Tenders have been called for by the Government for the construction of one hundred high-sided waggons for the railway.

The Rev. Father McGuinness met with an accident a few days since at Hokitika, fortunately without serious results. A horse upon which the reverend gentleman was riding, slipped upon one of the culverts and fell on its side, Father McGuinness being underneath, but with the exception of a slight abrasion of the cheek, the reverend gentleman otherwise escaped unhurt.

A child fell down a deep well at Lyttelton last week, and the mother besought a man looking on to rescue it, but he not responding quickly she seized the well-rope, and descending, brought the child up in safety.

It is probable that Australia will send a rifle team to England to compete at Wimbledon.

A man, known by the name of Jack the Cook died during the week at the Dunstan Hospital from the effects of a kick from a horse at Mount Ida Valley.

The brother of the notorious Sullivan was recently arrested in New South Wales on a charge of burglary.

A prisoner of the Crown, named Adams, who was at work at Lyttelton, making an excavation, was killed through a fall of earth.

The first number of a new evening journal called 'The Globe,' published by the Press Company, appeared at Lyttelton on the 1st instant.

The 'Hawke's Bay Times' states that the number of scabby sheep at large on the East Coast belonging to Maoris amounts to over 20,000.

A freak of nature has been exhibited in the city during the week, in the shape of a sheep possessing six legs and two heads.

Bateman, who shot the French Commandant at New Caledonia, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Arrangements are being made by the Auckland Steam Packet Company to run a steamer between Dunedin and Fiji.

The total revenue of Hawke's Bay for the year amounted to £86,000.

The Government 'Gazette' notifies the disbandment of the Dunedin Scottish Rifle Volunteers.

Josh Billings, the American humorist, literary career, has been singular. Until he reached his forty-fifth year he had no more idea of writing for the newspapers than he had of applying for the professorship of dead languages at Yale College. He now ranks as one of the funniest men at large.

Messrs Hoe and Co., of New York are building a printing machine for the London 'Daily Telegraph,' capable of printing 20,000 in the hour. The cost of the machine will be £17,000, and as the 'Telegraph' has the largest circulation of any paper in the world, it purposes having ten such machines, so as to be able to supply 200,000 sheets every sixty minutes.

Sixteen thousand Hindoos have petitioned the Viceroy to double the excise duty on spirits.

Out of 106 men who have attained mathematical honors at Cambridge, and 29 who distinguished themselves in law and history tripos, there were 46 boating men, 15 cricketers, 10 foot ball players, and 18 others who devoted themselves to other athletic sports.

There are 32,000 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Pennsylvania.

It is reported that the first 10,000 copies of Mr Foster's third volume of the "Life of Charles Dickens," were sold in less than a week after it appeared.

A CHINESE newspaper is about being established in San Francisco. Several thousand different characters are included in the Chinese font, so that compositors must serve rather a lengthened apprenticeship before being proficient.

The English rate of births is nearly double that of the French.

The City Council of the Japanese Capital has passed an ordinance directing all children to be labelled with their parents' names and residences.

A letter from Christiania in Sweden, addressed to Melbourne, has to pass through from twenty to thirty post-offices, belonging to nine different Governments, speaking seven different languages.

The most accurate map of the moon has just been completed at Athens. It is over two yards in diameter, and so marvellously done, that the minutest parts may be examined by a lens without showing any defect.

The Japanese have so closely imitated the English, that even on their railways the porters are dressed with dark green corduroy.

The Siamese like the Chinese, wear their finger nails very long. The ladies have them sometimes tipped with silver.

There are in London 5671 auctioneers, and each of them paying a duty of £10, creates a total of £56,710.

The late Imperial Parliament existed 5 years and 48 days, during which period 54 members died, 23 resigned, 31 were unseated, 15 accepted office, 18 succeeded to peerages, 11 succeeded to Baronetcies, 6 received the honor of Knighthood, one member changed his constituency, 4 boroughs were disfranchised, and 135 new members elected.

**DATH OF A RELIGIOUS.**—Miss Mary Walsh, in religion Sister Mary Teresa, died at the Goulburn Convent, New South Wales, on the 28th of April, at the early age of twenty-five. She was the eldest daughter of Mr P. Walsh, Kikimaha, Lachlan district. She entered the convent as a boarder at a very tender age, and having finished her education, she returned to the world to assist in managing the domestic affairs of her father's house; but the world had no attraction for her, as she felt she was called to a higher and more perfect state of life and after four years she returned to the Convent, and asked to be admitted as a Postulant. After the usual time of probation, two years, she was permitted to make her vows of religion, to consecrate herself entirely and forever to God's holy service, and she became a professed Nun of the Order of Our Lady of Mercy in 1871.

The 'Waterford News,' of the 20th March, says:—"We deeply regret to announce the death of the Rev. James Kelly, which took place at Ballymacart, Old Parish, on Saturday, the 14th March, at which the following clergymen officiated:—Celebrant, Rev. R. Power, C.C., Ring; Deacon, Rev. M. Power, C.C., Ardmore.

The Rev. M. Flynn, C.C., St. Mary's Athlone, has been presented by the Confraternity of the Holy Family, Athlone, with an address and a watch and purse.

The Presentation Nuns in Maryborough, Queen's county, are making an appeal to the public for aid to enable them to enlarge their convent.

The Rev. Richard Comerford, late Catholic Curate at Cahir, has been appointed P.P. in the parish of Newtown, Kilmacothomas.

The Pope is recovering from an attack of fever and ague. He is able to take exercise.

## WRECK OF THE SHIP BRITISH ADMIRAL.

### SEVENTY-NINE PERSONS DROWNED.

(From Melbourne papers.)

YESTERDAY, shortly before one o'clock, a telegram from Queenscliff announced that the ketch Kangaroo had passed inward from King's island with nine shipwrecked men, the sole survivors of 88 from the ship British Admiral, wrecked off King's island, bound from Liverpool to this port. The British Admiral was very unfortunate at the commencement of her voyage, as she originally left in January, but, losing several spars in the Bay of Biscay, put back to Liverpool, when, after refitting, she left finally on the 20th of February, with two saloon, eleven second cabin, and thirty-six steerage passengers, and a crew of thirty-nine, all told. Nothing particular occurred until off the Cape of Good Hope, when she was, during a gale, struck by a heavy sea, which so shook the ship that Captain Taylor expressed himself afterwards that he thought it had injured his chronometer, but everything went on well until the morning of the 23rd May, when the ship was lost. Almost immediately after she struck, the captain observed to Mr O'Grady, the saloon passenger saved, that it was an awful thing, and could attribute it to nothing but his chronometers being out. The ship was an entirely new vessel of 1,751 tons register, built by Messrs Royden and Co., of Liverpool, for the British Ship-owners' Company (Mr James Beazley, managing owner), and was fitted up with the latest improvements. The British Admiral was commanded by Captain Taylor, who was here about two years and a half ago in the ship Junna. Probably a large quantity of cargo will be saved. When the survivors left, there was a considerable quantity strewn along the beach. The following particulars are gleaned from the master of the ketch M. Wishart:—On the 25th May was lying at New Year's Island, when one of the hunters brought information of wreck. Immediately got under way, and proceeded to examine along the coast line; found the vessel had gone ashore on the west side of the island, about four miles south of where the Netherby was lost. During the day Mr O'Grady was seen, and picked up in a very exhausted condition. He stated that he had left another man, named Jones, some distance behind. Took Mr O'Grady to Harry Wright's house, and found that Jones had got to the lighthouse; then went along the coast again to as far as Currie's Island, where five men, including the third officer, were found. Received information that there were two more men in the bush, so walked about 15 miles along the coast, when seven bodies—two men, two women, and three girls—were picked up and buried. Two missing men found their way back the next day. The ketch was kept at anchor in Currie's Harbor until Saturday. During that time the whole of the hunters on the island and the lighthouse-keeper were communicated with; and, as no other survivors had been seen, it was concluded that a start for Melbourne should at once be made, and the ketch left during that day. Owing to the intense darkness which prevailed at the time of the disaster, and the consternation and confusion which ensued when the vessel struck, the survivors appear to have a somewhat indistinct recollection of what actually transpired outside their own immediate experience. Joseph Cunningham, one of the crew, states that a strong westerly wind was blowing during the night, and Captain Taylor was on deck, expecting every moment to sight Cape Otway. The vessel was then under easy sail and the passengers all below, there not being the slightest apprehension of danger. About three o'clock the man on the look-out shouted "Land ahead!" and it was soon discovered that the ship was standing right on to King's Island. The watch turned out, and the captain gave the order to "let go the spunker-sheet, and to wear the vessel round on the other tack." This was no sooner done than the look-out man again shouted "Breakers ahead!" In a short time the vessel struck. She was then about six miles from land. The captain at once gave the order to clear the boats and call up the passengers. A heartrending scene ensued. The unfortunate people, with nothing on them but their night-clothes, came rushing up from below, terror-stricken, expecting the vessel to sink every moment. The seas washed clean over the ship, which labored dreadfully, bumping and grinding against the reef. Cunningham, the second mate, and three or four others, cut away one of the boats and jumped in, and succeeded in pushing her off clear of the doomed ship. There were in the boat, along with Cunningham, Baker, the second mate; O'Grady, passenger; Jones, seaman; Arthur Wellesley, seaman; Wm. Tyrer, and a boy named James Dutton. O'Grady had been in the mizen rigging, and seeing the boat pass near the side of the ship, he let go his hold, and fortunately dropped into her. The boat was tossed about like a cork by the violence of the waves, but it kept drifting towards the land. I crossing a reef a dreadful sea struck, and upset her. Cunningham, Jones, and O'Grady contrived to swim about for a time, and at last regained the boat, which now floated bottom upwards towards the shore. They reached land in an exhausted state about eight o'clock. When O'Grady was about to jump into the boat, he saw W. Nicholson, with a number of children beside him, crying for help. Mr Nicholson was asked to leap into the boat, but he declined, saying he would stay by the youngsters.—Charles M'Ewan, the third mate, was below in his bunk at the time the ship struck. He jumped up and ran on deck, where he found everything in a state of confusion, and the captain standing on the poop giving orders, which no one could hear for the noise of the elements and the plunging of the vessel. M'Ewan saw at once that there was very little chance of the vessel being saved, so he ran down to his bunk, put on some clothes, returned to the deck, and made for the rigging of the foremast. On his way he passed the captain, who was engaged with Woods, the carpenter, sounding and testing the pumps. It was clear that the vessel must go to pieces shortly, and, as the remaining boats were either washed away or stove in, the only resource left was the rigging. This was soon crowded with human beings, hardly any of whom had anything on but their night-dresses. The mizen rigging had the greatest number clinging to the ropes, and endeavoring to obtain a footing. The chief mate, Charles George, was seen with two or three others to make a desperate attempt to clear the gig, but an

