

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. I.—No. 4.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873.

PRICE 6d.

Business Notices.

J. T. ROBERTS,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

T. H. O. S. J. LEA R Y,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST.

Princes Street South.

JAMES WALSH,
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Reserve.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!
LOOK OUT FOR THE WINTER!
A FRESH SHIPMENT JUST LANDING.
Greatly Reduced Prices.
J. & D. FINDLAY,
Octagon Coal Depot.

JAMES M'NEIL SIMPSON
(Late of Simpson and Asher),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
OTAGO BUTCHERY,
GEORGE STREET (A FEW DOORS
FROM OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.
Family Orders punctually attended to.
Shipping Supplied. Pork Skins and Calves
Kennets for sale.

MAX. MENDERSHAUSEN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO-
NIST.
IMPORTER OF HAVANNA CIGARS.
Opposite the Monument, Princes Street.

LO KEONG.
CHINESE FANCY GOODS AND TOY
SHOP,
George Street.
Every description of fancy goods.
Old Iron, Tea Lead, etc, purchased.

NOAH'S ARK STABLES,
Market Street Dunedin.
PATRICK POWER begs to inform his nu-
merous friends and the general public,
that he has taken the above well known Stables,
where he trusts by civility and attention to
merit the favors so liberally bestowed on his
predecessor.
Good Board and Lodging.

**COMMERCIAL LIVERY & LETTING
STABLES,**
High street, Dunedin.
HENRY SCOTT . . Proprietor.
Carrriages, Buggies, Hacks, &c., always on hire.

Business Notices.

[A CARD.]
J. M J L N E R,
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,
and
GENERAL SALESMAN.

[A CARD.]
D. R. A. J. THOMSON, M. B., C. M
—
CLYDE.

**DUNEDIN LOOKING-GLASS AND
PICTURE WAREHOUSE,**
George street.
A. CHIARONI, Proprietor.
Importer of first-class Chromos, Oleographs,
Steel Engravings, &c., &c.
Picture Frames of every description made
to order.

**A. McDONNELL, PROVINCIAL
COOPERAGE, WALKER STREET,
DUNEDIN,**
Proprietor of the Patent Revolving Barrel
Churn, for which he was awarded *First Prize
Silver Medal* at the Otago Agricultural and
Pastoral Association, 1872. And also Silver
Medal for Dairy Utensils, etc.

I. M A R T I N,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)
CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
Dunedin.

W. S I N C L A I R,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Princes street,
OPPOSITE CRITERION HOTEL.

H. P A L M E R,
GENERAL MASON AND SCULPTOR;
South end Monumental works, (near the
Cemetery) Princes Street, South. Stone
Sinks, Window Sills, Chimney Pieces and
Hearth Stones. Estimates given for enclosing
graves. All orders punctually attended to.
Designs sent to all parts of the Colony.

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

WANTED Known—I have opened a
Shop in George street, near the
Octagon, for the Repairs of all kinds of
Sewing Machines. Any description of light
Engineering work done, or models made. All
orders promptly attended to.
WILLIAM MELVILLE, Engineer,
(Late of the Golden Age.)

Business Notices.

JAMES KENNED
THE MINERS' AND TRADESMEN'S
BOOTMAKER,
Next Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street.

J. REANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER
Ratray Street, Dunedin, and Revel
street, Hokitika.

W. H. NEALE,
CITY BOOT MART,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN ESTAB-
LISHED 1860.
All Goods of the Best Quality at the Lowest
Prices for Cash.

V. R.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

M. FLEMING,
"PINK OF FASHION" DRESS BOOT-
MAKER
To His Excellency Sir George Fergusson
Bowen, Governor of New Zealand.
Who makes my boots so trim and neat,
Who gives such comfort to my feet,
Whose sole is free from all deceit?
Why, Fleming.
The Pink's the sweetest flower that blows
From vulgar snobs a wail a-rose,
When Crispin's surgeon healed my toes.
M. Fleming
With *Bunions*' "Pilgrim," to the Goal
Of "Despond's" Slough "I used to stroll,
But Fleming ran to save my sole.
Thanks, Fleming.

MICHAEL FLEMING,
GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.
Princes Street, South.

FRANCIS MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-
CHANT.
George Street.

M. AND F. MEENAN
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS.
(Next European Hotel.)
George Street.

Business Notices.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines
Double and Single Furrow Ploughs
Chaffcutters, Oat-Brusers
Cultivators, Horse Hoes, and Seed Drills
Cheese-Presses and Curd Mills
Ransome's Adjusting Corn Screens and Winnowing Machines
Vulcanised India-Rubber and Leather Belting
Horse Powers, &c., &c.,

T. ROBINSON & CO.,
Princes Street, Dunedin.

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.

REEVES & CO.,
Manufacturers of
British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Bitters, Aerated, and Mineral Waters,

And

IMPORTERS OF
Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,

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

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

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

LONDON PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC SALOON.

For Sale or Hire—

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

CHARLES BEGG,

Pianoforte Maker and Tuner,

Princes Street, Dunedin.

Business Notices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

PAPER HANGINGS, PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES.

R. T. SMITH,

No. 5, Princes street, opposite Herbert, Haynes and Co.

JAS. HICKEY, Grainer, Writer, PAINTER, GLAZIER & PAPERHANGER MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

Oils, Colors, Paperhangings, Window Glass Varnish, Whitelead, Turpentine, &c.

JOHN HISLOP, (LATE A. BEVERLY,) CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

Every description of Jewellery made to order.
Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated by Transit Observations
N. B.—J. H. being a thorough Watchmaker, all Work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

GEORGE YOUNG, IMPORTER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG
Princes Street

Booksellers, Stationers, &c.

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE, Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWSAGENT,

Corner of Fleet and High streets, Dunedin,

Established 1863.

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

Letters promptly answered.

P. MITCHELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Fleet street, Dunedin.

Newspapers and Monthly Periodicals always on hand.

Booksellers, Stationers, &c.

J. A. M. A. O. E. D. O.

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,
Princes street, south.

The following are a few of the Works on hand:—

PRAYER BOOKS.

Key of Heaven,	from	1s to 6s
Catholic Piety	"	1s to 9s
Garden of the Soul	"	1s to 30s
The Path to Heaven	"	3s to 9s
Crown of Jesus	"	3s to 18s
The Mission Book	"	3s to 5s 6d
Roman Missal	"	1s 6d to 7s 6d
The Lamp of the Soul	"	5s 6d to 7s 6d
The Catholic's Votive Mass	from	7s to 9s.
The Church Manual,	3s	
Douay Bibles, large assortment,	from	4s to 55s

ST. LIGUORI'S WORKS.
History of Heresies, The Spouse of Christ, Preparation for Death, Way of Salvation, Life of Liguori, Spirit of St. Liguori, St. Liguori's Moral Dissertations, Glories of Mary, On the Commandments, Visits to the Holy Sacrament, Clock of Passion, Cardinal Wiseman's Works, Lectures on Science and Religion, Sermons on our Lord and the B. V. Mary, Fabiola, Dr Newman's, Archbishop Manning's, Dr Faber's, and other Works in great variety, Forby's History of the Bible and the Church, and a large assortment of Catholic Works too numerous to mention. Shipments to hand by every mail.

A large assortment of Irish National Books, Grattan's, Burke's, Plunket's Curran's, Shiel's, and O'Connell's Speeches; Mitchell's, Keating's, Haverly's, and Wright's Histories of Ireland; Moore's Irish Melodies, with music; Crucifixes, Statues, Holy Water Fonts, Medals, Rosary, Beads, Scapulars, Pictures, Religious Engravings, and a very large assortment of Scriptural Carte de Visites at 6d each. The Christian Brothers School Books, all series, always on hand, Stationery, &c.

Agent for

'THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.'

SECOND EDITION.

"BEHIND THE TOMB,"

And Other Poems,

BY THOMAS BRACKEN.

Neatly Bound in Green Cloth—Price 2s.

By Post, 2s 6d.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

He is fluent and facile in expression, while in the construction of his stanzas he shows a correct ear for rhythm.—*Argus*, 13th June, 1871.

The majority of the compositions in this volume are creditable to the writer, both as regards sentiment and diction.—*Australasian*, 14th June, 1871.

The author has some of the true music of poetry in his soul, and his verses have in them much that is generous and pure, with a generally apt, and oftentimes eloquent expression. . . . The last verses we have cited are, in our opinion, not undeserving of comparison with the plaintive sounds, the simple eloquence, and natural beauty of Tennyson's "May Queen." We gladly commend the book to every man and woman's fireside.—*Ballarat Star*, 18th July, 1871.

The poet is no mean rhymer, and a healthy tone pervades the emanations of his muse. . . . There are many genuine flowers of poetry scattered through the book.—*Collingwood Advertiser*.

The work deserves a place on the light-reading shelf of every family library.—*Australian Journal*.

The book before us contains some good pieces, which fairly entitle the author to take a place among the poets of our day. . . . "Sad thoughts," "Years are Stealing," "April here and April there," and "Gualin a Chiel," have the true ring of poetry.—*Dunedin Evening Star*.

Some of the poems are of more than ordinary merit, and full of progressive ideas and foregleams of immortality. . . . As a whole, the collection will bear favorable comparison with many of the works issued from the London Press.—*Harbinger of Light*, March, 1872.

JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE, Arcade.

Millinery, Mantles, Shawls, Furs, Underclothing,
Baby Linen.

A. R. HAY'S

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS

FOR

AUTUMN AND WINTER,

1873.

IMPORTING direct from the best houses at Home Goods especially to order, enables A. R. Hay to speak with some confidence in reference to the several departments now so well assorted with New Goods

Every care has been taken to obtain the best value in the British Market, and looking only for very small profits, customers can rely upon receiving all they desire for their money.

From the increase of our Country Trade, particular attention is given to orders. Patterns and prices forwarded to any part, and the best satisfaction given.

- MILLINERY
- MANTLES
- JACKETS
- SHAWLS, FURS
- UNDERCLOTHING
- BABY LINEN
- SILKS, DRESSES
- WINCEYS
- SHEETINGS
- FLANNELS
- CALICOES
- BLANKETS
- TWEEDS, CLOTHS
- FURNISHING
- HOSIERY
- GLOVES
- RIBBONS
- FLOWERS
- FEATHERS
- ORNAMENTS
- TRIMMINGS
- UMBRELLAS
- PARASOLS
- MOURNING

MAKING - UP BRANCHES.--Great attention is given to the workrooms; with first-class labor at hand, the goods produced are second to none in New Zealand.

The Millinery, Mantle, and Underclothing Departments are being constantly supplied with new designs.

The large variety of materials bought expressly for making-up purposes, give the purchaser a very elegant assortment to select from. Thoroughly efficient Dress-makers on the premises, and a large dress stock to choose from.

The interests of the customers being studied in every possible way.

Under Skirts, Costumes, Silk Aprons, Children's Dresses, Crinolines, Furs, Flowers, Feathers.

Silks, Dresses, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Damasks, Prints, Muslins, Coburgs, Alpaccas.

A. R. HAY'S,

PRINCES STREET (NEAR OCTAGON),

DUNEDIN.

Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings, Haberdashery,
Fancy Goods.

D A V I D R . H A Y ,

(By Special Appointment)



TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

TO

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

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

OF

TWEEDS, COATINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Admirably adapted for the present season.

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

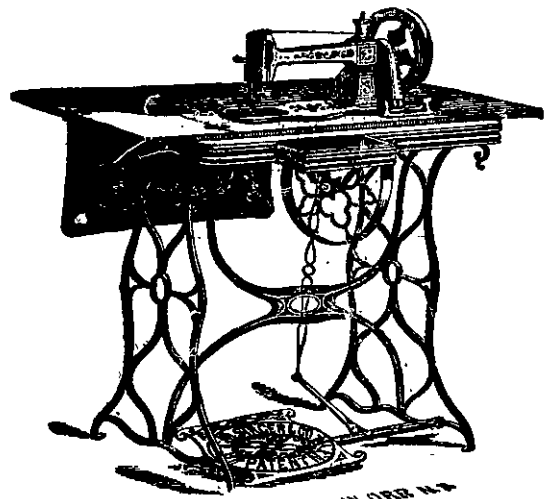
The prices will be found to be Extremely Reasonable.

**DAVID R. HAY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND
OUTFITTER,**

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,



SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND
BROUGHAMST., 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's Machines of our manufacture be obtained.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

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

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

Societies.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN
CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

(Registered under the "Friendly Societies' Acts" of Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand.)

ST. JOSEPH'S BRANCH, No. 73, which is under the authority of the Executive Directory, Melbourne, meets in St. Joseph's School-room every Monday fortnight, at 8 p.m.

The Entrance Fee and rates of Subscription will be found to compare favorably with those charged by other societies, and are as moderate as practicable, having due regard to the benefits secured. The following is a Synopsis of these:—

"A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for twenty-six consecutive weeks, 15s. for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s. for a further period of twenty-six weeks; on death of wife, £10; at his own death, his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately on joining; if a single man, with a widowed mother and brothers or sisters under 18 years of age, he has medical attendance and medicine for them. A member removing has a clearance, which admits him into the branch of the Society in the locality to which he moves. Honorary and Life Honorary Members are provided for, and may, on payment of a small weekly contribution, secure medical attendance."

Catholics should lose no time in joining the Society.

FRED. J. BUNNY,
Hon. Sec.

H. A. C. B. S.

A GRAND CONCERT in aid of the Funds of the above Society, will be given in the

HEADQUARTERS DRILLSHED,
Octagon, on

FRIDAY, EVENING, MAY 30,

Several Lady and Gentleman Amateurs have volunteered their valuable services.

By special request,

MISS M. E. AITKEN

has kindly consented to give her irresistibly amusing reading,

"MANSIE WAUGH'S FIRST AND LAST VISIT TO THE PLAY."—(Moir.)

Aytoun's "Execution of Montrose" will be recited by Mr BUNNY.

Doors open at 7.15. To commence at 8 precisely.