immense sea washed the ship, carrying the chief officer away, and he was not seen afterwards. M'Ewan succeeded in getting well up in the fore-rigging, where several others, principally members of the crew, had taken refuge. The scene at this time was perfectly appalling. The gale appeared to increase in fury, and was accompanied by heavy rain and sleet. The seas came tumbling over the ill-fated vessel, sweeping the deck and carrying away numbers as they emerged from their berths, the poor creatures' shrieks, as they disappeared over the side, and their frantic efforts to lay hold of anything within their reach, being enough to unnerve the strongest. One poor fellow, somewhat advanced in years, who during the voyage had been suffering severely from rheumatism, contrived to reach the fore-rigging, and and clutched for his life to a rope. As the seas came over the vessel, however, he found his strength began to fail, and he called to one of the men in the rigging above to help him. The sailor appealed to leaned down and seized the passenger by the only garment; but this gave way, and seeing there was no hope the passenger let go his hold, and was immediately washed out of sight. The brace of the foreyard, which was attached to an iron chain, saved the rigging of the foremast up and down as the vessel heaved, clearing off many of the passengers and threatening the remainder every moment with a similar fate. Fortunately Davidson, one of the watch, had his knife, and managed to cut the rope by which the brace was held, and so far they were secure. Just then the mizen-mast, on which the greater portion of the passengers had collected, gave way with a terrible crash, falling over the side and disappearing in the gulf, with the people still clinging to it. It is thought that the mizen-mast carried with it the poop, where Captain Taylor was seen, and as he was not heard afterwards he was doubtless amongst those washed away. In a few minutes afterwards the mainmast broke right off near the deck, and fell over the side, bringing down the fore-topgallant-mast. The foretopmast soon followed, the lower portion of the foremast where M'Ewan and Davidson were holding on, being alone left standing. A dreadful sea then came full tilt at the ship, which made her tremble in every timber, and sent her bumping on to the rocks. This carried Davidson and others away, but the former providentially was washed by the return of the wave back to his former position, and he succeeded, by Mr M'Ewan's help, in securing his hold on the rigging once more. The bulwarks had now been smashed, and the aft as well as the fore part of the ship appeared to have been stove in. A seaman named Row was washed out of the fore-rigging along with Davidson, but he was seen no more. After remaining in this condition for about an hour, the vessel went down stern foremost, carrying those in the rigging down also. As soon as M'Ewan found the vessel settle he let go his hold and floated to the surface. He observed a dark object before him struggling in the water, and cried out, "Is that Davidson?" A response was given, "Yes." A voice was then heard shouting, "This way for the timber." Davidson and M'Ewan swam in the direction indicated, and found pieces of the wreck floating about in all directions. It was the boatwain, Scatter, who had hailed out about the timber, and on reaching the raft to which he was clinging, M'Ewan found, along with him, a man named Baker. They lay on the their faces, and were drifted towards the breakers. When these were about reached, at a point three miles or so from the shore, the boatwain was washed off the raft. They reached land about 8 o'clock in a very exhausted state, and after they had been in the water several hours. They found a passenger named Harold lying on the beach so benumbed and exhausted that he was unable to stir, and it was not till he had been thoroughly rubbed with brandy, a case of which had floated ashore, that he was able to move. They then rigged up a tent, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in lighting a fire. The survivor Davidson is a son of Alexander Davidson, engineer, of Auckland.—John Harold, of the steerage passengers, stated that, being able to swim well, he jumped of the side of the ship, and swam some distance, in the hope of being able to seize on a piece of floating timber. He had been swimming for about 10 minutes when he came across a piece of wood about 4ft. long and 1in. in thickness. He placed his arms across this and floated for a while, in quite an exhausted condition. A hen-coop, which bore Mr Nicholson, came close to him on the top of a wave, and Harold left the piece of wood and took hold of the opposite side of the hen-coop to Nicholson. The extra weight caused the coop to roll, and both men were submerged soon after by a large sea. Harold then let go his hold, and reached a large plank not far distant, when Nicholson followed him. In the darkness of the night he did not observe, until he got on the plank, that a steerage passenger named Keys had already hold of the plank. He and Keys occupied each end of the plank, while Nicholson had hold of the centre. The last-named became so exhausted that he said, "Oh Harold, I am going." Harold told him to keep up his courage, as he was sure land could not be far away. A wave came and swept Nicholson off the plank, but he managed to get hold of Harold's leg, which he held for some time, when the latter implored him to release his grasp. Nicholson released his hold and regained the plank, after sinking twice, but he was so weak that in a few minutes he dropped off the plank and disappeared in the gloom from Harold's sight. Harold and Keys had now the plank to themselves, and at times each of them was struck violently by floating pieces of the wreck. After buffeting the waves on this frail piece of timber for about fifteen minutes, Harold saw Keys leave the plank and walk on shore. He followed his example, and got safe on shore in a most exhausted condition.—Frank Wagardo, an able seaman, says that the ship was under easy sail just before she struck the first time, and that the man on the fore-castle sang out "Breakers a head." The chief officer called the crew on deck, and ordered all hands to make more sail, as there was not sufficient way on the vessel to bring her round. The ship struck soon after, and the boats were got ready. Wagardo was on the mizen-top-sail yard when the mast went overboard, precipitating him into the water. After being in the water for about half-an-hour, he succeeded in securing a piece of wood, to which he held on. A few minutes after, in the darkness, he saw the pig-house floating and he swam to it, and found that it had been taken possession of by Godfrey Fielding, a passenger, and two of the ship's boys. When they got near the shore, Wagardo

saw a spar ahead of them containing at least a dozen passengers and sailors, but the sea shortly after washed it over the reef, and when he next saw the spar there was not a soul on it. The pig-house reared the same spot, and the shock with which it came against the reef knocked Fielding and the two lads off into the sea. Wagardo strained his eyes to see them, but they never rose to the surface again. Shortly after he saw Nicholson, who floated against the pig-house, and turned and made a grasp, but, failing, sunk out of sight. The pig-house floated Wagardo ashore, soon after this, without further mishap. The names of the survivors are as follow:—L. O'Grady, cabin passenger; Charles M'Ewan, third mate; John Harold, passenger; Thomas Jones, seaman; David Keys, passenger; Joseph Cunningham, seaman; David Baker, seaman; Frank Wagardo, seaman; Alexander Davidson, seaman. The following is a list of the persons drowned:—Captain James Randolph; Charles George, first officer; Charles H. Baker, second officer; — Parker, fourth officer. Passengers—Cabin: William Nicholson. Second cabin: Mr and Mrs Thomas; Messrs Godfrey Fielding, — Allan, R. Burkett, — Lawton, Hunt, Noseworthy, Cantarowitch, Audresson; steward, Stewart. Steerage: Mrs Dale, Maggie Dale, Lizzie Dale, Lilly Dale, Messrs Connolly (2), Mrs Mills, Maggie Mills, Miss Hayes, Miss Mary Frahey, Mrs Blackburne, Connolly, Connolly, jun.; Murphy, Hayes, Hughes (2), Brooks, Hart, William Pierce, James Neville, John Rice, — Hawkins, Bowland, John McGarvey, William Miller, Dahlberger, Yaburg, and Alcock; steward, James Crow. Crew—Starboard watch: B. Scatter, boat-swain; Frank Bryant, T. Rogers, Bezzine, William Tyer, Moloney, Martin, Peterson, John McCarthy, Edward Curry (a coloured man), — Murphy, Days, Fleming, McCaul, and Hodge. Port watch: Smith, Row, Crown, Perry, Ryan, Myers, Wealey, Roberts, Havelock. Boys, Liddle, Dulton, and Buckingham; Woods, carpenter, Marshall, engineer; cook, W. A. Pierce. The bodies of the following have been washed ashore, identified and buried:—Matilda Dale, a young girl about 11-years old; Mrs Blackburne, Mrs Mills, Mrs Thomas, Helen Hays, Mary Conley, and Wm. Dyer Pierce. On Friday the body of Mary Trahey was found jammed in the rocks, and from its position could not be extricated. She was coming out to her father and mother, who are said to be keeping a public-house in Ireland street, West Melbourne. The British Admiral was a new iron ship, of 1,750 tons register, and this is her first voyage. It is surmised that it was the Waterwitch reef on which the vessel struck, and that is only three or three and a-half miles off shore.