Tickets, 2s 6d each, to be obtained from Mr CHARLES BEEG, or from any of the members.

FRED. J. BUNNY,
Hon. Sec.

Prospectus.

PROSPECTUS of the NEW ZEALAND
TABLET COMPANY (LIMITED),

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. Articles of Association having been lodged.

Capital £1500, in 1500 Shares of £1 each.

Manager—Mr Connor.

Directors—Mr Reany, Mr Scanlan Mr Grogan, Mr Murphy, Mr Bunny, Mr Fleming, Dr O'Donoghue, Mr Loughnan.

Bankers—Union Bank of Australia.

Secretary—Mr Bridger.

Treasurer—Mr Fleming.

In order to distribute the shares of the Company as widely as possible, a fair proportion of them has been allotted to each Province in New Zealand. When it is borne in mind that the success of the undertaking will chiefly depend upon the support of the Shareholders, the advantages of this course will be readily appreciated.

The object of the Company is "the issue of a weekly paper called the *New Zealand Tablet*," in which the events of the Catholic world can be placed before the public in their true colors, the current news of the day faithfully reported, and all public questions discussed solely on their own merits. No personalities of any kind will be admitted.

The Directors consider that the sum of £1500 will be sufficient (though not too much) to purchase the plant if necessary, and to pay working expenses for twelve months; and they hope that after that time the paper will not only be self-supporting but prosperous. Therefore, that the Company may begin their work free from debt, the Directors have thought it desirable to call up all the capital before making a start; consequently it will be understood that the whole amount payable on each share will have to be forwarded with the application for allotment.

The shares will be allotted by the Directors on approval as soon as possible after receipt of the applications and enclosures.

To the Directors of
THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET (LIMITED).
Gentlemen,—

I hereby make application for
Shares in the above Company.

In accordance with the terms of the annexed Prospectus, I enclose £ , being the amount payable on the said shares; and I agree to take the said shares, or any less number the Directors may allot me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,

Name—
Occupation—
Address—

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
Nursery and Seedsman,
Has on sale THORN QUICKS, two years transplanted.
Sweet Briar, Privet, Laurel, Scotch Fir, Spruce Fir, Californian Trees, Forest Trees, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricot, Peach, Currant, Gooseberry, Walnut, Hazel, Filbert, Roses, Boxwood, Ashubarb, &c.

HOWARD & RAYMOND,
Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists,
Pharmaceutical and Homoeopathic Chemists,
Princes street, Dunedin.

Miscellaneous.

DOMINICAN CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

Visiting hours from 2 to 4 p.m.

Private Lessons in the Languages and Accomplishments are also given at the Convent.

STANDARD BRANDS.

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

WAREHOUSE FOR THE MOSGIEL
WOOLLEN FACTORY,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

A. J. BURNS & CO.,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
Have in Stock, and Making—

Plain Tweeds	Twist Tweeds
White Serge (plaiding)	Colored Serge (plaiding)
Shepherd Tartan	Shepherd Tartan
Plaids	Shawls
Plain Pants	Ribbed Pants
Ladies' Drawers	Ladies' Stockings
Girls' Stockings	Boys' Socks
Men's Stockings	Men's Socks
Men's Undershirts	Tweed Shirts
Serge Shirts	Serge Drawers
Yarn	Fingering

Orders can now be received for any of these Goods.

A. J. BURNS & CO.

THOMAS ALI AN,
Nursery and Seedsman,
Otago Seed Warehouse Cutting Princes Street,
DUNEDIN,

Has the largest Nursery stock for Sale in Otago—Comprising 500,000, Thorn Quicks, 20,000, Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, two, three, and four years old, splendid, healthy, clean and carefully grown trees. 20,000, Hoyle's Filberts, Walnuts, Sweet Chestnuts, Horse Chestnuts, and Beech. 200,000, coniferæ, evergreen and flowering shrubs. Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants in endless variety.

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

Have on Hand and for Sale—

BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.
Repairs receive prompt attention.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

JOHN HEALEY,
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets.)
DUNEDIN.

SHIPPING.

The s.s. Rangitoto sailed for Melbourne, via the Bluff, at 4.10 p.m. on the 14th with the Suez mail on board.
 The ship Wild Deer is expected to be docked to-day.
 The ship Lutterworth is fast filling up. She took in 160 tons of grain on Tuesday.
 The clipper ship City of Bombay, for London, took her departure on Tuesday morning, 20th May, with a full cargo of meats, wheat, wool, &c. She was towed to sea by the tug Geelong, and left with a good offing and a fair wind.
 The ship Euterpe, which had the Waitaki bridge cylinders on board, clears out here in ballast for an unknown port. It was expected that she would load partly here and partly at Lyttelton for London.
 The s.s. Rangatira has been completely cleaned and painted in the graving dock.
 The brigantine Ottawa, with a cargo of coal, arrived from Newcastle on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and brought up close handy to Observation Point. She left Newcastle on the 3rd inst., and had light westerly and north-west breezes till making the West Cape on the 12th; from thence she had a rattling breeze through Foveaux Strait, and moderate weather to arrival.
 The clipper barque Formosa, from Newcastle, with a cargo of coal and coke consigned to her agents, Messrs Watson and Martin, arrived on Tuesday, the 20th.
 The brig Moa, stranded on a sandy beach at Allday Bay, was sold on Tuesday, the 13th, to Mr Shields of that place for £310. There is every prospect of her being got off should the weather keep fine.
 The ship Edinburgh Castle has arrived at Auckland from London, and the Albion from Newcastle, and the Vivian from Levuka.
 The contract for launching the schooner Mary Ogilvie, lately stranded at Oamaru, has been taken by the Brothers Jackson, of Port Chalmers, for the sum of £200, on the "no cure no pay" principle.
 WELLINGTON.—May 13. Sailed—Australind, for Newcastle.
 LYTTLETON.—May 13. Sailed—Crusader, ship, for London; Adelheid, for Auckland; Cloopatra, for Brisbane.
 The ship Beautiful Star, which partly loaded in Otago harbor, left Lyttelton on Tuesday, 20th. Her cargo consists of 1409 bales wool, 2583 sacks wheat, 100 casks and 40 cases tallow, 100 cases hams and tongues, 334 cases preserved meats, 1 package leather, 5 cases personal effects, 5 boxes gold.
 The Wild Duck has arrived at Wellington with 102 passengers, all well.
 The ship Lucerne, on her voyage from London to Wellington, spoke the barque Adelheid, from London to Brisbane; ship Nagpore, from Liverpool to Calcutta; and barque Pestwaer, from Amsterdam to Batavia.

MAIL NOTICE.

British mails via Suez will be despatched from the Dunedin Post Office on or about the 30th inst.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P.M.—We admire the spirit of your lines, but consider them hardly up to the mark for publication.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements intended for insertion in The TABLET, should reach the Publishing Office, MILLS, DICK, and Co.'s, Stafford street, Dunedin, not later than 10 a.m., of each Friday.

Subscription to The TABLET:—Single copies, 6d.; Half yearly, by post, 12s. 6d., in advance.

Mr Mucedo, Bookseller, Princes street south, has been appointed an Advertising Agent for Dunedin to the TABLET.

Mr T. Bracken is authorised to sell Shares, collect Subscriptions and obtain Advertisements throughout the Province of Otago for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Persons wishing to Subscribe to The TABLET should cut out the following Advertisement, and fill it up, enclosed in an envelope with amount of subscription and address as follows:—

THE SECRETARY,
 TABLET Office, Dunedin.

FORM.

Please forward to (Name).....

Address

I enclose Post Office Order for £ s. d.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.—MAY.

Sunday 25th.—St. Gregory VII., P.P.
 Monday, 26th.—St. Philip Neri, C.
 Tuesday, 27th.—St. Magdalen of Pazzi.
 Wednesday, 28th.—St. Brendan, Ab.
 Thursday, 29th.—Octave of the Ascension.
 Friday, 30th.—St. Leo, P.P.
 Saturday, 31st.—Vigil of Pentecost.
 Sunday, June 1st.—Pentecost Sunday.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTI IA.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873.

THE PROROGATION AND THE POLICY OF CATHOLICS.

AS HAD been anticipated, the Provincial Council of Otago, has been prorogued. This was a step preparatory to a dissolution, which has since been granted by the Acting-Governor, at the request of the Superintendent.

There is a fault somewhere. We have our opinion on the subject; but no good purpose would be served by going over the events of the last few days. As long as men exist, such things will occur from time to time; and the wiser plan to pursue is to look to the future, and adopt means to return at the next elections as suitable men as can be found.

As to us, these remarks have a special significance. The affairs of the Province will be about equally safe in the hands of either of the contending parties; and as to what is called the policy of progress, there is really no question. No matter who form our Provincial Executive, the policy of progress is inevitable. Public works, especially railways, have progressed so far, that to complete the network of them is simply a matter of necessity. These roads must be finished or they will cause the ruin of the Colony; leave them in an unfinished state, or the system of railways incomplete, and almost all the money spent will have been thrown away. It is clear, then, that let their opinion—as to the wisdom of the policy originally—be what it may, adverse or favourable, at the present all must be agreed upon this: that the true policy now is to complete our railways as soon as possible, so that they may earn at least the interest of the money borrowed to construct them.

Considering, then, that so far as administrative capacity and integrity are concerned, one party has no superiority over the other, and that both must adopt what is understood as a policy of progress, it is a matter of indifference to the majority of the Province who the gentlemen are who constitute the new Executive—that is to which party they belong; and it is also immaterial to them which party wins at the hustings.

With us, however, the case is different. We want justice in the matter of Education, and our duty and interests bind us to support such candidates, and such candidates only, as will pledge themselves to advocate aid to our schools out of the public funds. Catholics should remember the gentlemen who voted against justice to them when the question was brought forward in the Council about two years ago; and we may remind them that out of forty members only four could be found to vote for fair-play and justice to Catholic schools. Nor should it be forgotten that the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting members even to present their petitions. The absentees, too, deserve a remembrance. With the exception of four, one of whom is no longer in the Council, all the members have forfeited the confidence of Catholics. At the polling booths, therefore, our votes should be given against every one of these thirty-six gentlemen, no matter to what party their opponents may belong. This is the only practical way in which we can express our sense of the injustice they have done us.

THE CHURCH IN RELATION TO GOVERNMENTS.

THE attitude of the Catholic Church throughout the world at the present time, and the relation in which Governments have placed themselves in reference to her, are subjects of the deepest interest. In Europe especially, she stands like an old and firmly seated rock, in the midst of raging waters, bravely bearing testimony to truth and the principles of justice, in spite of the opposition of wicked men and Governments. The revolution attacks her everywhere, tyranny buffets her, calumny assails her, Governments trample on her rights, and impede her in the discharge of her duties; every day the Press misrepresents her, unceasing efforts are being made everywhere to demoralise her little ones in godless schools, her enemies plunder her, and every species of contempt is heaped upon her and her ministers. Yet she stands erect, the immutable, infallible old church, patient, active, energetic, and, as ever, still confident as to the future.

Never since the dawn of Christianity have such determined and diabolically cunning efforts been made to effect

her utter ruin. Indeed, were not the Church a Divine Institution, she could not possibly withstand such efforts. In Rome itself, the head and centre of Catholicity, the Revolution has succeeded in enthroning itself, and in making a prisoner of the Holy Father, Christ's Vicar on Earth. Here, as elsewhere, it destroys the religious orders, robs them of their homes and properties, drives monks and nuns from their cloisters, sets up godless secular schools, employs infidels to destroy the Faith of Catholic youth, encourages immoral publications, insults religion and its August Head; and, after having for years pursued a similar course throughout Italy, continues to place the greatest obstacles to the discharge of their duties by Bishops and Priests.

Of Spain and Portugal it is hardly necessary to speak. Every one is acquainted with the atrocities perpetrated on the Church by the revolutionary party in these unhappy countries. In the new German Empire the persecution continues, and seems to gather strength and fury as time goes on. Journals are suppressed, and prosecuted for publishing the Holy Father's Allocutions; the Government of his Imperial Majesty presumes to suspend ecclesiastics, even Bishops, for discharging the holy duties of their office. The Archbishop of Posen is threatened with exile and other punishments, because he gave directions to his Priests to teach little children their prayers and catechism in the only language—the Polish—they understand, and not in the German language, of which they are utterly ignorant. And, amongst other cruel penal provisions of the new laws, which are an abrogation of the very constitution established only lately, it is enacted that ecclesiastical students shall be brought up at the Universities where heretical Professors constitute the theological faculties. This means that the Government will, if it can, destroy the Catholic faith of the future priests of Germany. It is not at all improbable that the priests will have to seek an education in foreign lands, as in Ireland in the days of persecution; and, on their return, like our predecessors, betake themselves to the mountains and bogs, and then steal forth from these during the darkness of night to carry the consolations of religion to their faithful flocks. Such is the liberty and justice of Protestant Germany! Such the liberty and justice which the revolution bestows!

The Grand Turk, emulating the bad example of Christian nations, hands over the property of Catholics to schismatics, whilst persecuting the devoted children of the Church, and confiscating their property. He refuses to recognise the Catholic Patriarch of the Armenians, or rather withdraws his recognition of him, and endeavors to compel the Catholics of this nation to accept as their ecclesiastical head the schismatical intruder.

Geneva illegally decrees the banishment of the Catholic Bishop, uses force to give effect to this injustice, and violently deports him beyond the confines of the canton. The only reason for all this is, that he is an able, energetic administrator. But the violence and injustice do not stop here, neither does folly. A new law, made by Protestants and infidels, directs the appointment of parish priests to be made by popular election; so that, for the future, Catholic priests are to be appointed not by the Bishop, in accordance with the law of the Church, but by the deadliest enemies of Catholics and their Church. Behold the liberty and justice accorded by the Protestantism of Geneva, and by revolution in the nineteenth century. But Geneva is not the only Swiss Canton that is up in arms against the Church. The Bishop of Bâle is another victim of the intolerance and tyranny of the age, and his chapter—for refusing to obey the mandates of a Government composed of infidels, radicals, and Protestants, to elect a new Bishop during the lifetime of the true and legitimate one—has been declared deposed by these worthies. No doubt these will soon do as was done of old—declare men guilty of high treason and deserving of death for hearing Mass.

Catholics are everywhere trampled on, plundered, and impeded in the exercise of their religion and rights, and yet the men who inflict such injustice, hesitate not to charge upon them their own crimes. Hypocrites! who are now engaged in enacting penal laws; banishing peaceful, loyal, and virtuous subjects; flinging out merit and venerable old age to perish in penury on the streets; taxing people for the purpose of destroying the faith and Christian morality of their children; prosecuting the Press except when it is licentious, and calumniating everything that is most exalted and holy in the world? And, on the other hand, who is patiently bearing all this injustice, and at the same time abstaining from all conspiracy,

all intrigue, from every attempt to overthrow the established and legitimate order? Is it not a solemn sight to behold the Catholic Church calmly enduring all this wrong, insult and falsehood, and at the same time majestically pursuing her course, conscious of her undying strength, and able to afford to forgive and pray for her very persecutors.

Governments and the Revolution have placed themselves in deadly hostility to the Church; their arms are, penal laws, numerous armies, confiscation, destruction of religious communities, banishment, infidel and immoral publications, secret societies, the Press, and godless education. And what are the arms of the Church? Divine truth, patience, prayer, submission to the dispensations of Providence. Which shall conquer? Let the past answer for the future. Heretofore she has risen triumphant over all these enemies taken singly; it only remains for her now to crush their united forces. That she shall succeed in doing this there can be no doubt.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES IN CANTERBURY.

A CORRESPONDENT in Christchurch informs us that every householder within an educational district, let him be poor or rich, let him have children or not, is bound to pay a tax of one pound (£1) every year; and, besides, if he or she have children, to pay five shillings for each child six years' old. He means, of course, every child over six years, and under fourteen or fifteen.

Further on in his correspondence he says there are committees in these educational districts trying to force Catholic parents, who send their children to our schools (Catholic), to pay five shillings per annum for each child, to their own schools (Government). The people will not pay; and the people are quite right. Here, then, is an attempt at tyranny not surpassed anywhere. And this is the state of public morality that results from the monstrous legislation in reference to education to which colonists are subjected. Let the people thoroughly understand the hardship of this case. Catholics pay a tax for education, from which they derive no advantage. Being conscientiously opposed to secular godless education, they provide, at their own sole expense, schools for their children. Their neighbours, however, who are empowered by law to spend the entire school tax on themselves, insist also, that for every child a Catholic parent sends to a Catholic school, such parent shall pay the sum of five shillings towards the support of the neighbouring secular schools, in addition to the annual tax of one pound. The Catholic, therefore, is trebly taxed for the providing of that species of education which he abhors, believing that in reality it brings with it more of a curse than a blessing. Why, in the darkest days of oppression, and in the most despotic countries, is a parallel to this could hardly be found. But it is the old story—the more democratical the majority, the greater the tyranny and injustice. Really it is time the Colonial Legislature withdrew the power of legislating on Education from these Provincial Councils, and passed a uniform measure based on justice and equity for the entire Colony. In Christchurch the Catholics have spent some thousands of pounds on school buildings, and they pay besides a large annual sum for the support of these schools. But this is nothing in the eyes of the majority of the Council there, or, as it appears, of the precious school committees. These efforts and institutions are ignored, and the Catholics are compelled to pay taxes, just as if they had never been made. After providing schools for themselves, they are, whilst bearing all the expense of these, compelled to provide schools for people who neglected the education of their children, or refuse to be at the entire expense of their schools. If Catholics received a *pro rata* share of the public funds for themselves, they would not refuse to bear their share of the public burdens.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION.

THE following, taken from the evidence given before the Endowed Schools Commission of Ireland, in 1857, may suggest the true reason of the falling off in the number of pupils attending the Dunedin High School:—

Mr Thomas Killeen sworn and examined.

The Chairman: What situation do you hold in the Grammar School?

Witness: Second master.

The Chairman: Can you assign any reason for the falling off in the number of pupils?

Witness: I could assign some reasons. When the

Queen's Colleges opened, I consider the principal reason for our scholars falling off is, *they were admitted before they knew their grammar at school.* I can say the Professors themselves gave it as their opinion—and some of them are listening to me at present—that they had to teach the pupils grammar, after being admitted as scholars of the Queen's College; instead of being Professors, they had to teach them just as we do at school. They got scholarships when they ought to have remained two or three years longer at school.

There may be added to this a passage from Mr Gladstone's speech during the debate on the second reading of the Irish University Bill—not so much for the sake of the Commissioners, as to afford an answer to those who think the New Zealand University ought not to be suffered to exist because it has not Professors of its own like the Otago University. In answer to the member for the University of Edinburgh, Mr Gladstone said:—"But my honorable friend, in spite of the decrease in the number of degrees, tells us that there is an increase in the number of attendances, and therefore in true academic learning, and that everything else is desultory cram, except the attendance in the lecture-room of the Professors! How marvellously attached a man must be to his own special calling, and how the mind in a moment becomes narrowed when he deals with its claims! If I may speak of myself, I would inform my honorable friend that I never had the honor, except once, of attending a Professor's lecture at all. My education, such as it was, and it might perhaps have been better, was not got by cram or desultory cram, but by hard work. Morning and night, I worked as hard as I have ever done in the House of Commons; and I beg my honorable friend, if possible, to allow this ray of light to enter his mind, that it is possible to learn a subject even elsewhere than in his lecture-room."

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

By the last Census, the Catholic population of the Grey Valley Electoral District was 2641; of Greymouth, 592; and of Cobden (on the side of the river opposite to Greymouth), 124; of Wellington (understated in a previous number), 1048; of Auckland, including Parnell and Newton, 3634; of Dunedin, including Roslyn and Caversham, 2072; of Christchurch, including Avon and Heathcote, 1854; of Napier, 514. The number of Catholics in Charleston in 1871 was given as 71, but it has since largely increased.

We will publish occasionally particulars relative to some of our churches. The church at Greymouth is of wood, cruciform shaped, neatly finished, and has three very beautiful altars. The cost has probably been about £1500.

A NEW Catholic church is being erected at Napier.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the erection of a new Catholic church at Timaru.

FATHER Lampilla, Taranaki, is erecting a new church.

THE people of Rangiora, Canterbury, are very anxious to have a resident priest, and are prepared to build him a suitable residence. There is a nice Church already built, and there is also a good site for a house, with ground for a garden.

OUR SCHOOLS (CONTINUED).—The Catholic school at Greymouth is attended by 60 children. At the Ahaura, in the Grey Valley, there is a Catholic school, having an attendance of 43 children, 17 of whom are boarders in the female boarding school. The Charleston Catholic school is attended by 50 or 60 pupils. The Invercargill school is increasing largely in attendance.

WELLINGTON ITEMS.—"The Catholic Young Men's Society here," a correspondent writes, "is a great blessing to the youth of Wellington. There are now 65 members. They meet every Thursday for literary or scientific exercises, debates, &c. They go to Holy Communion altogether every quarter. On Easter Sunday, all offered a special communion for his Holiness the Pope, at a Mass celebrated for the same intention by their Rev. President. They have expressed the desire that his Lordship Bishop Moran should indicate this mark of filial devotedness to the Holy Father, and ask for them his paternal benediction.—Public opinion here is growing stronger in our favor in regard to education, and the local clergy insist on the Catholics receiving justice—no surrender, no compromise. We don't want religious liberty cut and measured out by a secular Board. We want denominational schools and liberty, and the Board here may find their mistake to their cost or humiliation. The Ordinance permits them to aid us, and they have refused. Other church schools are endowed, and we alone are to submit to the prejudices and caprices of the Board. It is not likely.—There are 80 pupils at the Convent here, principally boarders; 25 in the Providence Institution; 60 boys at the Cathedral School, Thorndon Flat; and at the Te Aro Catholic schools, 84 boys and 75 girls."—From the 'Wellington Independent' of a late date we learn that the Catholic Young Men's entertainment given at the Oddfellows' Hall was a great success. The hall was crowded down stairs and in the gallery. The programme was extensive, and showed that considerable taste had been exercised in selecting a happy variety that could not well fail to please, and included a large selection of songs and choruses, besides a sensational double dance and song, a silver belt jig, and the burlesque "De Barber

of Seville." Perhaps the most striking performance of the evening was the "Anvil Chorus," from the opera of "Il Trovatore." The gross amount of the receipts, we understand, was £50.

A branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society was opened at Oamaru on Tuesday last by Mr M. C. Joyce. A dinner and ball took place in celebration of the occasion, and 200 were present. The affair was a great success. We hope to be able to give a more detailed report in our next week's issue.

We are requested to state, in regard to a subscription made up in Dunedin for the wife and children of a man who was injured while employed on a railway work, that £8 have been paid to her already, and a few pounds more are promised.

GENERAL NEWS.

LATEST ITEMS.—A Native war is almost inevitable.—Mr Alexander Outhbertson has been elected M.H.R. for Invercargill.—The Government has granted Mr Macandrew's application for a dissolution.

PARLIAMENT is further prorogued to June 5.

THE Lyttelton election of a member for the House of Representatives, in the room of Mr Peacock, caused great excitement. Out of 280 voters, 237 voted, Mr Webb, a strong supporter of the Ministry, was returned. The Government party, which had a gain of two votes by the results of the Nelson suburbs and Invercargill elections, is thus sure of another also. The 'Southern Cross' says:—"There are, we have reason to know, other votes which will add to the strength of the Government." Whereupon, the 'Daily Times' pertinently asks:—"Who are the turncoats?"

It will be perceived by advertisement in another column that Mr W. H. Reynolds will address his constituents, the electors of Dunedin, this Saturday evening at the Masonic Hall at 8 o'clock.

THE Auckland Chamber of Commerce, in its quarterly report urges the speedy completion of marine cable to Australia; direct mail communication with San Francisco; reform in the Bankruptcy Laws; and extension of the drawbacks schedules, so as to include millinery and haberdashery.

THE prospectus of the Hokitika Gas Company has been issued. The proposed capital is £10,000, in £5 shares. More than half the shares have been taken up. Another Gas Company is in embryo.

THE plant and leasehold property of the Napier Steam Boiling-down Company have been sold for £12,500, and will probably be converted into a beetroot sugar manufactory.

THE Government have decided to lease 1000 acres of the Greymouth Coal Reserve to the Grey Coal Co., being satisfied regarding the ability of the Company to perform the obligations.

AT A large public meeting at Christchurch speeches condemnatory of the Corporation drainage scheme were made. And a resolution was passed to refer the question to two competent engineers to decide.

THE separation of Wanganui from Wellington Province is being vigorously agitated.

EDUCATION.—The Resident Magistrate, Auckland, in a decision, has supported the new Education Act, casting Mr Christopher Greenaway, who refused to pay the education tax, in costs.—After a long debate on the Education Bill, the Canterbury Provincial Council, by 23 to 9, negatived the motion that Government aid be not withdrawn from the denominational schools, so long as they satisfy the requirements of the Education Board as to discipline, attendance, and secular instruction. An amendment to postpone the withdrawal of the grant for three years was also rejected by 22 to 11. The Education Bill is likely to pass unaltered, although another effort will be made to secure denominational schools aid for another year. The Episcopalians are getting up a public meeting to protest against the measure, and a parish meeting has already done so.—Mr Inglis contended "that from irrefragable facts there were 2000 children in Christchurch who were receiving no education at all." The Provincial Secretary also spoke of "the crying necessity of providing competent teachers." The Council also passed a resolution in favor of reserving 100,950 acres of land in the southern portion of the Province for the purpose of an endowment for a School for Agriculture; and also in favor of reserving 101,640 acres in other parts of the Province for the purpose of an endowment for the promotion of superior education.—The Christchurch papers are justly very indignant at Mr Bathgate's recent tirade on the New Zealand University.—There are, after all, two candidates in Otago for the New Zealand University Scholarships' examination. He must have been a zealous advocate of the Otago system that dug them up.

THE LATE MURDERS.—The North, and in fact all New Zealand, is greatly agitated by the late Native murders, and war appears imminent. A large meeting at Grahamstown, called to consider the present position of Native affairs resolved:—"That this meeting deeply regrets the aspect which Native affairs have assumed, as evidenced by the murder of Sullivan, and the attack on Mr Mackay, the representative of the Government; and is of opinion that these deplorable events have been the result of Native misadministration pursued during the last four years." Natives who spoke at the meeting urged the upsetting of the Maori King, and said that if it were a Native that had been murdered, they would have wiped him out. It is reported that a considerable trade in arms and ammunition is now going on between the Thames and Piako Natives. Upwards of 60,000 rounds of ammunition have recently been added to the large stock previously accumulated at the Waikato Constabulary stations, and preparations are being made to meet any emergencies that may arise in the shape of immediate hostilities. Tawhiao denounces the leasing or selling of land. He says he cannot give up the murderers, that he does not wish for war, and hopes the matter will be settled without it.

IMMIGRATION.—By the William Davie, Hydaspass, May Queen, Christian M'Ausland, Palmerston, Zealandia, and Charlotte Gladstone, there were introduced into Otago, between the 5th April, 1872, and the 16th February, 1873, 1,648 souls, equal to 1,419 statute adults. The Agent-General advises the sailing of the Michael Angelo for Otago on March 2, with 64 adults for Otago and 72½ for Canterbury. The Edwin Fox, which met with terribly bad weather, and had to put into Brest, left that port on March 5. An inquiry into the conduct of the captain and matron resulted in their acquittal. Twenty-two and a half adults refused to continue the passage and returned to England. The Jubilee sailed for Wellington on March 12, with 43 passengers. The Woodlark, for Auckland, on February 25, with 109½.