#### THE REV. FATHER M. L. CUMMINS, S.M.

Wellington, May 28.

DURING the past week an unusual amount of feeling was displayed by the Catholics of Wellington and the surrounding districts on account of the sudden departure of Father Cummins for Reefton, West Coast. During his brief stay here he has endeared himself to all classes by his zeal and energy in the cause of Catholicity and universal charity. As an upholder of Catholicity he had few equals. His powerful orations from the pulpit have contributed materially to the present growing position of Catholicity. Endowed with a happy and brilliant memory he was at all times ready to mount the pulpit and grapple with the most difficult theological subjects. As a preacher his rich mellow voice always audible, never boisterous, his facility for explaining technical and theological points and showing forth clearly and concisely the beautiful mysteries of the Catholic Church, had at all times attracted numerous crowds to the Catholic church. Even Dissenters who came to scoff, ridicule, and criticise knelt down to pray. But it was not as a teacher of Catholicity alone that the rev. gentleman was so conspicuously eminent—his zeal in the vineyard of the Lord went still farther. In the country districts around Wellington where the holy sacrifice of the Mass was never celebrated before he used to make it a point to visit each district occasionally. The success with which these visits were attended may be gathered from the fact that in Makara a beautiful church under the patronage of St. Patrick has already been dedicated to the glory of the Lord. In Oharu another church is to be erected immediately, the necessary funds having already been collected. In Porirou, Iawa flat, and Phauwatanui, church sites have been obtained and the necessary preparations already commenced for providing funds. Need I say that great sorrow is felt at his removal, and the Catholic community are taking steps to get him again restored to his poor sorrowing widows and orphans, to whom he was a father indeed. May God bless and protect him for ever.

#### PARTY WARFARE.

SIR,—Some complain that the TABLET is too Catholic, too severe; too bitter towards the enemies of the Church; that it is, in fact, a clerical paper entirely—a Bishop's paper they call it, and for too highly spiced with hot Catholic zeal. Granting that there may be some degree of truth in this complaint, it must be borne in mind that a Catholic newspaper like the Catholic Church is truly "militant." It is engaged in a crusade against numerous bitter, powerful, and crafty enemies. No wonder if, in the course of such a warfare, a Catholic newspaper should, from the weakness incident to human nature, at times overstep the bounds of charity and moderation, and show more warmth than prudence, good taste and justice might warrant.

If a man should hear the good name of his mother unjustly assailed, is he to be severely blamed—or blamed at all—should he reply to such unjust attack in warm and indignant language? What would be thought of the son who could defend the character of a good and beloved parent against groundless aspersions in calm and measured terms, without any sign of warmth or feeling? Not much, I believe. Those Catholics of a frigid and prudent character who take exception to the language of the TABLET when hotly engaged with the Church's enemies, should bear in mind that the Church is the spiritual mother of us all. There are some Catholics so prudent that they cannot bear

to hear anything in defence of their creed outside the Church. They can read the columns or insulting insinuations against the Church and her ministers, from the Pope downwards, with which the Protestant newspapers are so plentifully garnished; but if the Catholic newspaper stands manfully forward to defend—oh! dear, no: this must not be. You will only breed ill-will and offend the religious feelings of Protestants! Such is the mode of reasoning with some "liberal" Catholics—with some who speak against the TABLET.

All newspapers are party papers, whatever they may pretend to the contrary. All the Protestant papers are daily laboring to run down the Catholic Church, and that often by foul and insidious means. They seldom boldly attack us in an open straightforward manly way. It would be well if they did, and not pretend to be impartial, non-sectarian, or "kindly secular." The TABLET does not make any such hypocritical pretensions. It boldly hoists the Catholic banner, let who may take offence, but does not overlook the temporal interests of civil society generally. Timid, tepid, or temporising and croaking Catholics may say what they please against your paper. I have reason to believe from what I hear that it is doing some good to the glorious cause of the Church in this Colony, and if only generously supported will do more good yet. You are but in your infancy—a somewhat critical period of life, it must admitted.

Some may contend that the proper course for us when unjustly assailed is to remain silent, and "answer not a word" to your accusers—as our divine Lord himself did when falsely accused before the Roman governor, who condemned him to be put to death in order to gratify his enemies. It may also be said that slanderers of the Church are permitted by God to vent their enmity against her, whether through the Press or otherwise, in order to exercise the patience of her children; and that the best policy for us is to allow these slanders to pass unnoticed, and to confute them by a virtuous course of life. No one can object to all this. Yet (I speak as a layman) we are taught by our Catechism that we are not merely bound to speak the truth, but to do all in our power to defend it. Did not Christ himself speak in strong language against the opponents of truth and justice? and his Apostles did the same. Others, as well as ourselves, may suffer wrong when statements either entirely false or grossly garbled are circulated to the prejudice of our Holy Mother and her children. Hence the necessity of a Catholic paper such as the TABLET.

True, the Church does not absolutely need the aid of a newspaper or the printing press at all. She can live and triumph, and did live and triumph for centuries without these. Still the Press is being daily used against her by her enemies, as we see, and it is only right and fair that her friends should avail themselves of it for her defence and assistance.

Colonial Catholics who possess a really Catholic spirit, should be glad of an opportunity of supporting a Catholic paper in the Colony. A consistent Protestant would admire him the more for it. If there be one thing more than another which a good Protestant despises, and justly, it is a Catholic who, either from religious apathy or interested sordid money motives, is careless about the credit and the interests of his Church. There are many such Catholics to be seen. Our opponents in the Church and elsewhere could do little of any harm to the Church or any of its members, if only we were all true and loyal to her and to each other.

R. C.

### MR BRADLAUGH ON IRELAND.

FROM Mr Charles Bradlaugh's admirable statement of the relation between England and Ireland, we take the following striking extract. It is entitled to the greater weight being the conscientious opinions of an Englishman:—"When England was in a shameful war, to which I need not further allude in this place; when England was weak; when there was no one to overawe the Irish in Ireland, two men sent a cry from Ireland in terms of fiery eloquence which Ireland's advocates from time to time used. One was Henry Flood, the other was Henry Grattan (applause). Their voices, like the touch of the magician's wand, sprang from part to part of Ireland, and these men organized in armed bands—at least 60,000 volunteers. Did they embrace that moment when we were weak to strike us, to repay us for all the wrong we had done to them? Did they use that moment to give us the meed of vengeance, which we could hardly have resisted? No! They only asked some rights for themselves, some freedom, some liberty. Then they only spoke the words of hope, the words of power; and it was to these 60,000 volunteers that George III. conceded the repeal of these statutes, which the Irish took as a boon rather than a right. The words of eloquent Grattan speaking out for Ireland's eternal freedom were uttered in Steven's Green, where I hope that Irishmen may have the opportunity again of legislating for their own wrongs and grievances (great applause). With the words of Henry Grattan they were content. There was no sort of threat, no sort of menace, no sort of violence. When we were weak they were loyal, and when we left our side exposed, instead of taking advantage of the weak place to strike a blow, the very Irishmen who had been trampled upon, guarded and shielded us with their arms. When we were again strong men we repaid them by breaking the bayonets which we had entrusted to them, and tried to take back from them the liberties which we had given and had always begrudged them (his-ee). Ireland being an agricultural country, naturally the land question is the question meets one most especially; and Mr Mill, in a speech made by him in the House of Commons, on Mr Chichester Fortescue's Land Bill, said:

"People often ask, and it has been asked this evening, Why should that which works well in England not work well in Ireland? or why should anything be needed in Ireland that is not needed in England? whether Ireland was an exception to all the rest of mankind, that they cannot bear the institutions which reason and experience have taught are the best calculated to promote national prosperity. Sir, we were eloquently reminded the other night of that double ignorance against which a great philosopher warned his contemporaries—ignorant of our being ignorant—and when we insist on

applying the same rule with respect to Ireland and to England, we show another kind of double ignorance, and at the same time disregard the precept which was inscribed on the front of the temple at Delphi; not only we do not know what we undertake to govern, but we do not know ourselves. Irish circumstances and Irish ideas as to social and agricultural economy are the general ideas and the general circumstances of the human race. It is English circumstances and English ideas that are peculiar. Ireland is the main stream of human existence, and human feeling, and human opinion; it is England that is one of the lateral channels. If any honorable gentleman doubts this, I ask, is there any other country on the face of the earth in which, not merely as a national fact, but as a general rule, the land is owned in great estates by one class, and farmed by another class of capitalist farmers, and actually cultivated by laborers only detached from the soil, and receiving only day wages? Ireland is like the rest of the world; England is the exceptional country.'