THE Four per cent. £250,000 Loan has proved a thorough failure, only £370 being tendered for above the minimum prices—£90 10s, and £40,000 being tendered for at from £80 to £85. The tender for £300 at par was the only one accepted. Mr Vogel stated that the Controller would invest £150,000 of the trust fund in the loan at a price to be fixed between the Controller and the Colonial Treasurer. Looking at the large sums of money rolling in the banks in the Colony, he accounted for the paucity of tenders by the low rate of interest offered.

We regret to hear that Mr M. Murphy, late of the Shamrock Hotel, Dunedin, met with a serious accident on Monday last. On the day mentioned he drove out of town in a waggone to his residence at the Halfway Bush, and whilst in the act of alighting, the horse suddenly bolted, throwing Mr Murphy to the ground. The wheel of the vehicle passed over Mr Murphy's leg, just above the ankle, inflicting considerable injury, but not of so dangerous a nature as might have been expected.

The Superintendent of Wellington has sent a message to the Provincial Council recommending a vote of £2,500 to purchase land as a gift to the Hon. Dr Featherston in recognition of "his past services to the Province," which, we presume, means the leech-like manner in which he stuck to the Superintendency.

The Wellington Provincial Council has agreed to offer a reward of £2000 for the discovery of a payable gold field, and another of £500 for the discovery of a coalfield, within the Province.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS are being pushed on with vigor all over the Colony, and new harbor works are being proposed. The recent heavy seas at Oamaru have not injured the breakwater at all, and advantage has been taken of the favorable change in the weather to complete the last pier to be laid *in situ* at the outer end. The central portion of the pier is being raised from two to three feet for a width of eighteen feet, as a platform for the monster crane; and as soon as this is complete, the crane, which is nearly ready, will be shipped to Oamaru and erected. The progress of the work will then be rapid, as it simply consists in laying the heavy blocks of concrete as fast as they can be made and consolidated. The whole available space at present is covered with these monster blocks, weighing over 20 tons each, and as soon as a part of this space can be cleared more will at once be made. The works have now been well tested during the past month, as tremendous seas have broken over them repeatedly, with only temporary inconvenience caused by the washing away of any loose materials left exposed.—The Canterbury Provincial Council has resolved to expend £150,000 for improvements in the Lyttelton harbor—£100,000 to be raised under the Lyttelton Harbor Works Loan Act, and the balance to be provided from the Provincial revenue.—It has also passed a resolution that a graving dock or slip capable of accommodating vessels drawing twenty feet be included in the scheme for perfecting the Lyttelton harbor works.—At Napier, soundings taken as to the practicability of constructing a breakwater between the Bluff and the Blackrock, show that a breakwater of 2000 feet long would be inefficient, and would cost about £100,000. A bridge across the harbor at the Port of Ahuriri is about to be erected, at a cost of £7000.

THE CONTRACTORS DEBTS ACT.—Mr Thomas Pavletich writes to us regarding a petition signed by over four hundred working men of Dunedin and suburbs, presented to the Assembly at its last session by the Hon. John Bathgate, and which asked the Assembly to pass a Bill making it imperative upon all contractors under Government to pay their men weekly, thereby enabling them to obtain cash value, and to protect themselves from being defrauded by absconding or insolvent contractors, and to prevent loss not only to themselves but to tradesmen, hotelkeepers, and boarding-housekeepers trusting them. Mr Bathgate stated in reply, "There was no chance of promoting a Bill to remedy the cause this session, but another session an endeavor should be made to get protection by means of an amendment of the Contractors Debts Act." Mr Pavletich informs us that he believes the proposed measure to be one that would be of great benefit to the laboring classes, even in these times of prosperity; that he has always taken an interest in the matter, and should be happy to urge further action in regard to it being taken at the next session of the Assembly.

THE TRIAL TRIP of one of the engines intended to be used for passenger traffic on the Clutha line has proved thoroughly successful. The run was made from Crawford street, opposite the fitting-up shed at the rear of Messrs Cargill and Anderson's wool store, as far as the Caversham tunnel, to which the rails are now laid. Mr Blair, the district engineer; Mr Bell the sub-contractor, and other gentlemen were on the engine, the working of which gave the driver greater satisfaction than was expected. It was manufactured by Neilson and Co., Glasgow, weighs about seventeen tons, being rather less than three tons to each wheel; the number of wheels being six, three feet each in diameter, all coupled; has no tender, and is expected to draw a hundred tons, and attain an ordinary speed of twenty to twenty-five miles an hour.

SOME of the recently imported salmon ova, sent to Invercargill and Christchurch have hatched out, and many more are showing signs of vitality. As showing the value of acclimatization, it was lately mentioned in the Wellington Provincial Council, that before the intro-

duction of pheasants in Auckland it was almost impossible to grow a crop of potatoes owing to the ravages of the wire worm. Since the introduction of the birds, however, this agricultural pest has entirely disappeared.

THE SAW MILLS at Catlin's River are cutting large quantities of timber. The new mill has considerably augmented its cutting capacity, having fixed another engine to the machinery to assist the one previously at work. A circular riding saw, placed in advance of the large breaking-down saw, enables the lessees to cut logs of any dimensions. It requires ten additional hands, and the mill employs in the aggregate 40 men.

AMONG the passengers by the Taranaki, northward, was Mr C. Fellows, better known by the *nom de plume* of "Master Humphrey," who is *en route* for England.

THOSE electors whose names have been objected to on the Dunedin, Caversham, and Roslyn Rolls, on the ground of insufficiently described qualification, will, by calling at the office of the Registration Officer (in the Resident Magistrate's Court department), and giving the particulars wanted, be spared the trouble of attending at the Revision Court.

ONE would think it impolitic of a Provincial Councillor to squabble with his constituents on the eve of a general election, but Mr Hallenstein does not seem to think so. On a petition from residents at the Arrow asking that the construction of a bridge at Kawarau Falls be discontinued, he gave notice of motion:—"That this Council is of opinion that from a—n—Arrow [a narrow] point of view the building of a bridge over the Kawarau Falls will be detrimental to the Arrow. . . . That, therefore, this Council seriously consider the often expressed wish of the people of Arrowtown, namely, that no road, bridge, railway, or telegraph be made to Queenstown, and that the interests of the township of Arrow be considered paramount and superior to those of the rest of the Lakes district."

CASES of scarlatina have become numerous and serious at Hokitika.

By a fire at Christchurch two shops, and a stable have been burned down. It is supposed that the fire originated in a bakehouse close by.

HEYWOOD'S flax-mill at Manukau, Auckland, has been burned down, and a large store of flour and grain consumed. It is believed that the fire was caused by a spark from some tramp's pipe.

A MAN named Wiltshire at Christchurch has begun to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours.

THE concert in aid of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society has been postponed to Friday, 30th inst. This has been done in order that the concert may not clash with that to be given by the Coloured Opera Troupe for the benefit of Mrs Roberts on Monday next, and to which the members of the Hibernian Society will give their patronage.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.—In our last issue we mentioned that the Superintendent had asked the Council to agree with him in requesting a dissolution, and that Mr Reid had till then been unable to form a Government. Since then the Council did not agree to his Honor's suggestion, Mr Reid intimated his inability to perform the task of choosing an Executive at once satisfactory to the Superintendent and to the majority of the House, Dr Webster made an attempt in the same direction, and, after days spent in discussing what was constitutional, varied by exchanges of much that was disgracefully personal, the Council was prorogued amidst a discreditable scene of confusion. A memorial signed by 29 M.P.O.'s has been forwarded to Wellington against the Superintendent's application for a dissolution; and it is very probable that the Superintendency will be contested. On Thursday Dr Menzies, M.P.O., received a telegram informing him that the Colonial Executive, after mature consideration, have recommended the Acting-Governor to grant a dissolution.

MR TROLLOPE, criticising those works "of a fine art much cultivated in the colonies, for which the colonial phrase of blowing has been created," says—"My first, my constant, my parting advice to my Australian cousins is contained in two words: 'Don't blow!'"

MR VINCENT FYKE is about to publish a story of Colonial life and adventure, the incidents of which are connected chiefly with New Zealand.

REFERRING to the Volunteer system in the Colony, the 'Southern Cross' says that "extensive reform is necessary, and it must be made."

THE Chief Inspector of Customs at Auckland recently obtained samples of beer from the principal breweries in the Colony—From Wellington, 4 samples; Canterbury and Otago, 23; Auckland 10; and Nelson 6. After being analysed, they were all found to be free from adulterants of any kind. This number of analyses having been performed upon samples selected unknown to the brewers who manufactured the beverages with satisfactory results, speaks very favorably of the character of Colonial brewers, and shows that they provide good and wholesome malt beverages for those who desire them.

MR HUNT, the well-known pioneer of the Thames goldfield, has returned from Europe to Auckland, where he intends to settle.

RAILWAYS.—Tenders for the first section of the Winton-Kingston railway have been opened; that of Mr J. M. Blair, of Tokomairiro, for £13,000, being accepted. The section includes the formation and ballasting to a depth of six inches of twenty-two miles of the line north from the township of Winton. Proposals have been made at Christchurch by a deputation from Nelson, composed of Messrs Curtis, Selanders, and Pitt, that the extension of the railway line from Ararua to the Hurunui, a distance of 10 miles, should be subsidised by the Province of Canterbury to the extent of half the total cost of the extension: provided the maximum cost to Canterbury do not exceed £2000 per mile, or the total cost exceed £160,000.

A MAN named George Bruce, who came to Naseby from Hyde on the 15th inst. to see his child, which had died in the coach while its mother was taking it to Dr Dick, at Naseby, for medical advice, was thrown from his horse on his way back, and was seriously hurt. Several of his ribs on the left side are broken, and he has also received other injuries. He has been removed to the Hospital, and is pronounced to be in a dangerous state.

EFFORTS are being made to amalgamate the three Christchurch Boating Clubs, so as to form one strong Club.

WATER SUPPLIES.—The Auckland City Council have determined to bring in a water supply from the Waikare River, sixteen miles distant from the city.—The Dunedin Waterworks Company has made an answer to the City Council, in reply to its renewed offer to sell, which the Council regards as a refusal. The Council has empowered a Committee to engage an engineer to report as to the best available site for the construction of proper waterworks for the Corporation, and as to details and estimated cost of such work. The Council alleges what the Company denies, namely, that the supply is insufficient for the town, and in a memorial to the General Assembly says:—"That as the Dunedin Waterworks Company have not only failed to carry out the purpose for which it was originally authorised, but have also refused the liberal offer made to them by the Council; and as the erection of new works by the Council will involve a double burden on the inhabitants, by reason of the compulsory rates now levied by the Company, it is reasonable that their right to levy such rates be withdrawn, and that the [8 per cent. Provincial Government] guarantee hitherto enjoyed by them be also withdrawn. That there can be no objection to the Company continuing their partial supply on the ordinary principles of fair competition; but the Council objects most strongly to the public money being wasted in affording a guarantee for the execution of an enterprise now found to be inadequate for the purpose in view, while the Company might have avoided all loss and made a handsome profit by selling their works to the Municipality: and the Council also objects to the principles of compulsory assessment in the circumstances mentioned."

ANOTHER CITY LOAN.—Councillor Barnes intends bringing forward a proposition that £10,000 six per cent. bonds be sold, and the proceeds allocated for outlay in each of the four wards. The proposition has the support of the Public Works Committee of the Council and will most likely be carried.

THIRTY-THREE Industrial School children are out at service, under license of the establishment, viz., eighteen boys and fifteen girls. The joint earnings of these amounted last year to a sum of £212 1s. 6d., which has been deposited in the Savings' Bank to the credit of the several children.

RACING.—The Canterbury Jockey Club has resolved to institute an autumn meeting, including a St. Leger of 100 sovs., with 10 sovs. sweepstakes added, for three-year-olds; and a two-year-old race of 75 sovs., with 10 sovs. sweepstakes added. Conditions the same as for the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster.—At a meeting of the Stewards of the Tradesmen's Races, held at the Empire Hotel, it was resolved that the races should take place on Monday, the 26th, that day having been proclaimed a holiday by the Provincial Government. The prizes are liberal and some good horses have come out.

THE Otago Waste Lands Board has granted a rehearing in the case of the Hon. R. Campbell's Marewhenua application. The land at Wai-pahee and Glenkenich, advertised for sale on the 22nd inst., has been withdrawn from sale, and consideration of the question as to whether it should be sold has been deferred for a month.

CROMWELL NEWS.—The Star of the East Co.'s crushing for three weeks realised 107oz. of gold. The Heart of Oak is now (May 14th) crushing. The Young Australian Co., from 207 tons of stone obtained about 150oz. of gold. The Nil Desperandum Co's machine is being removed to the Energetic Co.'s claim at Rough Ridge, by Messrs Alves and Co. The Cromwell Co. has again started crushing, and will continue doing so as long as the water supply holds out. This company has about 1000 tons of stone at grass.

The fortnight's yield of the Caledonian mine (Thames) was 405oz. A quantity of specimens and picked stuff has been raised.

IRISH COAL MINES.—It appears from 'Thom's Dublin Directory' for 1873, that there are seventy-two collieries in Ireland, but only thirty-two are at work—nine in Leinster, twelve in Munster, four in Ulster, and seven in Connaught. There are 1,576,000 acres of flat bog, and 1,254,000 of mountain bog. The Irish census has only been published as yet for one county (Carlow), and therefore is not included in Mr Thom's tables.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL, of Cincinnati, is enforcing compulsory education. He insists that no boy or girl shall be admitted to first communion who has not previously spent two years in a Catholic school. He denounces the taxation of Catholics for the support of public schools as oppressive, and particularly complains of the taxing of the poor to keep up the high schools wherein are taught branches of no possible use to any but the children of the rich.

FATHER BURKE.—An American paper states that the great-hearted Irish monk has been ordered to Rome. The death of the General of his order, the late Father Jandel, it is thought, has much to do with his recall. Father Burke has earned \$300,000 for religious and charitable institutions; but he has earned the best love of the Irish people in America, which is worth more than three hundred millions. He came to us in the right time, and he has done the right work. The prayers of the Irish Catholics of America should be offered for a safe voyage for their *soggarth aroon*, and for the happiness of his future life.