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT THE CAPE.

THE following eloquent address, which we regret our space compels us to abridge, was delivered by the Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of St. Patrick's Hall, Port Elizabeth, on the last anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint. After the ceremony had concluded, and the stone laid with square, level, and plumb, the Right Rev. Dr Richards stepped up to the elevation in the rear of the proposed building, where a canopy had been constructed, and from this position he addressed the large assembly in a clear, audible voice as follows:—

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that I see around me so large a concourse of ladies and gentlemen on this auspicious occasion. I take their presence here, and especially the presence of the kindred societies of Port Elizabeth, as a proof of the lively interest they feel in this beginning of a suitable hall for St. Patrick's Society.

I believe that everyone here present, capable of estimating the importance of the work commenced, is really gratified—nay, I will say, heartily rejoices—that an effort is being made at last to provide the working classes of this important town with the means of relaxation worthy of the dignity and claims of honest labor.

I suppose you are all aware that it is intended by the society to build on this foundation large and lofty rooms, well lighted and well ventilated and comfortable, where, amid books and papers and innocent amusements of every kind, the members may meet in friendly intercourse. And I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that this is eminently a great and good work, and likely to be productive of the best results as well to the members individually as to the whole community. Habits of self-respect and order, and that mutual forbearance and quietness of demeanour which marks the gentleman wherever his lot is cast, cannot fail to be acquired in such an institution as the one proposed.

It has been my privilege to have been invited years ago to lend a helping hand in a work of this tendency; and it is certainly one of my happiest recollections that, with the best of my ability, I labored hard, in the sphere allotted to me, to carry out the noble design of the promoters. The view I took of the matter was this: I pictured to myself a society of young men, by the use of reading rooms and a well furnished library—stimulated and encouraged thereto by popular lectures—soon acquiring an amount of general information and tastes which would not fail to raise them above the mists and darkness of debasing vice. I imagined the body thus becoming in time a nucleus, attracting around it the hopes and aspirations of untainted youth, and gradually gaining a healthy vigour and activity till it scattered blessings on every side in the formation of new societies, animated and glowing with the same spirit—itsself the parent sun—the soul and centre of a humanizing influence that might be widely felt, and last for generations.

The idea was a grand one, and worth struggling for; and so, I said before, we worked hard towards its accomplishment. We found, however, before many years had elapsed, that our resources were inadequate to anything like solid development. We felt the absolute want of material appliances to bind the mass together, and ere so long saw the elements scattered in all directions by the very energy and spirit to which the association had given birth. Experience has convinced me that, if we mean really and in earnest to save the sons of labor from debasing tendencies, and knit them together in firm bonds of ennobling friendship, we must approach the great work in the spirit of large-hearted generosity; we must banish from our minds all notions of parsimonious calculation, and, with a courage equal to the grandeur of the undertaking, nerve ourselves to every sacrifice within the bounds of prudence. I rejoice that the leading men of St. Patrick's Society prove by the magnitude of this work begun to-day that they share in my conviction. They have felt as I have, that working men are not to be treated as children. Men of this class are not to be coaxed and wheedled into pursuits foreign to their ordinary habits by any amount of petting or patronage. They may be carried away by the excitement of something new which strikes the imagination, and haul with enthusiasm projects set on foot for their improvement, but there will be no lasting co-operation unless the proposed good is something really tangible and enduring. You may discourse eloquently of the luxury of intellectual pursuits, and draw in charming colours the beauty and elevating tendencies of the fine arts, but men will find it hard to relate to themselves these visions of blissful enjoyment in cold, unfurnished, dim, and dingy apartments, where every sense protests against the truth of the picture. Call the place of meeting what you will—hall, club-room, or institute—if it be not calculated, in its whole construction and in all its fittings, to impart a feeling of self-respect to those who frequent it, it will, you may be well assured, never form a centre of attraction powerful enough to resist the force of temptations from without, and to establish that sound moral influence which is the real human power for good in societies like St. Patrick's.

The building about to be erected will, with the blessing of God, give the needful stability to the work of the society, and do more to infuse into it real life and vigor, and to raise its tone and character.

and extend its healthful influence, than whole years of spasmodic efforts in catering for the entertainment of the public. Plays, lectures and concerts are no doubt very good in their way. They afford innocent amusement; they call out latent powers too often doomed "to blush unseen; they inspire elevating tastes and sentiments; and last, not least, they add something to the funds of the society. But these efforts, though often characterised by what is called a "great success," are not by any means certain indications of healthy and enduring vigor. Necessarily ephemeral in their nature, depending for their support on the ever-changing and capricious popular taste, they are a strain upon the steady, regular work of the society, and they not unfrequently call into being those elements of discord—heart-burning jealousies and angry irritation—which are sometimes fatal to the very existence of the body which looks to these adventitious aids as its chief sources of subsistence. Believe me, the neat, orderly, well furnished room, ever ready for the reception of members disposed to chat over the news of the day, or to indulge in some quiet game—the spacious library carpeted throughout, with its broad table covered with popular literature, and easy, comfortable chairs, gently inviting to intellectual repose—the grand hall, on which no pains or expense have been spared to render it worthy of the hospitality of the society and respect to its honored guests, and the appliances for comfort and convenience on every side—in a word, a club-house, worthy of the aim and objects of the society, will prove the bone and sinew which will give it character, influence, and stability. The members cannot enter a building of this kind without a sensible pleasure that it is their own, and the work of their hands. The very sight of it as they pass by will exercise a salutary and elevating influence. It will be a positive delight to them to introduce their friends from a distance, and to witness their glad surprise. They will think of it, speak of it, write of it, till it is ever before them—a monument to their enterprising, devoted, and persevering energy—their better genius as it were—reminding them of the triumphs of firm purpose, and crushing beneath its giant foot every paltry, petty, and ignoble aim of variance with the grand object of its existence.

It is all very well to extol the humanising influence of schools. No doubt they are the starting point in the formation of character, and without them it would be vain to think of anything like superior culture. One who has not had school training, or been schooled into religious habits of thought and action, is ordinarily, whatever his exterior may be, a sort of savage in reality. "Scratch the surface," as they say of the Russ, "and you will find the Tartar." But school is, after all, at the very best, only a place of training to enable us to profit by the lessons of life. Experience, under favourable circumstances of place and association, is the great humanizer. The character of the man mainly depends on those with whom he associates when he is for the first time free to act for himself. This is, you all know, the danger point in the life of every young man. Here he needs guidance most of all—a guidance and help not such as rigid theory and stern, uncompromising virtue would enforce, but practical help, suited to his disposition and most likely to influence his heart. You must win him to the side of what is good and honourable by positive attractions. Of what use is it to say to him, "You ought to read," "You ought to employ your spare time profitably," "You ought to avoid these low places of amusement," "You ought to consort with better company," if there is no inducement or practical means pointed out for the accomplishment of those lessons of wisdom? You expect a young man, after a day's work, to sit down in a wretched make-shift of a library, amid foul air and noise and crowding and confusion, or you compel him, pining for recreation and amusement and fun with companions as lively as himself, to mope over the borrowed books in his solitary room. You are aggrieved because after a time he looks discontented and unhappy! and are amazed when wayward nature at last rebels, and will have its way! Theize as you will, reason as you may, upon what ought to be,—*Contra factum non licet argumentari*—"There is no getting over a fact." And it is, I believe, a stubborn fact that the majority of our youth are sent headlong to destruction because, at the dangerous outset of life, they are not helped, as they ought to be, to the formation of steady and elevating habits. Give them, then, I say, a chance, a fair chance of a good start in the struggle against evil; supply them with the aids suitable to their dispositions; make those pursuits to which you would have them turn their leisure hours pleasant and attractive; give them a home that they can look up to with respect, surround them with its comforts and amenities, and you will do more to train them in the way in which they ought to go, and make them real men, than if you had them for ever under your eye and guarded them with the most jealous care from every appearance of evil. Hence I say with all my heart to St. Patrick's Society, "Go on and prosper" in the work you have begun. Carry out your plan with no niggard hand. Let everything in and about your club-rooms be first-rate of its kind—furniture, decorations, and all. May it be said of them in the words of the poet—

Nothing useless is or low;  
Each thing in its place is best;  
And what seems but idle show  
Strengthens and supports the rest—

so may you hope to leaven the whole mass with a new spirit—the weakest elements must rise with the body, till even the victims of intemperance, and the worst excesses roused from the besotting sleep of sensuality, and the dream of sin, by the freshening atmosphere of the place, awoken to shame and repentance, and turn away with loathing and disgust from what, in their wild delirium, they once fancied as the sole enjoyment of life.