THE missions of the Franciscan Order in the world, exclusive of the Christian part of Europe, are divided into 175 colleges, and 656 parishes, with 34000 friars.

A DUBUQUE temperance orator illustrates the folly of intemperance by pointing to one thousand of his fellow townsmen.

THE excise duties in Great Britain will this year yield £25,800,000. The increase within four years is over 20 per cent. This is owing chiefly to the great increase in the use of strong drinks. Drunkenness is becoming more prevalent than ever.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, DUNEDIN.

LAST Sunday, previous to the usual evening instruction, Dr. Moran announced that the following Thursday—the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord—would be a holiday of obligation to hear Mass and refrain from servile works, and that, in virtue of special faculties received from the Holy See, he was authorised to grant an indulgence to all those who, being duly prepared, approached the Holy Sacraments and prayed for the intentions of the Pope. He then stated that those intentions usually are the peace and prosperity of the Church, the propagation of the faith, peace among Christian princes and people. He reminded his audience of the special need there is of fervent and united prayer at this particular crisis, when the powers of hell seem leagued with the potentates of earth to crush and, if possible, to annihilate the Church. It did not appear that Dr. Moran had intended to speak at any length on this subject, but being carried away by that *elan* of sympathy and devotion which every true son of the Church must feel when he considers the trials that afflict her, he delivered a very touching exhortation on the duty of prayer for the Church, and concluded with a short explanation of the gospel. We give the following rough and unconnected outline of it. In their attempts to crush out and annihilate the Church, he knew her enemies will never succeed, for we have the words of the Divine Redeemer, the Infallible Truth, that the Church founded on the Book of Peter shall last to the end of ages. Therefore we have no fears for her stability. Nevertheless, in such times as the present, when the Sovereign Pontiff, the head and father of nearly three hundred millions of Christians, is deprived of his liberty—a prisoner in one of his own palaces, robbed of his patrimony by a revolutionary king, himself a puppet of the secret societies—ought we not, as loving and dutiful children, pray that God would console and strengthen the Holy Father.

When, too, we see the secret societies everywhere leagued together to undermine the very basis of society and social order,—when we see rulers and ministers of state introduce schemes of secular and Godless education, whose aim and scope is to destroy the Church, and to make the great Creator ignored in his own creation,—is it not our duty to pray that the faithful may not be led away by these false teachers.

When we hear our Divine Redeemer blasphemed by an infidel Press—His divinity denied, and everything that is most sacred held up to ridicule and contempt—should we not pray that these evils may cease. From its foundation the Church has been persecuted. At one time the persecution was bloody; at another political, but never has it been more insidious or dangerous than at the present time. Still, though it is our duty to pray for courage and strength to get through them, we are not frightened nor surprised at persecutions; for in establishing His Church, our Divine Redeemer foretold them to His Apostles, saying: "They have persecuted me; they will also persecute you."—"I send you as lambs among wolves;" but he also said: "Behold I am with you at all times;" and he promised that "The gates of Hell should never prevail against His Church." And has He not kept that promise? Have we not seen the Church crushed, stamped out in one place, only to appear with renewed energy and vigor in another? Has not persecution always increased the number and devotion of her children? Is not the very existence of the Church in the present day an anomaly in the usual order of things? States, empires, have crumbled away; dynasties, the most powerful and the most firmly established, have been overthrown, and the Church still outlives them all.

But there is another Church set up in opposition to the Church of Christ. It is the Church of the Sects, of the secret societies, and its members, the boasted apostles of liberty and progress, are the authors of the calamities which afflict Christendom at the present time. A glance at the Continent of Europe will show us the kind of liberty and progress they teach. What do we see in Italy, Spain, Germany, &c.? The property of hundreds, nay of thousands, of offending men and women plundered and pillaged in the name of liberty!

Look to Switzerland, that free Republic: there we shall see the Bishop of Geneva, a most illustrious prelate, the meekest and most inoffensive of men, one who had committed no crime, who had violated no law of God or man, one who, on account of his amiable qualities, is loved by all who have the privilege of knowing him. Well, in the name of liberty, he has been forced to leave his native country—absolutely turned out, his rights as a citizen ignored, because he is the zealous defender of the rights of the Church. And in Geneva, we should remember that the Catholics are in the majority at least in the country; but in the city, where the ministers are the tools of the secret societies, what did these ministers do in order to retain the power they had and did not wish to relinquish? Why they made a law in the name of liberty, making it obligatory that all votes should be taken in the city, thus virtually excluding Catholics from any participation in the election of their representatives. And they have passed another law taking the election of the parish priests out of the hands of the Church; they are now to be elected by the vote of the people. As no Catholic will vote in such a case, it being a direct violation of the rights of the Church, it comes to this: that any man who wishes to call himself a Catholic, may present himself at the voting place and his vote will be received. Can any one doubt what will follow? Such is the liberty and progress of the radicalism of the age.

His Lordship continued: Do not allow your simplicity to mislead you to the destruction of yourself and your children. Be not deceived by the promoters of secular and godless education, whose results we have witnessed in the Commune of Paris and the crimes of revolutionised Italy.

He then read the Gospel for the day, which was taken from John xvi., 23-30, and in the course of a very clear and beautiful explanation of it, he pointed out the encouragement it holds out to us that our prayers shall be heard when we pray as we ought. What is more encouraging and consoling than the words of our Divine Redeemer—"Hitherto you have not asked anything in my name. Ask and you shall receive, that your joy may be full;" and further on He says, "In that day, that is after the Resurrection, you shall ask in my name, and I say not I will ask the Father for you; for the Father himself loveth you, because you have loved me, and have believed that I came out from God." As if our Divine Redeemer had said, you have believed in me, therefore you are my members, and I am your head, consequently I myself pray in you. And, as the Father loveth me as His son, so He loves you as the members of my mystical body; and He will hear and grant the prayers offered in my name. And so we find the Apostles immediately after the Resurrection concluding all their prayers—through our Lord Jesus Christ, a form which the Church continues to the present day. Dr Moran concluded by calling on his people to avail themselves of the indulgence offered them, and to join him in prayers for the Holy Father and for the necessities of the Church, and entreated them not to render themselves by apathy accomplices in the work of demoralisation that is going on around us, but to be ready to make any sacrifice rather than have their children corrupted in Godless schools.

THE WELLINGTON EDUCATION BOARD AND THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

After severe struggling and long hesitation on the part of the Catholics of this city, the clergy (seeing that the Board was determined in its resolution not to subsidise any schools entirely denominational), accompanied by the leading Catholic laity, met the Education Board and presented their case. At first there seemed to be small chance of any amicable understanding being arrived at; but after several meetings, proposals were at last drawn up, and with but slight alterations were accepted by the Board. The final arrangements are as follow:—

1. That the school grounds and buildings remain in the hands of the present trustees or trustees.
2. That all necessary repairs, additions and fences be executed by the Board.
3. That the school buildings be insured by the Board.
4. That the present school furniture be taken at a fair valuation by the Board.
5. That the school trustees have a right to the use of the schools every evening after six o'clock for night schools or other objects independent of the Board.
6. That the first half-hour in each school day be devoted to special religious instruction, and that a room, to be selected by the Trustees, be set apart for the purpose.
7. No children of different denominations will be permitted to receive religious instruction except at the written request of the parents.
8. The trustees to have the sole use of the buildings on Sundays.
9. That the teachers be appointed by the Board, but no teachers to be appointed of whose appointment the trustees may disapprove. The Board will at all times attend to the representation of the trustees as to the fitness of any teachers to continue in office.
10. Children whose parents object to any religious instruction may come to school at the end of the first half-hour.
11. That the salaries of the teachers be equal to those of teachers of schools of the same standard.
12. That the new series of Irish National School Books be the books used for secular instruction in all the schools.
13. That the present arrangement be terminable by either party at the expiration of six months' notice.

A proposal was made by the Board that ministers of the different denominations should be allowed into our schools, but this was so firmly resisted by the Catholics that the Board withdrew it.

Catholics in this city feel that they owe much to the unceasing exertion used by Dr Grace to bring about this arrangement, and they are most thankful to him. I am happy to add that Bishop Moran has signified his approval of those terms, provided that the teachers are appointed by Catholics.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF WELLINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The Catholics of Wellington have naturally shared the joy that must have been felt by all their brethren in New Zealand at the appearance of the first Catholic newspaper in this country. May it live many years—may it become strong and prosperous—to advocate constantly the interests of our Holy Religion, and to uphold truth and justice against slander and iniquity.

After having addressed to you my sincere compliments and good wishes, permit me to call your attention to some inaccuracies that have crept into the report of the Catholic Schools in Wellington. It is stated that, "owing to the indefatigable exertions of Father Cummins, S.M., two schools have been recently established in Te Aro, Wellington City; they are attended by 131 children, only seven of whom had been attending a Catholic School previously." Here is a considerable mistake, which might be looked upon as injurious to some one, if it were not corrected. You may depend that I went to the proper source for information. First, there were upwards of thirty children who attended the Convent School at St. Mary's, and who have gone to the new school of St. Philomena. Now, as to the boys' school at St. Mary's, there are 21 who used to come to this same school of St.

Mary's and have left for the new school. Again, before the establishment of the new school, there was at Father O'Reilly's Chapel an old established school for boys and girls which must have reached the number of 30 at least. Well, the addition is easy to make—30 and 21 and 30 give the number of 81 children frequenting Catholic Schools in Wellington before the establishment of new schools, instead of 7, as stated by your correspondent. He is also equally unfortunate in giving the number of the girls who, on the side of St. Mary's, partake still of convent education. The total attendance of children who attend the Providence and Convent Schools is about 60 according to your correspondent, whilst, in reality, at the Convent alone, besides 35 boarders there are 89 day scholars. At the Providence there are 27 girls; which makes a total of 116 instead of 60. I am sure, Mr Editor, that you will welcome these observations, the object of which is truth and justice to all.—I have, &c.,

A CATHOLIC OF WELLINGTON.

CATHOLIC STATISTICS IN CANADA.

(Boston Pilot.)

THE Catholic Church in British America now comprises five Archbishopric Provinces—Quebec, Halifax, Oregon, Toronto, and St. Boniface. The jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Quebec, most rev. E. A. Taschereau, extends over five dioceses—Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, St. Hyacinth, Ottawa, and Rimouski. The most rev. the Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, controls seven dioceses—Halifax, St. John, N.B., Chatham, N.B., Arichat, N.S., Newfoundland, Harbor Grace, N.F., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The Province of Oregon, the Archbishop and some of the Suffragans of which are in the United States, embraces the diocese of Vancouver's Island and the Vicariate Apostolic of Columbia. The Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. John J. Lynch, directs the four dioceses, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton and London. The present Province of Quebec, which was reduced in 1870 by the founding of the Province of St. Boniface, contains 733 churches and chapels, 1137 clergymen, 1 University, 30 colleges, 149 convents, 24 hospitals and asylums, and 1,225,000 in population. The Province of Halifax contains 225 churches, 199 clergymen, 5 colleges, 40 convents, and 296,000 population. The part of the Province of Oregon in British America numbers 16 priests, 16 churches, 4 convents, 1 Seminary, and a population of 23,000, 20,000 of which are Indians.

The Province of Toronto embraces 184 churches, 120 clergymen, 2 colleges, 24 convents, and a Catholic population of 200,000. The Province of St. Boniface has 43 priests, 2 male scholastic institutions, 11 female scholastic institutions, and 9 hospitals and asylums. The Catholic population is not ascertained at present. It is to be regretted that the compilers of the Catholic Register did not furnish the full figures of the Dioceses named, many of which estimates are incomplete and imperfect. Therefore the following statistics which we sum up from the Dioceses given, embracing the whole of British America, can only serve to give an approximation of the real numbers: the British Provinces in North America contain about 1231 churches, 1672 priests, 1 university, 47 colleges, 219 convents, 35 hospitals and asylums, and upwards of 1,800,000 Catholics.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES AT ROME.

A remarkable discovery has recently been made in this church. Although not one of the greatest churches, the *Santi Apostoli*, as it is familiarly called, dates from the period of Constantine, and has preserved the title of a Constantinian Basilica. It was rebuilt by Pope Pelagius I. in the sixth century, and finished in the same century by Pope John III., when it was dedicated to the two apostles, Saints Philip and James the Less. About the end of the fifteenth century it was built as we see it now, with the exception of the portico, which was constructed at the expense of one of the Torlonia family, in 1827. It is remarkable for the number and artistic excellence of the monuments it contains, one of which was designed by Michael Angelo, and two by Canova—the modern Michael Angelo. Here lie the remains of Pope Clement XIV., who belonged to the Order of Minor Conventuals, whose convent (or rather all that is left of it, for the larger part of it is occupied as a barrack by the Italian troops,) is attached to the church. It may not be out of place to notice here, that exactly one hundred years ago, this Pope Clement XIV., suppressed the Society of Jesus. The tomb of the Pontiff is from the hands of Canova. Here reposed, for a time, the body of Michael Angelo previous to its transference to the gathering place of the great dead of Italy—Santa Croce, in Florence. Here, likewise, in 1870, the body of the last Duke of Tuscany rested for a brief space, and here the Sovereign Pontiff Pope Pius IX., attended to perform the last services to the remains of the exiled Sovereign.