Those who have ability to profit by the advantages offered them, and yield to the gentle attractions inviting them to do so, will certainly be greatly benefited. "But who amongst the very best of our members," I seem to hear them say, "can hope to aspire to those high positions or win those triumphs you have spoken of?" "A fair field and no favor?" No; there is a prejudice against us, for we are Irishmen and Roman Catholics. Suffer me for a moment to touch on this delicate ground. I will not detain you long, and will be careful to avoid saying a word to offend the religious sensibilities of any one

present. This is a practical point of much interest to every member of St. Patrick's Society, and I cannot well avoid alluding to it on the present occasion, and particularly on St. Patrick's Day. I have you see, put the two names together—Irishmen and Roman Catholics. Once they were identical almost in many parts of the colony; and as far as my own feelings are concerned, I wish from my heart they were so in reality. Some forty or fifty years ago, in the Eastern Province, they had queer notions about the animal called Irishman. Even those who are anything but friendly to the being in his two-fold capacity at the present day, would smile at what was currently believed in the olden times, and at the traditions regarding the race still preserved in some nooks and corners of Lower Albany. I do not find fault with the "Pilgrim Fathers," as they are sometimes called. They and their families knew little or nothing of us before they landed here, and what they knew afterwards of the many wild, reckless, harum-scarum deserters and runaways from the army was not calculated to impress them favorably. These notions, thank God, are now, we may say, "past and gone." From Alagoa Bay to the Gold Fields I question if you will meet an intelligent human being of any nationality who will think the less of any sober, well-conducted man, simply because he is an Irishman. There are good specimens of the Celt everywhere throughout the land—men that we may be proud of in all ranks and in all professions—and the better they are known, I can safely say, the more they are esteemed. The genial qualities of the Celtic heart, when duly controlled, make friends everywhere. So far, then, nationality is no barrier to success. But then comes the religious question, and here I must confess there is a prejudice. But it is not a prejudice which should discourage anyone amongst you from doing his best to win fame and honor in the battle of life. It is now not a blind, invincible prejudice. Even amongst the Boers in the wilderness, who were once taught to curse and loathe the very name of Catholic, there is a wide-spread and rapidly growing belief that Catholics can be honest men and true. You can live down a prejudice like this. Be men in the real signification of the word; shrink from everything that is low, mean, and contemptible; be honest and truthful in all your dealings; have self-respect, and then your natural good qualities, your warm-heartedness in friendship, your fervent gratitude for kindness, your well-known generosity, will balance anything disagreeable even in the name of Papist. The day is gone by when the mere cry of an odious name can evoke the rage and indignation even of a mob. We can afford to treat these cries of passion with indifference and contempt. They do us no real harm: rather, I should say from experience, help us, and certainly react on those who are so low and cowardly as to attempt by this means to hound on the public against their Christian brethren.

A word more and I have done; and what I have to say, in conclusion, is suggested by what has been just now before my mind, as well as the festival of St. Patrick. We have to suffer at times from prejudice against our religion. The great remedy which not only averts evil, but converts evil into good, is patient endurance. If you study the life of the great missionary who christianized Ireland, and whose memory we venerate to-day, you will find that this virtue of patient suffering was an eminent trait in his character. In him, through grace, it rose to heroism. And if you read the history of your country you will see that he stamped this character on the soul of the nation he had begotten in Christ. Impatient of constraint, highly sensitive to wrong, impulsive to the highest degree of any people on the face of the earth, brave and dauntless to a fault, the Celts of Ireland, as a people, learned from St. Patrick's teaching and example to be "meek and humble of heart;" and they practised this sublime virtue, first taught by Christ, through whole centuries of cruel wrong. This a lowly virtue in the eyes of worldly-minded men, rather, I might say, it is contemned and despised by them as our Divine Redeemer in the fool's garb and silent before the tribunal of Herod was despised and scorned by the proud monarch and his courtiers, but it is in truth a sublime virtue—heaven-born in its origin—and requiring the example of a God-made-Man to render it conceivable and practicable to proud human nature. It in a manner defies this nature. Talk of the bravery of the battle-field, and physical courage in all its forms, these are but mere instincts of man's better nature compared with the heroism of endurance! For this involves the determined trampling down of self in every shape and form, and the constant, unwearied, patient watchfulness to keep down this most powerful passion of the human heart. Learn to be patient and silent for conscience' sake. Let this be the crowning virtue of the habits of self-respect and mutual forbearance and gentle manners, which I firmly believe will be fostered in this new St. Patrick's hall and club-room; and there is no doubt but that the name of Irishman will rise every day in the public estimation of Port Elizabeth, and that your countrymen throughout the colony will look to you and your works with honest pride and gratification.

Mr William Barry, of Killmallock, Dr Meehan, of Holycross, Dr Sheedy, Killmallock, Thomas Donovan, and Michael Meehan, were prosecuted at the Bruff petty sessions for an extraordinary series of frauds upon the New York Insurance Company. It was alleged that the lives of several persons living in the district were insured with the company without their knowledge, their signatures to the necessary documents being forged and fraudulent medical certificates. Barry was alleged to be a party to the frauds and the other persons were charged with preparing and signing the fraudulent documents. One of the persons so insured was Mr Charles Wilmot Smyth, J.P., who was at the time engaged in disputes with his tenants and threatened with assassination, and it was alleged that Meehan, one of the accused, attended a meeting at Ballylanders to accuse him. The accused were returned for trial at the assizes on two distinct cases.

During last year 90 149 emigrants left Ireland, being an increase compared with the year 1872 of 12,047. The total emigration from Ireland since May 1, 1851, the date at which the collection of returns commenced, is stated at 2 252,744 persons.

Prince Arthur has been created Duke of Connaught and Earl of Sussex.

## NEWS BY THE MAIL.

## IRELAND.

In opening the assizes for the County of Limerick, Mr Justice Barry commented in severe terms upon the extraordinary revival of the insensate practice of faction fighting in the county, which, he said, had led to deeds characteristic rather of African savages than inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

The National festival was celebrated in Tralee amidst the greatest eclat, several bands playing through the town. The members of the Tralee Young Men's Reading-room celebrated the festival in their rooms in the Mall by a supper, at which the usual toasts were given, and patriotic speeches were delivered by Mr Kelly, Mr Harrigan and others.

The Derry justices lately announced that they would "tolerate" public processions, with band, on the 17th March, 12th August, 15th August, and 18th December in each year, and they hoped that this indulgence would be characterised by good order on both sides.

Salmon fishing on the Shannon promises to be attended with much success this season, as the fish are beginning to show themselves in considerable numbers on Castleconnell waters. Several fine fish, averaging from 15 lb. to 25 lb., have been captured by rod at Castleconnell.

On Wednesday, March 11, three fishermen were drowned off Portrush. The deceased went out to life bait creels, three miles from the shore, and were returning under sail, when they encountered a strong ebb-tide. The swell from the north, running through the sound between the island and the mainland, sank the boat, and the unfortunate men, two of whom were married and had large families, were drowned.

An action was brought by Mr Edward McHugh against Rev. M. Cahill, C.C., for breach of agreement entered into for purchase of the premises, machinery, and copy-right of the 'Northern Star'; the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for £946 10s 3d and costs.

It has been decided to erect a palace for His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland, on the Cathedral grounds, at a cost of at least £12,000.

Stephen J. Meany, Esq., recently delivered a lecture on the Irish in America, at Milltown-Malbay, County Clare. Mr Meany's reception was most enthusiastic—all classes uniting in giving a warm welcome to a brother Clare man.

The National Festival was duly celebrated in Cavan with great sobriety, and no out-poor demonstration took place. Being market day, the town was thronged with people most of whom wore green favors. A procession left Ballinagh about eleven o'clock, and were joined by contingents from Kilmalech, Finea, Mountnugent, Dalysbride and Ballyduff, accompanied by bands and banners, and proceeded as far as the Villissis. The procession at one time numbered about five thousand persons. A large force of constabulary were stationed at different point along the route, but nothing occurred to call for their interference.

The Young Men's Catholic Society, Galway, numbering five hundred members, have been enrolled in the League of St. Sebastian, each member paying a subscription of £1 per year.

A general meeting of the operative bakers of Navan, Kells, Trim, Oldcastle, Slane, and Nobber was held in Navan, for the purpose of devising the best means whereby the system of night-work may be discontinued. Mr Simon, President, occupied the chair. After considerable discussion it was unanimously resolved, "That on and from the 4th of April next the manufacture of bread by day shall be established, and that the several employers do make the necessary arrangements which such a change involves." The meeting shortly afterwards terminated.

The Mayo Grand Jury by an unanimous vote, recently raised the grant to the Westport Industrial School from one hundred and twenty to four hundred pounds a year. Till now the county grant had been nine pence a week for each child in the institution. This vote makes it half a crown for each inmate.

Miss Mary Francis Hamilton (a lady living in reduced circumstances in New York) grand-niece of Lord Claude Hamilton, of Tyrone, Ireland, is the fortunate recipient of an immense fortune, consisting of millions of dollars, by the death of Lord Hamilton. Miss Hamilton is a woman whose education has not been neglected, and is possessed of talent of a high order. About one year since she opened a correspondence with Lord Hamilton, which served to heal the breach which had existed between the families for nearly half a century. He was so pleased with his correspondent that he remembered her in his will.

## GENERAL NEWS.

THE 'Hiogo News' published the following proclamation of the Japanese Government.—"The *mage* of every male who has not, on or before the 25th of present month (January 1873), adopted the European manner of wearing the air, it will be cut off by the policemen at the time and place of apprehending such offenders, for which purpose said policemen will be provided with scissors, &c."

The Bishop of Olinda, in Brazil, was sentenced by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice in Brazil to 4 years' imprisonment with labor, for courageously interdicting various semi-religious brotherhoods and secular societies. The Emperor, by advice of the whole Council of State, held that the Bishop be required to undo his work and remove the interdicts. The Bishop refused to obey the Emperor's order, and denied the jurisdiction of the temporal power.

The Cuban insurrection has cost the Spaniards 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers and 40,000,000dols. per year since the opening of hostilities, in other words, in the last five years Spain has wasted 200,000,000dols. and lost between 50,000 and 75,000 troops by bullet and disease, in a vain effort to subdue the Cubans.

It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli has invited all the Catholic bishops to visit Rome, as the Pope is anxious to see the prelates of the Church assembled again before he dies.

The London carmen have decided to ask for a royal commission to inquire into their grievances.

Mr Hawkins is reaping the fruits of his successful conduct of the Tichborne case. He has been retained in six election cases, the fees in each case being a retainer of six hundred guineas and a refresher of a hundred guineas a day.

The 'Nord-Deutsche Gazette' contains an article declaring that Belgium is awakening to the fact that France would attack her in case of war with Germany. The article caused much discussion. The French Press scout the idea, and affirm a peaceful policy.

Prince Gortschakoff has invited the Powers to a Congress at Brussels, on international law to be observed during war, as affecting the treatment of prisoners.

A Bonapartist candidate has been elected to the Assembly for the department of the Loire. The Assembly met after the adjournment, but no ministerial declaration was made. Several Paris papers allege it is contemplated at Madrid to propose a German Prince as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

Bishop Reinkens has opened the first synod of the Old Catholics at Bonn.

General Concha assembled 26,000 men at Vittoria, preparatory to an attack on the Carlists at Estella.

"A Sailor" asserts that England possesses but seven effective ironclads, the others having either boilers below pressure, shaly engines, or boilers, &c., worm eaten.

A fire, causing loss to the extent of about a million dollars, has occurred at Panama. The Grand Hotel, the city saloon, and over twenty other places of business were destroyed.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Bulgarian Bishop of Salonica, with the population of two entire villages, has joined the Catholic Church.

It is worthy of note that the joiners of the Kirkcaldy district, before demanding an increase of wages, have resolved to place the question before the men by means of a *plébiscite*.

The death is announced of Lord Rosmore from injuries received by a fall while riding in the Grand Military Steeplechases at Windsor.

The 'Musical Standard' says that a rage for female instrumentalists seems likely to set in. A trio of ladies has come out at Vienna and another orchestra of women at Berlin.

The funeral expenses of men killed in the Hoosac Tunnel, U.S., and paid by the contractors, have amounted to ten thousand dollars in five years.

The Commandant at San Jose, Guatemala, has been sentenced to be whipped and then shot for the outrage on the British Vice-Consul.

New Zealand loan, one hundred and seventy-two thousand pounds worth have been taken at 93.

## AUSTRALIAN ITEMS.

MELBOURNE, June 2.—After an interesting debate the address on the Governor's speech was carried without division. A Bill for a reform in the Council was read a first time.

The O'Ferrall frauds continue to be the subject of much debate, and will lead to further investigation.

De Graves has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council. Taylor, Balfour, Thomas, and Smith are candidates. The Government is unlikely to join in the Customs arrangement with the other colonies.

None of the bodies have yet been recovered from the Duke and Timor mine.

The tender of £139,767 has been accepted for new Government offices.

In the action for libel against the 'Licensed Victuallers' Gazette' the plaintiff received £250 damages.

A vessel of 300 tons was seen bottom up between Cape Howe and Kent's Group.

Governor DuCane returned to Tasmania to-day.

The firm of McCallum, Neill and Co have suspended payment. The direct liabilities are £36,000.

The South Channel was lighted for the first time last night. The Nubia was enabled to come up.

The 'Argus' has made arrangements to get the result of the English Derby through for publication on the same morning. The cable company anticipate the news will occupy an hour in transmission from London to Melbourne. There is only the weather to contend against. The cable was lately broken between Singapore and Batavia. It has since been repaired.

SYDNEY, May 25.—At the sham fight held at the encampment on Saturday, the umpires decided in favor of the attacking force. This morning his Excellency the Governor and the members of the Ministry proceeded to the camp by special train.

The Alexandra beat the Ellora from Melbourne by 14 hours, and the Dandenong by 12 hours.

A boy belonging to the training ship Vernon was drowned to-day alongside the vessel.

Colonel Contonley, another Communist prisoner, escaped as a stowaway in the steamer Egmont.

The Government have carried the ratification of the Californian mail contract without division.

The Commodore has sent a complimentary letter to Captain Grainger for getting off the steamer Maggregor, and bringing her here.

The French barque Charles Augusté was wrecked in Torres Straits; also the Blue Bell, a schooner in the pearl-fishing.

ADELAIDE, May 25.—The Rifle Match on Saturday against Victoria was won by the South Australian team by 15 points. The respective scores were:—South Australia, 747; Victoria, 732. Ferguson made 80; Leonard, 81; Madley, 66; Bosisto, 53; Weidenbach, 85; Scott, 83; Morcom, 75; Hie's, 74; Bakea, 70; Schunke, 75.

## IRISH WIT AND HUMOUR.

THE Hon. S. S. Cox, of Richmond, Virginia, delivered a lecture in New York some short time since, selecting the above as his subject. The proceeds of the evening were devoted to the charities of the city, and realised a considerable sum, the hall being crowded in every part. After a brief disquisition of the difference between wit and humour, to which latter the Irish were more inclined from the geniality of their nature, the lecturer said:—

Wendell Phillips has said, with the usual exaggeration: "When we would map the Continent with 30,000 miles of railroad, we buried five millions of Irishmen under the sleepers." Aside from his statistics, it will be conceded that many millions of Irish people have been mingled, if not buried, in our midst. They are in every other family. They have been the nurses of our children, and the architects of our enterprises. They help to form, enliven, and elevate our society. Is it surprising that the indigenous humour, which is found in the very bogs of Ireland, should here flourish? What if the "head and harp" on the old Irish coin has been rubbed or disfigured by abrasion with the selfish surface of our society; enough remains to see that the "head" on the coin wags with its strange conceits, and the "harp" is redolent of its old music. Enough remains to distinguish the Irish idiosyncrasy. Even our patriotism has its odd admixture in the motto, "*Éire go unum e pluribus bragh.*" Every one can see in the American idea that "Every man is as good as another," the Irish gleam when there is added, "and a good deal better too." But it is not my purpose to compare American wit with Irish humour. You cannot compare Lever with Mark Twain, nor Sheridan with any one! I do not, however, purpose to limit my analysis of Irish humour by the fun we have from them in America. The Irish are best judged at home—in groups—even in their misery. An exotic Irishman may show his native flower and fruit, but it is not as consummate as his indigenous humour. Go we then to Ireland. Examine her genealogy. View the wondrous vicissitudes and the bewildering contrasts of her society, from her earliest infancy. Thus may we find the stock of that tree, whose foliage has shed its pleasant shadow over so many nations. Even England—sombre, savage, and sour—hacking away at the tree for centuries—finds that, like the sandal-wood, it gives even to the axe of the Saxon Vandal its fragrance and union.

In the changeful vicissitudes of Ireland's history is found her rare humour and rare pathos. Ireland! how suggestive the name, with her darkly-chequered annals; her years of oppression drawing the lineaments of sorrow, yet not effacing the wrinkles of mirth; the wild recklessness of those who have little at stake bursting out fitfully in gleams of gaiety. In rage and poverty their cheerfulness dances like their sun upon Easter Day. And their rows and fairs, with potheen jig and shillelagh—in the hedge-school, in courting and wedding, in the dock or the witness-box, at the bar or in the senate; in the turbulence of popular agitation, or in the madness of famine, there is a constant flow of incandescent humour, which no condition can cool, and no oppression repress. It is said that in drowning or hanging rare colours flicker on the vision. Ireland seems to have had this satisfaction, at least, in her calamities. As from the black mud over which the river sleeps, the water-lily arises, arrayed beyond the glory of Solomon, and with a perfume sweeter than the roses of Cashmere—so from the bogs, huts, hedges, and miseries of Ireland arise the beauty and aroma of her mirth. How it softens the rugged inequalities of life, bridges over the space which separates the lord in his hall from the lowly peasant in his hut. How it wreathes around the seething waters of Hate, the Iris of Hope! How it hallows and glides into the heart; how fondly it feels for infirmity; how it insinuates its tickling fingers of fun, slowly, slyly, snugly, into the ribs of death, the skeleton, until laughter feels the flesh growing again under her magic manipulation.