The bodies of the two holy apostles were, it was believed, placed under the high altar, but it was not precisely known where they were actually placed. There was a tradition to the effect that they were hidden in such a way that no one could find them. An ancient manuscript, however, found amongst the archives of the convent, denoted more particularly the place where these precious relics were to be found. The Basilica is in the way of being restored, and the high altar was taken down piece by piece. Search was made, and as the parish priest, Father Bonelli, writes:—"The altar with its large steps, and *predella* were entirely removed yesterday morning (15th), and the large and strong interior wall was broken down. When, behold! about ten in the morning, there was discovered, exactly in a straight line under the table and *predella*, at the depth of the surface of the pavement of the presbytery, two large slabs of most beautiful Phrygian marble united together, and an equilateral (Greek) Cross extending to the very sides, beautifully carved in relief. These slabs being removed . . . an empty place, surrounded by slabs of Phrygian marble, was discovered, and there was a wooden box or coffin of beech, for the

most part fragments, within which was enclosed the bones and ashes of the two holy apostles, Philip and James the Less. In removing these holy ashes, about four in the afternoon, to place them in a new coffin, the Commission of Sacred Archeology perceived that exactly in the middle of the level of the *loculo* (or place where the coffin rested) there was a circular space which opened into a *loculo*, lined with similar Phrygian marble, and here there were fragments of bones, ashes, and sponges impregnated with blood. This second labor was done on the morning of the 16th, by the same Commission of Sacred Archeology." The Father General brought news of the discovery to the Holy Father on the evening of the 15th, and the Sovereign Pontiff gave, unasked, 100 Napoleons (\$400) to the Father General, saying to him that there was a little money to buy lime to rebuild the sacred urn for the bodies of the holy apostles. This is his third offering to the restoration of this Basilica.

R O M E.

(Correspondence of the London Tablet.)

February 14th.

His Holiness, whose health is excellent, has held audiences every day during the past week. On Saturday, the 8th, M. de Correlles, the French Ambassador, with his suite, went to the Vatican in state. The cortège consisted of three carriages, and the servants were in state liveries. After the Ambassador's interview with his Holiness he proceeded to visit the Cardinal Secretary of State.

On Tuesday, there was a large assemblage of Cardinals and Bishops, including all the foreign Bishops then in Rome, on the occasion of the promulgation of the decree of Canonization of Blessed Benoit Joseph Labre and the Blessed Andrea Burgia, a Sicilian lay brother, whose life was one of extraordinary sanctity. After the ceremonies usual on such occasions, the Bishop of Arras approached the throne, and in an elegant Latin discourse thanked the Holy Father in the name of his diocese for the glory that accrued to it, and in his own name for the kind thoughtfulness of his Holiness in having had the canonization decreed during his presence *Ad limina Apostolorum*. He further expressed a fervent wish and faith that the newly canonized saint would take under his special protection the Holy Father and France. After the Bishop of Arras had finished his address, the Holy Father arose and pronounced these words:—"God is always admirable in the order of His Providence! Yes, it is indeed He who is the Author of His Church, the great, the beautiful, the immortal work of His holy hands, and He never ceases to protect it in all times, and in all circumstances, and through all conflicts. He has protected it as we see by this morning's Gospel in the third, in the sixth, in the ninth hour, He has protected to the eleventh hour which may be ours. (Sensation.) God has protected it from the beginning; when the fury of tyrants raged against it He opposed to them the courage and constancy of the martyrs—that constancy which inspired weak and timid hearts with strength and resolution, and multiplied the disciples of Jesus Christ. He has preserved it against the audacity of heresy, raising up the sanctity and learning of the doctors, those valiant athletes of the Church who confounded heretics if they could not always convert them, and who were as shining lights of truth and justice to the faithful whom they confirmed in their belief. He protected the Church when her destruction was sought by means of libertinism and passion, opposing to corruption the purity of virgins, the patience of confessors, and that multiplicity of saints who have fulfilled their celestial mission on the earth. God ceases not to protect His Church even in our own days. What is the principal enemy we have now to combat? It is Unbelief. Against this infernal monster there is but one defence; and that is the religious firmness and good spirit of the populations. And behold God gives us largely of this remedy. Who is it that opposes this invasion of incredulity, this climax of all the evils of hell? Not certainly the powerful, the wise of this world, those who are in the high places; no, but the mass of the people, I do not say the lowest of the people, but all that mass of all conditions whom the Church has called the Christian people—*plebs Christiana*. They oppose this incredulity by pilgrimages, by frequenting the churches, by praising God continually. They combat it by approaching the Holy Table, by works of charity, by those pious associations which have for their object the sanctification of Festivals, the care of the sick, the help of orphans, and, in short, all kinds of good works. Well, this good and holy spirit which exists in the populations is in itself a work of God and a pledge of His protection in these unhappy times. And how is this prodigy of the grace of God made more manifest? Just by those frequent occasions, I may say multiplied occasions, which God has furnished in these latter times to the Holy See in the beatification and canonization of saints. And in fact what has happened? There is not a country, scarcely a province, which has not its saint. Their glory is spread through Europe and through the world. When a beatification or canonization takes place the churches of the saint's country are more frequented, his fellow-citizens read his life and find in it encouragement and edification. But a great deal of this pious movement is not limited to the country or province where he was born, or lived; all Christians occupy themselves with his acts, his mode of life, his virtues, his miracles; they meditate on all this, and are lifted into a different atmosphere from that which they ordinarily breathe. They try to imitate the Saint, and they are fortified by his example. Thus God operates, even in our day, in favour of His Church, and lets all men know that the devil cannot overcome, for there is ever a force superior to his, a force that sustains and defends the Church from all his attacks. Now we have before us two new servants of God to aid us in the struggle against modern iniquity. They come surrounded by the splendour of their heroic virtues to cast down the vices of this age—pride, avarice, and luxury. Pride, which acknowledges no God but human reason; luxury, which places its delight in low desires and base delights. These are the three elements of the tree of iniquity. Pride is the root, avarice the trunk, luxury the branches. Under the shadow of this tree come all the hideous and unclean beasts of the

earth; on its branches sit the birds of night and the birds of prey. These two servants of God come and fight for the Church: in their poverty, simplicity, and humility, they overcome pride; with their disinterestedness they vanquish avarice; with their chastity and mortification they are victorious over luxury. O how admirable art Thou O God Eternal and Omnipotent in Thy mercies! Thy Church adorns herself and rejoices, for she has two new heroes and two new saints. Yes! the Church, always contradicted, yet marches onward, she stops not, she slackens not, but still marches swiftly on the road of virtue. The Church, though they curse her name, prays for blasphemers. The Church, detested by all who do not know her, raises her eyes to heaven and says to God, pardon these unhappy ones, they know not what they do. The Church truly pardons and prays for her persecutors, but if there is a question of principles, of sustaining the eternal principles of justice and religion, of defending that treasure of virtue and sanctity which is in her keeping, be it well known that the head, though only the organ of that Church, bows not his head before the injunctions either of the world or the devil, nor will he bow his head though it were to the axe of the executioner. (Profound and immense sensation.) Let us then praise God for His benefits; let us be assured He will never abandon His Church—He will try, will purify, will sanctify His Church—let us pray that He may pour upon it new blessings, and since these Saints belong, one to France and the other to Italy, let us pray that God will especially bless those two countries. May He bless the statesman who rules France, and give him ever good counsels. To those who govern Italy may He say, '*Fiat lux*.' Let there be light; that they may be able to come out of the abyss into which they have thrown themselves by walking in thick darkness and in a night of storms. May God bless the millions of Frenchmen and Italians who are faithful to the accomplishment of their duty, who stretch forth their hands to Him to implore His mercy, and who cry '*Miserere nostri Domine, Miserere nostri*.' May He bless you all, you who are my co-operators in my functions, and since on my shoulders—those of a poor old man—is laid a heavy burden, I also may say that if '*senex portat puer regat*,' as it is written in the Office for the Feast of Purification which we have lately celebrated. May Jesus Christ be with you. May He be with us all and inspire us with the strength and courage necessary to sustain the rights of the Church; may He give us patience and resignation in our continual trials and in all coming tribulations. May God grant that this Benediction may rest on Me and on all I have named.—*Benedictio Dei, &c.*" This address, delivered with the remarkable fluency and dignity which is characteristic of the Holy Father, produced great emotion in all present. On Monday and Tuesday there were large general audiences. On Thursday there was an audience of over 400 persons representing various charitable institutions, presided over by the Marquis Girolamo Cavalletti, who read an address in their name.

HISTORY OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

BY THE ABBE J. E. DARRAS.

(Translated from the original French for the New Zealand TABLET.)

HITHERTO the circle of our investigations has ranged beyond the sphere of the Greco-Roman world. Let us enter into the midst of this world, whose intellectual and social wounds we have been elsewhere attempting to probe. We shall there find the same faith in a future Redeemer, whom Aristotle names "the true Liberator and Saviour." "It is this God, begotten before all the gods," says Plato, "who gives peace to mankind. He inspires meekness and extinguishes hatred. Merciful, good, revered by the wise, admired of the gods; those who do not possess him, ought to desire to possess him, and those who do possess him, should preserve him carefully. He cherishes the good, and from the wicked he withdraws himself. He sustains us in our labors; he re-assures us in our fears; he governs our desires and our reason; he is the Saviour of Saviours, the Glory of gods and men, and their surpassingly good and noble leader; we ought ever to follow him, and sing to him hymns of praise." Did Plato then possess this God-Saviour? No. He tells us in another passage that "He will come one day to teach mortals." Beforehand, however, he implores him. "In the beginning of this discourse," he says, "let us invoke the God-Saviour, that by an unusual and marvellous teaching, he may save us, instructing us in the true doctrine." We remember the profession of faith of Socrates, already cited. It is important to give the passage at full length. The philosopher, after having shown that God has regard neither to the multitude nor to the magnificence of sacrifices, but solely to the disposition of the heart which offers them, dares not undertake to explain what these dispositions ought to be, nor what we should ask of God. "It is to be feared," he says, "that, deceiving ourselves, we ask from God real evils, which we take for blessings. We must wait then, till some one comes to teach us what ought to be our sentiments towards the Gods and towards our fellow men." Alcibiades: "Who will be this master, and when will he come? With what joy shall I not hail him, whoever he may be." Socrates: "It is one to whom even now you are dear; but, in order to know him, the clouds which darken your mind and prevent your discerning clearly good from evil, must be dissipated, even as Minerva, in Homer, opens the eyes of Diomedes, that he may discover the God hidden under the figure of a man." Alcibiades: "Let him dissipate this thick cloud then, for I am ready to do all that he shall ordain, in order to become better." Socrates: "Again, I say to you, He, of whom we speak, exceedingly desires your good." Alcibiades: "Then it seems to me that I would do better to put off my sacrifice till the time of his coming." Socrates: "Certainly, that is a safer course than to run the risk of displeasing God." Alcibiades: "Be it so. We will offer the crowns and gifts prescribed by the new law as soon as I shall see that much desired day. I hope, through the favor of the gods, that its coming may not be delayed." Whence did Socrates and his interpreter Plato imbibe these notions, so opposed to the pride of philosophers? No doubt, says the learned Brucker, the traditional doctrine of a Mediator between God and men, participating at once of the divine and human

nature, had been preserved in the bosom of antiquity, among all nations, strangers to Greek civilisation. We may then conjecture, with much likelihood, that the genius of Socrates and Plato drew inspiration from that source.

As time hastens on its rapid course, the desire of the world manifests itself in a more energetic strain of utterance. "Some months before the birth of Augustus," says Suetonius, "a rumour, accredited by the oracles, was spread throughout Rome. It was announced on all sides, by the interpretation of a recent prodigy, that nature was about to bring forth a king for the Roman people. The Senate, in dismay, issues a violent decree, prohibiting the children to be reared who should be born during the year. It is to Julius Marthus we owe this historic detail." Augustus was born B.C. 63. Thirty years later he ascended the throne of the world, under the title of Emperor. To all appearances, the longing of the universe ought now to be satisfied. And yet we learn from Tacitus and Suetonius that the world still continued to look for a sovereign who was to come from the East. "It was the general conviction," says Tacitus, "that the ancient books of the priests announced that at this period the East would have the ascendancy, and that from out of Judea should go forth the masters of the world." "The entire East," says Suetonius, "looked eagerly for the fulfilment of an ancient and undoubted tradition, which promised the sceptre of the universe to rulers who should go forth out of Judea." Singular coincidence! While the Jews saw the last period of the seventy weeks of years, foretold by Daniel, drawing to a close, the Etruscan priests were announcing the approach of the great year, of the tenth age—prophetic era—in which universal happiness was to reign throughout the world. "Some months before the rupture between Marius and Sylla, which was destined to prove so fatal to the Romans," says Plutarch, "the pure and serene air became all at once disturbed by lugubrious and plaintive sounds re-echoing through the heavens. Consternation filled all hearts. The Etruscan priests were assembled in the temple of Bellona, and consulted officially by the Senate as to the meaning of the phenomenon. They replied, 'The celestial trumpet announces a new age which will change the face of the universe.'"

The beautiful verses of Virgil are well-known to all. "The last period of the Cumesan oracle," says the poet, "has at length arrived. The world's great age renews its finished course. Already the Virgin* appears, ushering in the blissful reign of Saturn. A new race descends from the heights of Heaven. A child is about to be born, whose birth will close the iron time, and bring back the golden age of Saturn. To thy consulate, illustrious Pollio, is reserved the glorious date of this happy advent of great months, which will roll on their course in joyous succession. Already are the ancient stains of our iniquities effaced, and the evils of the earth come to an end.† This child will be endowed with a divine life; he will rule the pacified world with a fostering strength and virtue. At thy feet, divine Infant, shall the earth pour out its first fruits spontaneously, the ivy-branches decked with clustering berries; the colicassia, twining with the graceful acanthus. For thee the mountain goat will bring its udder flowing with milk; the lion shall no longer affright the lamb; near thy cradle, overspread with flowers, the venomous serpent will expire, the noxious plants die out, and in their stead, the aromatic plants of Assyria shall spring up.‡ Such is the age, whose golden thread the Parææ, faithful weavers of Fate, are hastening to wind off their slender spindles. Son, beloved of the gods, august scion of Jehovah, haste thee to receive our presents which await thee! Behold, the world reels in its vast orbit, and the continents, the seas, the heavens, to the depths of their foundations. All nature thrills with gladness, in joyous expectation of this newly renovated age. Oh! may my life be still prolonged to see this happy day; may a parting breath still linger on my lips to celebrate thy exploits! Shew thyself, then, Little Infant, and recognise thy mother by her beaming smile!§

For some centuries past, it has been a matter of astonishment that the Church of Christ, in its liturgical language, should proclaim the harmony existing between the Pagan oracles and the hopes or fears of Israel. There is not a Protestant in the cities of Germany, England or Switzerland who does not sneer when he beholds under the vaulted roofs of the Gothic cathedrals, now transformed into Lutheran or Calvinist meeting houses, the sculptured figure of the Sibyl on the stalls of the ancient canons, side by side with the statues of the four great Prophets. The liturgical reaction of the seventeenth century in France, was the effect of a somewhat analogous inspiration. Men blushed to chant with the Roman Church the famous verse, "Teste David cum Sibyllâ." How is it that they were not struck with the sublimity of the Catholic idea of a universal world, proclaiming with one accord its belief in Jesus, Saviour and Judge! Upon their tripods—from out the depths of their grottoes—under the oaks sacred to Dodona—on the Druid's stone of sacrifice—in the forests of Gaul—through the vast plains of the East—on whatever spot of earth a human soul has thrilled to the breath of religious inspiration, the same faith in the coming of a Redeemer, who would teach and judge mortals, breaks out and overflows the ancient world. The promise made in Eden finds a perpetual echo along the sonorous vault of ages, and to the Catholic Church is refused the right to treasure up one of the most resplendent proofs of its divine origin! It has been said: The Sibyls are a monkish device, hatched amidst the darkness of the middle ages! Was Virgil a monk? It is he who has said, in the year 43 B.C.,

"Ultima Cumesi venit jam carminis ætas."