Having thus shown the cause of Irish humour, let us trace the source from which, and the medium through which, it flows. First, her literature. From what we have seen of Irish life, we can readily infer the character of Irish literature. It would be strange if, in the ardour of Irish nature, her literature should be logical in form or in substance. Hence, with her, humour predominates over wit. Humour is of earlier growth than wit, and has more affinity with the poetic quality. Wit is more nearly allied to the ratiocinative intellect. Humour draws from situations and contrasts; wit seizes on unexpected and complex relations, and deals with the essential qualities of things. Well might Lord Bacon say, "that Ireland, *civilised*, would be far more dangerous than Ireland *savage*;" for when her Burke rises in invective, Hastings trembles; when Sheridan flashes his falchion, dunces wince; when Swift lets fly his arrow, let the antidote for its venom be ready; when Steele uses the rattan, let the victim procure a double epidermis; when Sir Philip Francis—the substance of the shadowy Junius—clicks his unerring rifle from his covert, let lords, commons, and kings take shelter; and even when her Goldsmith smiles or her Moore chirps—Irish humour becomes condensed into the curt energy and brilliant reason of wit. When Sheridan says, with studied antithesis, "the honorable gentleman depends on his memory for his jests, and on his imagination for his facts," the shining shaft sticks up to the feather, which tickles as the barb wounds. But it was in Sheridan's unstudied convivial, Irish mood—that he earned the couplet—

Good at a fight, but better at a play;  
God-like in giving, but the devil to pay.

To him is accorded the honor of making the best speech and writing the best comedy in the English tongue. No one dares to rival his "School for Scandal," except one of his own countrymen—Goldsmith, with his comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer." Swift was an Irishman only in birth, as was Lord Wellington. He had for Ireland no sympathy; not even when he poured out the vitriol of his sardonic wit on his oppressors. His humour is uncongenial, because ironical. He wreathes his dagger in roses, and mocks his victim with mendacious atrocity. Mephistopheles might have written Swift's modest proposal for preventing the children of the Irish poor from becoming a burden, and for making them beneficial to the public.

In recommending the eating of children under six years as food, he gives the preference to the landlord's in their consumption. As they had already devoured the parents, they had the best right to the children. Oliver Cromwell did not butcher the Irish for the glory of God, with a more solemn sense of duty, than Swift seems to enter upon this economic question. How different from Goldsmith's evanescent glee.

There is another class of Irish authors, who do not display their own humour, except as they point that of their countrymen. Miss Edgeworth pioneered the way into their peasant homes. How full of graphic fidelity are her pictures, lifting the veil with a woman's smooth and ethereal grace, to show the rare contrasts of pathos and jollity, which Walter Scott confesses were the inspiration of his Scottish tales. With the same kindness and force have Mrs Hall, Lady Morgan, and Carleton opened to an all-embracing sunshine and warmth, the Irish views of Irish drollery, and, with it, mingled their genial sadness. To these, Lever and Lover have added their fundrunkn exaggerations. The novelists of Ireland have had for their work all the grotesqueness and oddity of a most unnatural state of politics and society.

But were there no literature in Ireland, the Attic salt of her orators, at the bar, on the hustings, and in the Senate, would preserve the fame of her fun. Phillips, Curran, Grattan, Plunkett, Burke, O'Connell, Shiel, and exiled "Young Ireland"—all stars differing in glory! Curran whose wit was lightning, and whose eloquence was intellectual thunder; and O'Connell, whose scorn was only equalled by his heatiness. How he lashed the enemies of Ireland! With what ridicule did he drive out of Ireland the "gutter Commissioner" of the "Times"—as he called him—while Conciliation Hall roared again. Three colonels representing Sligo, Armagh, and Lincoln in Parliament; they did not march to O'Connell's music of agitation. The first two were smooth faced and whiskerless, the other, Colonel Sibthorp, was "bearded like a pard;" O'Connell demolished the trio in a pasquinade, amid a general roar:—

Three colonels in three distant countries born,  
Sligo, Armagh, and Lincoln did adorn;  
The first in matchless impudence surpassed,  
The next in bigotry—in both the last,  
The force of nature could no further go,  
To board the third she shaved the other two.

But the fertile source of Irish humour is in the common people. This is the fountain to which the authors and orators of Erin repair with their golden urns, to draw light and lightomeness.

A quick sense of the ludicrous, and its apt and timely expression, is as indigenous to Ireland as its opposite is to England. It springs from their ultimate free-heartedness. The same liberality which sends, in gratuities, from America to Ireland, so many millions of dollars per year; and which thus speaks of a blessed and blessing sympathy beyond all praise, prompts the quick, odd reason, the insinuating flattery, the whimsical cunning, the nimble retort, the cool impudence, the tall hyperbole, the grotesque figure, the blunder of an expression though brilliant in idea, and clasps in a zone of cheerful grace every mother's son and daughter of Erin, and turns them into something beautiful and joyful forever. All the thunders of England have been rolled over Ireland because she was not prosperous; because she did not speculate and rust in selfishness. Her poverty and potatoes, her brogue and bulls, are the gibe of "Punch," and the theme of many a poor blockhead (in England) who

Wisely rests content with sober sense,  
Nor makes to dangerous wit a vain pretence.

Let Ireland forget her love of home—children, parents of Ireland—her care of widow and orphan; let her countenance freeze to all the approaches of fun; her heart close to all but the approaches of avarice; let her light laugh be echoed by the gripe of gain; let her soil be drained of its moisture, and her blood of its humor; let St. Patrick be stricken from the calendar, and St. Mammon be fairly installed; let the English Medusa rear her head where the crest of a reptile is never reared, and chill to stone all who turn to look on the fashionable curls of her snaky hair; then, oh! Ireland will become what England may praise, and her glory be measured by the length of her sob and the lankness of her feeling!

If in her impetuous warmth Ireland lacks the analytic criticism which obtains with other nations, she may, nevertheless, be proud of a genuine humor, which floods the inward soul with a rich sense of delight, peoples it with forms whose faces shine, and whose eyes twinkle, who tumble about in the delirium of drollery, and revel in a loud, ringing hilarity, until the soul runs over in a "sault stream of jubilant laughter." In blending this rarest of humor with our own, Ireland gives a cheer to our society, whose healthful and moral influences are needed in the meditation, turmoil, and toil of our busy life.

Ireland has lost the nationality of her home, but not of the spirit which ennobled it, when Carolan harped and Grattan spoke. She goes to a strange land, but she bears the ark of her covenant, in which is enshrined her songs, her traditions, her humor, and her faith. Her old harp is newly strung for the strains of freedom in a new hemisphere. The hope of her resurrection which arose in the Crimean war, out of the red storm on the Euxine, where the battling hosts of Europe were contending, may again dawn. What a vision was that which her exiled orator, Thomas Francis Meagher, painted then, so effulgent and inspiring! What a vision it was! It deserved a realisation. Oh! that God, in his retributive Providence, should so order an uprising among the nations, that when the "Marseillaise" shall again thunder from the barricades, whilst in Italy the youth and gallant priesthood shall rear to victory a cross more radiant than that of Constantine; while Hungary shall again launch her stately chivalry on the tide of war; while along the Rhine the German youths shall buckle on their basket hilted broadswords, and, casting aside their dreamful pipes, shall go forth to the camp, and with the songs of Koerner and Freiligrath, awake the superb, though sombre, genius of their antique homes; then and there, in the grand chorus and gathering of the nations, shall Ireland appear at the feast of freedom, and sit down in the fulness of her pride, and in the joy of her radiant mirth.

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH IN SAN FRANCISCO.

(San Francisco 'Monitor'.)

On many occasions it has been pointed out in these pages that to illustrate the rapid strides with which the Catholic Church is advancing in America we need not travel any great distance from our own doors. If we give a moment's consideration to what is going on around us, we shall be deeply impressed by the fact that the onward march of Catholicism has been more rapid and better assured than in most sanguine propagandists would some years ago have ventured to predict. Taking even the low standards of materialism, or judging the progress of the Church by the measure of real estate, the result must be satisfactory and gratifying. The Catholic buildings which have risen among the sand-hills of San Francisco during the last few years tell a very plain story. Every year, too, adds to their number. Last year saw the last touches given to the pile of buildings in South San Francisco, which the Sisters of Charity have devoted to the use of the orphans. This year has left its mark in the erection and completion of Sacred Heart College, a magnificent testimonial to the generosity of our citizens, to their love of learning, and to their confidence in the zeal, ability, and experience of the Christian Brothers. In other places also something of the same kind, though different of course in degree, has been going on. Crossing the ferry to Oakland, we find that twenty years ago it was considered an important step to put up there a little church building, forty feet by twenty. In the course of time this area was quadrupled by additions, and still the increase in the congregation demanded more room. As one of the results of this increase we have that cathedral-like church on which, through the indefatigable zeal and energy of Father King, 40,000 dollars have already been expended without at all completing it. Its towers are conspicuous points of sight from every side of Oakland, and induce many a query as to what the people of any denomination could want with such a Gothic pile, and where they raise the money to build it. The old church is now used as a day school, which is conducted by Sisters of the Convent of the Sacred Heart. To mention that fact is equivalent to saying that it is admirably managed, and that the hundred children attending it receive an excellent education. In San Antonio, or East Oakland, the improvements observable in the church building, and the large increase in the number of church-goers, speak well for both pastor and people.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

By the Abbé J. E. DAREAS.

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

34.—MEANING OF THE WORD *Brother* AMONGST THE HEBREWS.