Did Cicero live in the middle ages? Hear what he wrote: "Let us consult the verses of the Sibyl, which, in her inspiration, she is said to east to the winds on scattered leaves. But lately it was noised through Rome that an interpreter of the Sibylline books was about to develop, in presence of the Senate, the doctrine he had read therein. According to his reading, if we wished to be saved, we should consent

to give the name of King to the Master who was coming to rule over us. If this sentence is in the Sibylline books, who is this man, and what is to be the time of his birth? Ah! let us all, augurs and soothsayers, combine with one accord to discover in these books anything but a king! Neither gods nor men would ever suffer such a title to usurp the Capitol." In spite of gods and men, is it not the Cross, the sceptre of an immortal King, that holds triumphant sway over the Capitol? Manifestly, Cicero's republican sympathies revolted against the Sibylline oracle. The orator-philosopher meets the prediction of the Sibyl with an emphatic denial, and thus only succeeds in proving to future ages his own error and the veracity of the prophetess. In a word, to justify from this moment, so as not to have to come back on it, the simultaneous mention of David and the Sibyl, in that portion of the liturgical chant, where the Church of Rome traces on the tombs of her children the final catastrophe which will reduce the world to ashes, it suffices to reproduce here another text from Cicero: "*Futura presentium, ut deflagrationem futurum aliquando cæli atque terrarum.*" Truly, here is a confirmation of the liturgical text, if one would but reflect on it—

Solvat sæculum in favilla,
Teste David cum Sibylla.

The existence of the Sibyls has been recently demonstrated by a member of the Institute, who has devoted to this subject two volumes, which, by their erudition, impartiality, and judicious criticism, have won the suffrages of the learned. M. Alexandre has dealt the final blow to that narrow-minded, illiberal philosophy of the last century, which affected to resolve the gravest questions by a derisive burst of laughter. We refer those of our readers who might desire a more searching study of the question to this dogmatical work. For our part, even before the most authentic criticism had afforded us this unexceptional confirmation, we found in the testimonies of pagan antiquity evidence sufficient to resolve the difficulty. What? we said, Cicero attests that the Sibyl announced the advent of a king, whose sovereignty the Romans must recognise if they will be saved—*si salve esse vellemus*. At the very thought of a monarch setting up again the broken sceptre of Tarquin the Proud upon the Capitol, the republican orator is roused. He asks, Where is this king? Who has seen him? For what period of the world is he reserved? He adjures both gods and men to avert such a usurpation. And we, witnesses of the folly of these recriminations on the part of the Roman orator, and of the accomplishment, to the letter, of the Sibylline predictions, we could shut our eyes to the light, and not see the admirable harmony of the pagan traditions and the prophecies regarding the Messiah, verified in the person of Jesus Christ! Virgil extols the Sibyl of Cumæ, and unweaves her oracles in immortal verses; they will be held of no account!

Among the Sibylline oracles whose text has reached us, we find some which are subsequent to the Christian era. It must be so; since paganism did not perish definitely till three centuries after the birth of Jesus Christ. But what matters it to us whether the texts at present extant be more or less authentic? At the period in which Virgil and Cicero lived, Christianity was not yet in existence. Virgil and Cicero are not suspected of monotheism. In their time, the Sibyl announced the birth of a God in human form, the advent of a King who was to bring salvation to the world, and the final catastrophe of an universal conflagration, which was to be the end of time. Then, in the lifetime of Virgil and Cicero, the Sibyl spoke as Isaias and David. Therefore, with the Catholic Church, we have a right to establish undeniably this unanimous movement of humanity, rushing, as it were, into the arms of their Redeemer.

It is not alone the holy old man Simeon, who, under the portico of the New Temple of Jerusalem, has been admonished that his old age would be consoled by the sight of the promised Messiah. It is not alone Anna, the Prophetess, who shares this ecstatic hope. Nor is it the Jews only who have calculated the time, and who await the dawn of the divine aurora. While the courtiers of Herod attempt to turn to the profit of their master this universal expectation, conferring upon the Idumean King the title of "Messias," the flatterers of Augustus are applying equally to the Cæsar of Rome, the predictions of the Sibylline Oracles. All nations are in expectation. The world seems to stop in its course—the points of the heavens are consulted—voices are hushed—hope alone breathes! The fulness of days is accomplished. Humanity, wrapt in contemplation at this solemn hour, assumes the garb of mystery. A silence reigns around, like that of the universe when first created, awaiting from the hands of God a future Master, at the epoch fixed by the Holy Trinity for the formation of man. What a deluge of blood, of crimes and iniquities, has flooded the human race since the moment it sprang forth radiant and pure in its first creation! The work of rehabilitation will be more prodigious still. The day, whose splendours are so soon to burst forth upon our gaze, is that one which will illustrate the triumph of a daughter of Eve over the ancient serpent; and realize the blessings which, through a child of Abraham, were to descend upon all the tribes of the earth. The Priest, according to the order of Melchisedec; the Isaac of Mount Moriah; the Expectation of the eternal hills, foretold by Jacob; the Prophet, raised up by God, like Moses; the Conqueror, the son of David; pacific, like Solomon; whose reign signifies peace; whose name is Emmanuel. God with us; whose mother was to be a virgin; who was to be born in Bethlehem; whose messengers were to go forth, even to the ends of the earth and the distant islands, to announce the Kingdom of Heaven; the Messiah, in fine, is about to appear. Already his star, announced by Balaam, has been pointed out by the Magi in the East. Come, Son of the Patriarchs, Inheritor of the Kings of Juda, Hope of the just, true Lamb of the Sacrifice, Ark of the immortal Covenant—realize all the figures, accomplish all the promises; consummate the world in unity! The Old Testament, with its train of venerable promises, surrounds your cradle. Humanity, bowed under the yoke of error, seated in the shadow of four thousand years, awaits the light of your countenance. It bounds, like the thirsty stag panting for the fountains; it longs to plunge itself in the streams of living water, opened by the Saviour, and springing up to eternal life.

* Isa. vii 14.

† Isa. xl. 2.

‡ Isa. xxv. 1, 2.

§ Virg. Æl. 2. iv.

OUR OBJECTS AND PRINCIPLES.

In making their bow to the public, the proprietors of this newspaper wish to state their objects and principles. They have in view to supply good reading matter to the Catholics of this colony; and to defend Catholic principles and Catholic interests generally. All Catholics, at least, will acknowledge this to be not only desirable but necessary.

Good books are at once a great blessing, and of urgent necessity. It is difficult, however, for all in this remote corner of the world to procure such books, and it has, consequently, struck the proprietors that a good Catholic newspaper might, to a very considerable extent at all events, meet this difficulty. It is intended that the New Zealand TABLET shall contain a large amount of interesting information useful to Catholics.

Unfortunately, in the present age the public Press, speaking generally, is in its tone hostile to the Catholic Church, and calumnious in its statements in reference to the Church and her pastors. It is incumbent on Catholics to provide an antidote to both.

The tone of the New Zealand TABLET will be eminently loyal and respectful to the grand old Church, and its highest honor and ambition to proclaim and defend her principles, and to refute calumnies directed against her, her Head, and her ministers.

But whilst putting Religion and her interests in the first place—which is her proper place—the New Zealand TABLET will not neglect or overlook the interests of merely civil society. Here, however, the great object will be to ascertain what is true and good, and to defend these and the sacred cause of justice.

The New Zealand TABLET will not ally itself with any party, and although it will freely discuss political principles and measures, it will always consider them on their merits, and not from the point of view of party. Nothing personal will be permitted to appear in its columns; and the greatest care will be taken to exclude everything calculated to offend good taste and propriety.

These objects and principles deserve success; but shall the New Zealand TABLET succeed? This will depend on itself in the first instance, and in the second on the amount of support accorded by the Catholic body of the colony. But Catholics will do well to bear in mind that a generous and confiding support at the beginning, will very largely contribute to make this newspaper everything it wishes and proposes to be itself, and everything they could wish it to be.

The proprietors flatter themselves that the New Zealand TABLET will meet with a hearty welcome from their brethren of the Press. The TABLET does not propose to compete with any existing newspaper; there is a sphere for itself, and it has its own special work to do. Then, it can not be for the interests of colonists that one large section of the community should continue without a representative in the Fourth Estate; neither can it be pleasant for public writers, nor conducive to their efficiency, to be ignorant of the views of their Catholic fellow-colonists. These and the TABLET will, no doubt, be opponents on very many questions; but the opposition, it may be hoped, will be open, manly, straightforward, and based, not on prejudice, but on reason and argument.

As an advertising medium this paper will enjoy especial advantages. Its circulation will not be confined to any city or province, but as the organ and representative of Catholicity, will have numerous subscribers in all the provinces.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Regulations, of which the following is an abridgment, for the conduct of immigration to New Zealand, on the nomination of immigrants by persons resident in the Colony, have been published by the Minister of Immigration, Mr G. M. O'Rorke.

"The Immigration Regulations and Forms of Application may be obtained at any Post Office; but applications and payments for passages are only to be made to Money Order Post Offices or to the Immigration Officer at the capital town of each Province or County.

"Any persons desirous of nominating relatives or friends in Europe for passages to New Zealand, may do so by paying at any Money Order Post Office or to the Immigration Officers the sum of £4 for each adult (except single women) between 50 and 12 years of age, and £2 for each child under 12 years of age. Infants under one year, free. In certain cases, bills will be taken in lieu of cash payments, and passages will be provided for persons over fifty years of age.

"Widows with families are, as a rule, not eligible."

"Free passages will be granted to girls of 12 years of age and upwards accompanying their parents, and to single women between the ages of 16 and 35, provided they are able to produce proof of good

character to the satisfaction of the Agent-General in London; and a gratuity of 10s. will be paid by the Agent-General to heads of families emigrating under these regulations for every such single woman, not being a member of the family, brought out under their protection.

"Every adult emigrant will be required, before embarkation, to pay to the Agent-General 20s. (and children in proportion), for bedding, blankets, and mess utensils.

"In the event of any emigrant applied for declining to emigrate, whatever money or bills may have been deposited with the Government, will be returned to the applicant so soon as the Agent-General shall have apprised the Government thereof; but in the event of a passage in a particular ship, and then, by failing to present himself for embarkation at the time and port appointed, be left behind, the passage money will be forfeited.

"The cost of conveyance to the port of embarkation, and to the residence of their friends after arrival in the Colony, must be defrayed by the emigrants themselves.

"It is to be distinctly understood that notwithstanding applications may have been granted, the immigration officers are empowered to object to emigrants nominated being sent out, either from unsuitability of occupation or from any other cause [the italics are our own]; and the Agent-General in London will have power to refuse passages where the intending emigrants are in ill-health, or in any way unfitted, according to his judgment, to undertake the voyage."

We hope that intending emigrants will not be unfitted, in the judgment of the Agent-General, to undertake the voyage, by being Catholics or Irish, or, what is worse, both. Passages may be refused them really on this score, but by a stretching of liberal regulations nominally "from any other cause." Passages have been refused before and the reason has been openly stated to intending emigrants because their religious belief did not coincide with the beliefs of persons vested with brief authority, or because the granting of a passage to an Irish girl would upset "the balance of nationalities." Such contemptible displays of prejudices have, proof positive, occurred before; it is to be hoped they will not occur again.

A notification has been lately issued by Mr O'Rorke, stating that the Government has decided upon allowing bonuses to persons obtaining nominations of emigrants to this Colony. The bonus is fixed at five shillings for males, and ten shillings for females, per statute adult, payable upon the arrival of emigrants nominated. Persons obtaining nominations must accompany the applicants to, or lodge the application at, the nearest immigration office, where the application and arrangement for passage-money will be duly made.

This offer evinces a praiseworthy spirit of liberality to agents, but the operation of the immigration scheme might be enlarged, at least in regard to the introduction of single women and others getting free passages, if a bonus were given not only to the person who brought the nominator of the emigrant to the office, but also to the nominated himself. Many, we feel assured, would then discover that they had friends fit to emigrate.

The Canterbury Press says: It is satisfactory to note that nominated immigration is working well, and that the numbers nominated are increasing. We are informed that applications have been forwarded from this Province by the out-going mail for more than 100 statute adults. The cash and bills deposited on account of these passages amount to upwards of £300. This, we believe, is the largest number ever nominated in the Province during the same period—namely four weeks.

EGYPTIAN RECORD OF THE EXODUS.