It is then an incontestable fact that James, Joseph, Jude and Simon, enumerated in the passages of St. Matthew and St. Mark quoted above, were not the brothers of the Saviour, in the modern sense of word, but only his cousins-german. The rationalistic criticism itself admits this. "It appears," it says, "that the four personages who were named as the brothers of Jesus, and among whom one, at least,—James—had acquired great importance, in the first years of the development of Christianity, were his cousins-german." (1). This avowal dispenses us from insisting further on the point in question. Among the Hebrews the word "brother" (*Akh*) had two significations, the one, general, and implying simply relationship in all its degrees, such as those of cousin, uncle, nephew, etc.; the other, strict, precise and formal, identical with our present acceptation. Lot was nephew to Abraham; yet this does not hinder the sacred writer from saying: "Abraham having heard that his brother Lot was taken, numbered off the servants born in his house, three hundred and eighteen well-appointed, to deliver him, and he brought back Lot his brother with all his substance." (2). Laban was uncle of Jacob, and yet he speaks thus to his nephew: "Because thou art my brother, shalt thou serve me without wages?" (3). The young Tobias and his spouse Sarah were cousins in a very distant degree, yet Tobias calls her his sister. (4). These forms of expression are well known to all who have studied sacred or profane antiquity; the identical formula being found among the Greek and Latin authors. It is time that Protestantism should throw off its ignorance or at least give up its dishonesty.

35.—THE OBSCURE BROTHERN OF JESUS.

As to the fanciful idea set forth by modern rationalism, which attributes to Mary sons and daughters, who "remained obscure," and "who do not appear to have equalled in importance their cousins," (5) it is a dreamy fancy which has nothing to justify it, and which we cannot follow in its flight. The miracle by which the name of these obscure persons is found replaced "in the mouth of the men of Nazareth by the names of the sons of Cleophas," (6) must remain an enigma, inexplicable to all the learned commissioners that may wish to give themselves the trouble of examining it. In this excursion to the land of chimeras, one point alone is accessible to any discussion whatsoever. "The sisters of Jesus," they say, "were married at Nazareth." (7). Here, at least is an affirmation that has a substance: we can lay hold of it and touch it, so much more as the exegetist grounds it on a note running thus: "Mark, vi, 3." We open the Gospel, to seek out the alleged explanation, and we read the following words, which contain no illusion whatever to a marriage: "Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary, the brother of James, and Joseph, and Jude, and Simon, are not also his sisters here with us? and they were scandalized in regard of him." (8). In order to find in this text, any indication of a marriage, one must have recourse to a freedom of interpretation which repeals all the ordinary laws of logic and common sense. But it may be that rationalism has at its disposal a system of logic outside the sphere of reason.

(1). Vie de Jésus, pag. 28, 24. — (2). Genes., xiv, 14-16. — (3). Ibid., xxxi, 15. — (4). Job., viii, 9. — (5). Vie de Jésus, loc.cit. — (6). Ibid. — (7). Ibid. — (8). Mark, vi, 3.

PEACE AND PAIN.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'BRIELLY.

The day and night are symbols of creation,  
And each has part in all that God has made;  
There is no ill without its compensation,  
And life and death are only light and shade;  
There never beat a heart so base and sordid  
But felt at times a sympathetic glow;  
There never lived a virtue unrewarded,  
Nor died a vice without its meed of woe.

In this brief life despair should never reach us;  
The sea looks wide because the shores are dim;  
The star that led the shepherds still can teach us  
The way to go if we but look to Him  
And as we wade, the darkness closing o'er us,  
The hungry waters surging to the chin;  
Our deeds will rise like stepping-stones before us,  
The good and bad—for we may use the sin.

A sin of youth atoned for and forgiven,  
Takes on a virtue, if we choose to find:  
When clouds across our onward path are driven,  
We still may steer by its pale light behind.  
A sin forgotten is in part to pay for,  
A sin remembered is a constant gain:  
Sorrow, next joy, is what we ought to pray for,  
As next to peace we profit most from pain.

LINES ON THE CONSECRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, MAKARA.

Respectfully dedicated to the Rev. M. L. Cummins, S.M.P.P.

Wanderers in a foreign nation,  
Children of St. Patrick's Isle,  
Here we come with jubilation,  
Consecrating this sweet pile:  
Bless, O Lord, our poor endeavor,  
Look on us with pitying love;  
Pray, sweet Mary, for us ever,  
In that heavenly throne above.

As the fire Saint Patrick lighted,  
Spread throughout our Fatherland,  
As the Creed our foes thought blighted,  
Burned with a flame more grand;  
As thy children bore o'er ocean,  
Secure within they breast the same;—  
Grant, O Lord, that with devotion,  
We may keep alive the flame.

Grant, O Lord, that in this temple,  
We may love thee more and more;  
As our fathers, chaste and simple,  
Did in days more blest before;  
Pour on us thy constant blessings,  
Be to us a tower of strength,  
Let thy Angels come caressing,  
Till we reach the goal at length.

Let thy blessings be upon us,  
Night and day to cheer us on;  
And when death will come upon us,  
Take us to thy heavenly throne:  
Then with heartfelt jubilation,  
Let us praise thee more and more,  
And our souls, in adoration,  
Sing in concert evermore.

JOHN S. PRENDEVILLE.

Makara, Wellington, N.Z.  
September 1873.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST NUN IN SCOTLAND.—There has just passed away, at an advanced age, a religious lady, whose name it may, perhaps, be worth while to record here as having been the first nun "professed" in Scotland since the time of the Reformation. We refer to Mrs Margaret Wemyss Laing-Meason, whose death occurred lately at the Greenhill Convent, near Swansea. She came of a good Scottish family, and was "clothed" by the late Bishop Carruthers, then Vicar Apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland, as far back as the year 1834 or 1835, the late Bishop Gillies, of Edinburgh, preaching the sermon on the occasion. She was obliged to go abroad on account of ill-health; and having spent twenty-five years, by way of probation, in the Ursuline Convents at La Rochelle, and other places, in 1860, at the request of the Bishop of Newport and Menevia, Dr. Brown, she brought over to England a body of religious ladies with whom she had been associated, and over whom she presided as the Rev. Mother and Superioress for fourteen years. She devoted herself to the most indefatigable labors among the poor of Swansea and its neighborhood, by whom her loss is deeply lamented.

On the 11th March, the ceremony of reception took place at the Convent of the Infirmary Sisters, in Wexford. The two young ladies who had the happiness of receiving the white veil on this occasion were Miss Connick (in religion, Sister Margaret Mary Alacoque), daughter of Mr W. Connick, of Wexford, and Miss C. Byrne, county Wicklow (in religion, Sister M. Teresa). Most Rev. Dr. Furlong officiated, attended by Rev. J. Maddock, chaplain to the convent, and Rev. R. Sinnott, C.C.

The Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Most Rev. Dr. Power, now resides at John's Hill, adjoining St. John's new College.

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 ,

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| Cheap Plaidings | Cheap Mantles   | Cheap Underclothing     |
| Cheap Calicoes  | Cheap Millinery | Cheap Skirts            |
| Cheap Hollands  | Cheap Winceys   | Cheap Waterproofs       |
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| 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 .

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

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description. Orders promptly attended to. Note the Address— M. SULLIVAN, Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker, Princes street South, Dunedin (opposite Guthrie & Acher's).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adopted in the National Schools of Ireland.

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| Prayer Books                     | Douay Bibles                                   |
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Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manufactory.  
All Hats made to order of the best material.

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Successor to A. LAWSON.

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**LEAVING** the Empire Hotel, High-st., every Monday at 9 o'clock for Tokomairi, Balclutha, and Tuapeka. The comfort and safety of his Patrons will be the sole study of the Proprietor.  
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Have always on hand  
OLD MATURED MALT WHISKEY, GIN,  
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**RED LION HOTEL,**  
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Good accommodation for Travellers. Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.  
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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 Tokomairi, leave the Hotel daily.

**LYON'S UNION HOTEL,**  
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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.

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

**GLOBE HOTEL,**  
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Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

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

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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.

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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.

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Established 1862

**ROBERT PRITCHARD**  
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Agent for the New Zealand Tablet.

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

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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.

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

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First-class Accommodation for Travellers, Visitors, and Families.  
Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c., of the very best Brands.  
Superior Billiard Table.  
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PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.  
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GOOD STABLING.

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"VALUE FOR MONEY."  
BRIDGE HOTEL  
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**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
Peel Street, Lawrence,  
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,  
UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.  
All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

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LAWRENCE.

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Good Stabling.

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

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

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

**WHITE HART HOTEL,**  
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Good Accommodation for Boarders.  
Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.  
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Excellent accommodation for Boarders.  
Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.  
J. CAHILL, Proprietor.

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KINGSTON,  
J. O'BRIEN, ... Proprietor.

J. O'BRIEN respectfully begs to apprise the travelling public of his having taken possession of the Ship Inn and Stable, both of which he intends to thoroughly renovate and keep under his own supervision. He anticipates establishing for the above Hotel a name hitherto unknown to it.

Having just completed new and extensive additions to the house, the proprietor can with confidence say that it is equalled by no hotel on the road. The accommodation for families is first-class.

**CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, AND MODERATE CHARGES**  
Will be the motto aimed at.  
JAMES O'BRIEN.

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L. F. CLAPP begs to inform Travellers and Tourists that he has recently opened the above establishment; and having made considerable alterations and improve ments, is prepared to offer every comfort and convenience to travellers visiting this locality.  
WINES AND SPIRITS OF BEST BRANDS.  
GOOD STABLING.

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