The "Cologne Gazette" publishes the subjoined: Dr. Eisenlohr, and Professor of the University of Heidelberg, and a learned Egyptian scholar, went to England a few months since, to examine a papyrus found in a tomb by Mr Harris, editor of the 'Hieroglyphical Standard.' This is the finest, largest, best written, and best preserved of all that has hitherto been discovered in the country of the Pharaohs, forming a roll of 134 feet in length, and 16½ inches wide. It dates from the end of the reign of Rameses III. (the Romsinit of Herodotus), and is thus more than 3,000 years old. It contains most valuable information relative to the political and religious civilization of Egypt at that distant period, and written in hieratic characters that is to say, a mixture of hieroglyphics and signs for letters and syllables. The text is an allocution from Rameses III, "to his people and all the men on earth," on the great deeds of his reign and of those of his father, Setinecht, and grandfather, Manepthah II. Seti, acts which had brought to a term a period of religious evolution highly important for the study of Biblical writings. Rameses himself recounts how he re-established the ancient Egyptian worship, rebuilt the temples and endowed them with a munificence on the effects of which he dwells largely. At the end of his address, the king enumerates, his warlike exploits and all the services he had rendered to his people. The religious movement alluded to relates to the period of Moses, to the Monotheistic worship founded or restored by him, and comprises all the events which terminated in the ruin of Monotheism in Egypt, and the exodus of the Jews. The papyrus is consequently, of the highest interest for the study of the Mosaic religion and legislation, and is eminently useful to explain, co-ordinate and confirm a great variety of details. Dr. Eisenlohr recently gave a lecture on this subject at Heidelberg, at a meeting of the Historico-Philosophical Society, and read a complete translation, made by himself, of the historical address of Rameses to his people. A report of the sitting has just been published by Hinrichs of Leipsic.

The number of the clergy reaches a total of 1636, and of these priests 74 (43 secular and 32 regular) were ordained in the past year.

Drapery.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,

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Established 1861.

Are the Largest Retail Importers of Drapery and Clothing in the Colony of New Zealand.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

Being Cash Buyers in the best British and Continental Markets, are enabled to offer All Classes of Goods at the Lowest Remunerative Prices.

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Have just opened out very large shipments of New Goods, expressly adapted to the Winter Season, comprising BLACK SILKS from the most celebrated Manufacturers, and noted for softness of texture, richness of color, and durability. As an instance of value the following quotations are appended:—

No. 1 quality, 12 yards to dress, £2 5 0	No. 4 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 0 0	No. 7 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 16 0
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No. 3 quality, 12 yards to dress, £2 14 0	No. 6 quality, 12 yards to dress, £3 12 0	No. 9 quality, 12 yards to dress, £4 10 0

Patterns Free by Post.

A very beautiful assortment of COLORED SILKS, both Plain and Fancy, Marriage Silks, Moiré Antiques, &c.

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FANCY DRESSES—

5000 yards Plain and Figured Repps, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d.	3000 yards Plain and Figured Camlets 10½d, 1s, 1s 4½d.
2050 yards Sultana Cord ... 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, 1s 9d.	2000 yards Fancy Serges .. 10½d, 1s, 1s 6d.

Colored French Merinos from 1s 9d per yard.

Patterns Free by Post.

WINCEYS—

New Super Winceys	New Aberdeen Winceys	New Saxony Winceys
New Checked Winceys	New Twilled Winceys	New Mixed Winceys

Winceys 7½d, 9½d, 10½d, 1s 3d, 1s 6½d, 1s 9d per yard.

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LADIES AND CHILDRENS' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET HATS, in all the most fashionable Shapes.

300 CHILDREN'S VELVET TURBANS from 1s 9d.

UNDERCLOTHING—

A splendid assortment of Ladies and Children's Underclothing bought from Manufacturers on the most favorable terms, and of extraordinarily good value. 150 pairs Ladies' Corsets 3s 6d each. Ladies' Tucked Drawers 2s and upwards. Ladies' plain Chemises 2s 6d and upwards. Ladies' Night Dresses 3s 6d and upwards.

NEW FURS—Musquash, Lynx, Badger, Fox, Goat, Chinchilla, Kolinski, Grebe, Beaver, Sable and Miniver Muffs, NEW BOAS and COLLARETS to Match.

MANTLES AND JACKETS—

A stock of of upwards of 3000 Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jackets to select from, comprising all the newest shapes, and in every variety of material.

GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING—

The largest stock in the Colony to select from, both Home and Colonial made, and of excellent value.

Crimean Shirts and every description of Gentlemen's Winter Underclothing in very great variety.

375 yards Fancy Tweeds 2s 6d per yard. 230 yards Fancy Tweeds 3s 6d per yard.

All Goods marked at Nett Cash Prices, without discount or reduction of any kind.

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 Messrs Harrington and Gavin, Ophir
 — Kümlich, Alexandra
 — Marshall, Clyde
 H. J. Burton, Oamaru
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 — Wright, Cromwell
 — Taylor, Tokomairiro
 R. Pritchard, Arrowtown
 H. M'Kay, Waipori
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 W. Knott, East Taieri
 Thos. Mulvey, St. Bathans
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TOWN AGENTS:

J. Macedo, Princes street
 J. Braithwaite, Fleet street
 P. Mitchell, Fleet street
 W. Baird, George street
 A. Sligo, George street
 F. Humfray, George street.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to invite you to meet me as one of your Representatives to the Colonial and Provincial Parliaments on Saturday, the 24th May instant, at the Masonic Hall at 8 o'clock.

I have the honor to be,
 Gentlemen,
 Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

Miscellaneous.

HOTEL
 AND GENERAL VALULATOR,
 FREDK H. EVANS, JETTY STREET.
 SHARES in all the local and up-country companies for sale, and information supplied to buyers and sellers.

NOTICE.

Will be Ready for Sale in a Few Days.

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS' GUIDE,
 Cloth, Demy 8vo., price 2s.
 FERGUSSON & MITCHELL
 Publishers,
 Manufacturing Stationers, &c.,
 Dunedin.

COAL! COAL!

WANTED Known, that Coal from Pollock's new Pit at Green Island, may now be obtained, on the Main Road, opposite the Pit. Delivered in Town at 24s per ton.

Orders left with Jamieson & Skene, Princes street, will receive prompt attention.

GROVES BROTHERS,
 ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH
 MAKERS,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Repairs receive prompt attention.

Country Advertisements.

WELCOME HOTEL.

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)
 MESSRS RESTER BROTHERS beg to state for the information of tourists and travellers, that they have spared no expense to make the above establishment comfortable in every respect.
 Aclcock's Prize Billiard table.

Country Advertisements.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL CARDRONA.
 JOHN McGRATH,
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Commercial Travellers and Tourists will find every comfort and convenience at the above establishment.

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

Established 1862

ROBERT PRITCHARD,
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ARROWTOWN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

'ARROWTOWN.

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

£50 WORTH OF PRIZES.
 GRAND ART UNION

for the purpose of Paying off the Balance due for repairs to the Catholic Church and Cemetery, and also to aid the Funds of the Catholic School, St. Bathans, will be held in the

SCHOOLROOM, ST. BATHANS, ON
 THURSDAY, 3RD JULY.

A few of the Prizes in connection with the above (already in the hands of the Committee) consist of a new Harmonium, in perfect repair, value £12; Oleograph picture (from Raphael) £5; 3 silver watches; beautiful and costly arm chair, worth £4; and a number of other very valuable prizes, inclusive of beautiful pictures, photographs, revolvers, gold rings, and valuable books, all the gifts of kind friends. Tickets, 5s each; may be had of G. Purton, Esq., St. Bathans; D. H. Mervyn, Esq., M.H.R.; and J. P. Armstrong, Esq., M.P.O., Dunedin; or the undersigned.

By order Church and School Committee,
 T. MULVEY, Hon. Sec.

Country Advertisements.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Peel Street, Lawrence.

ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Tuaepeka 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

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

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

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

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

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

TUAPEKA DISPENSARY,
ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE,
GEORGE JEFFERY,
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER,
AND TOBACCONIST.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Tablet.'

JOHN NIXON,
BUILDER, WHEELWRIGHT & UNDER-
TAKER,
LAWRENCE.

All Orders punctually attended to,

A Card,

B. FARGER,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
WAITAHUNA STREET, LAWRENCE.
VICTORIA STORE, WETHERSTONES.

MRS P. MCGOLDRICK

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

TUAPEKA HOTEL,
(Junction of Tuaepeka and Beaumont Roads)
CHRISTIAN LONG, PROPRIETOR;

First Class Accommodation.

Good Stabling and Accommodation Paddocks.

Country Advertisements.

H. J. BURTON,
IMPORTER OF BOOKS, STATIONERY,
TOYS, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Thames street. Oamaru.

OAMARU HOUSE.
D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

JOHN BLACK,
GROCER AND GENERAL STORE-
KEEPER,

Thames street, Oamaru.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

S. GIBBS begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment.

All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
First class Stabling.

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

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

Naseby Advertisements.

MELBOURNE HOTEL,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor,

Good Accommodation for Man and Horse.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
JOSEPH H. GASON.

First-class Accommodation for Families, Squatters, and all Up-country Travellers.

Good Stabling.

CRITERION HOTEL.
THOMAS GRACE begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that they will find comfortable quarters at his well-known Hostelry.

His Wines and Spirits require no puffing.

OTAGO HOTEL.
CEAD MILLE FALTHE.

J. J. SMITH, Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

Wines and Spirits of Superior Brands.

SHAMROCK HOTEL.

JOHN MCGREGOR has much pleasure in informing his many friends and the general public that he has taken the above Hotel, where he trusts, by civility and attention, to merit the patronage so liberally bestowed on his predecessor.

Naseby Advertisements.

WELCOME INN,
EDWARD CONNOLLY,
Proprietor.

Comfort, civility, and moderate charges at the above old-established house.

BALLARAT HOTEL.
DAVID STEWART

Will be happy to welcome his numerous friends and the public at his well-known Hotel.

Wines of the finest flavor, and Spirits of the best brands. Good stabling.

MICHAEL BROOKES,
WHOLESALE GROCER,

Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant,
NASEBY.

N.B.—Tents, Tarpaulins, Hose, &c., made on the premises.

ROBERT AITKEN,
BAKER

AND GENERAL PRODUCE MERCHANT
NASEBY.

JOHN DILLON,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
NASEBY.

N. P. HJØRRING,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER,
IMPORTER AND MAKER OF BOOTS,
NASEBY.

CHARLES PECIO,
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
NASEBY.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots always on hand.

LOUIS GAYTAN,
Chinese Merchant and General Storekeeper,
Naseby.

All kinds of Fancy Goods always on hand.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
Hyde.

J. LAFFERTY - Proprietor.
Good Accommodation for Travellers.
First-class Stabling.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.
N.B.—Butcher and Storekeeper.

RYAN'S BENDIGO HOTEL,
Opuir (Blacks No. 1).

First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

All Liquors of the best quality.

Good Stabling.

RYAN'S BENDIGO HOTEL
Alexandra.

L. G. RYAN - Proprietor.

Families and Travellers will find every comfort in the above establishment.
Good Stabling.

Country Advertisements.

NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL,
PALMERSTON,
M'MAHON & WALSH, Proprietors.

Superior Accommodation for Travellers, Boarders, and Private Families. Alcock's Billiard Table. Good Stabling and experienced grooms. Buggies and horses for hire. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

HAYES AND ARBUCKLE

Auctioneers, Accountants, Sharebrokers, Estate and General Commission Agents.
PEEL STREET, LAWRENCE.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
Ross Place, Lawrence.**W. M'BEATH, DRAPER,**
CLOTHIER AND GENERAL
OUTFITTER.**KELSO AND TELFORD,**
COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT
STABLES,
Peel Street, Lawrence.
Horses and Buggies for Hire.

STARKEY'S

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, CROMWELL

Commercial gentlemen and visitors to Cromwell will find a comfortable home, combined with attention and civility, at the above Hotel.

MRS KELLY,
Proprietress.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
And General Store,
NEWVINS.

DANIEL SCULLY - - - Proprietor.

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

GOODYER'S

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HARRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.

The above Hotel is now open, and replete with the very best accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL,
Proprietor.

Hotels.

COAL CREEK HOTEL,

And Post Office,

Alexandra and Teviot Road.

Good Stabling, and Accommodation Paddock, well watered.

ROBERT AYLING.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

Great King street,

P. COTTEB, PROPRIETOR.

All Accommodation.

Wines and Spirits of the finest quality.

Good Stabling.

SHAMROCK AND THIS'LE HOTEL,

Great King street,

F. SCANLAN, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

CHOICE SPIRITS AND AMBER ALES.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
George street.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

Good Stabling.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL.

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

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

GLOBE HOTEL,
Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

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

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

**UNIVERSAL HOTEL AND
RESTAURANT,
ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,**
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

Meals at all hours. Beds, 1s. Meals, 1s.
Board and Residence per Week, 18s; per Day, 3s 6d.

Weekly Meals, 5s per Week.
Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths free of charge to Boarders, by

T. PAYLETICH
(Late of Victoria).

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables and Bowling Saloon on the Premises.

Boarders' Luggage Free during Residence.
Good Stabling.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes-street

(Opposite the 'Daily Times' Office).

M. MCILROY, PROPRIETOR.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
FAMILIES.

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

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

Hotels.

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

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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

RANGE HOTEL,
Hanover street.

C. BUNBURY, PROPRIETOR.

London Stout and Dublin Porter.

Kinahan's and Dunville's Whiskies.

ALBION HOTEL,
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.
Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL
Princes street South
(Opposite the Cricket Ground).

Comfort, Civility, and Reasonable Charges.
Cellar stocked with the choicest Liquors.

PATRICK FAGAN,
Proprietor.
Extensive Stabling.

RISING SUN HOTEL
Walker street.

D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands
Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.

One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
Octagon.

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

Wines of the choicest brands.

Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,
Maclaggan Street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodging, 18s per week.

JAMES SHIELDS PROPRIETOR.

Choice Wines, Spirits, English Ales, and London Stout.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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



From R. BRYSON & SONS, Watchmakers to the Queen, Edinburgh.

PETER ADAIR, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker, Rattray street (a few doors from Murray's Private Hotel).

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

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